

WAR IN ANGOLA

Volume 1, Issue 10

11 March 2011

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THE NEWSLETTER HIGHLIGHTING EVENTS, INFORMATION AND FACTS RELATING TO THE CONFLICT IN ANGOLA AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (NAMIBIA) FROM 1975 TO 1989

Historical Background: Prelude to Alvor

The tenth part of the series of articles on "THE POWER STRUGGLE IN ANGOLA"

Conditions in Angola started to turn almost chaotic. A new wave of strikes swept over the ports of Lobito and Luanda in September, followed by more in October and November. Civil unrest spread to the rural areas. At Duque de Bragança as well as in the Malanje district, followed thereafter by the settlement at Cela, houses of white colonists were stormed and damaged by blacks. In November, extended revolt and arson followed in Luanda which left a path of destruction.

These conditions led to the Portuguese government's decision



South African infantry boarding a helicopter before being dropped of as a stopper group

to accelerate the process of decolonisation. A series of negotiations followed with the aim of achieving this.

After ceasefires were agreed to with all three movements, the negotiations had a better chance of succeeding. It re-

sulted in the Agreement of Alvor, which was signed on 15 January 1975 between the FNLA, MPLA, UNITA and the Portuguese government. According to the agreement, the three movements were acknowledged as the "only legal representatives of the people of Angola" and set 11 November 1975 as the date Angola would become independent. (Since the writing of this manuscript, two persons made important statements with regards to the civil war which deserves mention. Admiral Rosa Coutinho admitted that he never intended to allow an election in Angola. He was also instrumental in assuring Cuban involvement. According to him and state-

(Continued on page 8)

Featured Gallery:



Cuban manning the dreaded ZSU-23/2 AA gun



Soviet 122mm D-30 guns captured during Operation Protea, 1981



UNITA soldier running through the burning bush

Inside this issue:

Operation Moduler: Destruction of 47 Brigade	2
From the diary of a Russian Advisor...	2
Featured Equipment: The Uzi submachine gun	3
The FNLA in war	4
This week: 23 years ago...	4
59 Brigade ambushes Combat Group Alpha	5
Last week's latest topics on the Forums	12

Next Week's Features

- The Historical Background series of articles on the POWER STRUGGLE IN ANGOLA continues: "Terms of Alvor"
- Featured Equipment: The handy Makarov pistol
- "The MPLA in war" Looking at Portugal's desperate efforts to keep Angola
- Operation Moduler: the battles continue with "The Attack on 16 Brigade"

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Historical Account:

Operation Moduler: The Destruction of 47 Brigade, Part 3



Sharp end of a camouflaged South African Ratel-90

Extract taken with the author's permission from: "War In Angola - The Final South African Phase", by Helmoed-Römer Heitman

At 14h00 the SAAF hit 59 Brigade, and Smit followed up with his second attack on 47 Brigade. The flanking platoon almost immediately reported an estimated battalion of Fapla infantry running to the shona. It engaged and overran this mob of fleeing infantry, shooting up those who made it into the shona proper. C Squad-

ron's Ratel-90s were meanwhile back in the thick of the fighting against Fapla's tanks and other armoured vehicles. Within half an hour, their ammunition was again getting low. One Ratel-90 had by then fired eighty-three rounds since the first contact—eleven more than its normal load! One Ratel was now also hit by a 100 mm round which had ricocheted up from the ground in front of it, passing through the turret and killing the commander. Lieutenant Hind. Several of the

Ratel-90s were now also beginning to have technical problems. The intensity of the fighting had begun to tell on the recoil mechanisms of the 90 mm guns, and some of the vehicles had also suffered splinter damage to the radiators.

Smit decided to hit the enemy again with artillery and pull his force out of contact to replenish ammunition and regroup. He put A Company on his right flank to cover this move and keep up the direct pressure on 47

(Continued on page 5)

From the Diary of Lieutenant Colonel Igor Anatolevich Zhdarkin

Link to this story:

<http://www.warinangola.com/default.aspx?tabid=1090>

"Our battalion commander and chief of staff were seriously wounded, the chief-logistic officer and chief of the special section were killed..."

