

Campaign Pictures Of The War In South Africa Letters From The Front

*Includes pictures *Includes accounts of the fighting written by soldiers and generals *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading *Includes a table of contents

The rugged island of Sicily, dominated in the east by the snow-crowned eminence of the active volcano Mount Etna (which rises to a height of 11,000 feet), lies in the ocean just off the "toe" of the "boot" of Italy. This spectacular setting witnessed one of 1943's pivotal battles as the theater of Allied operations shifted from North Africa to Europe - Operation Husky, a mixed victory wresting control of Sicily from the Axis. The action also caused Benito Mussolini's downfall, his imprisonment, and subsequent dramatic rescue by the scar-faced Otto Skorzeny - removing significant portions of Italy from the fascist camp but nevertheless failing to prevent a long and costly Italian campaign. Germany's North African defeat opened up the possibility of taking the war in the west to the European continent for the first time since France's lightning conquest by the Wehrmacht in 1940. The British and Americans debated the merits of landing in France directly in 1943, but they ultimately opted against it. The Soviets railed at the Westerners as "bastards of allies" - conveniently forgetting that they aided and abetted Hitler's violent expansionism in eastern Europe for over a year, starting in 1939 - but a 1943 "D-Day" style landing in France might have proven a strategic and logistical impossibility. As it turned out, the lackluster Allied showing on Sicily and the escape of most of the island's garrison would encourage Hitler to alter his plans and defend Italy vigorously. With its rugged mountain ridges, deep valleys, and numerous rivers, Italy contained tens of thousands of natural defensive positions. The Wehrmacht exploited these to the full during the ensuing campaign, bogging down the Anglo-American armies in an endless series of costly, time-consuming engagements. Even the rank and file German soldiers showed a clear awareness of the Italy's strategic significance: "The Tommies will have to chew their way through us inch by inch, ' a German paratrooper wrote in an unfinished letter found on his corpse at Salerno, 'and we will surely make hard chewing for them.'" (Hastings, 2011, 408). On paper, Sicily's garrison appeared as a formidable obstacle to the Allies' plans, but in actuality, most of the resistance came from the small number of German troops on the island. The vast numbers of Italian soldiers accomplished little other than to flee or surrender en masse, but even this delayed the Anglo-American forces long enough for Hitler to greatly reinforce the Wehrmacht in Italy. In the memorable words of a war correspondent, the campaign resembled "a thirty-eight day race with the Italians in the lead" (Porch, 2004, 445). The Allied Invasion of Sicily: The History of the Largest Amphibious Campaign of World War II chronicles the crucial 1943 campaign. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about the invasion of Sicily like never before, in no time at all.

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"The great questions of the day will not be settled by means of speeches and majority decisions but by iron and blood." - German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck

World War I, also known in its time as the "Great War" or the "War to End all Wars," was an unprecedented holocaust in terms of its sheer scale. Fought by men who hailed from all corners of the globe, it saw millions of soldiers do battle in brutal assaults of attrition which dragged on for months with little to no respite. Tens of millions of artillery shells and untold hundreds of millions of rifle and machine gun bullets were fired in a conflict that demonstrated man's capacity to kill each other on a heretofore unprecedented scale, and as always, such a war brought about technological innovation at a rate that made the boom of the Industrial Revolution seem stagnant. World War I was the first truly industrial war, and it created a

