

## Rhodesia's Role In The Second Anglo Boer War

Founded on 35 years of research into o the post-1945 Anglo-Rhodesian history, this book complements Richard Wood's The Welensky Papers: A History of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: 1953-1963 (1983) and So Far and No Further! Rhodesia's bid for independence during the retreat from empire: 1959-1965 (2005). Of So Far, Michael Hartnack wrote that 'Once in a lifetime comes a book which must force a total shift in the thinking person's perception of an epoch, and of all the prominent characters who featured in it.' A Matter of Weeks Rather than Months recounts the action and reaction to Ian Smith's unilateral declaration of Rhodesia's independence, the second such declaration since the American one of 1776. It examines the dilemmas of both sides. Smith's problem was how to legitimise his rebellion to secure crucial investment capital, markets, trade and more. His antagonist, the British Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, was determined not to transfer sovereignty until Rhodesia accepted African majority rule in common with the rest of Africa. Given British feelings for their Rhodesian kith and kin and Rhodesia's landlocked position, Wilson eschewed the use of force. He could only impose sanctions but hoped they would defeat Smith 'in a matter weeks rather than months'. The Rhodesians, however, evaded the sanctions with such success that they forced Wilson to negotiate a settlement. Negotiations were nevertheless doomed because the self-confident Rhodesians would not accept a period of direct British rule while rapid progress to majority rule was made or the imposition of restraints on powers they had possessed since gaining self-government in 1923. In tune with their allies in the African National Congress of South Africa, the Rhodesian or Zimbabwean African nationalists had already adopted the Marxist concept of the 'Armed Struggle' as a means to power. Sponsored by the Communist Bloc, its surrogates and allies, they began a series of armed incursions from their safe haven in Zambia. Although bloodily and easily repulsed, they would learn from their mistakes as the Rhodesian forces would discover in the 1970s. Consequently, this is a tale of sanctions, negotiations and counter-insurgency warfare.

This volume deals with the conquest and colonization of Zimbabwe and the establishment of Southern Rhodesia, from the beginnings of British involvement in Bechuanaland to the death of Cecil Rhodes. Its emphasis is on the white invaders and its chief concern is white individuals, their motives, actions, and influence on events. The British South Africa Company and the irregularity of its financial and political operations are dealt with in detail. Keppel-Jones also discusses the development in the midst of the indigenous population of an alien white society and state, from their crude beginnings to their emergence in a form still recognizable today. The reader is led to conclude that by 1902 Southern Rhodesia was already set on the road that would lead to the upheavals of the second half of the twentieth-century. The author examines the racial consciousness and prejudice of the white society and addresses an important question: why did the imperial government grant a royal charter to the BSA Company? The facts show conclusively that the imperial government had little interest in Central Africa or care for its fate except when foreign competition appeared. Keppel-Jones also reveals the important role played by black troops employed by the Company in suppressing the rebellions of 1896-7. For opposite reasons, neither blacks nor whites have been willing to recognize this; on the other hand the habit of the 'men-on-the-spot' of making and carrying out decisions without regard to their superiors in London is a commonplace of imperial history. One of the main themes of the book is the tension between the unofficial imperialists, straining at the leash, and the Colonial Office, struggling to hold them back. Rhodes and Rhodesia is based on extensive use of public records, mainly in the Public Record Office, London, and the National Archives of Zimbabwe, of collections of private papers, and of contemporary published works. Arthur Keppel-Jones is professor emeritus of history at Queen's University.

