

African Combat Rhodesian Security Forces Anti Terrorist Operations Counter Insurgency Manuals

A biography of a Special Forces soldier who battled the forces of Mugabe and Nkomo, earning a reputation as a military maestro. 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 Capt. 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. A bush-lore genius, blessed with uncanny instincts and an unbridled determination, he had no peers as a combat-tracker—and there was plenty of competition. 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 twelve 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 later years, he turned to saving wildlife on a continent where animals are in continued danger, devoting himself to both the fauna and African people he has cared so deeply about.

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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.

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 35. Chapters: British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, History of the Rhodesian Light Infantry

(1961-1972), History of the Rhodesian Light Infantry (1972-1977), History of the Rhodesian Light Infantry (1977-1980), Nhari rebellion, Operation Overload, Southern Rhodesian military involvement in the Malayan Emergency, Southern Rhodesia Medal for War Service. Excerpt: The 1st Battalion, The Rhodesian Light Infantry, commonly the Rhodesian Light Infantry (1RLI or RLI), was originally formed in 1961 as a regiment of the army of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Raised as a light infantry unit at Brady Barracks, Bulawayo in Southern Rhodesia, the Regiment served in the Rhodesian Bush War as part of the Rhodesian Security Forces between 1964 and 1979, from 1965 under the unrecognised governments of Rhodesia and latterly, during the second half of 1979, Zimbabwe Rhodesia. The RLI remained active during an interim period under British control and then, from April 1980, within the armed forces of Zimbabwe, before disbanding on 31 October 1980. The RLI was formed in February 1961 as a light infantry battalion made up exclusively of white recruits. After first seeing action in September 1961 on the Northern Rhodesian border with Katanga, it relocated to Cranborne Barracks, Salisbury the following year and remained there as part of the Southern Rhodesian Army after the Federation dissolved on 31 December 1963. Violent political intimidation of black Rhodesians by two rival communist revolutionary parties, the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) and Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), necessitated a specially trained counter-insurgency unit, and the RLI was accordingly reformed into a commando regiment during 1964 and 1965 under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Walls. Following Rhodesia's Unilateral Declaration of...

Complete set Since 1961 the Adelphi Papers have provided some of the most informed accounts of international and strategic relations. Produced by the world renowned International Institute of Strategic Studies, each paper provides a short account of a subject of topical interest by a leading military figure, policy maker or academic. The project reprints the first forty years of papers, arranged into thematic sets. The collection as a whole provides a rich and insightful account of international affairs during a period which spans the second half of the Cold War, the fall of the communist bloc and the emergence of a new regime with the United States as the sole superpower. There is a wealth of global coverage: Four volumes on east and southeast Asia as well as individual volumes on China, Japan and Korea Particular attention is given to the Middle East, with volumes addressing internal sources of instability; geo-politics and the role of the superpowers; the Israel-Palestine conflict; and the Iran-Iraq War and the first Gulf War. There is also a volume on oil and insecurity There are also two volumes on Africa, the site of most of the world's wars during the period. The IISS has obviously made a particular contribution to the understanding of military strategy, and this is reflected with material on topics such as urban and guerrilla warfare, nuclear deterrence and the role of information in modern warfare. Volumes on military strategy are complemented by approaches from other disciplines, such

as defence economics. Key selling points: Early papers were only distributed by the IISS and will have achieved limited penetration of the academic market A host of major authors on a range of different subjects (eg Gerald Segal on China, Michael Leifer on Southeast Asia, Sir Lawrence Freidman on the revolution in military affairs, Raymond Vernon on multinationals and defence economics) Individual volumes will have a strong appeal to different markets (eg the volume on defence economics for economists, various volumes for Asian Studies etc) 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 is the third and final 'stand-alone' account of C Squadron SAS's thrilling operations against the relentless spread of communist backed terrorism in East Africa. Drawing on first-hand experiences the author describe operations against communist-backed terrorists in Angola and Mozambique, aiding the Portuguese and Renamo against the MPLA and Frelimo respectively. Back in Southern Rhodesia SAS General Peter Walls, realising the danger that Mugabe and ZANU represented, appealed directly to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. This correspondence, published here for the first time, changed nothing and years of corruption and genocide followed. Although C Squadron was disbanded in 1980 many members joined the South African special forces. Operations undertaken

included unsuccessful and costly destabilisation attempts against Mugabe and missions into Mozambique including the assassination of Samora Machel. By 1986 deteriorating relationships with the South African authorities resulted in the break-up of the SAS teams who dispersed worldwide. Had Mike Graham not written his three action-packed books, C Squadron SAS's superb fighting record might never have been revealed. For those who are fascinated by special forces soldiering his accounts are 'must reads'.

