



Jimmy's Own

Official Newsletter of the Signals Association

Issue 37 - June 2025

Military Museums. Why?

The need to preserve our military heritage

Food glorious food

Meals in the military

It's a fact

Some facts about World War II

Message from the Chairman and Editor

We are again six Months into 2025 a busy and challenging period on various fronts to say the least. In view of the foregoing, I have the need to pay tribute to each and every member of our management team for their continued willingness to serve in the hope of improving circumstances and for always being there when I need advice or guidance or adhering to requests to attend memorial parades etc. it is cause for great appreciation and amplifies my own enthusiasm and continued dedication.

We are still concerned and attempting to address the challenges experienced to recruit new and younger members to ensure sustainability of veteran organisations in general. The whole question of challenges experienced with succession planning and sustainability of Veteran Associations is a cause for major concern throughout the Military veterans Organisations Nationally and Inter- Nationally. This aspect should be one of the prime objectives of our Association and also other Veterans organisations Nationally. In this regard we are building relations with the Western Cape Reserve Signal Unit, other Signals Units throughout the Country are on list.

Our Annual General meeting is scheduled for 21 June 2025, and I hope you will all be there to welcome your new incoming Manco and support them in the task ahead.

Let's hope that the remainder of 2025/26 will be good and healthy for all

our members whilst crossing our fingers that solutions be found for our concerns and challenges we are experiencing and that we will be able to perform more effectively in the interest of our members and all veterans in need.

This Year is the 25th year of existence of our Association which was established in year 2000, during this year the Association want to pay tribute to those who were the forerunners and those who served and supported the Association over the years. We owe it to those who served in the past and at present to honour them for their services in a suitable and professional manner. The Signals Association management team is planning some celebration the details of which will be made available shortly. We are honoured to be able to experience this wonderful milestone. Please support us in our efforts and participate, if at all possible.

From the foregoing it is evident that the Management team of the Association did some hard work to manage the general administration and activities best they could under some challenging circumstances. Please support us in whatever way possible, the Association need and treasure each and every member to be successful in its quest to create camaraderie amongst former and serving signallers and to support, promote, preserve and maintain the Corps of Signals traditions and promote a spirit of remembrance .
Certa Cito Greetings.

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Military Museums. Why?

Why we need to preserve our military heritage. By Geoff Laskey.

Military museums serve as both historical archives and educational resources, preserving artefacts and offering insights into military history, including conflicts, military personnel, and the impact of warfare on society. They can also act as memorial spaces, honouring service members and veterans.

Military museums serve as a gathering place for veterans and their families and offer a platform for connecting with veterans and their families, fostering and providing a sense of community and connection. They preserve the stories of individual soldiers and their experiences, contributing to a broader understanding of war and its consequences. They offer a space for veterans to share their experiences and honour their service.

Military museums collect and exhibit artifacts like weapons, equipment, uniforms, medals, and personal items to document the history of

military conflicts and their impact. The exhibits help to remember and honour those who served, especially those who made the ultimate sacrifice. They serve as memorials to those who served, reminding us of the sacrifices made, and can also serve as warnings about the destructive nature of conflict. These museums are important because they preserve and showcase

the history of armed forces, allowing us to understand the past and most importantly learn from it.

The museums can also help to educate the public about the sacrifices made by military personnel and their families.

A number of Military museums exist in South Africa, but in my opinion a major development at present in South Africa's Military history is the development of the Pro Patria Museum in Fort Schanskop at the Voortrekker Monument in Pretoria. This

development will include a "Military Walkway" behind the Wall of Remembrance with smaller Corps Memorials to be included. Each Service have been allocated space to display their particular heritage items for the military period in question.

Background to The Pro Patria Museum

"Pro patria" is a Latin phrase meaning "for one's country" or "for the homeland". It expresses a willingness to serve, sacrifice, or act in the interests of one's country. The phrase is often used in a patriotic context and can be found on medals, mottos, and in literature.

At present a lot of planning and energy is going into the development of the Pro Patria Museum who aims to honour and recognise the historical role played by the South African Security Forces to create a safe and peaceful environment for an orderly political transition and to educate current and future generations about this role.

The mission of the developers is to inspire people to honour the history of the conflict in South-West Africa, Angolan and South African Theatres and educate the youth about the role the Security Forces played during this part of our country's history.

The museum will consist of a museum complex with exhibitions, activities, a research facility, library, commercial and hospitality features to create a home for the Veterans and

their descendants.