Dirty War is the first comprehensive look at the Rhodesia’s top secret use of chemical and biological weapons (CBW) during their long counterinsurgency against native African nationalists. Having declared its independence from Great Britain in 1965, the government—made up of European settlers and their descendants—almost immediately faced a growing threat from native African nationalists. In the midst of this long and terrible conflict, Rhodesia resorted to chemical and biological weapons against an elusive guerrilla adversary. A small team made up of a few scientists and their students at a remote Rhodesian fort to produce lethal agents for use. Cloaked in the strictest secrecy, these efforts were overseen by a battle-hardened and ruthless officer of Rhodesia’s Special Branch and his select team of policemen. Answerable only to the head of Rhodesian intelligence and the Prime Minister, these men working alongside Rhodesia’s elite counterguerrilla military unit, the Selous Scouts, developed the ingenious means to deploy their poisons against the insurgents. The effect of the poisons and disease agents devastated the insurgent groups both inside Rhodesia and at their base camps in neighboring countries. At times in the conflict, the Rhodesians thought that their poisons effort would bring the decisive blow against the guerrillas. For months at a time, the Rhodesian use of CBW accounted for higher casualty rates than conventional weapons. In the end, however, neither CBW use nor conventional battlefield successes could turn the tide. Lacking international political or economic support, Rhodesia’s fate from the outset was doomed. Eventually the conflict was settled by the ballot box and Rhodesia became independent Zimbabwe in April 1980. Dirty War is the culmination of nearly two decades of painstaking research and interviews of dozens of former Rhodesian officers who either participated or were knowledgeable about the top secret development and use of CBW. The book also draws on the handful of remaining classified Rhodesian documents that tell the story of the CBW program. Dirty War combines all of the available evidence to provide a compelling account of how a small group of men prepared and used CBW to devastating effect against a largely unprepared and unwitting enemy. Looking at the use of CBW in the context of the Rhodesian conflict, Dirty War provides unique insights into the motivation behind CBW development and use by states, especially by states combating internal insurgencies. As the norms against CBW use have seemingly eroded with CW use evident in Iraq and most recently in Syria, the lessons of the Rhodesian experience are all the more valid and timely.

Asian Political Activity in Rhodesia from the End of the Second World War to the Present
H Patel
Black Fire!

The Impact of the Second World War on Southern Rhodesia
Africa and World War II

Rhodes and Rhodesia

Accounts of the Guerrilla War in Rhodesia

With Reference to African Labour, 1939-1948

Written from a Zambian perspective, this leading study shows how the British colony of Northern Rhodesia (later Zambia) organized and deployed human, military, and natural resources during and after the Second World War. The Second World War brought unprecedented pressures to bear on Britain’s empire, which then included colonial Northern Rhodesia. Through new archival materials and oral histories, War and Society in Colonial Zambia tells—from an African perspective—the story of how the colony organized its human and natural resources on behalf of the imperial government. Alfred Tembo first examines government propaganda and recruitment of personnel for the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, which served in East Africa, Palestine, Ceylon, Burma, and India. Later, Zambia’s economic contribution to the Allied war effort would foreground the central importance of the colony’s mining industry as well as its role as supplier of rubber and beeswax following the fall of the Southeast Asian colonies to the Japanese in early 1942. Finally, Tembo presents archival and oral evidence about life on the home front, including the social impact of wartime commodity shortages, difficulties posed by incoming Polish refugees, and the more interventionist forms of colonial governance that these circumstances engendered.

During the West’s great transition into the post-Colonial age, the country of Rhodesia refused to succumb quietly, and throughout the 1970s fought back almost alone against Communist-supported elements that it did not believe would deliver proper governance. During this long war many heroes emerged, but none more skillful and courageous than Captain Darrell Watt of the Rhodesian SAS, who placed himself at the tip of the spear in the deadly battle to resist the forces of Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo. It is difficult to find another soldier’s story to equal Watt’s in terms of time spent on the field of battle and challenges faced. Even by the lofty standards of the SAS and Special Forces, one has to look far to find anyone who can match his record of resilience and valor in the face of such daunting odds and with resources so paltry. In the fight he showed himself to be a military maestro. A bush-lore genius, blessed with uncanny instincts and an unbridled determination to close with the enemy, he had no peers as a combat-tracker (and there was plenty of competition). But the Rhodesian theater was a fluid and volatile one in which he performed in almost every imaginable fighting role; as an airborne shock-trooper leading camp attacks, long range reconnaissance operator, covert urban operator, sniper, saboteur, seek-and-strike expert, and in the final stages as a key figure in mobilizing an allied army in neighboring Mozambique. After 12 years in the cauldron of war his cause slipped from beneath him, however, and Rhodesia gave way to Zimbabwe. When the guns went quiet Watt had won all his battles but lost the war. In this fascinating biography we learn that in his twilight years he is now concerned with saving wildlife on a continent where they are in continued danger, devoting himself to both the fauna and African people he has cared so deeply about.

