

Latest On Zambia Army Recruitment 2014 Intake

This book looks at what went wrong and right during Zambia's first fifty years of nationhood and based on this makes some recommendations, where necessary, on the way forward for the country in the areas covered in the book. The cutoff point for the book is October 24, 2014. The book is a systematic discourse on a range of socioeconomic and political developments in the country since independence. The discourse covers political history, constitutional history, political culture and citizen participation in public affairs, sovereignty and democracy, foreign policy, civilian control of armed forces, dependency syndrome, employment creation through micro, small, and medium enterprises, marketing systems, library and information services, labour matters, the civil service and social welfare.

A truly unique compilation, *World Perspectives in the Sociology of the Military* explores both age-old and contemporary issues pertaining to the sociology of military institutions and civil-military relations. At the same time it deals with major conceptual, research-empirical, and methodological issues in the field of sociology devoted to military aspects. A concise overview with a socio-political science framework and a perspective utilizing international factors is provided, along with analyses of the major issues of the internal dynamics of military organizations as these issues are reflected in evolving military organizations around the world. The interrelationship between social and political change and the military, and the way the armed forces responds to and internalizes these changes are also fully treated. The principal focus is on the concepts of professional and organizational perspectives and of civil-military relations. Comparative international factors are provided by chapters on African, European, Middle Eastern, Latin American, and United States militaries, and also included is a section devoted to the methodological aspects of the measurement of military intervention in developing nations. In Part I the editors have written an integrated overview and sociological framework for analyzing and critically assessing military sociology. Part II explores the internal dynamics of military organizations, with an emphasis upon professionalism, politics, recruitment, and socialization. Larson first provides an excellent discussion of two major interpretations of military professionalism and civic control. In the following contribution career patterns and occupational structure is the topic, and Lang notes that technological and organizational developments in the U.S. military have led to a shift away from combat orientations to "resource management." While technological change has had important effects on the American military, Gamier warns against generalizing about the effects of technology on other militaries; he argues that changes in the technology can be mediated by cultural and organizational factors. Kourvetaris and DoAbatz address themselves to the issues of social recruitment and political orientation of officer corps in fourteen countries; they find that the broadening of the social base of recruitment has not been followed by a concomitant process of political democratization of the officers' political attitudes and/or behavior. Lucas delineates the nature and content of the military images important in the professional socialization of Army ROTC cadets. Cockerham's research on airborne paratroopers argues against the importance of the socialization process; using interview data, he analyzes the context of airborne socialization in the United States as a status passage. Ben-Dor outlines a behaviorally oriented theoretical approach to the study of military intervention in the Middle East to begin Part III. Likewise, Thompson advances a synthetic approach for explaining Arab military coups along systemic and subsystemic dimensions of military and civilian structures and regimes. Event data from a number of sub-Saharan African nations were researched by McKown, who suggests analyzing elite political behavior in order to explain the cause of coups d'etat. In particular she recommends further examination of the variables of elite cohesion and coercive ability and potential. Segal, et al. explore the thesis of convergence and suggest that the emerging pattern for industrial nations of the West may be one of divergence. Convergence can be seen as making the military functionally more independent of its host society and therefore insulated from it. Using Moskos's developmental construct of convergent, divergent, and segmented patterns of civil-military relations, Kourvetaris traces the linkages between armed forces and society in the context of the military role in Greek politics, both in diachronic and synchronic terms. Drury assesses the effectiveness of military rule in Brazil during 1964-70 and Herspring provides background information on socialist countries, while considering the effect that an increasing reliance on modern technology has had on civil-military relations in East Germany. Sigelman examines five indicators of the extent of military intervention and derives his own Military Intervention Index. The final contribution by Tannahill discusses new operationalism of military intervention and provides an application of this new variable in the context of military intervention in Latin America.

In 1950, when he commissioned the first edition of *The Armed Forces Officer*, Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall told its author, S.L.A. Marshall, that "American military officers, of whatever service, should share common ground ethically and morally." In this new edition, the authors methodically explore that common ground, reflecting on the basics of the Profession of Arms, and the officer's special place and distinctive obligations within that profession and especially to the Constitution.

Armed Subalterns and State Power in West Africa

Parliamentary Oversight and Civil-military Relations : the Challenges for SADC

Ethnic Groups in Conflict, Updated Edition With a New Preface

Constitutional and Parliamentary Information

special report of session 2010-11

Guarding the Guardians

Selected judgments of the Court of Appeal for Zambia, the Supreme Court of Zambia, the High Court for Zambia, and Magistrates' Courts.

The Committee was tasked by the House of Commons to scrutinise the Bill (Bill 22, session 2010-11, ISBN 9780215557469) which makes various changes to existing Military law. The Committee has taken evidence from a range of witnesses and made several visits to military establishments around the UK. The Report notes the complex debate surrounding the Military Covenant, and outlines the Committee's findings on a range of matters, including the work of the Service Complaints Commissioner for the Armed Forces.

