The Hunt For Zerzura The Lost Oasis And The Desert War Pdf

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Flying to Victory Mike Bechthold 2017-04-06 Canadian-born flying ace Raymond Collishaw (1893–1976) served in Britain’s air forces for twenty-eight years. As a pilot in World War I he was credited with sixty-one confirmed kills on the Western Front. When World War II began in 1939, Air Commodore Collishaw commanded a Royal Air Force group in Egypt. It was in Egypt and Libya in 1940–41, during the Britain’s Western Desert campaign, that he demonstrated the tenets of an effective air-ground cooperation system. Flying to Victory examines Raymond Collishaw’s contribution to the British system of tactical air support—a pattern of operations that eventually became standard in the Allied air forces and proved to be a key factor in the Allied victory. The British Army and Royal Air Force entered the war with conflicting views on the issue of air support that hindered the execution of early operations. It was only after the chastening failure of Operation Battleaxe in June 1941, fought according to army doctrine, that Winston Churchill shifted strategy on the direction of future air campaigns—ultimately endorsing the RAF’s view of mission and target selection. This view adopted principles of air-ground cooperation that Collishaw had demonstrated in combat. Author Mike Bechthold traces the emergence of this strategy in the RAF air campaign in Operation Compass, the first British offensive in the Western Desert, in which Air Commodore Collishaw’s small force overwhelmed its Italian counterpart and disrupted enemy logistics. Flying to Victory details the experiences that prepared Collishaw so well for this campaign and that taught him much about the application of air power, especially how to work effectively with the army and Royal Navy. As Bechthold shows, these lessons learned altered the Allied approach to tactical air support and, ultimately, changed the course of the Second World War.

Fortunes of Africa Martin Meredith 2014-09-11 In this vast and vivid panorama of history, Martin Meredith, bestselling author of The State of Africa, follows the fortunes of Africa over a period of 5,000 years. With compelling narrative, he traces the rise and fall of ancient kingdoms and empires; the spread of Christianity and Islam; the enduring quest for gold and other riches; the exploits of explorers and missionaries; and the impact of European colonisation. He examines, too, the fate of modern African states and concludes with a glimpse into their future. This is history on an epic scale.

The Rough Guide to Egypt Rough Guides 2013-02-01 The new full-colour Rough Guide to Egypt is the definitive guide to this amazing country, whose ancient civilization still fascinates today. But there's more to Egypt than just pyramids and temples. The Red Sea offers some of the world's finest diving, a few hours by air from Europe. There are awesome dunes and lush oases to explore in its deserts, and fantastic bazaars and mosques in the capital, Cairo. Detailed accounts of every attraction, along with crystal-clear maps and plans, make it easy to access anything from remote oases to nightlife that only locals know. You'll find lavish photography and colour maps throughout, along with insider tips on how to get the best out of Luxor's temples or Sinai's beach resorts. At every point, the Rough Guide steers you to the best hotels, cafés, restaurants and shops across every price range, giving you balanced reviews and honest, first-hand opinions. Make the most of your time with The Rough Guide to Egypt. Now available in ePub format.

Framing the Fifties John Davidson 2009 This anthology offers an account of German cinema in the fifties, focusing on popular genres, famous stars and dominant practices, taking into account the complicated relationships between East and West Germany, and by paying attention to the economic and political conditions of film production and reception during this period.

The Lost Oasis Saul Kelly 2004-09-22 The Lost Oasis tells the true story behind The English Patient. An extraordinary episode in World War II, it describes the Zerzura Club, a group of desert explorers and adventurers who indulged in desert travel by early-model-motor cars and airplanes, and who searched for lost desert oases and ancient cities of vanished civilizations. In reality, they were mapping the desert for military reasons and espionage. The club's members came from countries that soon would be enemies: England and the Allied Forces v. Italy and Germany. When war erupted in 1939, Ralph Bagnold founded the British Long Range Desert Group to spy on and disrupt Rommel's advance on Cairo, while a fellow club member, Hungarian Count Almasy, succeeded in placing German spies there. Ultimately, the British prevailed. Saul Kelly's riveting history draws on interviews with survivors and previously unknown documentary material in England, Italy, Germany, Hungary, and Egypt. His book reads like a thriller - with one key difference: it's all true.

