

FLAGS OF THE UNIFORMED AND OTHER SERVICES IN THE FORMER AFRICAN "HOMELANDS" OF SOUTH AFRICA

F. G. Brownell

Abstract :

This paper addresses a little known facet of South African vexillology, namely the flags of the Services in the former African "Homelands" of South Africa, which were created as a part of the *apartheid* policy of the National Party Government between 1963 and 1979.

Although the national coats of arms and flags of the former "Homelands" have been documented, much less is known about the flags which were adopted by their Services. This paper will endeavour to provide such information as is currently available.

INTRODUCTION

Although southern Africa has played an important role as a cradle of the human species, the flag history of South Africa dates only from the establishment, in 1652, of a refreshment station at the south-western tip of the continent, by the Dutch East India Company. Out of the administration of this settlement slowly evolved what is now the Republic of South Africa.

The evolving flag history of South Africa has been documented reasonably well, but there is a facet which has, to a large extent, been overlooked. This is the flags of the uniformed and other Services in the former "Bantustans" or African "Homelands", as they were colloquially called, which were created as an integral part of the former Government's *apartheid* policy. This is neither the time nor the place to deal with the "native policies" of successive administrations in South Africa, both colonial and national, or indeed with political developments inside or outside the country. Suffice it to record that under the "native policy" of the National Party administrations which governed South Africa from 1948 - 1994, ten political entities were created within the borders of the Republic of South Africa (as it had become in 1961), each of which adopted certain symbols of sovereignty.

In examining briefly how these political entities came into being one must, of necessity, look back to the period immediately following World War II. The South African government under General J. C. Smuts had supported the Allied war effort but, in the process, had alienated itself from a substantial section of the Afrikaner population. The Afrikaners threw their support behind the National Party which subsequently came to power in 1948 and remained in office until the first fully democratic elections were held in South Africa in April 1994. With a view to the general election of 1948, the National Party drafted an *apartheid* policy which, for black South Africans, reaffirmed the earlier intention to consolidate the reserves and endorse a notion of a separate political system for these reserves, based on traditional forms of government.

In the early years of the National Party administration, the Prime Minister, Dr. D. F. Malan interpreted *apartheid* as not much more than a reaffirmation of traditional segregationism, with the emphasis to be placed on "differentiation" rather than "discrimination". However, under pressure from the native affairs group in the Nationalist caucus, Dr H. F. Verwoerd, who has gone down in history as the architect of *grand apartheid*, took over the native affairs portfolio in 1950. Verwoerd tackled his portfolio with enthusiasm and imparted a crusading zeal to his fellow devotees of *apartheid*, a term which was soon replaced by "separate development" in Government parlance. There was set in motion an exercise in social engineering which was to affect almost every facet of the lives of South Africans who were not of the "white" race group.

In 1958 Verwoerd became Prime Minister and could now give virtually unfettered rein to his ideological ideas and ambitions for what was, in effect, an independent white-dominated republic,

interspersed with a cluster of economically dependent and therefore politically impotent black client states¹. This is a process which had begun with the granting of internal self-government to the Transkei in 1963. The last of these national states - KwaNdebele - came into being in 1979.

Between 1976 and 1981, four of these national states opted for full independence. This independence was, however, only recognised by South Africa and the international community considered them to be *de facto* still part of the Republic of South Africa. They were the Republics of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, which were collectively known as the "TBVC States". Each had its own Defence Force, Police Force and Prisons Service.

In addition, there remained six self-governing national states, with a degree of political autonomy, within the borders of the Republic of South Africa. These states were Gazankulu, KaNgwane, KwaNdebele, KwaZulu, Lebowa and Qwa Qwa. Each had its own Police Force and, in the case of KwaZulu, also its own Prisons Service.

In most, but not all cases, these Services adopted distinctive flags about which comparatively little is known in the outside world, hence the focus of this paper.

Opting for independence was a matter of choice for each self-governing state. For as long as they were not "independent", they remained part of the Republic of South Africa and their inhabitants retained full South African citizenship.

Both self-governing and independent states traditionally have their own symbols of sovereignty. The National States Constitution Act which was passed by the South African Parliament in 1971² made provision for three stages of constitutional development for each national state (with the exception of Transkei which had its own Constitution Act passed in 1963). The first stage provided for the replacement of the local territorial authority by a legislative assembly and executive council. In the second stage, the State President of the Republic of South Africa could, on request of the legislative assembly of a national state, by proclamation in the *Government Gazette* declare such national state to be a self-governing state within the Republic of South Africa. The third stage of constitutional development was full independence.