World War II has long been acknowledged as a watershed in modern history of Africa, yet there are few books that examine the years of the war in a particular African country. This book helps to fill this gap byanalysing the wartime mobilisation of settlers, soldiers and labourers in colonial Zimbabwe. It examines the sacrifices demanded of ten of thousands of Africans who were coerced into settler production as their contribution to the British war effort. Africans did not remain passive in the face of this onslaught, and the book also addresses their efforts to make their own history, especially on relation to the post-war rebellions of 1945 and 1948.

World War II and the Scramble for Labour in Colonial Zimbabwe, 1939-1948

The Lancaster House Conference On Rhodesia, 1979

The Rhodesian Experience in the First World War

The British Empire and the Second World War

Minutes of the Second and Third Sessions of the Rhodesia Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church

The SAS and the Battle for Rhodesia

Civics of Northern Rhodesia ... Second Edition

*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.*

*Excerpt from Official Journal, the Second Session of the Rhodesia Annual Conference, 1940, the Methodist Church: Held in Mrewa, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, July 24th to 28th, 1940 Greetings. - The Bishop, conveyed to the Conference the greetings of the Southeast Africa Mission Conference. 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.*

*Fifty years ago Prime Minister Ian Douglas Smith and the Rhodesian Front party declared independence from Great Britain unilaterally. A decision which was viewed at that time as being both brave and foolish, it gave Rhodesians of all races seven years of peace and prosperity. Thereafter there followed a banker-financed terrorist war for an equivalent number of years. In 1980 Rhodesia became Zimbabwe and experienced twenty years of modest progress before plunging into an abyss, from which it is unlikely to emerge for a very long time. In the 1970s Rhodesia was the second most industrialised country in Africa, the bread basket of the central African region and possessed of one of the most highly educated and trained indigenous people in the less developed world. And then it all went wrong. This book explains the origins of this tragedy, the treachery of the British government, the behind the scenes treason of persons in high places and the insidious role played by Ian Smith in Rhodesia's demise, which has been to the long term detriment of all her people.*

*Official Journal of the Second Session of the Rhodesia Annual Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church*

*The Impact of the Second World War on Southern Rhodesia, with Special Reference to African Labour, 1939-1948*

*A Military History*

*A Narrative of the Gunners of Southern Rhodesia During The Second World War*

*Racism and Apartheid in Southern Africa*

*Experiences of Rhodesia's Pioneer Women ... Second Edition*

*Official Journal, the Second Session of the Rhodesia Annual Conference, 1940, the Methodist Church*

*Rhodesia is a country of extreme contrasts. Leisure activities include big game hunting and sophisticated nightclubs; the landscape features the natural beauty of the Victoria Falls and quiet man-made lakes; there are ruins as old as civilisation and cities as modern as tomorrow. Enjoy sport, explore photography, wonder at the mountains, bask in the magnificent climate, experience primitive African culture - there's something for everyone in Rhodesia, our Rhodesia.*

*The vicious conflict (1964-79) that brought Robert Mugabe to power in Zimbabwe Expert coverage of the war, its historical context, and its aftermath Descriptions of guerrilla warfare, counterinsurgency operations, and actions by units like Grey's Scouts Amid the colonial upheaval of the 1960s, Britain urged its colony in Southern Rhodesia (modern-day Zimbabwe) to grant its black residents a greater role in governing the territory. The white-minority government refused and soon declared its independence, a move bitterly opposed by the black majority. The result was the Rhodesian Bush War, which pitted the government against black nationalist groups, one of which was led by Robert Mugabe. Marked by unspeakable atrocities, the war ended in favor of the nationalists.*

*This volume offers a fresh perspective on Africa's central role in the Allied victory in World War II. Its detailed case studies, from all parts of Africa, enable us to understand how African communities sustained the Allied war effort and how they were transformed in the process. Together, the chapters provide a continent-wide perspective.*

*Chiefs and Councils in Rhodesia: Transition from Patriarchial to Bureaucratic Power*

*Dead Leaves*

*Held in Mrewa, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, July 24th to 28th, 1940 (Classic Reprint)*

*The White Conquest of Zimbabwe 1884-1902*

*Rhodesia : a Book of Data*

*Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith the Debunking of a Myth*

*Held in Old Umtali, S. Rhodesia, South Africa, Sept. 27-Oct. 4, 1932 (Classic Reprint)*