All services of the SANDF including Military Veteran Organisations are part of the development process and the success of this project will greatly depend on the support obtained and contributions received from veterans and their organisations.

Developing military museums presents unique challenges, including navigating sensitive historical accounts, managing physical space constraints in historical buildings, ensuring accessibility for diverse audiences, and securing funding in a competitive landscape. The difficulty of handling potentially divisive topics, coupled with the need for historical accuracy and respect for living veterans, can further complicate the process.

The forementioned challenges emphasise the fact that the developers of the museum need all the support they can get. Creating exhibits that are both informative and enjoyable (interactive) can help ensure that visitors gain a deeper insight in the role and functions of the Military Signaller. Signalers especially are once more requested to assist wherever they can, and, in this regard, you can contact WO1 Paul J. Els (Ret) who has been doing some sterling work and spearheaded this development from a Signals point of view.

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Food glorious food

It was Napoleon that said that an army marches on its stomach. Yet in most armies, soldiers make comments about the food. Most of it not very complimentary.

I can recall a verse from a song that we would sometimes sing when I was in the army.

*They say that in the army
The food is so divine,
The bread fell off the table,
And killed two friends of mine.*

Now while this may be a cynical little song, there was more than a little truth in it. South African Defence Force chefs, and the term is used very liberally here, came in for a lot of flack.

They were often referred to as 'fitters and turners' as in "they used to fit food into a pot and turn it into @#*%." Yet to be fair it was not an easy task preparing food for a huge number of conscripts.

Though it may be true that being a chef in the military was no easy task, this excuse did not hold much water with the troops who had to eat the meals. Sean (18) was a rifleman who did his basic training at 5 South African Infantry Battalion in Ladysmith in July 1978. He was not in the least impressed with the food.

We had a tuck shop at 5 SAI and if it wasn't for that I think I would have starved to death. The first thing that

used to put me off the food was the chefs.

They used to wear a white uniform. It was made from the same material as our browns, but it was white. Most of the time they looked filthy.

We had this one specimen in the kitchens that looked as if he spent most of his day crawling around a sewerage pit. His fingernails were always black and I don't think he knew what soap was. The very thought that this guy used to handle food made me nauseous.

If a health inspector had ever walked into that kitchen he would have condemned it on the spot. As for this guy I was telling you about, he should have been condemned to death.

We used to eat from 'varkpanne', a type of metal tray that looked something like those TV trays you get. At breakfast we would sometimes get bacon and eggs and while this may sound like a good meal, it wasn't.

Because it was winter the trays were ice cold. They would slap a spoon full of porridge on your tray, then the next guy would slam an egg and two pieces of thick bacon onto it and finally one of them would pour your coffee over the whole lot.

By the time you had reached the table to sit down everything had congealed into a greasy mess. It was disgusting.

For supper we would often get stew, or at least I think it was stew. Their idea of stew was some carrots, peas, potatoes and a few pieces of meat floating in oil. They must have used a ton of oil to cook with. Most nights I wouldn't even bother going to supper. I would go to the canteen and buy myself a pie and some crisps.

I must admit though that when we went to the border the food improved dramatically. We had a national service chef there who did all our cooking and he was bloody good. He really put a lot of effort into his cooking and we ate like kings. Where was this guy when I was doing basics?

Of course the troops would often make snide comments about the food.

Steve (19) remembers an incident that left him rolling with laughter. It also earned him seven extra duties.

During my two-year period of national service I was a corporal at 1 SAI in Bloemfontein. One Sunday I was BOS (Battalion Orderly Sergeant) and one of my duties was to visit the troops mess during lunch to see that everyone had been fed and was happy with the food.

One this particular Sunday the RSM of the unit arrived and said that he would accompany me on my inspection. We walked into the mess and there was about three hundred troops sitting eating.



EATING IRONS: From left, clockwise. A varkpan which translates as Pig Pan. The pikstel (pick set) consisted of a fork, knife and spoon. The fire bucket was used for drinking, cooking and even shaving.

"Everything all right?" asked the RSM in his booming voice. "How is the food?"

"The food is crap," chirped a voice from the back of the mess, "not even a dog would eat this rubbish."

The RSM immediately demanded to know who had made the comment.

Of course no one was going to own up. The RSM was really furious. He told the staff sergeant in charge of the kitchen that no one was to leave the mess until he returned. Then he told me to come with him and we climbed into his Land Rover and set off for the local SPCA.

He found this really mangy dog and loaded it into the back of the Land Rover.