It was at the second stage, namely internal self-government, that the task of devising symbols of sovereignty - namely a coat of arms, flag and legislative assembly mace - was undertaken. Each of these was devised with the cultural heritage of the people concerned, in mind. Most of the designs were prepared by Drawing Services staff in the Directorate of Development Work of the then Department of Bantu Administration and Development, and its successor departments.

The designs were prepared in consultation with the national state in question but, ironically, in most instances the Bureau of Heraldry, which controls heraldic matters in South Africa, in terms of the provisions of the Heraldry Act, 1962, was totally ignored in the process. This arrogance did not go down well with the South African heraldic authorities.

The coats of arms were lodged with the South African Bureau of Heraldry for registration under the Heraldry Act, 1962, while the homeland flags were introduced in terms of domestic Flag Acts. In the case of the flags devised for the various Services, some enjoyed formal legal sanction or were at least designed in consultation with, or by the Bureau of Heraldry, but others have a less formal - and hence inadequately documented - origin. Indeed, even where the Bureau of Heraldry was involved, requests for help were usually received on an informal basis during personal discussions, with little or nothing formally "on record"! In retrospect, this was a major shortcoming.

There is a tendency to denigrate the former "Homelands" and the preservation of relevant records is, in many cases, a cause of concern. I do not have a complete record of the adoption of the flags of their Services but believe that it is important, for posterity, to record what information is available. It can always be supplemented at a later date.

For the sake of convenience, I shall now deal with the flags of the various Services in alphabetical order of the "Homeland" concerned.

1. BOPHUTHATSWANA

Bophuthatswana was granted internal self-government on 1 June 1972 and achieved full independence from the Republic of South Africa on 6 December 1977.

1.1 Bophuthatswana Defence Force Flag

The flag of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force (Fig. 2) is in the proportion 2:3 and consists of three equal vertical bands of orange, green and orange, charged in the centre with a version of the badge of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force, namely a yellow roundel bearing a leopard's face in black detail. The leopard's face is taken from the national flag. The roundel (which in the case of metal badges was more oval) surmounts a yellow spear and Tswana battle-axe in saltire. This flag seems to have been designed³ internally in the Bophuthatswana Defence Force.

1.2 Bophuthatswana Police Flag

The flag of the Bophuthatswana Police (Fig. 3) is in the proportion 2:3 and consists of two horizontal bands of equal width, maroon over dark green, bearing in the centre the badge of the Bophuthatswana Police, namely a yellow nine-pointed star charged in the centre on a white field, with the coat of arms of Bophuthatswana in full colour within a red annulet bearing the words BOPHUTHATSWANA POLICE in white letters. This flag was registered under the Heraldry Act, 1962, and certificate of registration No. 1421 was⁴ issued on 20 February 1984.

1.3 Bophuthatswana Prisons Service Flag :

The flag of the Bophuthatswana Prisons Service (Fig. 4) is in the proportion 2:3 and consists of three equal vertical bands of green, blue and green, charged in the centre with the badge of the Bophuthatswana Prisons Service, namely a gold faceted nine-pointed star bearing in the centre, on a yellow field, the coat of arms of Bophuthatswana in full colour within a white ring with the words BOPHUTHATSWANA PRISONS in black letters.⁵

1.4 Bophuthatswana Internal Intelligence Service Flag

The flag of the Bophuthatswana Internal Intelligence Service (Fig. 5), is in the proportion 2:3 divided from the upper and lower fly corners to the centre of the hoist in blue, old gold and blue, with a ratel statant proper in centre of the fly and a demi-leopard gardant proper holding in its forepaws a gold Tswana battle-axe erect in the upper hoist. The demi-leopard and battle-axe are derived from the national coat of arms, while the ratel, or honey-badger, was an emblem of the Intelligence Service. This flag was registered under the Heraldry Act, 1962, and certificate of registration No. 1519 was issued on 19 April 1985⁶.

2. CISKEI

Ciskei was granted internal self-government on 1 August 1972 and achieved full independence from the Republic of South Africa on 4 December 1981.

