

- c. The roles of the SAP and SADF in limiting the military threat against the RSA.
- d. The precautions and actions that citizens in distant places can take to protect their hearth and home and the factors and principles that should be taken into account in this connection. These factors, principles and mostly precautions are also intricately involved in the protection of schools.

MAP READING AND NAVIGATION

20. This subject must as far as possible be presented practically. Experience has proved that plain theoretical knowledge is not sufficient. This requires good planning and co-ordination by the Cadet officer especially in big schools. If possible 1:50 000 topographical maps must be used for the training, colour slides of the map, and instruments can be used as good aids. The objectives that must be achieved, are the following :
- a. Standard Six Students
 - i. Identify all the general map symbols.
 - ii. Name the main and sub wind directions.
 - iii. Measure accurately distances on a map.
 - iv. Must know that a distance measured on a map will differ from the real distance unless both points are on the same height.
 - v. Distance can be calculated on a map by means of the grid reference.
 - vi. With the aid of a protractor draw an accurate bearing of a map.
 - vii. Must be able to read, from the map, a six figure grid reference and indicate such a reference on to a map.
 - viii. Must know what the scale of a map is, what it is used for and how to use it.
 - ix. Name the classification and colour of all map symbols.
 - x. Must know that the type of map, the scale, the number and co-ordinates, and symbols used appear on top, or at the bottom of the map.
 - b. Standard Seven Students
 - i. Revise and know the objectives for standard Six.
 - ii. Define and motivate contour lines.
 - iii. Define and motivate contour intervals.
 - iv. Define a map and motivate the definition.
 - v. Define

- v. Define and identify a topographical map.
- vi. Must be able to plot a given bearing with the help of a prismatic compass.
- vii. Take an accurate bearing to a given point using a prismatic compass.
- viii. Set a prismatic compass on a given bearing and using that bearing to maintain direction in the day and the night.
- ix. Explain and demonstrate how to determine a compass error and how to record it.
- x. Demonstrate and motivate the points to be noted when moving along a compass bearing.
- xi. Name the factors to be remembered should a student get lost.
- xii. Explain and execute the orientation of a map using a compass.
- xiii. Explain and demonstrate how to determine whether local disturbances affect the compass at a point and how to prevent this occurrence.
- xiv. Name and execute, practically, the methods used, by day and night, to determine true North.

c. Standard Eight Students

- i. Revise and know the objectives for standard Six and Seven.
- ii. Name and apply the methods of orientating a map without a compass.
- iii. Know the difference between a true bearing, a grid bearing and a magnetic bearing.
- iv. Change a compass bearing to a grid bearing or true bearing and vice versa.
- v. Define and motivate the "magnetic declination".
- vi. Name the methods of determining the position of a point without instruments.
- vii. Name the methods of determining the position of a point using instruments.
- viii. Determine practically using the back-bearing method with the aid of instruments the position of a point.
- ix. Point out a given point on the map on the ground and vice versa.
- x. Name and motivate the factors necessary for planning of movement when accurate navigation is necessary.

d. Standard Nine Students

- i. Revise and know the objectives for Standards Six to Eight.
- ii. Must have a basic concept of what a grid is, the aim of a grid, the difference between latitude and longitude and the direction that they are numbered.
- iii. Draw on a given map a cross section of the terrain between any two points.
- iv. Name the practical uses of a cross section of terrain.
- v. Calculate the gradient between two points on a map and name the practical application thereof.
- vi. Name the methods of determining visibility between two points on a map and apply any method except the cross section method.
- vii. Explain how the scale of a map can be calculated and how it can be applied.
- viii. Solve the "Fault figure".
- ix. Name and use navigational aids.
- x. Determine true North by using the stars.
- xi. Determine true North by using the sun and watch and the stick and shadow methods.

e. Standard Ten Students

- i. Revise and know the objectives for Standards Six to Nine.
- ii. Name and motivate five characteristics of contours.
- iii. Name at least six topographical features and point out their contour forms on a map.
- iv. Determine his position on a map using only contour lines.
- v. Assist junior cadets with map reading problems and maintain general observation over cadets during a map reading exercise.
- vi. Take part in an inter cadet section competition in map reading without preparation.