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paradigm which reached its zenith with World War II and towards which virtually all equipment, innovation and training were dedicated throughout the Cold War and the remainder of the 20th century. To this day, modern warfare remains synonymous with tanks and mass infantry battles, although a confrontation of this nature has not occurred (except briefly during Operation Desert Storm) since World War II. The enduring image of World War I is of men stuck in muddy trenches, and of vast armies deadlocked in a fight neither could win. It was a war of barbed wire, poison gas, and horrific losses as officers led their troops on mass charges across No Man's Land and into a hail of bullets. While these impressions are all too true, they hide the fact that trench warfare was dynamic and constantly evolving throughout the war as all armies struggled to find a way to break through the opposing lines. Most books and documentaries about the war focus on the carnage of the trenches, depicting the ceaseless bombardment and sniping, and the assaults and counterattacks that took millions of lives. This was the experience of most frontline soldiers during that great conflict, but it was not the only experience, even as people immediately think of the Western Front when World War I springs to mind. As it turned out, the East African Campaign would be the longest campaign of the war, lasting from its outbreak in mid-1914 to the Armistice in late 1918. The campaign was fought in three phases. The first took the form of an under-strength British colonial force defending the infrastructural assets of Kenya, Uganda, and Nyasaland against attacks from an aggressive German garrison operating from within German East Africa. This encompassed the period from the outbreak of war until early 1916, during which time neither the British Imperial Government nor South Africa was in a position to effectively intervene. The second phase began upon the arrival of a substantial imperial force in the wake of the Allied victory in South West Africa, which allowed the allies to claim the initiative and put the Germans on the run. The third phase, beginning in early 1917, saw a lapse into guerrilla tactics by a remnant German colonial force, operating under no particular illusion of victory and with no higher purpose than to tie up large deployments of Allied manpower. The East African Campaign of World War I: The History and Legacy of the Allied Victory over Germany in East Africa examines one of the most unique campaigns of the Great War. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about World War I's East African Campaign like never before.

Crete, 20 May 1941: the first campaign-sized airborne assault is launched. Many books have been written about this famous invasion, with the emphasis mainly on the battles for Maleme and Chania. The Battle for Heraklion - an epic struggle - remained largely forgotten and widely unstudied. Yet the desperate fight for Heraklion had everything: street-fighting in the town; heroic attacks against well-fortified positions and medieval walls; heavy losses on all sides; and tragic stories involving famous German aristocratic families like the von Blüchers and members of the Bismarck family. This book highlights personal stories and accounts - and the author's access to records from all three sides allowed accounts to be placed in their correct place and time. Finally, the history of the battle is written with the added perspective of extensive Greek accounts and sources. In contrast, earlier books were based solely on British and German sources - totally ignoring the Greek side. Many of these accounts are from people who were fighting directly against each other - and some reveal what the enemies were discussing and thinking while they were shooting at or attacking each other. Some accounts are so accurate and detailed that we can even identify who killed whom. In addition, long-lost stories behind both well known and previously unpublished pictures are revealed. For the first time, 75 year-old mysteries are solved: what were the names of the paratroopers in the planes seen crashing in famous pictures? What was the fate of soldiers seen in pictures taken just before the battle? The author has studied the battlefield in every detail - thus giving the reader the opportunity to understand actions and incidents by examining what happened on the actual field of battle. For example, how was it possible for a whole platoon to be trapped and annihilated, as in the fate of Wolfgang Graf von Blücher? Such a question is not easily

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answered even by people with a military background. How was it possible for the paratroopers to fail in their attempt to occupy the town? The answers to questions like these became very clear when the author walked through the battlefields - following the accounts of the people from all sides who had fought there and which describe the same incidents. The author's extensive research is vividly presented via detailed maps and photographs, both from the era of the battle and today; even battlefield archaeology plays a role in revealing what really happened on the battlefield. The author's approach addresses two different types of readers: those who are largely unfamiliar with the battle - hence the emphasis on personal stories, accounts and pictures - and the researcher who wants a reliable source of firsthand material and perhaps a different point of view, such as is offered by Greek accounts and sources (and by the writer's detailed analysis of the battle). This fresh account of one of the Second World War's most memorable battles is given added authority by the writer's military background, together with his deep knowledge of the battlefield and his access to Greek accounts and sources.

