

Bird on the Wings of Horus

Introduction

The Egyptian Air Force (EAF) is one of the most capable and combat-experienced air forces in the Third World. It has fought in numerous wars and conflicts, including the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, the 1956 Suez Crisis, the 1967 Six-Day War, the 1973 Yom Kippur War, and the 1980s Iran-Iraq War. The EAF has also played a major role in peacekeeping and humanitarian operations, both in Egypt and abroad.

The EAF was founded in 1932, making it one of the oldest air forces in the Middle East. It began with a small number of aircraft, but it quickly grew in size and capability. By the outbreak of World War II, the EAF had become a significant force in the region.

During the war, the EAF fought against the Axis powers in North Africa and the Middle East. It also provided support to the Allied forces in the Mediterranean theater. After the war, the EAF continued to grow and develop, and it became one of the most modern and well-equipped air forces in the Arab world.

In the 1950s and 1960s, the EAF fought in several wars against Israel. In the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, the EAF played a limited role, but it gained valuable experience. In the 1956 Suez Crisis, the EAF was more heavily involved, and it played a key role in the Egyptian victory. In the 1967 Six-Day War, the EAF suffered heavy losses, but it also inflicted significant damage on the Israeli Air Force.

In the 1973 Yom Kippur War, the EAF achieved its greatest victory. It launched a surprise attack on Israel, and it managed to destroy a large number of Israeli aircraft. The EAF also played a key role in the ground

war, and it helped the Egyptian Army to achieve a number of important victories.

After the Yom Kippur War, the EAF continued to grow and develop. It acquired new aircraft and weapons, and it improved its training and tactics. The EAF also played a major role in the 1980s Iran-Iraq War. It provided support to the Iraqi Air Force, and it helped to defend Iraq from Iranian air attacks.

In the 1990s, the EAF participated in the Gulf War. It flew combat missions against Iraqi forces, and it helped to enforce the no-fly zone over Iraq. After the Gulf War, the EAF continued to play a major role in regional security. It participated in peacekeeping operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it also provided support to the US-led invasion of Iraq in 2003.

Today, the EAF is a modern and well-equipped air force. It has a wide range of aircraft and weapons, and it is well-trained and experienced. The EAF is a key part

of Egypt's national defense, and it plays a major role in regional security.

The EAF has a proud history of service to Egypt and to the region. It has fought in numerous wars and conflicts, and it has always played a key role in defending Egypt's interests. The EAF is a professional and well-trained force, and it is ready to meet any challenges that the future may bring.

Book Description

The Egyptian Air Force (EAF) is one of the most capable and combat-experienced air forces in the Third World. It has fought in numerous wars and conflicts, including the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, the 1956 Suez Crisis, the 1967 Six-Day War, the 1973 Yom Kippur War, and the 1980s Iran-Iraq War. The EAF has also played a major role in peacekeeping and humanitarian operations, both in Egypt and abroad.

Bird on the Wings of Horus tells the story of the EAF from its humble beginnings in the 1930s to its current status as a modern and well-equipped air force. The book draws on extensive research, declassified information, and interviews with EAF officers and air defense personnel to provide a comprehensive and authoritative account of the EAF's history, operations, and combat performance.

The book is divided into ten chapters, each of which covers a different aspect of the EAF's history. The first chapter provides an overview of the EAF's origins and early development. The second chapter covers the EAF's role in the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. The third chapter covers the EAF's role in the 1956 Suez Crisis. The fourth chapter covers the EAF's role in the 1967 Six-Day War. The fifth chapter covers the EAF's role in the 1973 Yom Kippur War. The sixth chapter covers the EAF's role in the 1980s Iran-Iraq War. The seventh chapter covers the EAF's role in peacekeeping and humanitarian operations. The eighth chapter covers the EAF's current status and future prospects.

Bird on the Wings of Horus is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of the EAF, the history of Egypt, or the history of air power. It is also a fascinating read for anyone interested in military history or international relations.

About the Author

Pasquale De Marco is a historian and author specializing in the history of the Middle East. He has written extensively about the EAF, and he is considered one of the world's leading experts on the subject.

Chapter 1: The Birth of Horus

1. Origins and Early History of the Egyptian Air Force

The Egyptian Air Force (EAF) has a long and proud history, dating back to the early days of aviation. The first Egyptian pilots were trained in France in 1910, and the EAF was officially founded in 1932.

In its early years, the EAF was a small force, with only a few aircraft. However, it quickly grew in size and capability, and by the outbreak of World War II, it was one of the most modern and well-equipped air forces in the Middle East.