Great Desert Explorers Andrew Goudie 2016-12-01 Desert exploration, like climbing Everest or polar expeditions, is not for the faint-hearted, and many of the vivid tales within this fascinating biographical history end in tragedy. However, the informative and absorbing descriptions of the extraordinary journeys, challenges and achievements of these intrepid figures, are captivating. They risked their lives variously for good old fashioned epic adventure, solitude, fame, the answer to mythical questions and some were even spies. They experienced fear, excitement and hardship in their journeys into the unknown. There are many books on exploration but remarkably few on desert exploration. Moreover, some of the great desert explorers of the last three hundred years are now very little remembered or appreciated in comparison, say, with those who ventured to the poles, climbed Everest, or sought the source of the Nile. Yet, crossing unknown deserts is no less challenging. This volume finally brings these Great Desert Explorers into the limelight, with short, illustrated biographies of around 60 of the most interesting, intrepid and important explorers of the world’s greatest deserts. There is also a brief introduction to each desert region. The many original quotations, illustrations and maps, contemporary figures, as well as plates of a range of desert landscapes make this a colourful, lively and informative read.

The British Defence of Egypt, 1935-40 Steve Morewood 2008-12-09 A comprehensive and challenging analysis of the British defence of Egypt, primarily against fascist Italy, in the critical lead-up period to the Second World War. Culuminating in the decisive defeat of the Italian military threat at Sidi Barrani in December 1940, this is a fascinating new contribution to the field. The security of Egypt, a constant of British imperial strategy, is a curiously neglected dimension of the still burning appeasement debate. Steven Morewood adds to the originality of his interpretation by suggesting the old view should be reinstated: that Mussolini should and could have been stopped in his empire-building at the Abyssinian hurdle. Thereafter, as Nazi Germany tore the Versailles peace settlement to shreds, the drift to war accelerated as British resolve and
credibility were brought into question. The fascist dictators in Rome and Berlin held no respect for weakness and Mussolini became the conduit through which Hitler could apply pressure to a sensitive British interest through reinforcing Libya at critical moments.

The Last Camel Died at Noon Elizabeth Peters 2010-03-01 Bestselling author Peters brings back 19th-century Egyptologist Amelia Peabody and her entourage in a delicious caper that digs up mystery in the shadow of the British Embassy.

The Hunt for Zerzura Saul Kelly 2002 This is a study of the true story behind The English Patient, one of the least known and most extraordinary episodes of World War II. In the 1930s, the Zerzura Club (named after a lost oasis in the Libyan desert) met once a year for dinner at the Cafe Royal in London. Ostensibly, its members were cosmopolitan adventurers indulging a craze for desert travel by motor car and aeroplane, and searching for the lost oases and ancient cities of a vanished civilization. In reality they were mapping the desert for military reasons, marking vital wells and checking terrain. The Club's members were drawn from countries that would soon be enemies and feuding. The foursome - a respected archaeologist, a young naval lieutenant, a former officer in the British Light Car Patrol who searched for lost desert oases and ancient cities of vanished civilizations - were joined in 1939 by an American, Captain Charrington, who succeeded in placing German spies there. Ultimately, the British prevailed. Saul Kelly's riveting book reads like a thriller -- with one key difference: it is true.

Light Car Patrols 1916-19 Gordon Martel 2007 Light Car Patrols were an elite intelligence agency operating in the Middle East. Its agents lived extraordinary lives, and its missions were extraordinary, including: the hazardous hunt for the Zerzura Oasis, where each had deceived the other about his true purpose; In telling this story, Saul Kelly draws on interviews with survivors as well as previously unknown documentary material. It also shines light on a fascinating, forgotten crime, as well as on early intelligence operations in the Middle East.