2.1 Ciskeian Defence Force Flag

The flag of the Ciskeian Defence Force (Fig. 6) is in the proportion 2:3 with a green field bearing a large gold swooping eagle clasping a lightning flash in the fly. A national flag, only one ninth of the size of the field, is in the canton. The blue crane in the centre of the national flag, as manufactured, incorrectly has a sprig in its beak.

This flag, which was originally designated as the flag for "Ciskei Special Forces", was designed in the South African Department of Co-operation and Development. An identical flag but with a maroon field, was designed, at the same time for the Ciskeian Special Forces Airborne Company, but whether or not it was ever manufactured, is unknown⁷. The latter design was approved by Chief Minister C L Sebe on 7 September 1981.

2.2 Ciskeian Police Flag

The flag of the Ciskeian Police (Fig. 7), is in the proportion 2:3. It has a white field with a dark green bend sinister, charged in the centre with the badge of the Ciskeian Police, namely a seven-pointed white rayed star bearing on a black roundel the coat of arms of Ciskei in full colour, surrounded by an annulet, in green, edged in gold, bearing the words AMAPOLISA ASECISKEI above, and CISKEIAN POLICE below. As with the flag of the Ciskeian Defence Force there is a national flag only one ninth of the size of the field in the canton and, once again, the blue crane is incorrectly depicted with a sprig in its beak⁸.

2.3 Ciskeian Prisons Service Flag

The flag of the Ciskeian Prisons Service (Fig. 8) is in the proportion 2:3, it has a turquoise grey field, with the national flag, fimbriated in white occupying a canton one quarter of the size of the field and the badge of the Ciskeian Prisons Service in white, in the lower fly. The Bureau of Heraldry assisted with the design of this flag in 1987 and it is assumed that it was taken into use, but this could not, as yet, be confirmed.

2.4 Ciskeian Traffic Force Flag

The Ciskeian Traffic Force flag (Fig. 9) is in the proportion 2:3. It has a dark blue field charged in the centre with a large representation of the badge of the Traffic Force, namely a light blue shield with an embowed upper edge, fimbriated white, bearing in the centre a five-pointed faceted star with the clock-wise facets in white and the anti-clockwise facets in dark blue, fimbriated white. In the centre on a dark blue roundel is the coat of arms of Ciskei in colour. Over the upper ray is a dark blue riband edged in white bearing the name Ciskei in white letters. Extending from below the horizontal rays, in a semi-circle, surmounting the two lower rays, is a similar riband inscribed ULAWULDLWEZEHOLELA and TRAFFIC CONTROL, and therebeneath a horizontal billet in the same colours bearing the date 1975.

As with the flags of the Ciskeian Defence Force and Police, there is a national flag only one ninth the size of the field in the canton and the blue crane is again incorrectly depicted with a sprig in its beak, as in the crest of the Ciskei national coat of arms.

In the Warrant dated 4 December 1981, in terms of which the Ciskeian Independence Medal was instituted, members of the Ciskeian Police, Prisons and Traffic Force all qualify to receive this medal. The Traffic Force would thus seem to have been placed on an equal footing with members of the Police and Prison Services, which might explain why the Traffic Force in Ciskei also instituted a flag of its own⁹.

3. GAZANKULU

Gazankulu was granted internal self-government on 1 February 1973. Although it took control of its own Police Force, no evidence could yet be found of the design or adoption of a Police Flag.

4. KANGWANE

KaNgwane was granted internal self-government on 31 August 1984. It had its own national coat of arms but did not adopt a national flag. Although KaNgwane took control of its own Police Force, no evidence could yet be found of the design or adoption of a Police Flag.

5. KWANDEBELE

KwaNdebele was granted internal self-government on 1 April 1981 and was moving towards full independence from the Republic of South Africa at the end of 1986, when internal unrest put an end to the independence process. It did, however, take control of its own Police Force.

5.1 KwaNdebele Police Flag

The flag of the KwaNdebele Police (Fig. 10) is in the proportion 2:3. It has a green field with the

KwaNdebele national flag, fimbriated white in the canton, occupying one quarter of the field, and the badge of the KwaNdebele Police in the lower fly. This badge, in gold, comprises four battle-axe heads in cross with rays in saiture, an annulet bearing the words KWANDEBELE POLICE PHOLISA - POLISIE and therewithin the coat of arms of KwaNdebele in full colour¹⁰.

6. KWAZULU

KwaZulu was granted internal self-government on 1 February 1977. It had two successive national flags, the first of which was used from 1977 - 1985 and the second, which was used on the flags of its Services, from 1985 -1994.