The Rhodesian War A Military History Stackpole Books

Dave Barr knew from 12 years old he wanted to be a Marine. Following a series of menial jobs - including working at a shoe shiner in a barber's shop and in service stations - at 17 he joined the Marines before shipping out to Vietnam. This was his dream come true - flying as a helicopter gunner - and he ended the war with an impressive 57 Air Medals, one Air Medal for every 20 combat missions. After leaving the Marines, like many veterans, Dave found it hard to hold down a good job and stay out of trouble. It was then that he read about Israel. Always looking for a rush, Dave learnt to skydive before deciding to take his chances - emigrating illegally to Israel. He was inducted into the Israeli Army and then the Paratroopers, where the training was difficult - involving long tough marches, as well as learning Hebrew. After serving his time, he left Israel - and back in the USA, Dave was stuck in a rut and ready for his next adventure. This is the second volume of Dave's memoirs. Just as rich and colourful an account as the first instalment, the book portrays a professional soldier's view of the 'sharp end' of war. Following on from his time in the Israeli Army paratroopers, Dave travelled to Rhodesia and fought alongside the Rhodesian Light Infantry. His next assignment was with the South African Defence Force in operations in South West Africa and Angola. Then came the fateful day and near fatal injuries as a result of a land mine explosion. Almost a year later following 20 operations and Dave was finally allowed back onto active duty and doing what he did best, being a soldier.

From the Author of 'BRAVO TEN', the explosive true story of some of the greatest secret operations of the Rhodesian SAS.... At the height of the cold war, the small landlocked country of Rhodesia found herself ranged against two powerful communist terrorist armies who, in turn, were backed by Soviet Russia and China. The strategic aim of both backers was the installation of a regime friendly to their respective brands of communism and in so doing create a vital regional presence upon which they could then expand. For the terrorist organisations of ZIPRA and ZANLA, they had but one objective; to take control of one of the continent's most prosperous nations. By 1979 the Rhodesian bush war had been raging for over fifteen years. What had started with the murder of a white man by black nationalists in 1964 was to turn into the bloodiest war ever to have been witnessed in southern Africa. The need for Special Forces to take the fight to the terrorists had never been greater. Fortunately for the Rhodesians, their military possessed a secret weapon which proved devastating in combat and the scourge of terrorists in Zambia, Mozambique and beyond; their very own Special Air Service regiment. Operating deep in the unforgiving African bush, deploying by vehicle, helicopter or parachute, often isolated from help and facing overwhelming odds, the Rhodesian SAS Ranged far behind enemy lines to strike at the very heart of the enemy, wreaking untold damage to the terrorist machines of ZIPRA and ZANLA. Time after time the SAS regiment demonstrated to the world that the Rhodesian army possessed a Special Forces unit whose abilities were second to none. The author presents the little known story of a truly elite band of Special Forces soldiers and places the reader at the very heart of some of their most daring missions. Join the Rhodesian SAS deep behind enemy lines and learn the secrets of 'those who dared'. This is the second book in the 'They Who Dared' series by Andy Ryan.

The Rhodesian Bush War - also called the Second Chimurenga and the Zimbabwe War of

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Liberation-was a civil conflict from July 1964 to December 1979 in the unrecognised country of Rhodesia (later Zimbabwe-Rhodesia).The conflict pitted three forces against one another: the Rhodesian white minority-led government of Ian Smith (later the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa); the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army, the military wing of Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union; and the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army of Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union. This book is A memoir from a Special Forces fighter about his experiences in the Rhodesian War and how combat has shaped his life. Buy this book now.