November 3, 1987

The day today began with two South African air raids, at 5 AM., consisting of 7 planes. At 13:20, our brigade's first battalion, which is continuing the «combing» operation, discovered a UNITA base. As a result of the battle, 7 UNITA soldiers were killed, including also the capture of 1 radio station, 13 automatic rifles and one anti tank rocket. From our own side, there were no losses.

November 4, 1987

Yesterday evening at 21 hours, the enemy subjected our brigade's third battalion to a powerful bombardment from its "Kentrons" and 106-millimetre guns. The results were: our battalion commander and chief of staff were seriously wounded, the chief-logistic officer and chief of the special section

were killed, not including another two soldiers killed as well as seven wounded.

I entered the radio contact with Cuito-Cuanavale with our advisors there. They informed us that they too had been bombarded but that everything had turned out well.

On November 2, at the UNITA base, our troops had captured copies of "Quacha", the official UNITA magazine. Here we saw a photo of the former chief of staff of the 16th brigade, Captain Luis Antonio Mango, who had gone over to the side of UNITA. Our Team Leader, Anatoly Mikhailovich knew him well and in fact worked with him last year when Luis Mango was still «one of ours». But in April of this year, he defected to UNITA. Of all the things to happen!

From 14:00 to 16:00, the enemy launched a particularly intensive bombardment. From each of two "Kentrons" 6-7 allowances of ammunition were fired against the defensive areas of our brigade and 59th brigade as well.

Also at 14:00, the 1st infantry battalion of our brigade engaged UNITA south of the Lemba. The results: we captured 6 grenades, 1 flare, 1 anti tank missile and 1 operational map.

Today at 17 hours, the First Tactical Group reached our brigade. They received from us 200 liters of diesel fuel, benzene, and they carted away the seriously wounded.



Soviet advisor doing what he was sent there for—advising the Fapla forces

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Featured Equipment: The simple but effective S1 (Uzi) submachine gun

The South African S1 sub-machine gun was based on the Uzi sub-machine gun which was developed in Israel by designer Uzlei Gal in the early years of Israel's existence, when Israel was desperate for a native-produced submachine gun. Gal based his design around the wraparound bolt system found in the Czech vz 23 series, in which the bolt is actually placed forward of the chamber on firing, thus saving a great deal of space and allowing for a longer barrel. Gal's

design was an intense success. Simply made and operated, the Uzi is easily held and packs a potent rate of fire.

The Uzi was adopted by the police and military of more than 90 countries.

The S1 was still called the 'Uzi' by the South African troops. The S1 sub-machine gun was used in the Border War.

(Twentieth-Century Small Arms, by Chris McNab)

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For more detailed information on the Uzi, see Wikipedia: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uzi>



The familiar barrel of the Uzi sub-machine gun in action

Specifications

Country of Origin:	Israel / South Africa
Caliber:	9 x 19mm Parabellum
Length butt open/folded:	650/470 mm (25.6/18.5in)
Weight:	3.7kg (8.15lb)
Barrel:	260mm (10.23in) 4 grooves, rh
Feed/magazine capacity:	25 or 32-round box magazine
Operation:	blowback, fires from open bolt
Cyclic rate of fire:	600rpm
Muzzle velocity:	400mps (1312fps)
Effective Range:	120m (400ft)

"Simply made and operated, the Uzi is easily held and packs a potent rate of fire."

The S1 (Uzi) submachine gun



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PORTUGAL'S DESPERATE EFFORTS TO KEEP ANGOLA The FNLA in war



Early FNLA troops addressed by one of their political leaders. Note the white instructor, probably a Recce operator

Link to this story:
<http://www.warinangola.com/Default.aspx?tabid=1061>

"The Portuguese attacked them in these areas mainly with helicopters and with increasing numbers of black soldiers."