On our return he brought the dog back to the mess and told them to dish up a plate of food. He put the plate on the floor in front of the dog.

The dog was obviously starving because it wolfed down the plate of food

in about three gulps.

"There!" bellowed the RSM, obviously feeling justified. "You see, this food is fit for a dog!"

With that, the dog sat down and began licking its bum. The same voice that had made the comment about the food earlier piped up, "It's trying to get rid of the taste of the food."

Everyone in the place, with the exception of the RSM, burst into laughter. It was too much for me and I was crying with laughter.

"What's so bloody funny corporal? Are you mad," the RSM berated me.

I ended up getting seven extra duties for being insubordinate to the RSM, but it was worth every one of the extra duties, believe me. As for the dog, it was 'adopted' by the kitchen staff and was aptly named 'Lunchtime'.

The military also had some really strange methods of selecting personnel. Donald (19) felt that the army ignored his talents.

When I finished school I didn't go straight into the army. I received a deferment in order to study further before doing my national service.

So before going into the army I did a one-year diploma at catering school and received a qualification as a chef.

Cobus, one of the guys that did basics with me had also not been called up immediately after he finished school. He had to wait for a year before being conscripted.

During this time he worked for his father who owned a long-distance fur-

niture removal business. So for a year this guy drove huge furniture removal trucks all over South Africa.

After we finished basics we were then told what field we would be employed in. Cobus was told that he had been selected to become a chef. I, on the other hand, was told that I was to become a truck driver. I couldn't believe it.

We told our corporal about it and his attitude was "do what you are told." So we went on orders before our company commander. We explained to him what our backgrounds were and suggested that we should swap. I believed that I could be of far more service as a chef, while Cobus was a natural for the position of truck driver.

The company commander said that he would look into it, but I don't think he ever did. I wound up driving a truck for my national service while poor Cobus ended up in the kitchens.

Christmas, that special time of the year reserved for family and friends, good food, goodwill, and exchanging gifts.

Yet for the troops on the border it was just another day at the office. Maybe that statement is a little unfair. The SADF did try and do something special for the troops over the Christmas period.

At the larger bases such as Grootfontein, Oshakati, Rundu, Katima Mulilo, Mapacha, etc., a special Christmas lunch was held.

At the smaller bases this was not always possible because the troops

would often be involved with patrols on Christmas Day. In these cases Christmas lunch was usually served over a number of days. Max (18) has good reason to remember his Christmas on the border.

I spent Christmas 1978 on the border. I was with the Signals Corps and was attached to a base called Okalongo in Owamboland. I think 4 SAI was there at the time and I was one of their three signallers responsible for communications.

Because of the fact that guys would be out on patrol, they had three Christmas Brunches. One was on the 16th December, one on the 20th December, and the last one on Christmas Day. In this manner everyone had a chance to get a decent Christmas meal.

As a signaller I did not go out on patrols but remained at the base camp the entire time. This meant that I was able to enjoy not one but three Christmas meals that year. I can still remember what was served. It was steak, turkey, roast potatoes, corn, peas, and gravy. Afterwards we had trifle and everyone was given two beers or two tins of cold drink. It was kind of cool.

Some of the Christmas lunches at the larger base camps were pretty elaborate affairs and the food was of the highest quality. Certain units had traditions regarding the Christmas meal, as David (18) explains.

We had a tradition in our unit that on Christmas day the officers and senior NCOs had to serve the troops lunch.

We all sat down at these long tables that were covered with white table clothes and were decorated with Christmas crackers. Everyone got a little paper hat to wear and there were bottles of wine on the table.

Then our OC and RSM led in the officers and senior NCOs to serve the food. They came around with trays and served us individually. It was really great fun.

Our company sergeant major was a scream. He came in wearing his army boots, a paper hat, and a white apron and nothing else. Here he was walking around bare-arsed, asking if we'd had enough to eat. I laughed so much that I nearly choked on my food. I think that it was an excellent tradition and I wonder if they still do things like that today?

While most troops, especially those serving on the border, were never really happy with the food, some of them hit it lucky. Gavin (18) explains.

The food at our base back in South Africa was really bad. So when we went up to the border we thought it would only get worse.

The base where I was had a permanent force staff sergeant in charge of the kitchens. This guy was incredible. He would prepare the most amazing meals.

So, how was the food when you did your training? Drop us an email and let us know.

