

# 1899 The Long March Home A Little Known Incident In The Anglo Boer War

Winnifred Eaton, better known under her Japanese-sounding pseudonym, Onoto Watanna, published over a dozen novels and hundreds of short stories, articles, and screenplays during the first half of the twentieth century. However, by the time of her death in 1954, most of her books were out of print. Eaton attempted to disguise her Chinese heritage by writing under a hypothetically Japanese pen name. In legal documents, she usually claimed a "white" racial identity. In her fiction, Eaton portrayed Japanese, Chinese, Irish, and American characters, relying on the accepted stereotypes of the day. Jean Lee Cole shows that the many voices Eaton adopted show her deep preoccupations with "American" identity as a whole. The author attempts to reconcile all of these "voices," examining how Eaton survived in a climate hostile to minority writers in the early twentieth century, and how her seemingly anomalous works conjoin Asian American and American literary history.

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Following the career of one relatively unknown First World War general, Lord Horne, this book adds to the growing literature that challenges long-held assumptions that the First World War was a senseless bloodbath conducted by unimaginative and incompetent generals. Instead it demonstrates that men like Horne developed new tactics and techniques to deal with the novel problems of trench warfare and in so doing seeks to re-establish the image of the British generals and explain the reasons for the failures of 1915-16

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and the successes of 1917-18 and how this remarkable change in performance was achieved by a much maligned group of senior officers. Horne's important career and remarkable character sheds light not only on the major battles in which he was involved; the progress of the war; his relationships with his staff and other senior officers; the novel problems of trench warfare; the assimilation of new weapons, tactics and training methods; and the difficulties posed by the German defences, but also on the attitudes and professionalism of a senior British commander serving on the Western Front. Horne's career thus provides a vehicle for studying the performance of the British Army in the first quarter of the Twentieth Century. It also gives an important insight into the attitudes, ethos and professionalism of the officer corps which led that army to victory on the Western Front, exposing not only its flaws but also its many strengths. This study consequently provides a judgment not only on Horne as a personality, innovator and general of great importance but also on his contemporaries who served with the British Armies in South Africa and France during an era which saw a revolution in military affairs giving birth to a Modern Style of Warfare which still prevails to this day. With its wide range of primary texts to demonstrate the many conflicts, author-participants, and interpretive perspectives, *Arms and the Self* provides an eclectic, suggestive perspective on this complex and varied field. With contributing authors such as Lynn Z. Bloom, Margaretta Jolly, Robert Lawson-Peebles, and Robert Shenk, the critical essays extend from Xenophon's memoir of his two years marching with the mercenaries of the Persian Prince Cyrus, through Canadian accounts of the Boer War and American civilian women's narratives of confinement in WWII Japanese internment camps, to Vietnam veterans' online testimonials and post-Persian Gulf War memoirs written as management

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Vicente Podico Lim (1888–1944) was once his country's best-known soldier. The first Filipino to graduate from West Point and a graduate of the U.S. Army War College, Lim figured in every significant military development in the Philippines during his thirty years in uniform. *Frustrated Ambition* is the first in-depth biography of this forgotten figure, whose career paralleled the early-twentieth-century history of the Philippine military. As independence seemed increasingly likely for the Philippines in the 1930s, Lim positioned himself to take a leading role in developing armed forces for a sovereign nation. But as Lim maneuvered behind the scenes, Manuel L. Quezon, soon to be the commonwealth president, revealed that he had invited General Douglas MacArthur to serve as military adviser to the Philippines. *Frustrated Ambition* corrects the conventional historical narrative of events thereafter—one that emphasizes the failure of the nascent Philippine military under MacArthur and inflates the general's heroic role in the defense of Bataan and Corregidor. Richard Bruce Meixsel restores Lim as the then-recognized leader of the opposition to MacArthur's mission, and shows how Lim took the Philippine Army in a more tenable direction as MacArthur's military system foundered. World War II brought Lim to the fore. While MacArthur directed his troops from Corregidor, Lim commanded a division on Bataan that may have suffered more combat losses at the battle of Abucay than did all American units on Bataan during the entire campaign. When the U.S. high command turned its efforts to evacuating the Philippine Islands, Lim began to prepare for the ensuing underground struggle against the Japanese—a fight that cost him his life. By recounting Vicente Lim's career, *Frustrated Ambition* illuminates forgotten episodes in Philippine history, offers new perspectives on military affairs during the American occupation, and recovers the story of

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Filipino soldiers whose service changed the course of their country's military history.

South Africa is popularly perceived as the most influential nation in Africa – a gateway to an entire continent for finance, trade and politics, and a crucial mediator in its neighbours' affairs. On the other hand, post-Apartheid dreams of progress and reform have, in part, collapsed into a morass of corruption, unemployment and criminal violence. A Short History of South Africa is a brief, general account of the history of this most complicated and fascinating country – from the first evidence of hominid existence to the wars of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries that led to the establishment of modern South Africa, the horrors of Apartheid and the optimism following its collapse, as well as the prospects and challenges for the future. This readable and thorough account, illustrated with maps and photographs, is the culmination of a lifetime of researching and teaching the broad spectrum of South African history. Nattrass's passion for her subject shines through, whether she is elucidating the reader on early humans in the cradle of humankind, or describing the tumultuous twentieth-century processes that shaped the democracy that is South Africa today.