The FNLA was dependent on the Bakongo tribe for recruiting, of which the refugees in Zaire gradually increased over the years. (D.L. Wheeler and R. Pélissier, "Angola", P.208, suggests that in March 1964 alone, about 12 000 fled to Zaire. According to K.L. Adelman, "Report on Angola" in "Foreign Affairs", Vol. 53 No. 3, p.562, there were between 750 000 and one million refugees in Zaire by 1975. J.A. Marcum, "Lessons of Angola", "Foreign Affairs", Vol. 54 No. 3, p. 410, suggests that out of a tribe of 700 000, over 400 000 fled to Zaire.) These circumstances advantaged the FNLA's revolutionary fight in that intimidation and political education could occur without interference from the local government. The military wing could re-

cruit amongst these refugees without hindrance.

The FNLA maintained a foothold in the Dembos after 1961. By the end of 1961, the fight entered its second, or guerrilla phase. Thus Holden Roberto demonstrated it in accordance to the revolutionary theory of his friend, Frantz Fanon. The residence of the Bakongo became the important operational area. From well-hidden bases in the forests and mountains of the Dembos they launched sporadic attacks on coffee plantations, lines of communication and towns. The Portuguese, however, managed to isolate them successfully.

By means of a scorched-earth policy by the Portuguese, the border areas of the districts of Uige and Zaire were depopulated. The approximately

400 000 Bakongo refugees in Zaire originated mainly from these areas.

In 1968 the FNLA opened an eastern front. With Nzilo II close to Kolwezi as a base, they crossed the Kasai River and penetrated the difficult terrain (open grassland and marshes) of the sprawling Lunda-district and later managed to establish some bases in the hilly area around Cangumbe and Alto Chica.

The Portuguese attacked them in these areas mainly with helicopters and with increasing numbers of black soldiers. From their side, the FNLA used the landmine as their most important weapon. It remained an un-decisive and half-hearted conflict for a long time.

This week, 23 Years Ago, In South-East Angola...

Saturday, 5 March 1988: Fapla patrols while 61 Mech demobs

A deep-reconnaissance patrol was sent out by Fapla on 5 March to locate the South African forces east of the Cuito. 4 SAI had begun demobilising on 4 March, and 61 Mech began their demobilising on 5 March, the day on which the first reliefs arrived. The first to be deployed was the new 120mm mortar battery....

Sunday, 6 March 1988: 4 SAI started its move to the BAA

4 SAI began its move to the Brigade Administra-

tive Are on 6 March, and 61 Mech was ready to move but was waiting for 32 Battalion to relieve its force in the 59 Brigade positions....

Monday, 7 March 1988: 32 Battalion to deploy

32 Battalion deployed on 7 March to prevent any Fapla reconnaissance activity in or through the area. One company of 32 Battalion relieved the 61 Mech force in the former 59 Brigade positions....

Tuesday, 8 March 1988: Col McLoughlin handed over to Col Fouché

Colonel McLoughlin

handed over to Colonel Fouché on 8 March, marking the effective end of Operation Hooper, although the name was changed only when the change-over of the troops had been completed....

Wednesday, 9 March 1988: MiG-23 bombed and strafed a SA convoy

In the late afternoon of 9 March, a single MiG-23 bombed and strafed a convoy near the Lomba source. While the attack caused no damage, the South Africans were concerned to find the

(Continued on page 5)

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SAAF Mirage III fighter jet taking off

Historical Account:

Operation Moduler: The Destruction of 47 Brigade, Part 3

(Continued from page 2)

Brigade. Here it became engaged with yet another infantry battalion attempting to break through to cross the Lomba, inflicting massive casualties with 20 mm and co-axial machine-gun fire.

C Squadron was out of the fight for a time, having to repair its vehicles and fill up with ammunition. Dawid Letter moved up with his small mobile reserve to recover the damaged Ratel. He made contact with Fapla on the second bound, soon came up to the damaged Ratel and

found a tank standing next to it. Lieutenant Kooij shot out the tank and then covered the recovery of the Ratel. Several other tanks became engaged in this brief fight, one receiving eight hits before it was put out of action.