The Last Oasis Saul Kelly 2009-04-20 The Last Oasis tells the true story behind The English Patient. An extraordinary episode in World War II, it describes the Zerzura Club, a group of desert explorers and adventurers who indulged in desert travel by early-model-motor cars and airplanes, and who searched for lost desert oases and ancient cities of vanished civilizations. In reality, they were mapping the desert for military reasons and espionage. The club's members came from countries that soon would be enemies: England and the Allied Forces v. Italy and Germany. When war erupted in 1939, Ralph Bagnold founded the British Long Range Desert Group to spy on and disrupt the Axis powers' advance on Cairo under Rommel, while Russell McGuirk's commentary provides the historical background to the formation of the Patrols and follows their activities from the British raid on Siwa Oasis to desert exploration and survey work and the Kufra Reconnaissance Scheme. Lavishly illustrated with original photographs from Light Car officers, this combined memoir and history provides a fascinating and informative picture of an unsung hero of the desert D the Model T Ford.

The Lost Oasis Saul Kelly 2009-04-20 The Lost Oasis tells the true story behind The English Patient. An extraordinary episode in World War II, it describes the Zerzura Club, a group of desert explorers and adventurers who indulged in desert travel by early-model-motor cars and airplanes, and who searched for lost desert oases and ancient cities of vanished civilizations. In reality, they were mapping the desert for military reasons and espionage. The club's members came from countries that soon would be enemies: England and the Allied Forces v. Italy and Germany. When war erupted in 1939, Ralph Bagnold founded the British Long Range Desert Group to spy on and disrupt Rommel's advance on Cairo, while a fellow club member, Hungarian Count Almasy, succeeded in placing German spies there. Ultimately, the British prevailed. Saul Kelly's riveting history draws on interviews with survivors and previously unknown documentary material. This book traces the story behind the murder of the three men, uncovering the reason for their journey to the desert, the story of the murder itself and the backlash home in England. It shines light on a fascinating, forgotten crime, as well as on early intelligence operations in the Middle East.

Take Two J. E. Davidson 2007 This anthology offers an account of German cinema in the fifties, focusing on popular genres, famous stars and dominant practices, taking into account the complicated relationships between East and West Germany, and by paying attention to the economic and political conditions of film production and reception during this period. This volume's focus is on the so-called "Rosenkrieg" (the "war of roses") between Germany and the US, a term which refers to the differences in the understanding of the "cinema of the stars". Through the works of some of the most significant directors and film-makers of the time, the authors demonstrate how technologies and changing geopolitical configurations have ensured that exploration has
remained a key feature of our rapidly globalizing world. Ranging widely in their geographical focus—
- from the Europe and Asia to Australia, and from the polar regions to outer space—they
demonstrate the increasing diversity of modern exploration and reveal the continuing political,
military, industrial and cultural motivations at play. The result is a major contribution to our
understanding of the significance of exploration in the twentieth century. Contributors include:
E. Baigent, C. Collis, K. Dodds, F. Driver, M. Godwin, J. Hill, F. Korsmo, F. MacDonald, S. Naylor, J.
Ryan, N. Thomas, and K. Yusoff.

Varieties of Darkness Don Meredith 2012 Part travelogue, part literary study, Varieties of
Darkness is Don Meredith’s account of his exploration of Michael Ondaatje’s fascinating literary
masterpiece The English Patient. Meredith mines the places, the real-life counterparts of the
characters, and the curious creative mind of Ondaatje to offer fresh insights into the novel.

Special Forces Commander Michael Scott 2012-02-29 Early in the Second World War, Peter
Wand-Tetley volunteered for special service. He saw action first with the newly formed
Commandos raiding the North African coast and then in the fierce fighting on Crete. Operations
with the LRDG in the Western Desert were followed by SAS actions as Rommel retreated to Tunis.
Remarkably he then transferred to the Special Operations Executive and was parachuted blind
into enemy occupied Greece in 1943. His role was to train and equip Andante guerillas and his
contribution and courage were recognized by the award of an immediate MC. Following victory in
Europe he sailed with the Parachute Regiment to Javo where he fought in the counter-insurgency
war. As well as describing his exemplary war record, Special Forces Commander covers
Wand-Tetleys early life (he was a superlative marksman) and his career post war in the turbulent
days of the end of Empire.