Soldiers rebel when leaders attempt to build or dismantle ethnic armies, posing a deep challenge to contemporary democratization

efforts.

The Women's Army Corps

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

Ethnic Armies and Political Instability in Africa

Democratization in Africa

War and Society in Colonial Zambia, 1939-1953

African Social Research

Coups from Below represents the first major effort at studying coups carried out by the lumpen section or the subalterns of the armed forces of African states. No previous study has attempted to examine coup making by those in the bottom ranks of the military as a distinct pattern of intervention in African studies. Kandeh examines this pattern as broadly symptomatic of state failure, especially the inability of political leaders to institutionalize power, eradicate mass poverty and promote socioeconomic development.

Ruling on Party Involvement in Zambia Army Recruitment Zambia at Fifty Years What Went Right, What Went Wrong and Wither To? a

Treatise of the Country's Socio-Economic and Political Developments Since Independence Partridge Africa

"The country-specific chapters serve to underline the differences between African democracy and liberal democracy, yet some authors are at pains to emphasize that whatever their limitations, African democracies are an advance over what had gone before."

-- African Studies Review

Frontiersmen

A History of Africa: African nationalism and the de-colonisation process

Annual Report of the Zambia Information Services for the Year ...

Newsletter of the Legal Resources Foundation in Zambia

Summary of World Broadcasts

What Went Right, What Went Wrong and Wither To? a Treatise of the Country's Socio-Economic and Political Developments Since Independence

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

Lenin. Mao. Castro. Mugabe. Khomeini. All sparked movements in the name of liberating their people from their oppressors—capitalists, foreign imperialists, or dictators in their own country. These revolutionaries rallied the masses in the name of freedom, only to become more tyrannical than those they replaced. Much has been written about the anatomy of revolution from Edmund Burke to Crane Brinton Crane, Franz Fanon, and contemporary theorists of revolution found in the modern academy. Yet what is missing is a dissection of the revolutionary minds that destroyed the old for the creation of a more harmful new. Revolutionary Monsters presents a collective biography of five modern day revolutionaries who came into power calling for the liberation of the people only to end up killing millions of people in the name of revolution: Lenin (Russia), Mao (China), Castro (Cuba), Mugabe (Zimbabwe), and Khomeini (Iran). Revolutionary Monsters explores basic questions about the revolutionary personality, and examines how these revolutionaries came to envision themselves as prophets of a new age.

Tanzania and Zambia are among those exceptional African countries that have so far been able to avoid successful military intervention. In both cases, the continued maintenance of civilian control of the military has been achieved by the deliberate integration of the army into the country's 'elite bargain', a strategy that has relied on three pillars: inclusive recruitment policies, political control through the ruling party and the provision of generous access to state patronage. Inclusive recruitment at all levels has ensured that no single ethno-regional faction can ever monopolize the army, which in turn has made it very difficult for one faction to organize a successful military coup without being detected and contained by other factions. Moreover, political control through the ruling party and the provision of generous access to state patronage have created lasting ideological and material identification effects and given the military leadership a stake in the survival of the civilian regime. Interestingly, the advent of multi-party politics from the early 1990s has not led to fundamental change in the patterns of civilian control. Even though direct political control through the ruling party has become less important, inclusive recruitment and enduring access to state patronage continue to ensure civil-military integration in both countries.

Report

Explaining Persistent Exceptionalism

Warfare In Africa Since 1950

SADC Gender Protocol 2017 Barometer

Revolutionary Monsters

Five Men Who Turned Liberation into Tyranny

The SADC Protocol on Gender and Development is the only sub-regional instrument in the world that brings together global and continental commitments to gender equality in one instrument used to enhance accountability. The Southern African Gender Protocol Alliance is a network of country and regional NGOs that campaigned for the Protocol, its updating, implementation and tracking. Originally aligned to the Millennium Development Goals that expired in 2015, SADC Gender Ministers updated the Protocol and aligned it to the Sustainable development Goals (SDGs), Beijing Plus Twenty and the Africa Agenda 2063 in 2016. In July 2017, the Ministers adopted a Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework (MERF) that will be the basis of future reporting. Now in its ninth edition, the 2017 Barometer is the first assessment of the Post-2015 SADC Gender Protocol. Moving with the times, the Alliance has expanded the two key main yardsticks in the Barometer: the SADC Gender and Development Index (SGDI) and the Citizen Score Card (CSC). The Barometer incorporates many MERF and SDG indicators, as well as its own unique measures of voice, choice and control. The Barometer also introduces the Gender Responsive Assessment of Constitutions and Laws conducted by Alliance experts and networks around the region. A wealth of data, insights and analysis awaits all readers of the Barometer, that will also be made available online and in multi-media formats. The "SADC we want" is one in which citizens engage; step it up for gender equality, and make sure we achieve Planet 50/50 by 2030!

Drawing material from dozens of divided societies, Donald L. Horowitz constructs his theory of ethnic conflict, relating ethnic affiliations to kinship and intergroup relations to the fear of domination. A groundbreaking work when it was published in 1985, the book remains an original and powerfully argued comparative analysis of one of the most important forces in the contemporary world.