KwaZulu was the only self-governing national state to take control of both a Police Force and Prisons Service, both of which adopted their own flags.

6.1 KwaZulu Police Flag

The flag of the KwaZulu Police (Fig. 11) is in the proportion 2:3 and consists of a light green field with a darker green horizontal band one seventh of the width of the flag, across the centre. The second version of the KwaZulu national flag is in the canton, adjoining the horizontal band, and the badge of the KwaZulu Police appears in the lower fly. This badge consists of a yellow ochre and white eight-pointed rayed star charged in the centre on a white roundel with the coat of arms of KwaZulu in full colour, within a green annulet bearing the words AMAPHOYISA AKWAZULU, above, and KWAZULU POLICE, below, in yellow ochre letters¹¹.

6.2 KwaZulu Prisons Service Flag

The flag of the KwaZulu Prisons Service (whose name was later changed to the KwaZulu Correctional Services) (Fig. 12) is in the proportion 2:3 and has a dark green field with the second KwaZulu national flag in the canton, occupying one quarter of the field. In the lower fly is the badge of the KwaZulu Prisons Service in gold, with black detail. This flag was designed in the Bureau of Heraldry.¹² This badge, which was registered under the Heraldry Act, and in respect of which certificate of registration No. 2303 dated 5 April 1991 was issued, consists of a gourd charged with a representation of the ground plan of a cattle-kraal, with an inner-kraal, thereabove three Zulu huts; the gourd resting on a grass mat, all within and conjoined to two feathers embowed to form an open wreath.

7. LEBOWA

Lebowa was granted internal self-government on 2 October 1972. It took control of its own Police Force.

7.1 Lebowa Police Flag

The flag of the Lebowa Police (Fig. 13) which was designed in the Bureau of Heraldry and submitted to the Commissioner of the Lebowa Police for consideration on 27 August 1991, is in the proportion 2:3 and comprised a green field with the national flag of Lebowa in the canton, fimbriated white, occupying one quarter of the field. In the lower fly is a representation of the badge of the Lebowa Police, promulgated in Force Order (General) No. 09/90 dated 8 May 1990. The badge comprises a fourteen-pointed faceted star in gold bearing in the centre on a white roundel the national coat of arms of Lebowa in full colour, within a gold annulet bearing in black letters the words LEBOWA, below, and POLISIE, MAPHODISA and POLICE clockwise in a semi-circle above.

8. QWAQWA

Qwa Qwa was granted internal self-government 1 November 1974. It took control of its own Police Force, but no evidence can be found of the design or adoption of a Police Flag. As far as can be ascertained there were only three police stations in Qwa Qwa, so the Force was a very small one.

9. TRANSKEI

Internal self-government was conferred by the Transkei Constitution Act, 1963,¹³ and Transkei achieved full independence from the Republic of South Africa on 26 October 1976 in terms of the provisions of the Status of Transkei Act, 1 976. ¹⁴ Both these Acts were Acts of the South African Parliament.

9.1 Transkei Army Flag

9.1.1 The first flag designed for one of the Services in Transkei was a flag designated on the art-card as being that of the Transkei Army (**Fig. 14**) which, in the size of 15 cm X 23 cm would also be used as the car flag of the Commander of the Transkeian Defence Force. The terms "Army" and "Defence Force" were really synonymous. It was in the proportion 2:3 with a malachite green field, charged in the centre with the Transkei Army Emblem, a bull's head, in saffron. The art-work was prepared in the Heraldic Section of the South African Defence Force on 27 February 1976 and approved by Brigadier (later Major General) Philip Pretorius, Military Adviser to the Transkeian Defence Force on 2 March 1976. It was counter-signed by the State Herald of South Africa.

It is not known how extensively and for how long this flag was used.

9.1.2 In a subsequent development, another flag was adopted for the Transkei Defence Force (**Fig. 15**). This had a red field - presumably derived from the flag of the South African Army - with the Transkei national flag in the canton, occupying one quarter of the field, without any fimbriation. In the lower fly is a black Nguni ox-hide shield, superimposed on a spear and rifle with fixed bayonet in saltire, supported by two leopards proper standing on a gold ornamental riband folded back in white, which should have borne the motto DISCIPLINE LOYALTY DUTY."