This is the story of military aviation in Rhodesia from the romantic days of 'bush' flying in the 1920s and '30s-when aircraft were refueled from jerrycans and landing grounds were often the local golf course-to the disbandment of the Rhodesian Air Force (RhAF) on Zimbabwean independence in 1980. In 1939 the tiny Royal Rhodesian Air Force (RRAF) became the first to take up battle stations even before the outbreak of the Second World War. The three Rhodesian squadrons served with distinction in East Africa, the Western Desert, Italy and Western Europe. At home Rhodesia became a vast training ground for airmen from across the Empire-from Britain, the Commonwealth and even Greece. After the war, Rhodesia, on a negligible budget, rebuilt its air force, equipping it with Ansons, Spitfires, Vampires, Canberras, Hunters and Alouettes. Following UDI, the unilateral declaration of independence from Britain in 1965, international sanctions were imposed, resulting in many remarkable and groundbreaking innovations, particularly in the way of ordnance. The bitter 'bush war' followed in the late 1960s and '70s, with the RhAF in the vanguard of local counterinsurgency operations and audacious preemptive strikes against vast guerrilla bases in neighboring Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana and as far afield as Angola and Tanzania. With its aging fleet, including C-47 'Dakotas' that had been at Arnhem, the RhAF was able to wreak untold havoc on the enemy, Mugabe's ZANLA and Nkomo's ZIPRA. The late author took over 30 years in writing this book; the result is a comprehensive record that reflects the pride, professionalism and dedication of what were some of the world's finest airmen of their time. The late Beryl Salt was born in London in 1931. She emigrated to Southern Rhodesia in 1952 to get married in Salisbury, where her two sons were born. In 1953 she joined the Southern Rhodesian Broadcasting Services (later the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation, the RBC). With a love of history she wanted to find out as much as she could about her new country. This interest led to radio dramas and feature programmes, followed by several books: School History Text Book, The Encyclopaedia of Rhodesia and The Valiant Years, a history of the country as seen through the newspapers. She also produced a dramatized radio series about the Rhodesian Air Force. In 1965 she left the RBC and spent three years with the Ministry of Information, following which she was a freelance writer/broadcaster involved in a wide variety of projects until 1980 when she moved to Cape Town. She died in England in November 2001. 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.

Operation Zero Hour is centred around a group of highly-trained ZIPRA freedom fighters from the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (ZIPRA), the military wing of Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU), and members of the Rhodesian Special Forces - The Rhodesian Light Infantry.The insurgents mission is to infiltrate Rhodesia and make their way towards South-

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West Matabeleland. They base themselves in Matopas National Park and, from this sacred Ndebele stronghold, launch attacks against the farming community in nearby Marula and Plumtree. Their mission is to drive out the remainder of the die-hard European farmers, who have so far resisted any attempt to dislodge them. The success of their mission will determine the timing of the first phase of 'Operation Zero Hour,' which will switch guerrilla insurgency to conventional warfare. The overall objective of 'Operation Zero Hour,' is to confront the Rhodesian Armed Forces, head on, for the final battle to liberate Zimbabwe. Once achieved, the second phase of 'Operation Zero Hour' will be to eliminate ZANLA fighters, in the north-east, who are under the command of Robert Mugabe's ZANU faction. ZIPRA intend to secure total dominance over the entire country and restore Ndebele power. The Guerrillas are led by a high ranking ZIPRA Commander Tshinga Mufumo, who himself is driven by a deep sense of purpose and determined to fight for the liberation of Zimbabwe. Mufumo has recently returned to Zambia following two years of intensive training in the Soviet Union. Commander Mufumo sees the struggle for self-determination as the responsibility of all Zimbabweans. His success in Matabeleland is essential in the overall planning for Operation Zero Hours and establish a bridgehead into the Op Tangent area. Once established thousands of ZIPRA fighters, with heavy armour, will flood into Matabeleland to capture the second city - Bulawayo. The combatants under his command follow him without question and have no fear of the elite soldiers of the Rhodesian Light Infantry. They know they will eventually face the enemy in a battle. Sent to reinforce defences in Murula are four soldiers of the Rhodesian Light Infantry (RLI). They are unaware of the concerns of senior army commanders and see their task as just another routine operation. However they are soon to learn that the terrorists they have been sent to confront are, in reality, a group of hard-core guerrilla's ready to stand and fight on any terms. Corporal Mike Cameron, an ex-British soldier leads the security force operation. Cameron has seen action in several theatres of war and displays all the qualities of a professional soldier; however a run-in with the British Police regarding suspected arms dealings with the provisional IRA forced him to flee his native land and seek adventure in Rhodesia. On the other hand van Arden, an Afrikaner, bursts into the story as a soldier who has a passion for killing the enemy and takes great pride in keeping the mentality of a diehard Afrikaner alive. Shaun McIntosh, Scotty to his friends, was a former British and Commonwealth Boxing Champion. His final defeat was not in the ring but against his own demons. Allan DeWitt, Budgie to his friends, is on his first operational mission after failing to pass out of recruit training three times. He is soon to learn that war is a dirty business and bullets do not distinguish the colour of a man's skin. Soon the experience of battle turns him from a raw recruit into an RLI Commando. They are later joined by an African soldier Trooper Hiratio Solomon Phiri who transferred to the famed Selous Scouts after distinguishing himself with the Rhodesian African Rifles and brings much experience to the group. Each combatant has a story to tell of their fears, their motives, and what drives them to fight for their beliefs. Together the characters bring a rich combination of experience, loyalty, idealism and death