The advertising campaigns launched by Kodak in the early years of snapshot photography stand at the center of a shift in American domestic life that goes deeper than technological innovations in cameras and film. Before the advent of Kodak advertising in 1888, writes Nancy Martha West, Americans were much more willing to allow sorrow into the space of the domestic photograph, as evidenced by the popularity of postmortem photography in the mid-nineteenth century. Through the taking of snapshots, Kodak taught Americans to see their experiences as objects of nostalgia, to arrange their lives in such a way that painful or unpleasant aspects were systematically erased. West looks at a wide assortment of Kodak's most popular inventions and marketing strategies, including the "Kodak Girl," the momentous invention of the Brownie camera in 1900, the "Story Campaign" during World War I, and even the Vanity Kodak Ensemble, a camera introduced in 1926 that came fully equipped with lipstick. At the beginning of its campaign, Kodak advertising primarily sold the fun of taking pictures. Ads from this period celebrate the sheer pleasure of snapshot photography--the delight of handling a diminutive camera, of not worrying about developing and printing, of capturing subjects in candid moments. But after 1900, a crucial shift began to take place in the company's marketing strategy. The preservation of domestic memories became Kodak's most important mission. With the introduction of the Brownie camera at the turn of the century, the importance of home began to replace leisure activity as the subject of ads, and at the end of World War I, Americans seemed desperately to need photographs to confirm familial unity. By 1932, Kodak had become so intoxicated with the power of its own marketing that it came up with the most bizarre idea of all, the "Death Campaign." Initiated but never published, this campaign based on pictures of dead loved ones brought Kodak advertising full circle. Having launched one of the most successful campaigns in advertising history, the company did not seem to notice that selling a painful subject might be more difficult than selling momentary pleasure or nostalgia. Enhanced with over 50 reproductions of the ads themselves, 16 of them in color, Kodak and the Lens of Nostalgia vividly illustrates the fundamental changes in American culture and the function of

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memory in the formative years of the twentieth century.

The British army was heavily involved in the war in France and Belgium with millions of men and women serving in this theatre of the war from 1914-1918. This book has over 225 photos and illustrations from their involvement in this horrid conflict. It is the ideal book for someone wanting to see how the army in all capacities served throughout the campaign from the beginning of the war through all its campaigns. There is nothing in here but great period photos and colorful illustrations' great book for someone studying the war, uniforms, weapons and just general interest.

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Campaign Pictures of the War in South Africa (1899-1900)BoD – Books on Demand
Features photographs of the campaign of the Allies against Germany in Libya and North Africa during World War II. Includes photographs of the German general Erwin Rommel, the Allied infantry, and a British tank.

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Unlike some other reproductions of classic texts (1) We have not used OCR(Optical Character Recognition), as this leads to bad quality books with introduced typos. (2) In books where there

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are images such as portraits, maps, sketches etc We have endeavoured to keep the quality of these images, so they represent accurately the original artefact. Although occasionally there may be certain imperfections with these old texts, we feel they deserve to be made available for future generations to enjoy.

Our picture of the Great War is indelibly bound up with the suffering of the soldiers who fought. Lines of men blinded by poison gas hanging on to their comrades; wounded soldiers on stretchers patiently awaiting treatment; stretcher bearers themselves struggling through the mud to bring their comrades aid and succour; and the unbearably poignant pictures of limbless or shell-shocked troops in hospital back in Blighty struggling to come to terms with their devastating conditions. The story of the military medical services in the war is a fascinating but little-told one Now the Naval and Military Press is proud to republish that story, in the shape of these reprints of the rare Official Histories of the Army's medical service compiled by Major-General Sir W. G. Macpherson. The service in 1914 was much improved thanks to reforms after the Boer War, in which thousands of troops had died needlessly of disease thanks to the lack of proper medical care. In 1914, by contrast, the service was ready to cope with high casualties. The author was himself deputy-director of the Army's medical service throughout the war, and is described as having a 'genius for organisation and improving the service and untiring energy'. His four-volume history is no dry-as-dust record of administration as one might expect, but a practical, well-written day to day description of how the wounded and sick were cared for from front line casualty clearing stations to base hospitals far behind the lines. It skilfully weaves essential medical details and statistics into a narrative of battles and campaigns from every theatre of the war. It is also a record of a steep learning curve, as the medical services struggled - often successfully - to keep abreast with casualties inflicted by the changing technology of war. At first, in 1914, most wounds were caused by bullets, but with the increasing use of artillery, shell splinters, shrapnel balls and poison gas accounted for the majority. The heavily manured soil of France and Flanders ensured that there was a high incidence of tetanus and gas gangrene. The use of blood transfusions, and increased understanding of the importance of blood groups, saved many lives, while behind the lines the pioneering use of plastic surgery strove to repair the hideous damage inflicted by weapons of war. This is a moving record of compassion in action, and of a service which strove to mitigate, heal and help relieve the inevitable suffering caused by the most destructive war that the world had yet seen.