The same design as that in the fly was proposed for the obverse of the Transkei Defence Force Medal, and this flag presumably dates from after the introduction of military rule by Major General Bantu Holomisa on 30 November 1987.

9.2 Transkei Police Flag

The flag of the Transkei Police (**Fig. 16**) is in the proportion 2:3 and consists of three equal horizontal bands, dark blue, white and dark blue with the national flag of Transkei placed centrally on the white, the full width of the central stripe. In the upper hoist is the badge of the Transkei Police, a rayed five-pointed star shaded brown and white, charged in the centre, on a white roundel, with the coat of arms of Transkei in full colour, within a white annulet edged brown, bearing the inscription AMAPOLISA ASE TRANSKEI, above, and TRANSKEI POLICE, below.¹⁶

9.3 Transkeian Prisons Service Flag

The flag of the Transkeian Prisons Service (**Fig. 17**) is in the proportion 2:3, has a red-ochre field with the national flag of Transkei, fimbriated white, in the canton, occupying one quarter of the field and in the lower fly the badge of the Transkeian Prisons Service. This badge is a gold five-pointed rayed star with the shield of the national coat of arms in colour in the centre, within a gold annulet bearing the words TRANSKEIAN PRISONS in black letters, all within a gold open laurel wreath. This flag design was certified by the State Herald as being "heraldically correct" on 28 October 1987.

10. VENDA

Venda was granted internal self-government on 1 February 1973 and achieved full independence from the Republic of South Africa on 13 September 1979.

10.1 Venda Defence Force Flag

The flag of the Venda Defence Force (**Fig. 18**) is in the proportion 2:3, has a chili red field, similar to the flag of the South African Army, with the national flag of Venda, fimbriated white in the canton, occupying one quarter of the field, and a gold elephant's head in the lower fly. The art-work was

prepared in the Central Heraldic Section of the South African Defence Force and countersigned by the State Herald on 18 October 1985.

At the request of the Venda Defence Force an overlay with the elephant's head within a wreath (as in the Venda Defence Force Emblem), was prepared in the Bureau of Heraldry and transmitted to the Chief of the Venda Defence Force on 11 July 1986, to enable him to take a final decision. The State Herald recommended retention of the head, alone, but nothing further was heard. It was subsequently ascertained that the wreath was not included.¹⁷

10.2 Venda Police Flag

The flag of the Venda Police (Fig. 19), which was designed in the Bureau of Heraldry, is in the proportion 2:3. It has a light blue field with a yellow horizontal stripe one seventh of the width of the flag across the centre. In the canton, adjoining the horizontal stripe, is the national flag of Venda, with a narrow white-fimbriation along its fly edge and in the lower fly is the badge of the Venda Police. This is a faceted six-pointed white star charged in the centre with a gold roundel bearing the national coat of arms in colour, within a black annulet bearing the words MAPHOLISA A VENDHA, above, and VENDHA POLICE, below.¹⁸

10.3 Venda Prisons Service

The Venda Prisons Service did not have a distinctive flag of its own. The rationale was that since it was not a "fighting service", it should confine itself to the use of the national flag of Venda.¹⁹

PROPORTIONS AND SIZES

As will be noted from the foregoing footnotes, the customary proportions of Southern African flags used to be given as a ratio of length to width, i.e. 3:2. In line with practise recommended by FIAV, this is now given as the ratio of width to length, i.e. as 2:3. The prescribed sizes of flags are: Ceremonial 180 cm X 270 cm; Standard 120 cm X 180 cm; and Storm 60 cm X 90 cm.

CONCLUSION

As far as can be ascertained the flags whose available details are given above were manufactured and taken into use, although the dates of usage are mostly unknown.

The African "Homelands" in the Republic of South Africa officially ceased to exist when the new constitutional dispensation came into force on 27 April 1994. This was the date on which the new South African national flag was taken into use. This was also the date on which the armed forces - both statutory and non-statutory - amalgamated to form the South African National Defence Force. The amalgamation of the Police Forces, however, only took place on 15 October 1995, so officially or unofficially the "Homeland" Police Flags probably continued to fly for up to a year and a half after 27 April 1994. In the case of the various Prisons, or Correctional Services, a single National Commissioner was appointed on 6 June 1994 and the "Homeland" legislation was repealed over a period of time. It is clear that information on the flags of the Services in the former African "Homelands" of South Africa is still incomplete. More research needs to be done, but if this paper provides at least some blocks on which others can build, it will have served its purpose.