The problem of the missing Ratel taken care of, Smith now placed Letter's B Company in front, the detached anti-tank troop and infantry platoons reverting to his command. A Company and three Ratel-90s of C Squadron regrouped as the new reserve. The B Company platoon on the right flank continued to

engage Fapla infantry in the shona area along the river, now supported by the one Ratel-81 group. Letter moved up, re-established contact and engaged the Fapla elements still willing to fight.

About 16h00 the EW team reported that 47 Brigade had run out of resistance and was preparing to break for safety. The commander of 47 Brigade's tank element - 'Commander Silva' - was also no longer to be heard on the air. Smit now moved forward A Company and the serviceable Ratel-90s of C Squadron, driv-

(Continued on page 6)



Ratels in the Angolan bush, not so thick here as was normally the case

This week, 23 Years Ago, In South-East Angola...

(Continued from page 4)

Angolan Air Force becoming more adventurous....

Thursday, 10 March 1988: Provisional plan for another attack

Colonel Fouché's staff and Unita drew up a provisional plan on 10 March and presented it to Brigadier Smit, before

it was presented to the various higher headquarters....

Friday, 11 March 1988: F Squadron pulled back

F Squadron pulled back to Mavinga on 11 March, taking Molopo's tanks with them, the Citizen force men having been flown out at the end of their tour of operational

service. F Squadron refueled at Mavinga and dropped off their stock of spares for the incoming Regiment President Steyn before moving to Calais. They drove into Calais with guns forward and elevated in fine style....

"They drove into Calais with guns forward and elevated in fine style...."

Link to this story:

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59 Brigade ambushes Combat Group Alpha: 17 October 1987

Combat Groups Alpha and Bravo were in their forward assembly areas by 03h40 on 17 October. Moving out, they soon came across fresh tank tracks leading to the west.

Turning to follow the Fapla force, they were forced by

the very thick bush to follow in their tracks. Combat Group Alpha advanced behind a screen of Unita infantry, with Lotter's B Company leading and Combat Group Bravo following. The force moved in two extended columns, having learned not to deploy too early in the thick bush of the region, which would very quickly dis-

rupt all control.

Combat Group Bravo deployed to the north of the attacking force together with other Unita light infantry elements.

Just after 08h00, the Unita screening force reported that Fapla were just in front of them. Alpha and the main Unita force looked for suitable

(Continued on page 7)



Well camouflaged Kwêvoël mine-protected supply vehicle with crew relaxing in the sun

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Historical Account:

Operation Moduler: The Destruction of 47 Brigade, Part 3



Sharp end of an artillery bombardment

"One of the captured T-55s was brand new. Its odometer showed only the distance from Lobito to the front..."

(Continued from page 5)

ing the remnants of 47 Brigade up against the 2 000 metre wide shona where they could neither find cover nor manoeuvre to any effect. The Ratel-90s destroyed or crippled what vehicles still moved; the Ratel-20s shot out soft-skins and infantry; a ripple from the multiple rocket launchers caused catastrophic casualties among the infantry and other troops caught in the shona. By 17h00 47 Brigade's resistance was over and there was only mopping up left to do. One tank was still full of fight, but was also soon disposed of. G Company moved up to deal with the mopping up in concert with Unita elements, while the 61 Mech elements pulled back to

rest.

47 Brigade was effectively destroyed in this fighting. Among its equipment losses were:

3 T-55s and 15 T-54s (12 captured),

2 BTS-4 armoured recovery vehicles (1 captured),

2 BMP-1s captured (one with only 3 000 kilometres on the clock),

22 BTR-60 (11 recovered, 11 destroyed),

4 SA-8 launcher vehicles (1 recovered, 1 destroyed),

2 BTR-60 Pu SA-8 command vehicles (both captured),

1 SA-8 logistic vehicle (captured),

2 TMM mobile bridges,

4 BM-21s (2 captured),

1 Flat Face air defence radar (captured),

3 BMP-1s (2 captured),

6 ZU-23-2s (4 captured),

3 D-30s (2 captured), and

85 trucks (45 captured)

The presence of the Flat Face radar came as a surprise to the South Africans, as it had not been used at all during the fighting up to then, and had therefore not been acquired. One of the captured T-55s was brand new. Its odometer showed only the distance from Lobito to the front, bar a test drive or so. Some of the trucks captured were equally new Brazilian Engesas, so new that they still had the protective plastic covers on their seats.

