

South African Army Journal

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South Africa and United Nations Peacekeeping Offensive Operations Garcia, Antonio 2018-08-16 The creation of the Force Intervention Brigade (FIB) as the sharp tactical edge of the United Nations Stabilisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), tasked with the neutralising of armed groups, was a watershed moment in the history of modern peace missions. What was more significant was that sub-Saharan national leaders were instrumental in the creation of the FIB (South Africa, Tanzania and Malawi), but lacked the resources to deploy such a force and consequently the brigade was deployed under the banner of the UN. With the legacy of an African Renaissance, and its role in the conception of the FIB, South Africa remains a critical player in international peace and security in sub-Saharan Africa, and therefore holds a key strategic role in achieving the FIB's objectives. This comes at a critical time where blue helmets are increasingly exposed to complex and challenging security

contexts. The aim of this work is to provide a conceptual model for South African military future operations and UN offensive peacekeeping operations. In this undertaking, a layer of military and Clausewitzian theory is added to offensive peacekeeping operations. Furthermore, there are sections on operational constructs (capstone and operating concepts), doctrine and structural elements, as well as a section on mine action. This book contributes towards an understanding of the nature of modern strategy through the lens of UN offensive peacekeeping operations and provides insights into operational challenges.

Military Review 1997

Contemporary Military Geosciences in South Africa Hennie Smit 2019-03-31 Contemporary Military Geosciences in South Africa presents the reader with chapters celebrating the scope, reach and impact of themes researched by military geoscientists. The first topics under investigation ranges from battlefield archaeology and battlefield tourism to military environmental management and the development of a unique South African spatial decision support system for military integrated environmental management. This is followed by an in-depth look at contemporary maritime factors at play in South Africa. The book is concluded by an analysis of the issues surrounding military mobility software and terrain negotiability, as well as a comprehensive examination of how geographic factors influence the distribution of natural radionuclides in a military area.

United States-South Africa Relations United States. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. Subcommittee on Africa 1978

The Specht Journal Johann Friedrich Specht 1995 The Specht Journal contains a detailed description of the Braunschweig regiments' contributions to the Burgoyne campaign from 1776 to 1777 during the Revolutionary War.

Foreign Policy in Post-Apartheid South Africa Adekeye Adebajo 2017-12-18 South Africa is the most industrialized power in Africa. It was rated the continent's largest economy in 2016 and is the only African

member of the G20. It is also the only strategic partner of the EU in Africa. Yet despite being so strategically and economically significant, there is little scholarship that focuses on South Africa as a regional hegemon. This book provides the first comprehensive assessment of South Africa's post-Apartheid foreign policy. Over its 23 chapters - -and with contributions from established Africa, Western, Asian and American scholars, as well as diplomats and analysts - the book examines the current pattern of the country's foreign relations in impressive detail. The geographic and thematic coverage is extensive, including chapters on: the domestic imperatives of South Africa's foreign policy; peace-making; defence and security; bilateral relations in Southern, Central, West, Eastern and North Africa; bilateral relations with the US, China, Britain, France and Japan; the country's key external multilateral relations with the UN; the BRICS economic grouping; the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group (ACP); as well as the EU and the World Trade Organization (WTO). An essential resource for researchers, the book will be relevant to the fields of area studies, foreign policy, history, international relations, international law, security studies, political economy and development studies.

Namibia, the Ravages of War Barbara König 1983

Africa: War and Conflict in the Twentieth Century Timothy Stapleton 2018-05-11 This book examines the causes, course and consequences of warfare in twentieth century Africa, a period which spanned colonial rebellions, both World Wars, and the decolonization process. Timothy Stapleton contextualizes the essential debates and controversies surrounding African conflict in the twentieth century while providing insightful introductions to such conflicts as: African rebellions against colonial regimes in the early twentieth century, including the rebellion and infamous genocide of the Herero and Nama people in present-day Namibia; The African fronts of World War I and World War II, and the involvement of colonized African peoples in these global conflicts; Conflict surrounding the widespread decolonization of Africa in the 1950s and 1960s; Rebellion and civil war in Africa during the Cold War, when American and Soviet elements often intervened in efforts to turn African battlegrounds into Cold War proxy conflicts;

The Second Congo Civil War, which is arguably the bloodiest conflict in any region since World War II; Supported by a glossary, a who's who of key figures, a timeline of major events, a rich bibliography, and a set of documents which highlight the themes of the book, *Africa: War and Conflict in the Twentieth Century* is the best available resource for students and scholars seeking an introduction to violent conflict in recent African history.