Parades and Functions

Western Cape Reserve Signals Union(WCRSU) 79th Birthday 7/05/25

The Chairperson of the Signals Association, Geoff Laskey , Deputy Chairperson Ian Roberson and PRO Jorrie Jordaan attended the WCRSU 79TH Birthday celebration at the Unit HQ at Fort IKapa on Wednesday 7th May 2025. Due to the officer commanding Lt.Col Sharon Fortuin being on course the RSM of the Unit lead the proceeding.

After the opening the two Ex- OC's Geoff Laskey and Ian Robertson and the RSM sliced the Birthday cake. The members of the Unit and invitees enjoyed a wonderful lunch, prepared by members of unit in which the RSM also contributed with his Chicken curry potjie. The members also prepared and decorated the tables beautifully and a good time was had by all.

Yom HaShoah Commemoration Service 25/04/25

The secretary of the Signals Association Maurice Espin and Manco Member Jeff Marcus represented at the annual Yom HaShoah memorial service.

Animals of war 30/03/25

The Voortrekker Monument in Pretoria, South Africa, recently hosted a ceremony honouring animals who

served in war. This event, the inaugural Animals in War Parade, recognized the contributions and sacrifices of animals in military and police campaigns. The memorial itself, while primarily dedicated to the Voortrekkers, is now also a place to honour animals who served alongside soldiers.

Our Treasurer Marina Valentine represented the Association and laid a wreath at the memorial service.

Koevoet Parade 5/04/25

Annual Koevoet Memorial Service took place at the Koevoet Memorial at the Voortrekker Monument on Saturday 6 April 2024. Marina Valentine our treasurer represented the Association and laid a wreath at the Parade.

VE Day Castle Cape Town Saturday 10 May 2025

The South African Legion paid tribute to the brave men and women who served during World War II, with a special three-day commemoration marking the 80th anniversary of Victory in Europe (VE) Day.

Hosted at the Castle of Good Hope from 8–10 May, the exhibition and memorial service aimed to honour those whose contributions have long gone unrecognised.

VE Day, which marked the formal end of WWII in Europe on 8 May



VE DAY: From left - Kevin Whistler Member of the Association, Kevin Ashton Gunners Association Dr Elina Tagar, Jeff Marcus Manco Member Signals Association at the VE Day Commemoration

1945, may feel like a distant memory to many, but for thousands of South African families, its significance remains deeply personal.

Manco member of the Signals Association Jeff Marcus laid a wreath on behalf of the Association and other members Alderman Clive Justus and Kevin Whistler also attended.

12 May 2025 Ten-Pin Bowling, Grand West.

On Monday 12 May members and friends of the Association attended a social 10 Pin Bowling session at Grand West Goodwood.

A good time was had by all, Adi Fourie was the Champion, whilst Geoff



79th BIRTHDAY: From left - Geoff Laskey, MWO Vishnu Govender, and Ian Roberson at the Western Cape Reserve Signals Union lunch.

Laskey had to be satisfied with the wooden spoon, although some of the other bowlers were not far behind him.



ABOVE: Marina Valentine at Animals of War Memorial.



ABOVE: Jeff Marcus and Maurice Espin at the Yom HaShoah Commemoration Service.

BELOW: Ten-Pin Bowling at Grand West Arena.



Look at this lady - Let us never forget!

By Marina Valentine.

The world hasn't just become wicked...it's always been wicked. The prize doesn't always go to the most deserving.

Irena Sendler died on 12 May 2008 (aged 98) in Warsaw, Poland. So who exactly was she?

During WWII, Irena, got permission to work in the Warsaw ghetto, as a Plumbing/Sewer specialist. She had an 'ulterior motive'. She KNEW what the Nazi's plans were for the Jews (being German).

Irena smuggled infants out in the bottom of the toolbox she carried, and she carried in the back of her truck a burlap sack, (for larger kids).

She also had a dog in the back that she trained to bark when the Nazi soldiers let her in and out of the ghetto. The soldiers of course wanted nothing to do with the dog and the barking covered the kids/infant's noises.

During her time of doing this, she managed to smuggle out and save 2,500 kids/infants.

She was caught, and the Nazi's broke both her legs, arms and beat her severely.

Irena kept a record of the names of all the kids she smuggled out and kept them in a glass jar, buried under a tree in her back yard. After the war, she tried to locate any parents that may have survived it and reunited the family. Most had been gassed. Those kids she helped got placed



into foster family homes or adopted.

Irena was up for the Nobel Peace Prize. She was not selected. President Obama won one year before becoming President for his work as a community organizer for ACORN and Al Gore won also --- for a slide show on Global Warming.