The surviving troops fled in various directions...

The surviving troops fled in various directions. Some crossed at the Lomba-Cuzizi confluence, passing near to Franken's position and running into his Unita protection element. Among several who were captured was a sergeant of sixteen. Those who were able to cross the Lomba east of the Cuzizi joined up with the 59 Brigade elements there.

Combat Groups Alpha and Charlie spent 4 to 6 October mopping up the battle field with Unita elements, and regrouping. There was some unpleasantness when Unita personnel blocked

access to the SA-8 systems, but this was cleared up after discussion with Dr Savimbi. Colonel Ferreira meanwhile settled down to planning the pursuit.

One of the men involved in recovering the abandoned equipment of 47 Brigade was Commandant Van der Westhuizen. The drill was for the engineers to inspect the area for mines or booby traps. The recovery team would then inspect the individual vehicles and drive or tow them into cover about two kilometres away. Van der Westhuizen was inspecting a BTR-60 to see

whether it could be driven out. He shone his torch into the vehicle and saw only some old clothes lying on the driver's seat. The next step was to see whether it would start. "I climbed in and as I was about to sit on the driver's seat, it started to move! The seat came alive! The next moment I was standing outside next to the BTR without having touched the sides of the hatch." The driver had been wounded and left behind. He had fallen asleep after a while, only to be woken by Van der Westhuizen settling on to his lap.

(Continued on page 7)



Command Ratel being used as a map-board for planning and orders

Historical Account:

Operation Moduler: The Destruction of 47 Brigade, Part 3

(Continued from page 6)

Another BTR-60 was found to have all its hatches dogged shut from inside. While the recovery team were wondering about this, a firing port in the side opened and an empty meat can was thrown out. The port immediately shut again. Recovering from their surprise, the South Africans hammered on the side and called on whoever was in the BTR to come out. No reply. A little while later the port opened again and another can was thrown out. More hammering and shouting to no avail. At long last a hatch opened and a Fapla officer climbed out to surrender. He had simply been taking the precaution of having a good meal before being taken prisoner.

The stiff resistance shown by 47 Brigade

had come as a very unpleasant surprise to the South Africans who had not expected 47 to have much fight left in it. They were also surprised at the number of tanks on the scene, having tended to discount Unita information in this regard. Nor had they expected the tanks to be fought quite so aggressively, although the two previous clashes had already served notice that Fapla's tankers were of a different character from the other troops. Among the vehicles that gave them some difficulty was a self-propelled anti-aircraft gun, which fought tenaciously and then kept moving even after it had absorbed several hits and had stopped shooting. It began to burn after the eighth hit, but it still drove about. It was finally stopped by Lieutenant Kooij. When it was examined afterwards, it was found that

the crew had abandoned it somewhere along the line, but had not traversed the turret clear of the driver's hatch. Trapped on board, he had been driving about the battlefield looking for a quiet spot, instead drawing fire from everyone he passed.

While the South Africans had come out on top, this encounter again showed that the 90 mm gun had passed its prime; most of the tanks destroyed took seven or eight hits before being knocked out. Rather more effective had been the aggressive jamming of the Fapla communications, which had made it difficult for their tanks to co-ordinate properly. Another factor that had greatly helped 'Bok' Smit, was the ever-present Pierre Franken. From his vantage point he had not only directed

(Continued on page 9)



An open anharra shows the vulnerability of targets crossing the flood plain next to a river

"Fapla's tankers were of a different character from the other troops."