Indirect Rule in South Africa Jason Conard Myers 2008 A groundbreaking new study of the ways in which South African leaders struggle to legitimize themselves through the costuming of political power.

Military Psychology for Africa Gideon Van Dyk 2016-03-17 *Military Psychology for Africa* is the first textbook of its kind from Africa. Selected authors with competent military psychology knowledge, skills, expertise and experience each contributed a chapter to this unique book. The book empowers academics, students and military fellows to apply this knowledge at academic institutions and military units, during operations, and in presenting short courses. The book will also equip soldiers with new knowledge for advancing peace on the continent and abroad.

African Armed Forces Journal 2005-02

Willing's Press Guide and Advertisers' Directory and Handbook 1904

General Jan Smuts And his First World War in Africa (1914-19-17) David Brock Katz 2022-08-24 'An engaging, well-written and meticulously researched military biography ...' – Tim Stapleton, Professor, Department of History, University of Calgary Jan Smuts grabbed the opportunity to realise his ambition of a Greater South Africa when the First World War ushered in a final scramble for Africa. He set his sights firmly northward upon the German colonies of South West Africa and East Africa. Smuts's abilities as a general have been much denigrated by his contemporaries and later historians, but he was no armchair soldier. He first learned his soldier's craft under General Koos de la Rey and General Louis Botha during the South African War (1899?1902). He emerged from that conflict immersed in Boer manoeuvre doctrine. After forming the Union Defence Force in 1912, Smuts played an integral part in the German

South West African campaign in 1915. Placed in command of the Allied forces in East Africa in 1916, he led a mixed bag of South Africans and imperial troops against the legendary Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck and his Schutztruppen. His penchant for manoeuvre warfare and mounted infantry freed most of the vast German territory from Lettow-Vorbeck's grip. General Jan Smuts and his First World War in Africa provides a long-overdue reassessment of Smuts's generalship and his role in furthering the strategic aims of South Africa and the British Empire during this era.

A Far-Away War Ian Liebenberg 2016-01-31 South Africa's armed forces invaded Angola in 1975, setting off a war that had consequences for the whole region that are still felt today. A Far-Away War contributes to a wider understanding of this war in Angola and Namibia. The book does not only look at the war from an 'old' South African (Defence Force) perspective, but also gives a voice to participants 'on the other side' - emphasising the role of the Cubans and Russians. This focus is supplemented by the inclusion of many never-before-published photographs from Cuban and Russian archives, and a comprehensive bibliography.

A Military History of South Africa: From the Dutch-Khoi Wars to the End of Apartheid Timothy J. Stapleton 2010-04-09 This work offers the first one-volume comprehensive military history of modern South Africa. • A comprehensive chronology overviews South African military history with particular emphasis on the last 200 years • Maps are included with each chapter

South Africa's Post-Apartheid Military Lindy Heinecken 2020-01-01 This timely book examines how the South African National Defence Force has adapted to the country's new security, political and social environment since 1994. In South Africa's changed political state, how has civilian control of the military been implemented and what does this mean for 'defence in a democracy'? This book presents an overview of the security environment, how the mission focus of the military has changed and the implications for force procurement, force preparation, force employment and force sustainability. The author addresses other issues, such as: - the effect of integrating former revolutionary soldiers into a

professional armed force · the effect of affirmative action on meritocracy, recruitment and retention · military veterans, looking at the difficulties they face in reintegrating back into society and finding gainful employment · gender equality and mainstreaming · the rise of military unions and why a confrontational, instead of a more corporatist approach to labour relations has emerged · HIV/AIDS and the consequences this holds for the military in terms of its operational effectiveness. In closing, the author highlights key events that have caused the SANDF to become 'lost in transition and transformation', spelling out some lessons learned. The conclusions she draws are pertinent for the future of defence, security and civil-military relations of countries around the world.