On 11 November 1965, Rhodesian prime minister Ian Smith unilaterally declared his country independent of Britain. International sanctions were immediately instituted against the minority white regime as Robert Mugabe's ZANLA and Joshua Nkomo's ZIPRA armies commenced their armed struggle, the Chimurenga, the war of liberation. As Communist-trained guerrillas flooded the country, the beleaguered Rhodesians, hard-pressed for manpower and military resources, were forced to devise new and innovative methods to combat the insurgency. Fire Force was their answer. Fire Force as a military concept dates from 1974 when the Rhodesian Air Force (RhAF) acquired the French MG151 20mm cannon from the Portuguese. Visionary RhAF and Rhodesian Light Infantry (RLI) officers expanded on the idea of a 'vertical envelopment' of the enemy, with the 20mm cannon being the principal weapon of attack, mounted in an Alouette III K-Car ('Killer car'), supported by ground troops deployed from G-

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Cars (Alouette III troop-carrying gunships and latterly Bell 'Hueys') and parachuted from DC-3 Dakotas. In support would be a propeller-driven ground-attack aircraft armed with front guns, pods of napalm, white phosphorus rockets and a variety of Rhodesian-designed bombs; on call would be Canberra bombers, Hawker Hunter and Vampire jets. In spite of the overwhelming number of enemy pitted against them, Rhodesian Fire Forces accounted for thousands of enemy guerrillas, with a kill ratio exceeding 80:1. At the end of the war, ZANLA generals admitted their army could not have survived another year in the field-in no small part due to the ruthless efficiency of the Fire Forces, described by Charles D. Melson, the Chief Historian of the U.S. Marine Corps, as the ultimate "killing machine".

This is an elucidation of accumulation of personal experience within the context of socio-cultural internalization in particular and the socio-political environment in general that is intended to provide some insights into a plethora of ingredients that converged and crystallized into a catalytic impetus that socially transformed my generation from village boys to highly politicised freedom fighters during the 1960s to the 1970s in Rhodesia. I have done this by tracing the footprints of my experience which show multiple stages and strands of cultural, social, political and physical determinants that landed themselves on my growth path starting from socialization in my parents' home all the way through the local community traditions and schooling to active service for the freedom of my country at local and national levels. Here the crucial elements that moulded my social being in a very profound way have been ventilated to show when and how I became able to distinguish antagonistic differences between justice and injustice at my very early age. Proceeding from here I have brought out how I teamed up with others whose political outlook and aspirations were identical with mine as we all voluntarily joined anti-colonial struggle starting from (invisible) low intensity activism in schools and towns up to risky adventures that finished up in armed struggle within a broad national perspective. The narration further demonstrates the domesticity of the movements that championed liberation struggle as drivers were citizens who grew up in the rural villages and urban African Townships where they progressively became aware that they were born (unlike their parents) in a country under colonial administration. In doing all this I had to spell out how my interaction with informative social vectors brought awareness on how my country, Zimbabwe, was colonized and governed by Europeans without the consent of the indigenous natives who showed their resentment to foreign rule by rebelling (First Chimurenga) within six years of colonization but failed, only to succeed in the second rebellion (Second Chimurenga) after ninety years of racial domination. Furthermore I believe I have laid bare how I became a civilian freedom fighter, together with peers of my generation, in the second rebellion where intolerable weight of oppression caused us to abandon nonviolent methods of struggle in favour of using arms of war to face a cobweb of security forces led by superb military machine of the colonial state wherein lay formidable challenges confronting rebelling citizens. The armed struggle phase meant that fighters and their collaborators had to face those challenges in the theatre of operation. Initially they exhibited more weaknesses than strengths and lost opportunities that were in the form of abundance of political support of masses of people in the country. The overall process of the struggle exhibited strengths and costly weaknesses right from the civilian phase up to the armed struggle phase with or without my participation. It was not until freedom fighters gained experience in planning and undertaking field operations that they became able to apply appropriate tactics that caused the struggle to gain sustainability in the theatre of operation. More importantly the narration makes the point that the Rhodesian colonial system was presided over by European settler leaders who hardly recognized African citizens as entitled to participation in governance of the country with equal rights in social, political, economical and juridical spheres of societal setting of two main races. Exclusion of African from consensus on the act of Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) by Ian Douglas Smith was a fundamental blunder that precipitated nationwide fury that led to a civil

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war in which a deprived citizen fought against a privileged citizen who was indoctrinated with falsehood that his adversary, freedom fighter, was sponsored by foreign powers of a communist type while the latter rightly believed that he was fighting to free his country from racially imposed injustices of deprivation. More importantly, the narration lays emphasis on the creation of massive political structures throughout the country well below the radar of legality for the purpose of sustaining guerrilla warfare in the face of the super professional Rhodesian security forces. In this connection, the final phase of armed struggle demonstrated to all at home and abroad that freedom fighters became significantly effective because they were politically rooted in the oppressed population whence came their strength against superior military hardware and a "water-tight" counter-insurgency strategy of the Rhodesian security forces. Essentially, it was that political strength, not Communist powers or betrayal by the West, which caused all stakeholders to become willing to come to a negotiating table at Lancaster House in Britain in 1979 to settle the armed conflict decisively.