CURRICULUM FOR CAMPS AND BIVVY'S

21. The curriculum for Cadet training within the school context, as is laid out in the preceding paragraphs, can take place in the school grounds and within the limits of the school periods. Techniques learnt should however not be retaught during a camp or bivvy but rather practical and used. To obtain National uniformity it has become necessary to draw up a curriculum for camps and bivouacs. The aim and objective of camps and bivouacs can be seen as the following :

/a. Aim

24
a. Aim

- i. To present subjects that could not be presented on school grounds due to lack of equipment and terrain requirements.
- ii. To introduce the cadets to the military atmosphere through field work and the adventure spirit of the youth as well as developing and interest in team work.
- iii. Provide the opportunity to apply and confirm practically the techniques learnt at school.

b. Range

i. Field Craft

- (1) Camouflage and concealment.
- (2) Observation.
- (3) Judging of distance.
- (4) Methods of moving without weapons.
- (5) Choice of routes and stalking.

ii. Bush craft.

iii. Tracking.

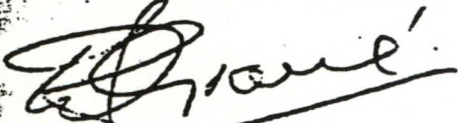
iv. Survival.

v. Guards and Sentries.

vi. Map reading and navigation with the accent on navigation.

vii. Radio procedures.

- c. Objectives. Since it is not possible for all sections to hold a camp or a bivouac every year, and it is unlikely that all cadets could attend a camp or a bivouac every year specific objectives have not been drawn up. Every section must attempt to give each cadet the opportunity to attend as many as possible or at least one camp or bivouac. The objectives in the old study plan may be used as a guide.



(D.S. GROVÉ)

MAJ

OFFICER COMMANDING WITWATERSRAND COMMAND : BRIG

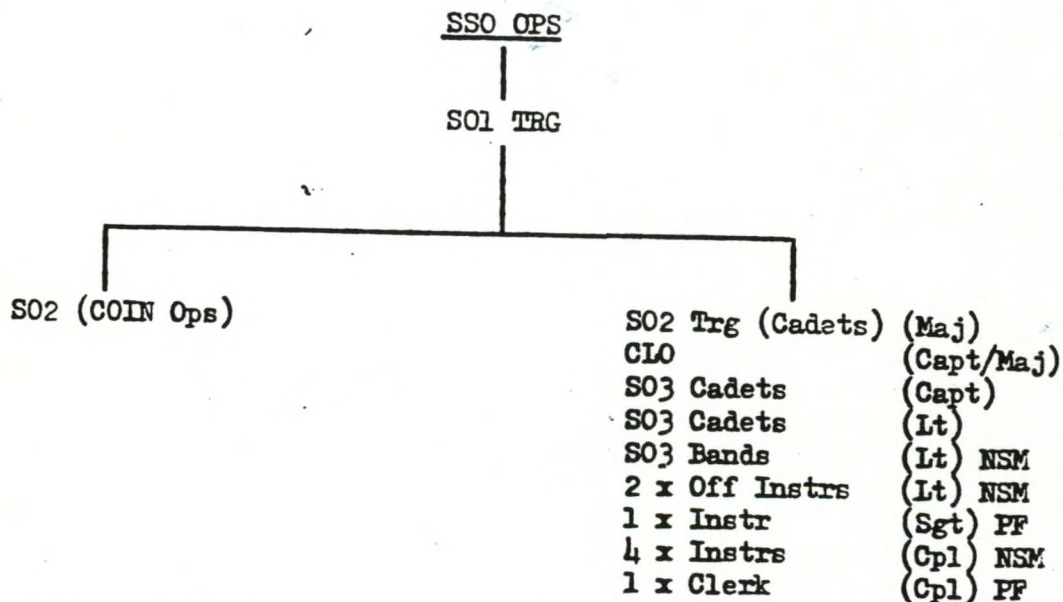
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PART 1 : AIM, POLICY AND ORGANISATION WRT CADETS

1. Aim of Cadets. The aim of cadet activities includes :
- To prepare the cadet for National Service by providing them with a body of basic knowledge of certain military subjects without attempting to make a soldier out of him.
 - To encourage a love for his fatherland and to help the cadet realise that he has a duty to help protect his fatherland.
 - To introduce the cadet to the use of certain weapons and equipment by presenting camps and courses.
 - To identify and develop leadership qualities.
2. Cadet Policy. In terms of Section 57 of the Law and Cadet Regulations, every male scholar at a school or other institution where a cadet detachment has been established is regarded as a cadet at that detachment.