African defence journal 1984

The Origin and Growth of Geography as a discipline at South Africa Universities Gustav Visser 2016-09-20 The publication provides the first comprehensive text that reflects on a century of the development of geography as an academic discipline at South African universities. The book showcases a broad and textured review of South Africa's geography departments, their staff members, their times, and the different Geographies they engaged in. The book lays the foundation from which more expansive individual departmental histories can be written in the future.

Air University Library Index to Military Periodicals 1995

Insurgency and Counterinsurgency in South Africa Daniel L. Douek 2020 Probes the underbelly of early post-apartheid South Africa and the destabilisation and assassination campaign unleashed as white rule ended.

Surviving the Ride Steve Camp 2014-09-19 Mine-protected and mine-resistant, ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles are today standard in the US, most major western armed forces and many other armies as a result of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. The South African Army was already routinely using mine-protected armored personnel carriers and patrol vehicles forty years ago even if they looked primitive and ungainly. A few years later, the South African Army had reached the stage where it could deploy entire

combat groups into battle zones equipped with only mine-protected vehicles, including their ambulances and supply trucks. By then the mine-protected vehicles had also become effective for use in combat, rather than just protected transport, the Casspir being the chief example. More to the point, they saved countless soldiers and policemen from death or serious injury, and the basic concepts now live on in the various MRAP types in service today. The valuable lessons learned by the South Africans with their early designs of these combat-proven vehicles has led the country to become one of the global leaders in the design of MRAPs which are locally manufactured and exported around the world. *Surviving the Ride* is a fascinating pictorial account featuring more than 120 of these unique South African-developed vehicles, spanning a forty-year period, with over 280 photographs, many of which are previously unpublished.

The British Empire and the Second World War Ashley Jackson 2006-03-09 In 1939 Hitler went to war not just with Great Britain; he also went to war with the whole of the British Empire, the greatest empire that there had ever been. In the years since 1945 that empire has disappeared, and the crucial fact that the British Empire fought together as a whole during the war has been forgotten. All the parts of the empire joined the struggle and were involved in it from the beginning, undergoing huge changes and sometimes suffering great losses as a result. The war in the desert, the defence of Malta and the Malayan campaign, and the contribution of the empire as a whole in terms of supplies, communications and troops, all reflect the strategic importance of Britain's imperial status. Men and women not only from Australia, New Zealand and India but from many parts of Africa and the Middle East all played their part. Winston Churchill saw the war throughout in imperial terms. *The British Empire and the Second World War* emphasises a central fact about the Second World War that is often forgotten.

African Interventions Emizet F. Kisangani 2021-11-30 A rich and accessible examination of military intervention on the African continent, from both foreign and African military actors.

Lord Methuen and the British Army Stephen M. Miller 2012-11-12 This study analyzes the readiness of the British military establishment for war in 1899 and its performance in the South African War (1899-

1902). It focuses on the career of Field Marshal Paul Sanford, 3rd Baron Methuen, whose traditional military training, used so effectively in Queen Victoria's small wars, was put to the test by the modern challenges of the South African War. A subsidiary aim of this work is to correct and refine the historical consensus that Methuen's campaigning in the South African War was plagued by practical errors and poor judgement. The South African War was a crucial transitional episode in the history of the British army. Unlike Great Britain's other expeditions, it required the concentrated resources of the entire empire. It was a modern war in the sense that it employed the technology, the weaponry, the communications, and the transportation of the second industrial revolution.

The Journal of Military History 2006

Africa Air University (U.S.). Library 1996

Professional Journal of the United States Army 1997

Fighting for Britain David Killingray 2012-04 The first major study of the experiences of the hundreds of thousands of African soldiers who served with the British army during the Second World War.

African Military Geosciences Jacques Bezuidenhout 2018-12-19 This eight-chapter volume, African Military Geosciences: Military History and the Physical Environment, is a tour-de-force covering nearly 500 years of African military geosciences. It is a truly global book that reveals keen insights into regional, national and international military-forces activities centered in Africa and how the understanding of geosciences plays important roles. It is written for the specialist, but also attractive to the general military buff - well referenced and illustrated with figures from primary sources, historical catalogues and compendia. The publication explores the "e;age of sail"e;, harbour defenses, the trafficability of desert environments and marshes, as well as climate controls on sailing or land battles. There is even insight into an elite artillery unit staffed by women during Second World War - essentially covering the whole gamut. Ultimately, the reader explores a nearly 500-year journey around the African continent and

beyond.