Acknowledgements

A number of persons have assisted in providing or verifying the information currently available, to all of whom I extend my sincere thanks. Bruce Berry, in particular, has as always been a tower of strength and to him I owe a particular debt of gratitude.

Notes

¹ T R H Davenport, South Africa: a modern history, pp. 356, 356, 371-381; D van Pletzen (ed.), South Africa, 1988-89, pp. 171-177.

² Act No. 21 of 1971.

³ Richard Allport of the Netherlands has a 90 cm X 60 cm example of this flag, manufactured by Monograms

Flags and Badges, while a 180 cm X 120 cm example is on display in the South African National Museum of Military History in Johannesburg.

4 The Bureau of Heraldry has in its collection a 90cm X 60cm polyester example manufactured by Monograms Flags and Badges in 1990. This flag was illustrated in *SAVA Journal* SJ:1192, p. 48.

5. This flag is illustrated in Michel R Lupant, *Drapeaux et Insignes de Police*, p.118, Fig. 180. The South African National Museum of Military History has an 180 cm X 120 cm example in its collection.

6 This flag is illustrated in *SAVA Journal*, SJ:1192, p. 54.

7 The original designs of both these flags are now in the Bureau of Heraldry. Richard Allport has a 90 cm X 60 cm example of the Cliskel Defence Force Flag manufactured by Monograms Flags and Badges.

8 The Bureau of Heraldry has in its collection a 90 X 60 cm polyester example manufactured by Resquip in 1988.

9 Richard Allport has a 90 cm X 60 cm example of this flag.

10 Bruce Berry, Secretary of SAVA, has a 90 cm X 60 cm example of this flag manufactured by G I Canvas.

11 The Bureau of Heraldry has in its collection a 180 X 120 cm example of this flag manufactured by G I Canvas.

12 The Bureau of Heraldry has in its collection an example of this flag, 180 cm X 120 cm in polyester, made by Monograms Flags and Badges in 1991.

13 Act No. 48 of 1963

14 Act No. 100 of 1976

15 This flag was noted by Bruce Berry in a video clip of an interview which television reporter Tim Modise had with Bantu Holomisa after the latter's appearance before the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

16 The Bureau of Heraldry has in its collection a 180 cm X 270 cm polyester example manufactured by Monograms Flags and Badges. See also Michel R Lupant, *Drapeaux et Insignes des Forces de Gendarmerie et de Police*, vol. 2, p. 160 at fig. 283.

17 Bruce Berry has a 180 cm X 120 cm example of this flag, made by Resquip in 1988. The flag bears a plain elephant's head, without a wreath.

18 The Bureau of Heraldry has in its collection 180 cm X 120 cm and 270 cm X 180 cm examples of this flag manufactured by G I Canvas.

19 This was confided to the writer on 9 March 1999 by Mr Isak Cronje, Head of the Pretoria Central Prison, who during the 1980's was a Lieutenant Colonel charged with, inter alia, ceremonial matters in the Venda Prisons Service.

Frederick G. Brownell

Fred Brownell joined the South African Bureau of Heraldry in August 1977 and became State Herald in May 1982. He is a founder member and current Chairman of the Southern African Vexillological Association and was honoured by the International Federation of Vexillological Associations with the Vexillon Award in 1995.



Fred Brownell, left, at IGV18, with daughter, Heather, chats with Ray Morton

F.G. Brownell : Flags of the Uniformed..Services in the Former
 "Homelands" of South Africa, Col. Plate I

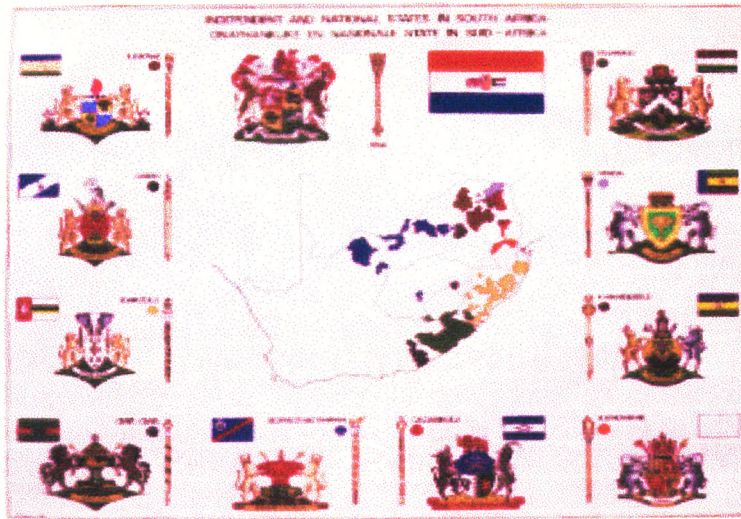


Fig. 1 Map and arms of the former "Homelands"