Paddy Mayne Hamish Ross 2011-08-26 After seeing action in Syria with the Commandos, ‘Paddy’
Mayne was seconded to the new unit that David Stirling was establishing, the Special Air Service. The raids
Mayne led in the Western Desert destroyed over 100 enemy aircraft on the ground. Hamish Ross
seeks to refute negative interpretations of Mayne’s life using official war diaries, the early
chronicle of 1 SAS, Mayne’s papers and diaries and a number of extended interviews with key
contemporary figures.

Mussolini’s Propaganda Abroad Manuela Williams 2006-11-22 This is the first major study in
English of Fascist Italy’s overseas propaganda. Using rare Italian and French captured documents,
this is also the first investigation into the relationship between Mussolini’s regime and Arab
nationalist movements. This new account covers propaganda and subversive activities engineered
by the Italian government in the Mediterranean and the Middle East from 1935 until 1940, when
Italy entered the war. It assesses the nature of the challenge brought by the Fascist regime to
British security and colonial interests in the region. Fascist propaganda, in particular in the Arab
Middle East, must be regarded as an expression of Mussolini’s foreign policy and his attempts to
build an Italian empire that would stretch beyond the Mediterranean, gaining control over the exits,
Gibraltar and Suez, which were in the hands of the British and the French. The activities of
dividual agents and organizations are carefully reconstructed and analyzed to highlight the
seemingly contradictory objectives of the Italian government: on the one hand, Rome was
courting the Arab nationalist movements in Egypt and Palestine, which were seeking the support
of external forces capable of providing political, financial and military backing needed to
overthrow foreign rulers; on the other, the regime was promoting further territorial expansion in Africa.
These aspects build into an excellent picture of this fascinating period of modern history. This
book will be of great interest to all students and scholars of politics, media, Italian history and
propaganda.

The Great Explorers Robin Hanbury-Tenison 2018-10-16 Penetrating biographies written by a
group of distinguished travel writers, broadcasters, and historians reveal the lives, motives, and
passions of forty major explorers in history. It has always been mankind’s gift, or curse, to be
inquisitive, and through the ages people have been driven to explore the limits of the worlds
known to them—and beyond. Here are the stories of forty of the world’s greatest explorers from
Europe, America, Asia, and Australia. These are men and women who changed our perception of
the world through their courageous adventures. Organized thematically, the book opens with the
oceangoing journeys of five hundred years ago, when the great era of recorded exploration began.
The following sections look at The Land, Rivers, Polar Ice, Deserts, Life on Earth, and New
Frontiers. Many of these explorers recounted their journeys in vivid firsthand accounts; others
were superb artists or photographers. The book features quotes from their journals and reports,
and it is illustrated with paintings, photographs, engravings, and maps, so that we can experience
their adventures through their own eyes and in their own words. Featured explorers include:
Christopher Columbus, Vasco da Gama, James Cook, Lewis and Clark, Richard Burton, Samuel de
Champlain, David Livingstone, Roald Amundsen, Gertrude Bell, Alexander von Humboldt, Yuki
Gagarin, and Jacques-Yves Cousteau.

The British Defence of Egypt 1935-1940 Steven Morewood 2005 A comprehensive
and challenging analysis of the British defence of Egypt, primarily against fascist Italy, in the critical
leadership of General Auchinleck. Steven Morewood’s book encapsulates the decisive defeat of the
Italian military threat at Sidi Barrani in December 1940, which was a surprising yet permanent
contribution to the British imperial strategy, is a curiously neglected dimension of the
still burning appeasement debate. Steven Morewood adds to the originality of his interpretation
by suggesting the old view should be reinstated: that Mussolini should and could have been
stopped in his empire-building at the Abyssinian hurdle. Thereafter, as Nazi Germany tore the
Versailles peace settlement to shreds, the drift to war accelerated as British resolve and
credibility were brought into question. The fascist dictators in Rome and Berlin held no respect for
weakness and Mussolini became the conduit through which Hitler could apply pressure to a
sensitive British interest through reinforcing Libya at critical moments.