It is now more than 60 years after the Second World War in Europe ended.

This is article is in memory of the six million Jews, 20 million Russians, 10 million Christians and 1,900 Catholic priests who were murdered, massacred, raped, burned, starved and humiliated!

Now, more than ever, with Iran , and others, claiming the HOLOCAUST to be 'a myth'.

It's imperative to make sure the world never forgets, because there are others who would like to do it again.

It's a fact

Here are some facts about World War II that you may, or may not, know.

1. Nazi Germany engaged in a rapid process of rearmament through the 1930s. They forged alliances and psychologically prepared the nation for war.
2. Britain and France remained committed to appeasement. This was despite some internal dissent, in the face of increasingly inflammatory Nazi actions.
3. The Second Sino-Japanese war began in July 1937 with the Marco Polo Bridge Incident. This was carried out against a backdrop of international appeasement and is regarded by some as the start of World War Two.
4. The Nazi-Soviet Pact was signed on 23 August 1939. The Pact saw Germany and the USSR carve up central-eastern Europe between themselves and pave the way for German invasion of Poland.
5. The Nazi invasion of Poland on 1 September 1939 was the final straw for the British. Britain had guaranteed Polish sovereignty after Hitler flouted the Munich Agreement by annexing Czechoslovakia. They declared war on Germany on 3 September.
6. Poland's losses were overwhelming during the German invasion of September and October 1939. Polish losses included 70,000 men killed, 133,000 wounded and 700,000 taken prisoner in the defence of the nation against Germany. 45,000 ordinary Polish citizens were shot in cold blood during the initial German invasion.
7. Britain gained a morale-boosting victory in a naval engagement in Argentina on 17 December 1939. It saw the German battleship Admiral Graf Spee scuttled in the River Plate estuary. This was the only action of the war to reach South America.
8. The attempted Soviet invasion of Finland in November-December 1939 initially ended in comprehensive defeat. It also resulted in Soviet expulsion from the League of Nations. Eventually however the Finns were beaten into signing the Moscow Peace Treaty on 12 March 1940.
9. The French Army was one of the largest in the world. The experience of World War One however, had left it with a defensive mentality that paralysed its potential effectiveness and engendered a reliance on the Maginot Line.
10. Germany ignored the Maginot Line however. The main thrust of their advance into France was through the Ardennes in northern Luxembourg and southern Bel-

gium as part of the Sichelschnitt plan.

11. The Germans employed Blitzkrieg tactics. They used armoured vehicles and aircraft to make rapid territorial gains. This military strategy was developed in Britain in the 1920s, although they never thought to use it.
12. The Battle of Sedan, 12-15 May, provided a momentous breakthrough for the Germans.
13. The miraculous evacuation of Allied troops from Dunkirk saved 193,000 British and 145,000 French troops. Although some 80,000 were left behind, Operation Dynamo far exceeded the expectation of rescuing only 45,000. The Operation used 200 Royal Navy ships and 600 volunteer vessels.
14. Mussolini declared war on the Allies on 10 June. His first offensive was launched through the Alps without German knowledge and ended with 6,000 casualties, with over a third being attributed to frostbite. French casualties reached only 200.
15. The Germans had reached Paris by 14 June. The French surrender was ratified in the armistice agreement signed at Compiègne on 22 June.
16. Axis troops deployed in the Battle of France amounted to about 3,350,000. At the start they were matched in number by Allied opponents. By the signing of armistice on 22 June, however, 360,000

Allied casualties had been inflicted and 1,900,000 prisoners taken at the expense of 160,000 Germans and Italians.

Battle of Britain

17. Hitler ordered planning to begin for an invasion of Britain on 2 July 1940. But the Nazi leader specified air and naval superiority over the English Channel and proposed landing points before any invasion.
18. The British had developed an air defence network that gave them a critical advantage during the Battle of Britain.
19. The RAF had around 1,960 aircraft at its disposal in July 1940. That figure included around 900 fighter aircraft, 560 bombers and 500 coastal aeroplanes. The Spitfire fighter became the star of the RAF's fleet during the Battle of Britain though the Hawker Hurricane actually took down more German aircraft.
20. The Luftwaffe could deploy 1,029 fighter aircraft, 998 bombers, 261 dive-bombers, 151 reconnaissance planes and 80 coastal planes.
21. Britain dates the start of the battle as 10 July. Germany had begun carrying out daylight bombing raids on Britain on the first day of the month, but attacks intensified from 10 July. In the initial stage of the battle, Germany focused their raids on southern ports and British