Tomi Adeaga examines the challenges of translating African literatures into European languages, devoting care, attention and insight to the problems of translating African voices into German. This topic has been virtually ignored by scholars despite years of unevenly translated works from African into European languages. Ultimately, the work seeks to offer a dynamic justification for the relevance of reading and translating African literature. Adeaga writes with the authority of a practitioner and the passion of someone who understands the distinctive challenges of translating across cultures and histories. Tomi Adeaga is a native of Lagos Nigeria. After completing her Bachelors degree in

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German/French at the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ife, Ile-Ife, she completed her post-graduate studies in Germany. She was awarded her Masters degree in Germanistik at the Universitt in Siegen. She received another diploma in French/German translation and communication and later completed her PhD degree at the Siegerland Sprachenschule.

The story of the march of 7 000 Zulu workers from Johannesburg to Zululand during the early days of the Anglo-Boer War.

The Congressional Record is the official record of the proceedings and debates of the United States Congress. It is published daily when Congress is in session. The Congressional Record began publication in 1873. Debates for sessions prior to 1873 are recorded in The Debates and Proceedings in the Congress of the United States (1789-1824), the Register of Debates in Congress (1824-1837), and the Congressional Globe (1833-1873)

Südafrika wird im Volksmund als die einflussreichste Nation Afrikas angesehen - als Tor zu einem ganzen Kontinent für Finanzen, Handel und Politik und als entscheidender Vermittler in den Angelegenheiten seiner Nachbarn.

Andererseits sind die Träume von Fortschritt und Reformen nach der Apartheid teilweise zu einem Morast aus Korruption, Arbeitslosigkeit und krimineller Gewalt zusammengebrochen.

Eine kurze Geschichte Südafrikas ist ein umfassender, aber kurzer Bericht über die Geschichte dieses kompliziertesten und faszinierendsten Landes - vom ersten Beweis der Existenz der Hominiden über die Kriege des 18. und 19.

Jahrhunderts, die zur Gründung des modernen Südafrika führten, bis zu den Schrecken der Apartheid und des Optimismus nach dem Zusammenbruch sowie der Perspektiven und Herausforderungen für die Zukunft. Dieses gründliche und leicht zugängliche Buch ist der Höhepunkt

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einer lebenslangen Forschung und Lehre in einem breiten Spektrum der südafrikanischen Geschichte. Natrass Leidenschaft für ihr Thema zeigt sich darin, dass sie den Leser über unsere frühesten Vorfahren in der Wiege der Menschheit aufklärt oder die turbulenten Prozesse des 20. Jahrhunderts beschreibt, die die Demokratie in Südafrika heute geprägt haben.

Introducing Human Geographies is the leading guide to human geography for undergraduate students, explaining new thinking on essential topics and discussing exciting developments in the field. This new edition has been thoroughly revised and updated and coverage is extended with new sections devoted to biogeographies, cartographies, mobilities, non-representational geographies, population geographies, public geographies and securities. Presented in three parts with 60 contributions written by expert international researchers, this text addresses the central ideas through which human geographers understand and shape their subject. Part I: Foundations engages students with key ideas that define human geography's subject matter and approaches, through critical analyses of dualisms such as local-global, society-space and human-nonhuman. Part II: Themes explores human geography's main sub-disciplines, with sections devoted to biogeographies, cartographies, cultural geographies, development geographies, economic geographies, environmental geographies, historical geographies, political geographies, population geographies, social geographies, urban and rural geographies. Finally, Part III: Horizons assesses the latest research in innovative areas, from mobilities and securities to non-representational geographies. This comprehensive, stimulating and cutting edge introduction to the field is richly illustrated throughout with full colour figures, maps and photos. These are available to download on the companion website, located at

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[www.routledge.com/9781444135350](http://www.routledge.com/9781444135350).

This work demonstrates that much of what we have traditionally understood about concentration camps run by the British during the South African War originates with the testimony solicited from Boer proto-nationalist circles. Using detailed archival evidence, Stanley shows that much of the history of the camps results from a deliberate imposition of "post/memory"--a process by which "memory" shapes and supports a racialized nationalist framework.

A survey of the Napoleonic Wars. The central theme is the scale of French military power and its impact on other European states from Portugal to Russia and from Scandinavia to Sicily.

Defence issues were of central importance in British politics in the years before the first World War, as naval and military policy absorbed the attention of politicians of both parties.