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Specialist equipment of the Soviet Union



Soviet PTS-2 Heavy Tracked Amphibian



Soviet TMM Truck Mounted Scissors Bridge



Soviet PTS-M Heavy Tracked Amphibian

59 Brigade ambushes Combat Group Alpha: 17 October 1987

(Continued from page 5)

terrain in which to stop and deploy for the attack, the Unita light infantry was then to advance in front of the mechanised combat group to pinpoint Fapla before the mechanised

force launched the attack proper. Before they could deploy, they found themselves in the middle of a Fapla ambush. Lotter, in the third vehicle as navigator, once again found himself rather exposed. 59 Brigade opened fire on Alpha

with all their tank and anti-tank weapons, simply firing back along their own tracks, as these were the only feasible approach to their positions. The first round passed between the command vehicles of

(Continued on page 9)



Members of 101 Battalion on top of their Casspir Armoured Personnel Carrier

Uittreksel uit "Ag man dit 'WAS' lekker in die Army" - van Danie Matthee



Must be Sunday... South African troops relaxing in front of their barracks

Dit was 'n warm Saterdag aand in Zeerust (2SDB) en al die troepe het hulle tydjie af geniet deur net rond te lê in die *bungalow's*. In die menasie was al die Offisiere en Onder-offisiere besig om hulle vrouens en meisies te onthaal. So teen 21h00 besluit een van die Koporale, wat teen die tyd al lekker "getrek" was, om *row call* te hou. Hy tree ons in die pad aan. Omdat dit net *row call* was tree ons almal sommer net so net met ons onderbroeke aan. Elke keer jaag die Koporaal ons terug om ons "maatjies" te gaan soek wat nie vir *row call* opgedaag het

nie. Na die derde keer besluit hy, sonder om te dink, om ons om Breshneff ('n ou Russiese Tank) wat reg voor die menasie staan te jaag. Ons gryp toe die geleentheid aan om die Koporaal terug te kry omdat hy ons op 'n Saterdag aand rondjaag. Van die ouens trek hulle onderbroeke op sodat dit soos g-strings lyk en ander trek weer hulle onderbroeke aan die agterkant af dat jy net boude sien en met 'n geraas storm ons af in die rigting van die menasie. Halfpad Breshneff toe besef die Koporaal eers wat hy gedoen het want die area voor die menasie

is gepak met die vrouens en meisies van die ander offisiere en onder-offisiere. Hy spring op en af en skree op ons om terug te draai maar natuurlik hoor nie een van ons hom nie, of so het ons voorgegee. Daar word toe sommer 'n paar keer om Breshneff gehardloop en geskree voor ons terugkeer om voor die Koporaal aan te tree. Ons het natuurlik daarvoor geboet maar so ook die Koporaal wat ons gejaag het.

Kavalaris D Matthee
1987 tot 1988



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There were already Cubans in Angola by the time the Agreement of Alvor was reached

Historical Background: Prelude to Alvor

(Continued from page 1)

ments made by the Cuban defector, General Rafael del Pino Diaz, there were already Cubans in Angola by the time the Agreement of Alvor was reached. – See Al J. Venter ed.,

"Challenge. Southern Africa within the African revolutionary context", pp. 122-123.)

An interim coalition government under the High Commissioner Brig-Gen. Silva Cardoso was put together, which was to

come to power in Angola on 31 January 1975.

Historical Account:

Operation Moduler: The Destruction of 47 Brigade, Part 3

(Continued from page 7)

effective artillery fire to support 61 Mech and inflict severe casualties on Fapla, he had also been able to watch the course of the battle and keep Smit up to date on

who was where and doing what.

The Fapla Offensive Ends

On 5 October all the Fapla brigades were ordered to withdraw. Their withdrawal began

on 7 October, 59 and 21 Brigades and the remnants of 47 Brigade withdrawing northward by bounds to the source of the Cunzumbia, and 16 Brigade westward to the same area.



Fapla dead after the destruction of 47 Brigade at the Lomba

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59 Brigade ambushes Combat Group Alpha: 17 October 1987

(Continued from page 7)

'Bok' Smit, Dawid Lotter and Theo Wilken, hitting a tree behind them.