Anglo-Boer War Town Guard Forts in the Eastern Cape, 1901-1902 "Anglo-Boer War Town Guard Forts in the Eastern Cape, 1901-1902" is an article written by Richard Tomlinson that originally appeared in the vol. 10, no. 3 issue of "Military History Journal," a journal published by The South African Military History Society. The article focuses on the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), which was fought between Great Britain and the South African republics of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. Tomlinson discusses the remains of several small stone fortifications originally erected by town guards during the Second Anglo-Boer War in the towns of Knysna and Jansenville, and at the Upper van Stadens Dam in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa. The South African Military History Society presents the article online.

South Africans versus Rommel David Brock Katz 2017-11-15 After bitter debate, South Africa, a dominion of the British Empire at the time, declared war on Germany five days after the invasion of Poland in September 1939. Thrust by the British into the campaign against Erwin Rommel's German Afrika Korps in North Africa, the South Africans fought a see-saw war of defeats followed by successes, culminating in the Battle of El Alamein, where South African soldiers made a significant contribution to halting the Desert Fox's advance into Egypt. This is the story of an army committed somewhat reluctantly to a war it didn't fully support, ill-prepared for the battles it was tasked with fighting, and sent into action on the orders of its senior alliance partner. At its heart, however, this is the story of men at war.

General Jan Smuts and his First World War in Africa, 1914–1917 David Brock Katz 2022-05-19 A new assessment of Jan Smuts's military leadership through examination of his World War I campaigning, demonstrating that he was a gifted general, conversant with the craft of maneuver warfare, and a command style steeped in the experiences of his time as a Boer general. World War I ushered in a renewed scramble for Africa. At its helm, Jan Smuts grabbed the opportunity to realize his ambition of a Greater South Africa. He set his sights upon the vast German colonies of South-West Africa and East

Africa – the demise of which would end the Kaiser’s grandiose schemes for Mittelfrika. As part of his strategy to shift South Africa’s borders inexorably northward, Smuts even cast an eye toward Portuguese and Belgian African possessions. Smuts, his abilities as a general much denigrated by both his contemporary and then later modern historians, was no armchair soldier. This cabinet minister and statesman donned a uniform and led his men into battle. He learned his soldiery craft under General Koos De la Rey’s tutelage, and another soldier-statesman, General Louis Botha during the South African War 1899–1902. He emerged from that war, immersed in the Boer maneuver doctrine he devastatingly waged in the guerrilla phase of that conflict. His daring and epic invasion of the Cape at the head of his commando remains legendary. The first phase of the German South West African campaign and the Afrikaner Rebellion in 1914 placed his abilities as a sound strategic thinker and a bold operational planner on display. Champing at the bit, he finally had the opportunity to command the Southern Forces in the second phase of the German South West African campaign. Placed in command of the Allied forces in East Africa in 1916, he led a mixed bag of South Africans and Imperial troops against the legendary Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck and his Schutztruppe. Using his penchant for Boer maneuver warfare together with mounted infantry led and manned by Boer Republican veterans, he proceeded to free the vast German territory from Lettow-Vorbeck’s grip. Often leading from the front, his operational concepts were an enigma to the British under his command, remaining so to modern-day historians. Although unable to bring the elusive and wily Lettow-Vorbeck to a final decisive battle, Smuts conquered most of the territory by the end of his tenure in February 1917. General Jan Smuts and His First World War in Africa makes use of multiple archival sources and the official accounts of all the participants to provide a long-overdue reassessment of Smuts’s generalship and his role in furthering the strategic aims of South Africa and the British Empire in Africa during World War I.