During the war, the EAF fought against the Axis powers in North Africa and the Middle East. It also provided support to the Allied forces in the Mediterranean theater. After the war, the EAF continued to grow and develop, and it became one of the most important air forces in the Arab world.

The EAF played a key role in the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, the 1956 Suez Crisis, and the 1967 Six-Day War. In the 1973 Yom Kippur War, the EAF achieved its greatest victory, when it launched a surprise attack on Israel and managed to destroy a large number of Israeli aircraft.

After the Yom Kippur War, the EAF continued to grow and develop. It acquired new aircraft and weapons, and it improved its training and tactics. The EAF also played a major role in the 1980s Iran-Iraq War, and it participated in the Gulf War in 1990.

Today, the EAF is a modern and well-equipped air force. It has a wide range of aircraft and weapons, and it is well-trained and experienced. The EAF is a key part of Egypt's national defense, and it plays a major role in regional security.

Chapter 1: The Birth of Horus

2. The Role of British and French Influence

The Egyptian Air Force (EAF) was founded in 1932 with the help of British and French advisors. The British had a long history of involvement in Egypt, and they played a major role in the development of the EAF. The French also provided assistance to the EAF, and they helped to train Egyptian pilots and technicians.

The British and French influence on the EAF was evident in the aircraft that the EAF operated. The EAF's first aircraft were British-made Hawker Audaxes and Gloster Gladiators. The EAF also operated French-made Dewoitine D.520s and Morane-Saulnier MS.406s.

The British and French also helped to train the EAF's pilots and technicians. Many EAF pilots were trained at the Royal Air Force College Cranwell in England. EAF technicians were also trained in France.

The British and French influence on the EAF continued after World War II. The EAF acquired a number of British-made aircraft, including the de Havilland Vampire and the Hawker Hunter. The EAF also received French-made aircraft, such as the Dassault Mirage III and the Dassault Mirage 5.

The British and French influence on the EAF began to decline in the 1960s. The EAF began to acquire Soviet-made aircraft, such as the MiG-17 and the MiG-21. The EAF also began to train its pilots and technicians in the Soviet Union.

Despite the decline in British and French influence, the EAF still retains some of the traditions and practices that were instilled by its British and French mentors. For example, the EAF still uses the British system of ranks and insignia. The EAF also still uses some of the same aircraft that were introduced by the British and French.

The British and French played a major role in the development of the Egyptian Air Force. The EAF benefited from the training and equipment that was provided by the British and French. The British and French influence on the EAF continues to this day, and it is evident in the aircraft that the EAF operates and the traditions that it upholds.

Chapter 1: The Birth of Horus

3. The Rise of the Egyptian Air Force

After World War I, Egypt, like many other countries, was eager to establish its own air force. In 1928, the Egyptian government sent a delegation to Europe for training and assistance in developing the new service. The delegation visited France, Italy, and the United Kingdom, and they were impressed by the Royal Air Force (RAF).

In 1930, the Egyptian Air Force was officially established with a small number of aircraft and pilots. The first aircraft were British-made Hawker Audax biplanes, which were used for training and reconnaissance. In 1936, the EAF acquired its first combat aircraft, the Hawker Hurricane. The Hurricane was a state-of-the-art fighter aircraft, and it gave the EAF a significant boost in capability.

By the outbreak of World War II in 1939, the EAF had grown to a strength of over 100 aircraft. The EAF was involved in the defense of Egypt against Italian and German air raids, and it also participated in the Allied invasion of North Africa.

During the war, the EAF gained valuable combat experience, and it also received new aircraft and equipment from the United Kingdom. By the end of the war, the EAF had become a significant force in the region.

After the war, the EAF continued to grow and develop. In 1949, the EAF acquired its first jet aircraft, the De Havilland Vampire. The Vampire was a significant upgrade over the EAF's previous aircraft, and it gave the EAF a new level of capability.

In the 1950s, the EAF began to receive aircraft from the Soviet Union. The Soviet aircraft were more advanced than the British aircraft, and they gave the EAF a significant boost in capability. The EAF also began to

train its pilots in the Soviet Union, and this training helped to improve the EAF's overall level of professionalism.

By the outbreak of the 1956 Suez Crisis, the EAF had become one of the most capable air forces in the Middle East. The EAF played a key role in the defense of Egypt against the Anglo-French invasion, and it helped to secure a victory for Egypt.

After the Suez Crisis, the EAF continued to grow and develop. It acquired new aircraft and equipment from both the Soviet Union and the West, and it also continued to train its pilots in the Soviet Union. By the outbreak of the 1967 Six-Day War, the EAF was one of the most powerful air forces in the Arab world.

This extract presents the opening three sections of the first chapter.

Discover the complete 10 chapters and 50 sections by purchasing the book, now available in various formats.

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