- shipping operations in the English Channel.
22. Germany launched its main offensive on 13 August. The Luftwaffe moved inland from this point, focusing its attacks on RAF airfields and communication centres. These attacks intensified during the last week of August and the first week of September, by which point Germany believed the RAF to be nearing breaking point.
 23. The RAF's Fighter Command suffered its worst day of the battle on 31 August. Amid a large German operation, the Fighter Command suffered its heaviest losses on this day, with 39 aircraft shot down and 14 pilots killed.
 24. The Luftwaffe launched around 1,000 aircraft in one single attack. On 7 September, Germany shifted its focus away from RAF targets and towards London, and, later, other cities and towns and industrial targets also. This was the start of the bombing campaign that became known as the Blitz.
 25. The German death toll was far higher than Britain's. By 31 October, the date on which the battle is generally considered to have ended, the Allies had lost 1,547 aircraft and suffered 966 casualties, including 522 deaths. The Axis' casualties – which were mostly German – included 1,887 aircraft and 4,303 aircrew, of whom 3,336 died.
 26. 55,000 British civilian casualties were sustained through German bombing before the end of 1940. This included 23,000 deaths.
 27. London was bombed for 57 consecutive nights from 7 September 1940.
 28. At this time, as many as 180,000 people per night sheltered within the London underground system.
 29. The rubble from bombed cities was used to lay runways for the RAF across the south and east of England.
 30. Total civilian deaths during the Blitz were around 40,000. The Blitz effectively ended when Operation Sealion was abandoned in May 1941. By the end of the war about 60,000 British civilians had died through German bombing.
 31. The first British air raid on a concentrated civilian population was over Mannheim on 16 December 1940. German casualties were 34 dead and 81 injured.
 32. The RAF's first 1000-bomber air raid was conducted on 30 May 1942 over Cologne.
 33. Single Allied bombing operations over Hamburg and Dresden in July 1943 and February 1945 killed 40,000 and 25,000 civilians, respectively.
 34. Berlin lost around 60,000 of its population to Allied bombing by the end of the war.
 35. Overall, German civilian deaths totalled as many as 600,000.



THE BLITZ: Aircraft spotter on the roof of a building in London.

The war in Africa and the Middle East

36. Rommel wore British tank goggles on top of his cap as a trophy following the capture of Mechili on 8 April 1941.
37. A new government of pro-Germans took power in Iraq in April 1941.
38. Operation Tiger resulted in the loss of 91 British tanks. Only 12 panzers were immobilised in return.
39. 90 Axis ships were sunk in the Mediterranean between January and August 1941. This deprived the Afrika Korps of essential new tanks and the food required to ward off hunger and illness.

40. The Allies broke out from Tobruk in November 1941 with vastly superior resources. They had an initial 600 tanks against 249 panzers and 550 aircraft, whilst the Luftwaffe had only 76. By January, 300 Allied tanks and 300 aircraft had been lost but Rommel had been pushed back significantly.
41. Soviet and British troops invaded Iran on 25 August 1941 in order to seize oil supplies.
42. Rommel reclaimed Tobruk on 21 June 1942, winning thousands of tonnes of oil in the process.
43. The major Allied offensive at Alamein in October 1942 reversed the losses sustained in July. It began with the deception of the Germans using plans devised by Major Jasper Maskelyne, a successful magician in the 1930s.
44. The surrender of 250,000 Axis troops and 12 generals signalled the end of the North African Campaign. It occurred after the Allied arrival in Tunis on 12 May 1943.

In the next issue of Jimmy's Own we will look at some more Facts about World War II. This is to commemorate the end of the war in Europe in 1945 - 80 years ago.

Happy Birthday!

The Signals Association's President, Chairperson and Manco members wish all the members below on their birthdays in the next quarter.

We wish you a very special birthday and a wonderful year ahead! We hope your birthday is full of sunshine, rainbows, love, and laughter!

The Association send you many good wishes on your special day.

June 2025

Alfred de Vries	6th
Frans Conradie	10th
Andre Grobblor	18th
John Arenson	30th



July 2025

Tim Reilly	12th
Jerome Solomon	14th
Diederik Kruger	16th
TheunsNeeethling	18th
Adriaan Campbell	19th
Ronnie Taylor	24th



August 2025

GeorgeCoomer	9th
Matt Tennyson	12th
Jeanette Kok-Kritzenger	13th
Ed Wittert	21st
Neville Meyer	23rd
Bobby Dixon	28th
Trunell Morom	30th