ORGANISATION OF CADETS

3. HQ Wit Comd
- The Training Section of this HQ is responsible for the organisation, training, administration and general control of all cadet detachments in the area. The cadet section falls under the Training Section and is organised as follows :



- The filling of the abovementioned posts is dependent upon the availability of PF, Short Service and NSM Officers and instructors. Personnel administration is handled by the Personnel Section of this HQ. This will be dealt with further under personnel aspects.

4. Cadet Detachments. At the present moment there are 128 cadet detachments in existence of which 9 have been suspended due to inactivity. For details see Appendix A. Where the abbreviation CD appears it stands for cadet detachment.

5. Zones. The abovementioned CD's are divided into ten zones as set out below. Each zone has a zone representative who is appointed by this HQ on the recommendation of the previous zone representative or of various CD's in that zone. See Appendix B for zone divisions and affiliations.

- a. Heidelberg Zone.
- b. Far East Rand Zone.
- c. East Rand Zone.
- d. Germiston Zone.
- e. North Rand Zone.
- f. Central Rand Zone.
- g. South Rand Zone.
- h. West Rand Zone.
- i. Far West Rand Zone.
- j. Vaal Triangle Zone.

6. Category Divisions of CD's. The abovementioned CD's are divided into three categories as follows. (See Appendix A) :

- a. Category One Detachments. These are detachments which are authorised to involve all boys from standards 6 - 10. A school can only be classified as category one if it complies with the requirements below. Once a cadet detachment has been classified as category one it can only be re-classified if such a reclassification is satisfactorily motivated in writing and is supported by the Command Officer Commanding and the Education Department. The requirements with which such a detachment must comply are :
 - i. The detachment's infra-structure must be efficient enough to provide satisfactory training for the authorised number of cadets. The maximum officer/cadet ratio should be 1:90.
 - ii. The Command OC and Education Department concerned must recommend the classification, in other words both must be certain that the detachment will be able to approach the training of the number of cadets competently and efficiently.

b. Category Two Detachments. These are detachments where the infra-structure is of a nature that not all cadets at the school will be trained efficiently. In these cases a specific number of cadets is authorised to be involved in cadet activities. This number will be determined annually by the Command in conjunction with the Education Department. The procedures for the recommendations of category one detachments apply in this case as well. The authorised strength of a cadet detachment will not be decreased unless motivated by the Command and supported by the Education Department. Commands and Education Departments must encourage detachments to rectify situations where weak infra-structures exist.

c. Category Three Detachments

i. These are CD's which have never been authorised a strength above 126 cadets due to lack of infra-structure.

or

ii. Newly established CD's which cannot be placed on full strength due to limited infra-structure.

iii. With the improvement of such a CD's infra-structure a higher category can be awarded and a greater authorised strength permitted.

iv. Because officers cannot be appointed unless they are attached to a detachment (unit) new detachments are created and registered officially as cadet detachments so that officers can be accommodated before a strength has been approved. As the cadet detachments' infra-structures grow so the authorised strengths will be revised.

d. Suspended Detachments. These are detachments where the infra-structure and extent of cadet training has regressed to such an extent that cadet training at that detachment is impossible. The suspension of a detachment must be recommended by the Command and the Education Department in writing. As soon as a cadet detachment has been suspended all equipment which has been issued to that detachment must be withdrawn. All parties, however, must do all in their power to prevent suspensions and all attempts must be made to re-activate any suspended CD's.

7. Organisation of CD's. Because of the fact that the strengths of CD's vary from one to another, the organisation of a cadet detachment is extremely flexible as regards number of companies and platoons which can be made up. There are guidelines laid down according to which schools can organise their CD's. See Appendix D.

8. Infra-structure. When speaking about the infra-structure at a school the following is intended :

- a. The number of teachers militarily qualified as officers and who hold a commissioned rank. The unit on whose strength he appears and whether he is a serviceman, a commando or a CF member makes no difference.
- b. The number of teachers who are NCO's or men attached to a CF or commando unit or who are servicemen.
- c. The number of teachers who have no military background or qualifications, but who are prepared to assist with cadet activities, to participate voluntarily and to qualify as an officer.
- d. Whether the school has an approved shooting range or whether the range at a neighbouring school or a comdo range may be used.
- e. Whether the school has a storage room of acceptable dimensions.
- f. Whether the school possesses a suitable weapon store or safe.