The growing menace to Britain of the German Navy focused public attention on questions of naval strength and home defense. However, the heavy cost of overhauling the British Empire's stretched defenses clashed with the domestic political priorities of successive governments. This book is the first scholarly work to examine the vigorous political debates over defense policy in this era from the perspective of the Conservative party, who were in office from 1899 to 1905 and in opposition from 1905 to 1914. It focuses in particular on the ideas and actions of Arthur James Balfour, leader of the Conservative party from 1902 to 1911. Rhodri Williams assesses how effective the Conservative leadership was in realizing its policy objectives. By explaining the Conservatives' approach to contemporary controversies over conscription and the construction of Dreadnoughts, he highlights the complexity of the problems facing British policymakers in the period after the Boer War when, against a bleak financial background, they sought to rationalize and

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strengthen the Empire's defenses. The book is important for many reasons. It significantly advances our understanding of the nature of Conservative politics in the early twentieth century. It sheds fresh light on one of the major areas of party political contention in the Edwardian era. It gives us interesting information on Balfour and on a key period of his distinguished political career. And it offers a new perspective on the process by which British defense policy ceased to revolve around the "Great Game" with Russia in Central Asia and came increasingly to turn on Anglo-German naval rivalry in the North Sea.

The Historical Dictionary of the Anglo-Boer War presents the history of the war that lasted from 1899-1902. This is done through a list of acronyms and abbreviations, a chronology, an introductory essay, and 600 cross-referenced dictionary entries covering a wide range of military, social, cultural, and political topics, and includes a large number of relevant biographies.

Volumes 1 to 20 are confined to decisions relating to pensions and bounty-land claims. Volumes 21 to 22 contain decisions relating to pensions and civil service retirement claims.

Small and isolated in the Colony of Natal, Fort Napier was long treated like a temporary outpost of the expanding British Empire. Yet British troops manned this South African garrison for over seventy years. Tasked with protecting colonists, the fort became even more significant as an influence on, and reference point for, settler society. Graham Dominy's *Last Outpost on the Zulu Frontier* reveals the unexamined but pivotal role of Fort Napier in the peacetime public dramas of the colony. Its triumphalist colonial-themed pageantry belied

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colonists's worries about their own vulnerability. As Dominy shows, the cultural, political, and economic methods used by the garrison compensated for this perceived weakness. Settler elites married their daughters to soldiers to create and preserve an English-speaking oligarchy. At the same time, garrison troops formed the backbone of a consumer market that allowed colonists to form banking and property interests that consolidated their control.

'Completely engrossing' Andrew Roberts From The New York Times bestselling author Candice Millard, this is the gripping true story of one dramatic - and emblematic - year in the early life of Winston Churchill At the age of twenty-four, Winston Churchill believed that to achieve his ambition of becoming Prime Minister he must do something spectacular on the battlefield. Although he had put himself in real danger in colonial wars in India and Sudan, and as a journalist covering the Spanish-American War in Cuba, glory and fame had eluded him. Churchill arrived in South Africa in 1899 to write about the brutal colonial war against the Boers. Just two weeks later, he was taken prisoner. Remarkably, he pulled off a daring escape - but then had to traverse hundreds of miles of enemy territory alone. The story of his escape is extraordinary enough, but then Churchill enlisted, returned to South Africa, fought in several battles and ultimately liberated the men with whom he had been imprisoned. Churchill would later remark that this period, 'could I have seen my future, was to lay the foundations of my later life'. Candice Millard tells a magnificent story of bravery, savagery and chance encounters with a cast

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of historical characters - including Rudyard Kipling, Lord Kitchener and Gandhi - with whom he would later share the world stage, and gives us an unexpected perspective on one of the iconic figures in our history.

One number each year includes Annual bibliography of Commonwealth literature.

A fascinating encyclopedic survey of the Spanish-Cuban/American War, the Philippine War, and the small wars between 1899 and the end of the occupation of Haiti in 1934. The name changes themselves are instructive. The usage of "Spanish-American War" ignores the fact that the war in Cuba had been largely won by the Cuban revolutionaries before US intervention, hence the new title, Spanish-Cuban/American War. The use of "Philippine Insurrection" is replaced by Philippine War, since the Philippine forces had taken much of the islands from Spain before US ground forces arrived. And guerillas or revolutionaries have replaced "bandits," the term used by the US to discredit oppositional forces. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

A hundred and twenty years ago, seven thousand Zulu mineworkers walked from the gold mines in Johannesburg to Natal, covering a distance of five hundred kilometres over ten days. This journey was their longest march. It is 1899 and Philippa's fiancé Nduku has just broken off their engagement. She is heartbroken – after all, she has followed him from Kimberley, where they first met, to the goldfields of Johannesburg. In this bustling new city, tensions are mounting between the South African Republic and the gold-hungry British

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Empire. When war is declared, the mines are shut down and migrant workers ordered to leave town. But how do you get home and out of harm's way when there are no running trains and home is hundreds of kilometres away? You walk. Over perilous terrain – sleeping in the open, being attacked by wild animals and harassed by armed white farmers – Nduku and Philippa and seven thousand others walk. Disguised as a mineworker's wife, for Philippa is white, she and Nduku talk about their true histories, about their fears and hopes, with every footfall. On their way to Natal, and on their long journey into their inner selves, the possibility of lasting happiness seems within reach – if only they can survive, and if only they can weather the storm of an unexpected third player in their troubled romance. Set during an incredible event in South African history, Fred Khumalo's new novel is a tale of heady determination, and a tribute to the perseverance and courage of ordinary men and women when faced with extraordinary circumstances.

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