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online.
Pages: 58. Chapters: Military awards and decorations of Rhodesia, Military history of Rhodesia, Military units and formations of Rhodesia, Rhodesian military personnel, Royal Rhodesian Air Force, Weapons of Rhodesia, British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, Frederick Russell Burnham, Rhodesian Bush War, Rhodesian Light Infantry, Fireforce, Second Matabele War, Shangani Patrol, First Matabele War, Rhodesian Security Forces, Robert C. MacKenzie, The Crippled Eagles, Graham Seton Hutchison, British South Africa Police, Mamba Pistol, Leopard security vehicle, Pioneer Column, Northwood R-76, Allan Wilson, John Alan Coey, Operation Dingo, Patrick William Forbes, List of British Commonwealth Air Training Plan facilities in Southern Rhodesia, Bronze Cross of Rhodesia, No-go area, Crocodile Armoured Personnel Carrier, Grot CH-9/25, Grand Cross of Valour, General Service Medal, Conspicuous Gallantry Decoration, Southern Rhodesia Medal for War Service, Kommando LDP, Police Cross for Conspicuous Gallantry, Peter McAleese, Silver Cross of Rhodesia, Cobra submachine gun, Pookie, Police Decoration for Gallantry, Rhogun, Security Force Auxiliaries, INTAF, Operation Overload. Excerpt: Frederick Russell Burnham, DSO (May 11, 1861 - September 1, 1947) was an American scout and world traveling adventurer known for his service to the British Army in colonial Africa and for teaching woodcraft to Robert Baden-Powell, thus becoming one of the inspirations for the founding of the international Scouting Movement. Burnham had little formal education, attending high school but never graduating. He began his career at 14 in the American Southwest as a scout and tracker for the U.S. Army in the Apache Wars and Cheyenne Wars. Sensing the Old West was getting too tame, as an adult Burnham went to Africa where this background proved useful. He soon became an officer...

This book explores concepts of decolonisation, identity, and nation in the white settler society of Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) between 1964 and 1979. It considers how white settlers used the past to make claims of authority in the present. It investigates t white Rhodesian state's attempts to assert its independence from Britain and develop a Rhodesian national identity by changing Rhodesia's old colonial symbols, and examines how the meaning of these national symbols changed over time. Finally, the book offers insights into the role of race in Rhodesian national identity, showing how portrayals of a 'timeless' black population were highly dependent upon circumstance and reflective of white settler anxieties. Using a comparative approach, the book shows parallels between Rhodesia and other settler societies, as well as other post-colonial nation-states and even metropolises, as themes and narratives of decolonisation travelled around the world.

During the Second World War over half-a-million African troops served with the British Army as combatants and non-combatants in campaigns in the Horn of Africa, the Middle East, Italy and Burma - the largest single movement of African men overseas since the slave trade. This account, based mainly on oral evidence and soldiers' letters, tells the story of the African experience of the war. It is a 'history from below' that describes how men were recruited for a war about which most knew very little. Arm life exposed them to a range of new and startling experiences: new foods and forms of discipline, uniforms, machines and rifles, notions of industrial time, travel overseas, new languages and cultures, numeracy and literacy. What impact did service in the army have on African men and their families? What new skills did soldiers acquire and to what purposes were they put on their return? What was the social impact of overseas travel, and how did the broad umbrella of army welfare services change soldiers' expectations of civilian life? And what role if any did ex-servicemen play in post-war nationalist politics? In this book African soldiers describe in their own words what it was like to undergo army training, to travel on a vast ocean, to experience battle, and their hopes and disappointments on demobilisation. DAVID KILLINGRAY is Professor Emeritus of History, Goldsmiths, and Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London.

War and Society in Colonial Zambia, 1939–1953

A History of Zimbabwe

Second (1951) Review of the Ten-year Development Plan of Northern Rhodesia

Colonialism, Empire, and Global Conflict

Dirty War

A Race Against Time

Rhodesia’s Role in the Second Anglo-Boer War

**A sophisticated history of colonial interactions in Nigeria during World War II drawing on hitherto unexplored archival resources.**

**In the middle of 1979 Rhodesia formed one leg of the triad of southern Africa’s remaining white-ruled states. The country appeared no closer to peace and majority rule than it had at any time since Ian Smith's 1965 Unilateral Declaration of Independence. But by the end of that year a remarkable agreement had been forged that ended Rhodesia’s rebell**