Scientiae Militaria 1998

Contemporary Issues in South African Military Psychology Nicole Dodd 2020-05-13 Contemporary Issues

in South African Military Psychology, is a well-timed, extremely thought-provoking, imperative, particular to the African context, and deals with a highly contemporary issue within the people management and the management studies fields specifically in the military field and context. This is specifically of importance as military psychology is a behavioural science that combines theory and practical application. - Prof Karel Stanz, University of Pretoria

Bully Beef & Balderdash Graham Wilson 2012-03-15 The Australian Imperial Force, first raised in 1914 for overseas war service, became better known by its initials - the "AIF". There was a distinct character to those who enlisted in the earliest months and who were destined to fight on Gallipoli. During the war the AIF took its place among the great armies of the world, on some of history's oldest battlefields. The Australians would attack at the Dardanelles, enter Jerusalem and Damascus, defend Amiens and Ypres, and swagger through the streets of Cairo, Paris, and London, with their distinctive slouch hats and comparative wealth of six shillings per day. However, the legend of the AIF is shrouded in myth and mystery. Was Beersheba the last great cavalry charge in history? Did the AIF storm the red light district of Cairo and burn it to ground while fighting running battles with the military police? Was the AIF the only all-volunteer army of World War I? Graham Wilson's *Bully Beef and Balderdash* shines an unforgiving light on these and other well-known myths of the AIF in World War I, arguing that these spectacular legends simply serve to diminish the hard-won reputation of the AIF as a fighting force. Graham Wilson mounts his own campaign to rehabilitate the historical reputation of the force and to demonstrate that misleading and inaccurate embellishment does nothing but hide the true story of Australia's World War I fighting army. *Bully Beef and Balderdash* deliberately tilts at some well-loved windmills and, for those who cherish the mythical story of the AIF, this will not be comfortable reading. Yet, given the extraordinary truth of the AIF's history, it is certainly compelling reading.

Africa and the First World War De-Valera NYM Botchway 2018-10-26 The First World War was a widespread conflagration in world history, which, despite its European origins, had enormous effects

throughout the world. Fettered to European politics and diplomacy through colonialism, Africa could not claim a position of neutrality, meaning that it mobilised human and natural resources to support the imperial war effort. Fighting both within and outside Africa, colonised Africans who were compelled or coaxed by the colonial regimes of the warring European countries fought Europeans and Africans too. The soldiers fought with great dedication and contributed significantly to successes attained by the belligerent European colonialists. Similarly, African non-combatants, like carriers, brought zeal and enthusiasm to difficult wartime tasks. The impact of the war on Africa was immense with far-reaching consequences in specific colonies, and touched the lives of all Africans under colonial rule. Although the continent's connections to the war were immense and diverse, these experiences are not widely known among scholars and the general public. This is because, over the years, most studies and commemorative events of the war have centred on the European theatre of the war and its outcomes. This book brings together interesting essays written by scholars of African history, society, and military about African experiences of the war. It complements and problematises some key themes on Africa and the First World War, and offers a stimulating historiographical excursion, providing possibilities for reconsidering normative conclusions on the war. The volume will be of interest to general readers, as well as students and researchers in different areas of scholarship, including African history, war studies, postcolonial studies, cultural studies, labour history, and the history of memory, among others.

Military history journal 1995

A Military History of Modern South Africa Ian van der Waag 2018-03-14 The story of a century of conflict and change—from the Second Boer War to the anti-apartheid movement and the many battles in between. Twentieth-century South Africa saw continuous, often rapid, and fundamental socioeconomic and political change. The century started with a brief but total war. Less than ten years later, Britain brought the conquered Boer republics and the Cape and Natal colonies together into the Union of South Africa. The Union Defence Force, later the SADF, was deployed during most of the major wars of the

century, as well as a number of internal and regional struggles: the two world wars, Korea, uprising and rebellion on the part of Afrikaner and black nationalists, and industrial unrest. The century ended as it started, with another war. This was a flash point of the Cold War, which embraced more than just the subcontinent and lasted a long thirty years. The outcome included the final withdrawal of foreign troops from southern Africa, the withdrawal of South African forces from Angola and Namibia, and the transfer of political power away from a white elite to a broad-based democracy. This book is the first study of the South African armed forces as an institution and of the complex roles that these forces played in the wars, rebellions, uprisings, and protests of the period. It deals in the first instance with the evolution of South African defense policy, the development of the armed forces, and the people who served in and commanded them. It also places the narrative within the broader national past, to produce a fascinating study of a century in which South Africa was uniquely embroiled in three total wars.

Abraham Esau's War Bill Nasson 2003-02-13 This book describes the participation of black people in the conduct of the war, and their subsequent exclusion from the fruits of peace.

Professional Journal of the United States Army 2009