9. Establishment of a CD. It is TEED policy that all boys in stds 6 - 10 undergo cadet training, and as soon as a school has + 150 boys in these standards, the establishment of a CD can be considered. The infra-structure at such a school will determine the authorised strength of the CD. The enthusiasm and efficiency within the CD depends also upon the nature of the infra-structure. The establishment of a CD occurs in three phases :

- a. Preparation Phase. This phase involves the following :
 - i. The official request in terms of Regulation 7 of the Cadet Corps Regulations after a thorough investigation in order to determine whether the school concerned has the potential infra-structure to support a lively cadet detachment.
 - ii. The investigation which preceeds the official request is carried out jointly by the Education Department and this HQ.
 - iii. The school principal addresses his request for the establishment of a CD to the Education Department.
 - iv. The Education Department and the Army Command co-ordinate the investigation. If the establishment of a cadet detachment is considered possible, the official application forms are sent to the headmaster for completion. The completed application forms are sent via the Education Department to Army HQ for conditional approval. See Appendix C.
- b. Organisational Phase. This phase involves :
 - i. The holding of prescribed selection boards.
 - ii. The preparation of chosen candidates.

c. Implementation Phase

- i. After confirmation from the Command that the necessary infra-structure exists within the CD, Army HQ will finally approve the establishment.
 - ii. The physical establishment, equipping, organising and training of cadets then complete the establishment.
- d. Bands play a highly important role within the cadet organisation and it must be endeavoured to identify and notify the bandmaster as soon as possible in order to ensure that he is both prepared and qualified to train the band. As soon as this has been done, the establishment and approval of a band by Army HQ can be accomplished.
- e. For an example of an application form see Appendix C.

f. Establishment Procedure

- i. The school principal sends a written application to this HQ.
- ii. The application forms (Appendix C) are sent to the school to be completed in quadruplicate.
- iii. Completed application forms are sent to Dr Boshoff of the TED who makes written recommendations and then sends the forms to this HQ.
- iv. S02 Training (Cadets) then makes his recommendations on behalf of the OC Wit Comd and the forms are forwarded to C Army for conditional approval.
- v. The school is then notified and, depending upon the establishment conditions, equipment can be issued.
- vi. In the meantime the school should have carried out all preliminary preparation with regard to selection, transfers and course qualification of its detachment officers.
- vii. Because schools are anxious to establish bands as well, the appointment and qualification of a bandmaster is extremely important, although the appointment of a CD OC and Adj/QM must not be neglected. No establishment of a band will be authorised unless CD has a qualified bandmaster.

10. Suspension of CD's. When the infra-structure at a CD has deteriorated to such an extent that cadet training can no longer be carried out satisfactorily, or the school can no longer actively participate in cadet activities or the general nature of cadets has deteriorated beyond an accepted level, it can be suspended. In the event of a suspension a written recommendation is sent by this HQ via TED to C Army (D Cadets) for approval. As soon as confirmation of the suspension is received equipment can be withdrawn from that CD. All attempts, however, must be made to avoid such an event occurring and to re-activate suspended CD's. Suspended CD's must be indicated on all returns. See Appendix A for suspended CD's.

11. Reactivation of Suspended CD's. In the event of a suspended CD wishing to be reactivated due to an improvement in the infra-structure of the detachment, written application can be addressed to this HQ and reactivation can be carried out in one of the ways listed below :

- a. Depending upon the time of the year the CD can be reactivated by being included in the annual strength returns sent to C Army (D Cadets). If the strength increases are thus approved the school is notified and the necessary issuing of equipment can be made.
- b. A written application is addressed to this HQ including all details regarding infra-structure. Wit Comd then submits the application to C Army (D Cadets) and confirms the existence of an infra-structure that will allow for meaningful training. Approval is then given, the school is notified and the issuing of equipment can then take place.
- c. Attempts must be made to prevent the establishment of category 2 and 3 schools.

12. Increase of Strengths

- a. Because the number of boys at schools varies from year to year due to new arrivals and matric qualification it is necessary to make annual adjustments to the authorised cadet strength. This is done by means of strength increases.
- b. The ideal is obviously to develop all schools to the level of category 1 and to declare them as such and also to ensure that all category 1 schools remain so.
- c. Keeping in mind the nature of the infra-structure, all attempts must be made to upgrade CD's from category 2 and 3 to category 1.
- d. CD's submit a strength return annually before 31 Jan which includes the following information :
 - i. The number of boys from Std 6 - 10.
 - ii. Number of male and female personnel.
 - iii. Authorised cadet strength.
 - iv. The numbers, ranks and names of officers on strength and the posts they fill.
- e. The strength returns are then consolidated and are used as guides for proposed strength increases which are sent in turn to C Army (D Cadets) before or on 15 Feb every year. Proposed categorising of CD's is also based upon these strength returns.
- f. The strength increases are then adjusted and approved and returned to this HQ. CD's are notified in turn regarding new authorised strengths and the appropriate number of extra uniforms can be issued.