Forfatteren er lektor i sociologi ved California State College, Sonoma. Hun har udviklet en teori om sociale betingelser, som fremmer revolutionære handlinger af officerer i tredie verdenlande.

The Armed Forces Bill

Statistical Handbook on the World's Children

Ruling on Party Involvement in Zambia Army Recruitment

Official Verbatim Report of the Parliamentary Debates of the ... National Assembly

Transnational Soldiers

When Soldiers Rebel

The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) faces short-term and long-term challenges in selecting and recruiting an enlisted force to meet personnel requirements associated with diverse and changing missions. The DoD has established standards for aptitudes/abilities, medical conditions, and physical fitness to be used in selecting recruits who are most likely to succeed in their jobs and complete the first term of service (generally 36 months). In 1999, the Committee on the Youth Population and Military Recruitment was established by the National Research Council (NRC) in response to a request from the DoD. One focus of the committee's work was to examine trends in the youth population relative to the needs of the military and the standards used to screen applicants to meet these needs. When the committee began its work in 1999, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force had recently experienced recruiting shortfalls. By the early 2000s, all the Services were meeting their goals; however, in the first half of calendar year 2005, both the Army and the Marine Corps experienced recruiting difficulties and, in some months, shortfalls. When recruiting goals are not being met, scientific guidance is needed to inform policy decisions regarding the advisability of lowering standards and the impact of any change on training time and cost, job performance, attrition, and the health of the force. Assessing Fitness for Military Enlistment examines the current physical, medical, and mental health standards for military enlistment in light of (1) trends in the physical condition of the youth population; (2) medical advances for treating certain conditions, as well as knowledge of the typical course of chronic conditions as young people reach adulthood; (3) the role of basic training in physical conditioning; (4) the physical demands and working conditions of various jobs in today's military services; and (5) the measures that are used by the Services to characterize an individual's physical condition. The focus is on the enlistment of 18- to 24-year-olds and their first term of service.

At the beginning of the 21st century, there is a growing global consciousness of the issues affecting children and a commitment to address them. The Statistical

Handbook on the World's Children responds to the significant need for a comprehensive collection of international statistical material on children that can be quickly accessed and easily understood by the general researcher. Organized into eight sections covering such general subject areas as demography, education, health and nutrition, disease, economics, social life, and crime, the Handbook offers data on some of the most important aspects of these broad-ranging topics. Each section begins with a general introduction and explanation of indicators to help the user make sense of the data, which is drawn from a wide range of recognized sources including: the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization, the U.S. Census Bureau, the World Bank, as well as regional and government reports, studies from nongovernmental organizations, and private research papers. Care has been taken to capture the latest available data for all indicators and Web citations, where available, are included in the source notes. More than just another statistical reference, the Handbook concludes with an appendix containing the text of several of the most important international documents related to children as well as a glossary of useful terms, and a list of key organizations devoted to children.

Since 1950, there has been almost continuous military unrest in Africa. This study offers an overview of warfare in this period, examining a military tradition that ranges from the highly sophisticated electronic, air and armour fighting between South Africa and Angola-Cuban forces, to the spears and machetes of the Rwandan genocide. The author explores two themes: first, that warfare in North Africa has principally been a matter of identity and secondly, that warfare south of the Sahara is comparable with that of pre-colonial Africa - conflicts of frontiersmen trying to extend their control over land and resources. Exploring liberation campaigns, civil wars, ethnic conflicts and wars between nations, this study provides an authoritative military history of Africa over half a century.

To the Point News in Depth

The LRF News

The Armed Forces Officer

Non-Arab Africa

Daily Report, Foreign Radio Broadcasts

Military Bureaucrats and Development in Japan, Turkey, Egypt, and Peru

Nigeria has not evolved political formulas that explicitly allow religion or religious authorities to define legitimacy. There have, however, been struggles carried out in religious terms over constitutional mechanisms for adjudicating conflict. Religion also has been an element in the conflict between ethnic-language groups. Finally, religion provides a language, a set of values, and institutions through which groups struggle and over which groups contend, both within and between religious communities. It has been necessary for northern leaders to stress Islam in order to maintain northern unity. However, Islam itself has worked to intensify fissures opened up by social and economic change in Nigeria. Islam in Nigeria continues to be contentious in both domestic and foreign policy.

Warfare in the modern era has often been described in terms of national armies fighting national wars. This volume challenges the view by examining transnational aspects of military mobilization from the eighteenth century to the present. Truly global in scope, it offers an alternative way of reading the military history of the last 250 years.

Contains the 4th session of the 28th Parliament through the session of the Parliament.

Daily Parliamentary Debates

African Defence Journal

Civilian Control of the Military in Tanzania and Zambia

Physical, Medical, and Mental Health Standards

Parliamentary Debates (Hansard)

Zambia - Security and Conflict