A memoir from a Special Forces fighter about his experiences in the Rhodesian War and how combat has shaped his life. Andre Scheepers grew up on a farm in Rhodesia, learning about the bush from his African childhood friends, before joining the army. A quiet, introspective thinker, Andre started out as a trooper in the SAS before being commissioned into the Rhodesian Light Infantry Commandos, where he was engaged in fireforce combat operations. He then rejoined the SAS. Wounded thirteen times, his operational record is exceptional, even by the tough standards that existed at the time. He emerged as the SAS officer par excellence—beloved by his men, displaying extraordinary calm, courage, and audacious cunning during a host of extremely dangerous operations. Here, Andre writes vividly about his experiences, his emotions, and his state of mind during the war, and reflects candidly on what he learned and how war has shaped his life since. In addition to Andre's personal story, this book reveals more about some of the other men who were distinguished operators in SAS operations during the Rhodesian War. "Andre was the best of the best and the bravest of the brave." —Capt. Darrell Watt, ex-SAS and subject of *A Handful of Hard Men*

This book records the operations of the Rhodesian Air Force. It includes a log of over 1100 airstrikes carried out as well as maps where most of these strikes have been meticulously plotted. The maps are in full colour. Numerous photographs illustrate the text. The author has produced a comprehensive account of the Air Force role in the war in Rhodesia - Zimbabwe. The work includes one of the most detailed summaries of Rhodesian military operations to have been published, and in this respect serves as an excellent work or reference to those historians and collectors of militaria. It is a book that fills in much detail. A comprehensive index is included. To the very end the Air Force kept up its valiant task of securing the airspace for the troops, the BSAP, the farmers and industry. All in all this is a highly readable, extremely detailed account of the Air Force's part in the war against terrorism

Game Ranger, Special Force Soldier, Professional Hunter and Personal Security Officer - *Shadows in an African Twilight* - is a collection of fascinating stories about a life of adventure spread across nearly four decades in Africa and culminating in Iraq. Many of the stories are not for the squeamish and tell of the aberrant behaviour of man-eating lions and killer crocodiles, stories of courageous Rhodesian game rangers who while fighting to preserve the wildlife of a beautiful country were also fighting against brutal terrorist forces. The author also relates some of his experiences as a pseudo operator counter-terrorist operator in the elite Selous Scouts during the Rhodesian Bush War and he covers many of his experiences as a professional hunter in the exciting world of African safari. Having also served in the previous South African era 'black homeland' of Ciskei he offers an often-humorous insight into life during the wayward period. This exciting book of high adventure ends with a discerning look at what it was like to work in war-torn Iraq in the specialised field of Security Escort Teams.

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia

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or other free sources online. Pages: 29. Chapters: Regiments of Rhodesia, Special forces of Rhodesia, Long Range Desert Group, Rhodesian Light Infantry, Selous Scouts, Fireforce, Rhodesia Regiment, Rhodesian Armoured Corps, The Crippled Eagles, British South Africa Police, Rhodesian Special Air Service, Rhodesian African Rifles, Grey's Scouts, Security Force Auxiliaries. Excerpt: The Long Range Desert Group (LRDG) was a reconnaissance and raiding unit of the British Army during the Second World War. The commander of the German Afrika Corps, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, admitted that the LRDG "caused us more damage than any other British unit of equal strength." Originally called the Long Range Patrol (LRP), the unit was founded in Egypt in June 1940 by Major Ralph A. Bagnold, acting under the direction of General Archibald Wavell. Bagnold was assisted by Captain Patrick Clayton and Captain William Shaw. At first the majority of the men were from New Zealand, but they were soon joined by Rhodesian and British volunteers, whereupon new sub-units were formed and the name was changed to the better-known Long Range Desert Group (LRDG). The LRDG never numbered more than 350 men, all of whom were volunteers. The LRDG was formed specifically to carry out deep penetration, covert reconnaissance patrols and intelligence missions from behind Italian lines, although they sometimes engaged in combat operations. Because the LRDG were experts in desert navigation they were sometimes assigned to guide other units, including the Special Air Service and secret agents across the desert. During the Desert Campaign between December 1940 and April 1943, the vehicles of the LRDG operated constantly behind the Axis lines, missing a total of only 15 days during the entire period. Possibly their most notable offensive action was during Operation Caravan, an attack on the town of Barce and...