Fig. 2 Bophuthatswana Defence Force Flag



Fig. 3 Bophuthatswana Police Flag



Fig. 4 Bophuthatswana Prisons Service Flag



Fig. 5 Bophuthatswana Internal Intelligence Flag

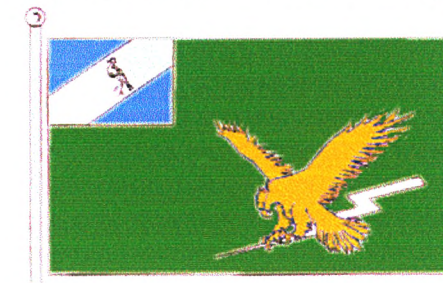


Fig. 6 Ciskeian Defence Force Flag



Fig. 7 Ciskeian Police Flag

F. G. Brownell : Flags of the Uniformed..Services in the former "Homelands"
of South Africa, Col. Plate II

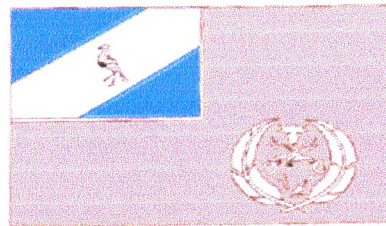


Fig. 8 Ciskeian Prisons Service Flag



Fig. 9 Ciskeian Traffic Force Flag



Fig. 10 KwaNdebele Police Flag

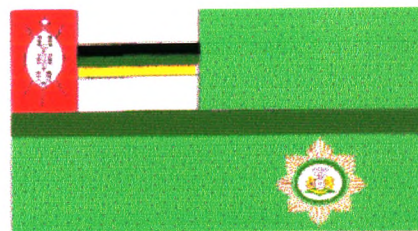


Fig. 11 KwaZulu Police Flag

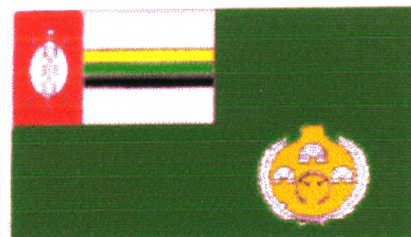


Fig. 12 KwaZulu Prisons Service Flag

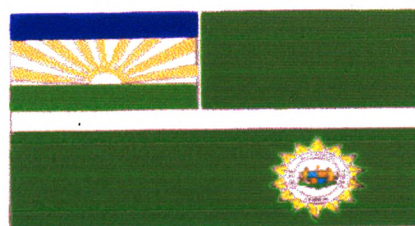


Fig. 13 Lebowa Police Flag; Arms of Lebowa

F. G. Brownell : Flags of the Uniformed..Services in the Former "Homelands"
of South Africa, Col. Plate III



Fig. 14 Transkei Army Flag



Fig. 15 Transkei Defence Force Flag



Fig. 16 Transkei Police Flag



Fig. 17 Transkei Prisons Service Flag



Fig.18 Venda Defence Force



Fig. 19 Venda Police Flag

Souvenirs des Congrès / Memories of Congresses Past



ICV 11, Madrid : South Africans Fred Brownell, Tony Hampson-Tindale and Margeurite Hampson-Tindale



ICV 11, Madrid : Anna Maria Galan i Pla, Roberto Breno, Thilo Biegler; middle, ICV 13, Melbourne : Ron Strachan. Right, ICV 18, Victoria : Ron Strachan at the Navy Parade



ICV 12, San Francisco : Ted Allen, Scot Guenter, Peter Edwards;
ICV 13, Melbourne : ..., Grace Cooper, Jon Hall, Patricia Edwards



ICV 11, Madrid : Hugh Boudin (then FIAV president, Belgium), Günther Mattern and Silviene Mattern-Cuendet, (Switzerland), Arnold Rabbow (Germany), Andrzej Beblowski (Poland)