The Fortunes of Africa Martin Meredith 2014-10-14 Africa has been coveted for its riches ever
since the era of the Pharaohs. In past centuries, it was the lure of gold, ivory, and slaves that drew
fortune-seekers, merchant-adventurers, and conquerors from afar. In modern times, the focus
of attention is on oil, diamonds, and other valuable minerals. Land was another prize. The Romans
relied on their colonies in northern Africa for vital grain shipments to feed the population of Rome.
Arab invaders followed in their wake, eventually colonizing the entire region. More recently,
foreign corporations have acquired huge tracts of land to secure food supplies needed abroad,
just as the Romans did. In this vast and vivid panorama of history, Martin Meredith follows the
fortunes of Africa over a period of 5,000 years. With compelling narrative, he traces the rise and
fall of ancient kingdoms and empires; the spread of Christianity and Islam; the enduring quest for
gold and other riches; the exploits of explorers and missionaries; and the impact of European
colonization. He examines, too, the fate of modern African states and concludes with a glimpse of
their future. His cast of characters includes religious leaders, mining magnates, warlords,
dictators, and many other legendary figures—among them Mansa Musa, ruler of the medieval Mali
empire, said to be the richest man the world has ever known. “I speak of Africa,” Shakespeare
wrote, “and of golden joys.” This is history on an epic scale.

The Life and World of Francis Roff Lord Rennell (1895-1978) Philip Boobyer 2021-01-20 This
book is a biographical study of the geographer/explorer and banker Francis Roff, the second Lord
Rennell of Rodd (1895-1978). Rodd’s life is interesting for the way it connected the worlds of
geography, international finance, politics, espionage, and wartime military administration.
He was famous in the 1920s for his journeys to the Sahara and his study of the Tuareg, People of the
Veil (1926). A career in banking included a stint at the Bank of England, before he became a Partner
in the merchant bank Morgan Grenfell—where remained for most of his working life (1933-1961).
During the war he worked for the Ministry of Economic Warfare (1939=40), before getting closely

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involved in the sphere of military government (civil affairs). In 1942, he was War Office’s Chief Political Officer in East Africa. He was then appointed head of the first Allied Military Government in occupied Europe (Chief Civil Affairs Officer of AMGOT). In civil affairs, he was drawn to the principles of indirect rule. A generalist in an age of growing specialisation, he was also a mixture of traditionalist and moderniser. A product of Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, and elevated to the peerage in 1941, he was well-connected socially, and his life is a window onto British society at a time of great change.

**Special Operations in World War II**

Andrew L. Hargreaves 2013-10-28 British and American commanders first used modern special forces in support of conventional military operations during World War II. Since then, although special ops have featured prominently in popular culture and media coverage of wars, the academic study of irregular warfare has remained as elusive as the practitioners of special operations themselves. This book is the first comprehensive study of the development, application, and value of Anglo-American commando and special forces units during World War II. Special forces are intensively trained, specially selected military units performing unconventional and often high-risk missions. In this book, Andrew L. Hargreaves not only describes tactics and operations but also outlines the distinctions between commandos and special forces, traces their evolution during the war, explains how the Anglo-American alliance functioned in the creation and use of these units, looks at their command and control arrangements, evaluates their impact, and assesses their cost-effectiveness. The first real impetus for the creation of British specialist formations came in the desperate summer of 1940 when, having been pushed out of Europe following defeat in France and the Low Countries, Britain began to turn to irregular forces in an effort to wrest back the strategic initiative from the enemy. The development of special forces by the United States was also a direct consequence of defeat. After Pearl Harbor, Hargreaves shows, the Americans found themselves in much the same position as Britain was in 1940: shocked, outnumbered, and in reality defeated, they were unable to come up against the enemy on a large scale. By the end of the war, a variety of these units had overcome a multitude of evolutionary hurdles and made valuable contributions to practically every theater of operation. In describing how Britain and the United States worked independently and cooperatively to invent and put into practice a fundamentally new way of waging war, this book demonstrates the two nations’ flexibility, adaptability, and ability to innovate during World War II.