Lotter tried to pull his

company out of the killing ground, but became entangled with the rest of the combat group coming up to him, which resulted in "a degree of chaos".

Unable to see the Fapla force or even where the fire was coming from, 'Bok' Smit pulled Combat Group Alpha back under cover of artillery fire.



TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE SADF AND SWATF!

Write the names of the units represented by the flashes below each one.

Find the answers in next week's issue!

Last week's unit flashes:



4 South African Infantry Battalion was a unit of the South African Infantry Corps

Based in Middelburg, in the old Transvaal, it was deployed as a mixed force comprising of infantry artillery, and armour, with support company and attached elements, later even a tank squadron. It was deployed as a battle group during the Operation Moduler and Hooper battles of 1987/88.



32 Battalion (sometimes nicknamed **Buffalo Battalion** or **Os Terriveis** - Portu-

guese for The Terrible Ones) was a special infantry battalion of the South African Army, composed of black and white officers and NCO's. Unlike other SADF units, 32 Battalion was mainly deployed in southern Angola, acting as a buffer between the SADF's regular forces and its enemies.



61 Mechanised Infantry Battalion Group was a unit of the South African Infantry Corps. Although it was

classed as mechanized infantry, it was a mixed force of infantry, armour and artillery. It was formed in 1978 as Battle Group Juliet in South-West Africa as a force to prevent attacks on the region from SWAPO forces in southern Angola and was located at Omuthya in northern SWA.



32 Battalion on parade. Note the unique camouflaged beret

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Schedule of Events

- 14 March 2011 — SA Military History Society Eastern Cape: AGM & The Fall of France 1940 Part Two
- 14—17 March 2011 — Soldier Modernisation Asia
- 15—17 March 2011 — Battlefield Healthcare 2011, UK
- 17 March 2011 — SAA School of Artillery Tiddler
- 17 March 2011 — SA Military History Society Cape Town: **First In, Last Out: The South African Artillery in Action in Angola, 1975-1988**
- 20 March 2011 — S.M.V.G Military Swap Meet, UK

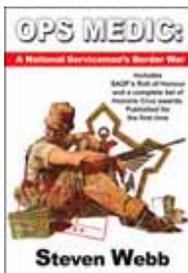
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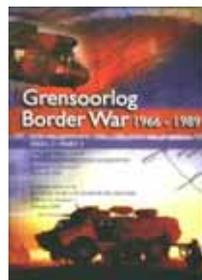
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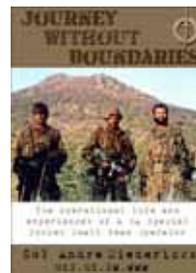
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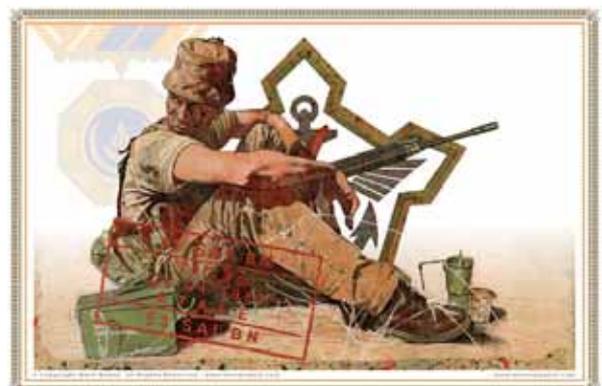
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Mark Raats has created this **SPECIAL EDITION** high quality 900mm x 600mm poster of his original artwork, "An Unpopular War", SPECIFICALLY and EXCLUSIVELY for the users of WarInAngola.com. This is the same artwork which has proven such a direct hit in the form of the complimentary "OUMAN" sticker we have been sending out to all SADF

Veterans, courtesy of Danie Matthee, with the kind permission and specific design provided by Mark. This high quality poster is now available for only **R300, plus R50 handling and postage** anywhere in South Africa. Postage to the rest of the world will be added accordingly. Please enquire first as to the cost thereof.