**It is January, 1978. Groups of nervous, dutiful white conscripts begin their National Service with Rhodesia’s security forces. Ian Smith’s minority regime is in its dying days and negotiations towards majority rule are already under way. For these inexperienced eighteen-year-olds, there is nothing to do but go on fighting, and hold the line while the transition happens around them. Dead Leaves is a richly textured memoir in which an ordinary troopie grapples with the unique dilemmas presented by an extraordinary period in history - the specters of inner violence and death; the pressurized arrival of manhood; and the place of conscience, friendship and beauty in the pervasive atmosphere of futile warfare.**

**Rhodesia and Chemical Biological Warfare 1975-1980**

**The Rhodesian War**

**A Peace In Southern Africa**

**U.N. Sanctions Against Rhodesia--chrome**

**Hearings, Ninety-second Congress, First Session, on S. 1404 ... July 7 and 8, 1971**

**A Handful of Hard Men**

**Africa and the Second World War**

The first single-volume history of Zimbabwe with detailed coverage from pre-colonial times to the present, this book examines Zimbabwe's pre-colonial, colonial and postcolonial social, economic and political history and relates historical factors and trends to recent developments in the country. Zimbabwe is a country with a rich history, dating from the early San hunter-gatherer societies. The arrival of British imperial rule in 1890 impacted the country tremendously, as the European rulers exploited Zimbabwe's resources, giving rise to a movement of African nationalism and demands for independence. This culminated in the armed conflict of the 1960s and 1970s and independence in 1980. The 1990s were marked by economic decline and the rise of opposition politics. In 1999, Mugabe embarked on a violent land reform program that plunged the nation's economy into a downward spiral, with political violence and human rights violations making Zimbabwe an international pariah state. This book will be useful to those studying Zimbabwean history and those unfamiliar with the country's past. Excerpt from Minutes of the Second and Third Sessions of the Rhodesia Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church: Held in Old Umtali Rhodesia, South Africa; Second Session,

Hartzell Church, May 3-10, 1917; Third Session, Central Training School, December 7-11, 1917 Minutes of the Second and Third Sessions of the Rhodesia Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church: Held in Old Umtali Rhodesia, South Africa; Second Session, Hartzell Church, May 3-10, 1917; Third Session, Central Training School, December 7-11, 1917 was written by E. S. Johnson in 1920. This is a 79 page book, containing 42207 words. Search Inside is enabled for this title. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at [www.forgottenbooks.com](http://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.

Excerpt from Official Journal of the Second Session of the Rhodesia Annual Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church: Held in Old Umtali, S. Rhodesia, South Africa, Sept. 27-Oct. 4, 1932 The name of Eddy H. Greeley was called and his character passed. On motion of his District Superintendent he was continued in the retired relation. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at [www.forgottenbooks.com](http://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.

Nigeria and World War II

Triumph Or Tragedy?

Rhodesia to Zimbabwe

Decolonisation, Identity and Nation in Rhodesia, 1964-1979

Held in Old Umtali Rhodesia, South Africa; Second Session, Hartzell Church, May 3-10, 1917; Third Session, Central Training School, December 7-1

Military of Rhodesia

A Matter of Weeks Rather Than Months

p.p1 {margin: 0.0px 0.0px 0.0px 0.0px; font: 12.0px "Times New Roman"} Contributing to the debate about the role of airpower in guerrilla warfare, this book evaluates the development of the Rhodesian Air Force during the Second Chimurenga or Bush War (1966-1979). Airpower in irregular conflict is primarily effective at the tactical level because guerrilla warfare is not a purely military conflict. The Rhodesian Air Force was deployed in a war-winning versus a supporting role as a result of the shortage of manpower to deal with insurgency, and almost all units of the Rhodesian Security Forces depended on its tactical effectiveness. Technical challenges faced by the Air Force, combined with the rate of guerrilla infiltration and the misuse of airpower to bomb guerrilla bases in neighboring countries--some of them filled with untrained civilians--largely negated the success of airpower.

Military Awards and Decorations of Rhodesia, Military History of Rhodesia, Military Units and Formations of Rhodesia, Rhodesian

Gunners

Ragtime Soldiers

Northern Rhodesia Official Handbook, 1947 [etc.]. Second edition, 1948, etc

The Impasse Between Harold Wilson and Ian Smith Sanctions, Aborted Settlements and War 1965-1969

African Soldiers in the Second World War

Two Years in the Rhodesian War