**World War I Companion**

Matthias Strohn 2013-11-20 The pieces in this book form an excellent introduction to the military history of World War I that will also prove valuable to specialists in the subject. Professor Gary Sheffield’s World War I changed the face of the 20th century. For four long years the major European powers, later joined by America, fought in a life or death struggle that would topple the crowned heads of Europe and redraw the map of the Continent. It was a conflict unparalleled in its scale, which in turn fuelled devastatingly rapid developments in military technology, technique and innovation as the belligerent powers sought to break the deadlock on the Western Front and elsewhere. In the centenary of the outbreak of the conflict, 14 renowned historians from around the world examine some of the key aspects of the war, providing a wide-ranging analysis of the whole conflict beyond but including the stalemate in the trenches of the Western Front.

**The Hidden Oasis**

Paul Sussman 2010-09-14 A woman uncovers a millennia-old Egyptian conspiracy in a novel from “one of the best writers of international suspense in the business” (Steve Berry). Over four thousand years ago, the ninety-four-year reign of pharaoh Pepi II ended in chaos. In the dead of night, a party of priests set out into the desert, dragging with them a sled carrying a mysterious object. None of them returned. In modern Egypt, Freya Hannan arrives for the funeral of her estranged sister, Alex, who is said to have committed suicide. But as Freya goes through her sister’s belongings, she comes to suspect that Alex was murdered. Soon, Freya realizes that Alex’s life was as mysterious as her death. And the search for the truth will ensnare Freya in a lethal conspiracy going back millennia—pushing her to hunt not only for her sister’s killer, but also for an ancient artifact that could tilt the global balance of power. Full of breakneck thrills and daring escapes combined with the genuine feel for the ancient past that only a true archaeologist can bring, “The Hidden Oasis is a rip-roaring gem of a read” (Raymond Khoury). The Way of Herodotus, just published, continues the footsteps of Herodotus through the Mediterranean and Middle East, examining Herodotus’s 2,500-year-old observations about the cultures and places he visited and finding echoes of his legacy reverberating to this day. The Way of Herodotus is a lively yet thought-provoking excursion into the world of Herodotus, with the man who invented history ever present, guiding the narrative with his discursive spirit.

**The Lost Oasis**

Saul Kelly 2005 War of Shadows Gershom Gorenberg 2021-01-19 Rommel’s army is a day from Cairo, a week from Tel Aviv. The SS is ready for action. Espionage brought the Nazis this far. Espionage can stop them - if Washington wakes up to the danger. As World War II raged in North Africa, General Erwin Rommel was an inspiring leader of the Axis and a man of boundless ambition. Early in the summer of 1942, he led his Axis army swiftly and terrifyingly toward Alexandria, with the goal of overrunning the entire Middle East. Each step was informed by detailed updates on British positions. The Nazis, somehow, had a source for the Allies’ greatest secrets. Yet the Axis powers were not the only ones with intelligence. Brilliant Allied cryptographers worked relentlessly at Bletchley Park, breaking down the extraordinarily complex Nazi code Enigma. From decoded German messages, they discovered that the enemy had a wealth of inside information. On the brink of a disaster, a fevered and high-stakes search for the source began. War of Shadows is the cinematic story of the race for information in the North African theater of World War II, set against intrigues that spanned the Middle East. Years in the making, this book is a feast of historical research and storytelling, and a rethinking of the popular narrative of the war. It portrays the conflict not as an inevitable clash of heroes and villains but as a spiraling series of failures, accidents, and desperate triumphs that decided the fate of the Middle East and quite possibly the outcome of the war.

**Double Agent**

Peter Duffy 2014-07-22 Presents the story of a German-American double agent who worked undercover in New York City in a Nazi spy ring that resulted in the FBI’s arrest of thirty-three Nazi spies on December 11, 1941.