The 1st Battalion, The Rhodesian Light Infantry, was one of the most innovative and successful counter-insurgency units in modern history. Formed as a commando battalion in 1964 after the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the RLI was an all-white unit made up of South Africans and men from the UK, Europe and US. It was a key weapon in independent Rhodesia's struggle against the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army and Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army during the bloody Rhodesian Bush War. This comprehensive study explores the unit's dramatic history, revealing the RLI's fearsome airborne and combat capacity, which gave the unit, at times, near total tactical superiority against its opponents.

When originally published in 1985 this volume was the first scholarly and objective contribution available on Rhodesian counter-insurgency. It documents and explains why Rhodesia lost the war. The origins of the conflict are reviewed; each chapter examines a separate institution or counter-insurgency strategy directly related to the development of the conflict, concluding with a summary view of the Rhodesian security situation both past and present.

Insurgencies are at the centre of most of the conflicts that confront the modern world, and they have been since the Second World War. Leading armies across the globe have well-developed strategies for fighting counterinsurgency campaigns which are continually adjusted and refined as a result of direct experience gained in the field. Understanding this experience and learning the right lessons from it are essential as new insurgencies break out. Perhaps this is especially important today in the wake of the attacks on America and the fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan, and that is why this new edition of a pioneering survey of the subject, first published 25 years ago, is of such immediate relevance today. Editors Ian Beckett and John Pimlott brought together a team of expert contributors who provided an international overview of counter-insurgency strategies and techniques as they were perceived and put into practice a generation ago. This historical survey, which covers irregular warfare in countries as widely separated as Chad, Vietnam, Uruguay and Mozambique, will be fascinating

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reading for anyone studying insurgencies and the armed response to them. 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 From the 1960s through 1970s there were a series of conflicts in Africa involving Rhodesia, South Africa, and Portugal in conflict with the so-called Frontline States. There was an international element with the Cold War and saw American interest at the diplomatic, economic, and social level. In the post-Vietnam period there was participation by individual American soldiers and politicians. Most of what has been published to date about this conflict has been fashionable journalism, narrow unit histories, or personal accounts that lack balance or insights beyond the level of experience. In part, this is because Rhodesian senior leaders did not leave memoirs or analysis and because there was a belief that the Rhodesian diplomatic and political situation was too unique to learn from. This work, drawing on a wealth of primary sources, examines the transition of the Rhodesian armed services from a general-purpose force to a special operations force conducting intelligence-driven operations, and identifies the lessons that can be learned from the study of this low-intensity conflict at the level of "tactics, techniques, and procedures." Charles Melson offers a detailed examination of the military response to the emerging revolutionary threat, and the evolution of general and special-purpose units. He addresses the critical use of airpower as a force multiplier supporting civil, police, and army efforts ranging from internal security and border control to internal and external combat operations; the requirement for innovative units and full-time joint command structures; and the escalation of cross-border attacks and unconventional responses as the conflict evolved.

Operation Zero Hour is centred around a group of highly-trained freedom fighters from the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army, (Z.I.P.R.A.) the military wing of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (Z.A.P.U) and members of the Rhodesian Special forces; The Rhodesian Light Infantry The Insurgent's mission is to infiltrate Rhodesia, from their base in Zambia and make their way towards South West Matabeleland. The freedom fighters base themselves in the Matopos National Park and, from this sacred Ndebele stronghold, launch attacks against the farming community in Marula with the aim of driving out the remainder of the die-hard European farmers, who have so far resisted any attempt to dislodge them. The success of their mission would determine the timing of the long-awaited plan of ZAPU to instigate the first phase of 'Operation Zero Hour' which will switch guerrilla insurgency to conventional warfare. The objective of 'Operation Zero Hour' is to confront the Rhodesian Armed Forces head on for the final battle to liberate Zimbabwe. Once achieved, the second phase of 'Operation Zero Hour' will be to eliminate the pro-Chinese ZANLA fighters, who currently control the north-east of Zimbabwe, under the command of Robert Mugabe, and secure total dominance over the entire country. The Guerrillas are led by a high ranking ZIPRA Commander Tshinga Mufumo who is driven by a deep sense of purpose and determined to fight for the liberation of Zimbabwe. Mufumo has recently returned to Zambia, following two years of intensive training in the Soviet Union, and sees the struggle for self-determination as the responsibility of all Zimbabweans. His success in Marula is essential in ensuring the necessary bridgeheads into Matabeleland are able