- g. The following parties are also notified of any revised strengths :
- i. CS1 Personnel.
 - ii. CS4 Logistics.
 - iii. OC Maintenance Unit.

13. Affiliation of CD's to PF, CF and Comdo Units. See Appendix B.

- a. It is the wish of C Army that all CD's become affiliated to the Comdo or CF unit in their area since these units can support the CD's with advice and practical assistance, identification and elimination of problems and also because the cadet officer is a Comdo officer who is carrying out detached duty in the Cadet Corps.
- b. The implications and advantages of being affiliated are :
- i. In terms of the new cadet system Commando officers who are on detached duty at cadet detachments (cadet officers) undergo the same qualifying training and are subject to the same requirements for promotion as any normal Commando officer. Although the tasks of a cadet officer differ greatly from those of Commando officers this is regarded as necessary in order not only to keep the officer conversant with the military milieu, but also to build up and maintain a military framework which is necessary for the successful provision of cadet training as a fore-runner to National Service.
 - ii. It must be understood that although cadet officers are not bound to participate in all their affiliated unit's activities due to their educational duties, close co-operation between the headmaster and the Comdo/CF Unit OC can ensure that cadet officers take advantage of every opportunity to broaden their military background. OC's of units must therefore ensure that cadet officers are notified of and encouraged to participate in the following activities :
 - (1) Field exercises and bivouacs etc.
 - (2) Shooting exercises.
 - (3) Parades.
 - (4) Functions.

iii. Cadet detachments can gain the following advantages from being affiliated :

- (1) Association with the history and tradition of the unit.
- (2) Help with training.
- (3) Help with bivouacs and camps.
- (4) The possibility of lending training aids and other equipment.
- (5) Visits to the unit during field shooting exercises.
- (6) Help of a general nature eg lectures, inspections etc.

c. To ensure meaningful affiliation it is necessary that close liaison exists between CD's, unit commanders and group commanders.

d. Personnel and supply administration concerning cadet officers and CD's remain the responsibility of the Comdo/CF unit and Comd HQ.

e. Cadet officers affiliated to a unit and who are filling a post within the CD may not be appointed to a post within the Comdo otherwise the officer will be on the strength of two units.

14. Affiliation Procedure. The procedure which must be followed is as follows :

- a. The Principal sends a written request for affiliation to the relevant unit.
- b. The unit commander makes a recommendation and sends a written request for permission together with a copy of the headmaster's application to the Comd HQ.
- c. The staff officer responsible for cadet training grants the necessary permission on behalf of the Comd OC and the CD and the unit are notified accordingly.
- d. The affiliation is recorded.

15. Advisory Council Meetings

- a. Aim. The aim of the council is to provide the Comd OC with recommendations and advice concerning cadet officers, except the implementation of the Cadet Grant Account.

b. Constituent Members. Within Wit Comd the council consists of the following members :

- i. The Group Commander or the Senior Unit OC within the group or the S01 Trg of Wit Comd will act as Chairman.
- ii. The Director of the TED or someone appointed by him.
- iii. The S02 Cadets of the Comd and the CIO.
- iv. The zone representative.
- v. CD Officer Commanding.
- vi. School principals.
- vii. A Secretary appointed by S02 Cadets.
- viii. Comdo/CF unit commanders.

c. Grouping. Within Wit Comd the 10 cadet zones are divided into 4 groups and meetings are held according to group affiliation as follows :

- i. Heidelberg Zone - Gp 16.
- ii. East Rand Germiston Zones and Far East Rand Zone - Gp 41.
- iii. West and Far West Rand Zone - Gp 18.
- iv. Vaal Triangle - Gp 17.
- v. South Rand, Rand Central and North Rand Zones - Gp 18.
- vi. Special Schools - Wit Comd HQ.
- vii. The venue for each of the meetings is determined October each year.

d. Meetings. Within Wit Comd meetings are held as follows :

- i. One meeting per zone in accordance with para c. above. This meeting is held in March every year or as determined by the OC.
- ii. One meeting as above during Sep/Oct to do planning for the year ahead. Authority for this meeting must be obtained from C Army (D Cadets) and the Director of Education.
- iii. One meeting in March and October for Special Schools.

e. Notification. The following parties must be notified timeously of the meeting :

- i. C Army (D Cadets).

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