This is a curated and comprehensive collection of the most important works covering matters related to national security, diplomacy, defense, war, strategy, and tactics. The collection spans centuries of thought and experience, and includes the latest analysis of international threats, both conventional and asymmetric. It also includes riveting first person accounts of historic battles and wars. Some of the books in this Series are reproductions of historical works preserved by some of the leading libraries in the world. As with any reproduction of a historical artifact, some of these books contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. We believe these books are essential to this collection and the study of war, and have therefore brought them back into print, despite these imperfections. We hope you enjoy the unmatched breadth and depth of this collection, from the historical to the just-published works.

At two o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 6th of the month, the reveille

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sounded, and the Australians commenced their preparations for the march to join Methuen's army. By 4 a.m. the mounted rifles led the way out of camp, and the toilsome march over rough and rocky ground commenced. The country was terribly rough as we drove the transports up and over the Orange River, and rougher still in the low kopjes on the other side. The heat was simply blistering, but the Australians did not seem to mind it to any great extent; they were simply feverish to get on to the front, but they had to hang back and guard the transports. At last the hilly country faded behind us. We counted upon pushing on rapidly, but the African mules were a sorry lot, and could make but little headway in the sandy tracks. Still, there was no rest for the men, because at intervals one of Remington's scouts would turn up at a flying gallop, springing apparently from nowhere, out of the womb of the wilderness, to inform us that flying squads of Boers were hanging round us. But so carefully watchful were the Remingtons that the Boers had no chance of surprising us. No sooner did the scouts inform us of their approach in any direction than our rifles swung forward ready to give them a hearty Australian reception. This made the march long and toilsome, though we never had a chance to fire a shot. At 5.30 we marched with all our transports into Witteput, the wretched little mules being the only distressed portion of the contingent. Reproduction of the original: Campaign Pictures of the War in South Africa (1899-1900) by A.G Hales

Excerpt from Campaign Pictures of the War in South Africa (1899-1900): Letters From the Front This book, such as it is, is dedicated to the man whose kindness of heart and generous journalistic instincts lifted me from the unknown, and placed me where I had a chance to battle with the best men in my profession. He was the man who found Archibald Forbes, the most brilliant, accurate, and entertaining of all war correspondents. What he did for that splendid genius let Forbes' memoirs tell; what he did for me I will tell myself. He gave me the chance I had looked for for twenty years, and the dearest name in my memory to-day is the name of Sir John Robinson, Manager of the Daily News, London. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Book Excerpt: s. We secured 40,000 rounds of their ammunition, 300 Martini rifles, and only one Mauser rifle, which was in the possession of the Boer commander. After destroying all that we took, we moved on, and had a look at some of the farms near by, as from some of the documents found in camp it was certain that the whole district was a perfect nest of rebellion. Quite a little store of arms and ammunition was discovered by this means, and the occupants of the farms were therefore transported to Belmont. Our fellows carried the little children and babies in their arms all the way, and marched into Belmont singing, with the little ones on their shoulders. Every respect was shown to the women, old and young, and to the old men, but the young fellows were closely guarded all the time. The Canadians did not lose a single man, neither did any of the others except the Queenslanders. Another Boer commando, about 1,000 strong, with two batteries of artillery, is now hovering in the ranges away to the north-west of Enslie Read More

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