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to be established, once the farmers have been driven out of the area. The combatants under his command follow him without question and have no fear of the elite soldiers of the Rhodesian Light Infantry. They know they will eventually face the enemy in a battle to the death. Sent to reinforce defences in the Murula farming area are four soldiers of the Rhodesian Light Infantry. They are unaware of the concerns of senior army commanders and see their task as just another routine operation. However, they are soon to learn that the terrorists they have been sent to confront are, in reality, a group of hard-core guerrilla's ready to stand and fight on any terms. Corporal Mike Cameron, an ex-British soldier, leads the security force operation. Cameron has seen action in several theatres of war and displays all the qualities of a professional soldier; however, a run-in with the British Police regarding suspected arms dealings with the provisional IRA forced him to flee his native land and seek adventure in Rhodesia. On the other hand, Van Arden, an Afrikaner, bursts into the story as a soldier who has a passion for killing the enemy and takes great pride in keeping the mentality of a diehard Afrikaner alive. Shaun McIntosh, Scotty to his friends, was a former British and Commonwealth Boxing Champion. His final defeat was not in the ring but against his own demons. Allan DeWitt, Budgie to his friends, is on his first operational mission after failing to pass out of recruit training three times. He is soon to learn that war is a dirty business and bullets do not discriminate the colour of a man's skin. Soon the experience of battle turns him from a raw recruit into an RLI Commando. They are later joined by an African Soldier Trooper Horatio Solomon Phiri who transferred to the famed Selous Scouts after distinguishing himself with the Rhodesian African Rifles and brings much experience to the group. Each combatant has a story to tell of their fears, their motives, and what drives them to fight for their beliefs. Together the characters bring a rich combination of experience, loyalty, idealism and death.

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.

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 counter guerrilla military unit, the Selous Scouts, developed the

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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.

The Lost Chapter of Special Operations History: Rhodesia. Some of the most explosive combat in Special Operations history is almost completely unknown to the Western World. Everyone knows about Navy SEALs and Green Berets but nobody knows about the deep recce, sabotage, and direct action missions conducted by the Rhodesian SAS. The Rhodesian Light Infantry was a killing machine, participating in combat jumps every night during the heat of the Bush War. The Selous Scouts were perhaps the most innovative and daring unconventional warfare unit in history which would pair white soldiers with turncoat black "former" terrorists who would then infiltrate enemy camps. US military veteran and historian Dan Tharp covers each of these three units in depth in Africa Lost. (18,000 words)

It has been over three decades since the Union Jack was lowered on the colony of Rhodesia, but the bitter and divisive civil war that preceded it has continued to endure as a textbook counterinsurgency campaign fought between a mobile, motivated and highly trained Rhodesian security establishment and two constituted liberations movements motivated, resourced and inspired by the ideals of communist revolution in the third world. A complicated historical process of occupation and colonization set the tone as early as the late 1890s for what would at some point be an inevitable struggle for domination of this small, landlocked nation set in the southern tropics of Africa. The story of the Rhodesian War, or the Zimbabwean Liberation Struggle, is not only an epic of superb military achievement, and revolutionary zeal and fervor, but is the tale of the incompatibility of the races in southern Africa, a clash of politics and ideals and, perhaps more importantly, the ongoing ramifications of the past upon the present, and the social and political scars that a war of such emotional underpinnings as the Rhodesian conflict has had on the modern psyche of Zimbabwe. The Rhodesian War was fought with finely tuned intelligence-gathering and -analysis techniques combined

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with a fluid and mobile armed response. The practitioners of both have justifiably been celebrated in countless histories, memoirs and campaign analyses, but what has never been attempted has been a concise, balanced and explanatory overview of the war, the military mechanisms and the social and political foundations that defined the crisis. This book does all of that. The Rhodesian War is explained in digestible detail and in a manner that will allow enthusiasts of the elements of that struggle - the iconic exploits of the Rhodesian Light Infantry, the SAS, the Selous Scouts, the Rhodesian African Rifles, the Rhodesia Regiment, among other well-known fighting units - to embrace the wider picture in order to place the various episodes in context