NEW: PREMIUM MEMBERSHIP

With over 3,800 UNIQUE visitors to War In Angola, viewing in excess of 56,000 pages per month, the time has come to allow a select few to rise above the rest.

In order to continue expanding the site and adding additional functionality it is essential that some sort of revenue is generated to overcome the ever-increasing costs.

While by no means minimising the information available to Public and Registered users (which is what attracts all the attention in the first place), it takes considerable time and effort to research, find and publish new information all the time.

To this effect, some new information will only be made available to Registered users that have subscribed to the annual PREMIUM MEMBERSHIP.

This subscription will have a number of advantages:

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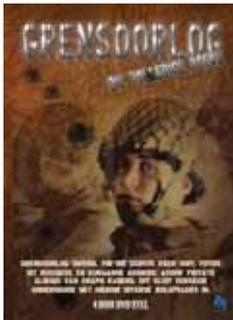
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War in Angola

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THE NEWSLETTER HIGHLIGHTING EVENTS, INFORMATION AND FACTS RELATING TO THE CONFLICT IN ANGOLA AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (NAMIBIA) FROM 1975 TO 1989

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Get your **FREE SADF Veteran Sticker:**

<http://www.warinangola.com/Default.aspx?tabid=1088>

The War In Angola website (www.warinangola.com) is dedicated to recreating and re-fighting the battles between the adversaries of the Angolan War (or Border War as it is also known), that is, the SADF and UNITA on the one side and the Soviet-supplied FAPLA, Cuba, and SWAPO on the other side. In order to recreate the battles as accurate as possible, a lot of research is required about the equipment, organisation, quality, uniforms, command, support and logistical structures behind the different forces.

There are two sides to the website: the gaming and recreation of the miniature battles; and the historical facts and research of the forces behind the battles.

The dividing line between the two sides is deliberately blurred in order to expose both sides to all the users, thereby promoting and exposing the wargaming and modeling hobby to the historically inclined and vice-versa.

Johan Schoeman

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Last week's latest topics on the Forums

Link to the Forums:

<http://www.warinangola.com/Default.aspx?tabid=590>

RE: Weekends, Missions and other Actions by Sensi702

hi Mike, i do have various photos of ops hooper 1987-88 from 61 mech and 2ssb unfortunately i do not have the negs so not sure if you could use them. i was an ops medic that side nov87-april88. ...

Weekends, Missions and other Actions by Mike Brink

Hi All. I am in the closing phases of completeing my book on the 75-88 angolan border war. A 101 tales of bush war mahem. I am looking for photos to illustrate the book and if anyone has a rele...

RE: Planning of Operation Moduler by slide

Hi Guys, I think I was one of the gunners that went along with that G5. For the records the pamphlet projectiles were beige not blue (see my pics, there is one with me and two mates sitting with a pi...

RE: Background and early operations (1975 -1985) by TinusDK

Peter Stiff, in error, in The Silent War combined the detail and info of two operations and made it into one operation. These two operations were Operation Colosseum (1986) and Operation Firewood (198...

"Zulu, Zulu Golf" by Arn 'Jim' Durand, by Jim Hooper

Johan-- I wanted to give you and the readers of www.warinangola.com a heads-up on a new memoir of the Border War coming out this year. Arn 'Jim' Durand was one of my first mentors during the time ...

RE: My 1/72 scale Models by mikes

More...

RE: My 1/72 scale Models by mikes

More...

RE: My 1/72 scale Models by

mikes

More...

RE: My 1/72 scale Models by mikes

More...

My 1/72 scale Models by mikes

Hi Johan I finally got round to taking photos of some of my AFV models. Mike

Books and Book Reviews by host

Please feel free to list related books and add your review of books on the subject of the Bush War and the War In Angola here. All posts are subject to moderation and may be edited by the Host or Admi...

RE: Bridge 14 by Bradley

Hi Keith It is fantastic to received your message and how fast the years rolled back to those days and before. To think that after all this time the stories