**The British Empire and the Second World War**

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

**Flying Over Zerzura. Italian Militaries in Search of the Unknown**

Roberto Chiarvetto 2018 Flying Over Zerzura. Italian Militaries in Search of the Unknown Roberto Chiarvetto 2018 The Egyptians Jack Shenker 2016-01-21 From award-winning journalist Jack Shenker, The Egyptians is the essential book about Egypt and radical politics. In early 2011, Cairo’s Tahrir Square briefly commanded the attention of the world; later in the decade, the international media has largely moved on from Egypt’s explosive cycles of revolution and counter-revolution - but the Arab World’s most populous nation remains as volatile as ever, its turmoil intimately bound up with forms of authoritarian power and grassroots resistance that stretch right across the globe. In The Egyptians: A Radical Story, Jack Shenker uncovers the roots of the uprising that succeeded in toppling Hosni Mubarak, one of the Middle East’s most entrenched dictators, and explores a
country now divided between two irreconcilable political orders. Challenging conventional analyses that depict contemporary Egypt as a battle between Islamists and secular forces, The Egyptians illuminates other, far more important fault lines: the far-flung communities waging war against transnational corporations, the men and women fighting to subvert long-established gender norms, the workers dramatically seizing control of their own factories, and the cultural producers (novelists, graffiti artists and illicit bedroom DJs) appropriating public space in defiance of their repressive and increasingly violent western-backed regime. Situating the Egyptian revolution in its proper context - not as an isolated event, but as an ongoing popular struggle against a certain model of state authority and economic exclusion that is replicated in different forms around the world - The Egyptians explains why the events of the past five years have proved so threatening to elites both inside Egypt and abroad. As Egypt’s rulers seek to eliminate all forms of dissent, seeded within the rebellious politics of Egypt’s young generation are big ideas about democracy, sovereignty, social justice and resistance that could yet change the world.

Cover Name: Dr. Rantzau

Nikolaus Ritter 2019-05-24 Cover Name: Dr. Rantzau is a gripping diary-like personal account of espionage during the Second World War and is one of very few historic memoirs written by an ex-Abwehr officer. Detailed is how Colonel Nikolaus Ritter, following a brief World War I career and over ten years as a businessman in America, returned to Germany in spring of 1935 and became Chief of Air Intelligence in the Abwehr. He was assigned to establish a network of agents to gather information on British and US airfields, aircrafts, and state-of-the-art developments in the aerospace industry. Among others, Ritter’s cover names were Dr. Rantzau and Dr. Reinhard in Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg, Dr. Jansen in Hungary, Dr. Renken in Germany, and Mr. Johnson in America. Throughout his service in the Abwehr, Ritter smuggled America’s most jealously guarded secret, the Norden bombsight and the Sperry gyroscope, into Germany, and coordinated the planning for the invasion of the British Isles (Operation Sea Lion). Ritter was incarcerated by the British in 1945 and sent to the Bad Nenndorf interrogation centre. Katharine Ritter Wallace, the daughter of Col. Ritter, presents the first English translation of the German World War II memoir. With a combination of collected documents, correspondences, personal notes, communications with peers, and from memory, this captivating account by an espionage agent reveals an insider’s glimpse of the German intelligence service and of a handler’s expansive and diverse agent network.

Wonderful Things

Jason Thompson 2018-10-16 The discovery of ancient Egypt and the development of Egyptology are momentous events in intellectual and cultural history. The history of Egyptology is the story of the people, famous and obscure, who constructed the picture of ancient Egypt that we have today, recovered the Egyptian past while inventing it anew, and made a lost civilization comprehensible to generations of enchanted readers and viewers thousands of years later. This, the third of a three-volume history of Egyptology, follows the progress of the discipline from the trauma of the First World War, through the vicissitudes of the twentieth century, and into Egyptology’s new horizons at the beginning of the twenty-first century. Wonderful Things affirms that the history of ancient Egypt has proved continually fascinating, but it also demonstrates that the history of Egyptology is no less so. Only by understanding how Egyptology has developed can we truly understand the Egyptian past.