If anything is put over your mouth, it is likely to be chloroform or a similar drug to put you out. You have until you need to breathe to do something about this. Though it sounds a little sudden, we are not training your grandmother here---we expect readiness and reaction on your part. If someone grabs you from behind, slouch down, then head-butt with the back of your head and stamp on their instep. Turn and strike with your fist to the jaw, knife to the belly or draw and fire...' If the last few minutes have been a little hairy you need to let the adrenalin subside and think clearly before you do anything else. Better to start moving in the right direction in a few minutes than have to turn around later after wasting time and energy. Try to sit down, take a smoke or brew up if you are well enough organised to have the necessary with you and not obviously pressed to keep going. Though it is pleasant and comfortable to have all the fancy gear, do remember that the most important things you need to get you home are a cool head and determination, You can steal everything else. When you want to take shelter, get off the track and out of sight. Dog-leg back on your own track to take up an ambush position on pursuers if the ground allows. The place you should pick to take a rest needs to be a hide more than it needs to be a hotel. If it is hot, you need shelter from the sun as you will probably be lying down during the day to save water. In a cold climate it is more the wind than the cold that cools you down, so you need to think first about getting out of the wind, then the snow, rain or whatever. Very often you cannot help but remain wet but you must get out of that wind or it will kill you. This is not a book about eating bugs and mushrooms. There are plenty of those books around if you want to become a boy scout. If you are, or want to be, a soldier---particularly a Special Forces soldier - then this is the book you need. It is about survival in rough conditions-when you have been taken hostage or prisoner of war; when you have crawled out of a downed helicopter behind enemy lines and the enemy are coming for you; or when your mates have been killed in a fire-fight in bandit country. This ultimate survival guide is for those who choose to go into harm's way. Soldiers, undercover operatives, security services and even those backpacking or exporting goods into some parts of the world could find themselves in serious trouble. In this book, you will learn how to: avoid being killed or captured when things go wrong; escape if you are caught; steal food; steal cars, boats and planes; find your way home and fight to kill in the dirtiest ways you can imagine. Some of what you will read in this book will shock you---it is about how to survive in the real world where power comes from the barrel of a gun. There are no prizes for making staying alive hard work---if someone is after you, and it's you or them, let it be them. At the age of sixteen, Robert Stirling joined the British Army as a Junior Leader Paratrooper and so spent his first year of service undergoing a strict training regime which alternated weapons, skills, drill, physical exercise and education all

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designed to prepare a soldier for leadership: Entering adult service and passing P Company, the Parachute Regiment selection, led to four tours in Northern Ireland and some covert experience wearing a donkey jacket and carrying a 9mm pistol. He passed selection for the SAS at just 19 years of age. Robert left the British Army and joined the Rhodesian Army towards the end of the Bush War, motivated by a distaste for communism. In Rhodesia, now called Zimbabwe, he led his own unit of 200 men, which included the author Yves Debay and a number of ex-French Legionnaires, against Robert Mugabe. He was in constant action and wounded twice. After the fall of Rhodesia, Robert joined the South African Special Forces-The Reconnaissance Commandos---as an instructor. As well as extensive combat experience in numerous conflicts, Robert has also been contracted to recover stolen diamonds, work undercover against mercenary operations, teach unarmed combat to riot police, provide close protection to VIPs and some other duties which it would be inappropriate to specify here. Based in Southern Spain, he travels widely and accepts some consultancy work.

The untold story of Rhodesian special forces and their defense of British Colonies in Africa during the Cold War, told by a soldier who was there. In *Secret SAS Missions in Africa*, a former senior member of the little-known C (Rhodesia) Squadron of Britain's Special Air Service recounts their military operations in Africa during the Cold War. The Squadron was involved in almost continuous anti-communist operations over the period 1968 to 1980. In the unstable final stages of British colonial rule, the Squadron was constantly on the move. African nationalist movements, backed by Russia and China, posed a constant and deadly threat to colonial regimes. Small detachments of the SAS, with highly developed bush warfare skills, proved devastatingly effective at countering rebel factions in Kenya, Mozambique, Rhodesia, and elsewhere on the continent. Fifty years on, this superb and exciting book depicts the military history of Southern Rhodesia from the first resistance to colonial rule, through the period of UDI by the Smith government to the Lancaster House agreement that transferred power. There are vivid accounts of the operations against the black nationalist 'guerillas' by the security forces and the intensity of the fighting and courage of the participants will surprise and enthrall readers. Atrocities were undoubtedly committed by both sides but equally the protagonists were playing for very high stakes. But this is more than just a book on military operations. The Authors are able to provide expert analysis of the historical situation and examines events up to the present day, including Mugabe's operations against rival tribes and white farmers. For a thorough work on its subject this book cannot be bettered. Essential reading for those wishing to learn more about a counterinsurgency campaign. The ingenuity of the Rhodesian military fighting against overwhelming odds and restricted by sanctions is impressive but the outcome culminating in the Lancaster House Agreement was inevitable.

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