

Army Rst Request Form

World War II remains the defining experience for the U.S. Army in the twentieth century. It has had a lasting impact on the nation and its place in the world and on the Army and the way it organizes and fights. Although historians have written numerous volumes concerning this global conflict, some gap in the literature remain. In particular, the subject of an American field army headquarters and its organization and role have attracted little attention. Studies on the personalities and styles of individual commanders exist, but the command posts themselves—the ways in they were structures and operated and the functions they performed—have not been much explored. With *A Command Post at War: First Army Headquarters in Europe, 1943-1945*, the Center of Military History attempts to redress this shortcoming. This study addresses the First Army headquarters in the European theater from its activation in October 1943 to V-E Day in May 1945. Under Generals Omar N. Bradley and Courtney H. Hodges, the First Army headquarters oversaw the American landings on D-Day, the breakout from the Normandy beachhead, the battle of Hürtgen Forest along the German frontier, the defense of the northern shoulder during the Battle of the Bulge, and the crossing of the Rhine River at Remagen prior to the final American drive into central

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Germany. In examining the First Army headquarters' role, this volume shows the army headquarters of World War II as a complicated organization with functions ranging from the immediate supervision of tactical operations to long-range operational planning and the sustained support of frontline units. The commander and staff faced the problem of coordination with Allied counterparts as well as with headquarters and units from other services. Inadequate information and the limitations of technology added to their challenges. The human dimension was always important, and at times critical, in affecting the work of the headquarters under the stresses of a difficult campaign against an obstinate and resourceful foe. Although times have changed and the modern Army focuses more on regional conflicts and contingencies than on global warfare, we can still learn much from the experience of the First Army headquarters. The Gulf War reemphasized the role of an army headquarters in a theater of operations as a pertinent issue for today's military professional. By examining the experience of soldiers in past conflicts we gain the deeper perspectives and understandings necessary to meet the challenges facing the Army today and in the future.

Washington, D.C. JOHN S. BROWN 21 June 2000
Brigadier General, USA
Chief of Military History

From a military commander's perspective, the role of psychological operations

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(PSYOP) in the successful planning and execution of modern military operations is absolutely essential. It is an integral part of the United States Special Operations Command mission. Today, the military faces a dynamic and unpredictable world. PSYOP will remain a valuable instrument in the overall defense posture and will be a key asset in the fulfillment of U.S. national policy. This manuscript explores the breadth and depth of fundamental PSYOP roles, principles and methods. Each article is an independent effort and together they represent a cross section of what the best and brightest feel is key to both offensive and defensive psychological operations. Air University Press.

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Chronicles America's first African American military pilots, who fought against two enemies, the Axis powers of World War II and Jim Crow racism in the United States. "Integration of the Armed Forces, 1940-1965" by Morris J. MacGregor. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten or yet undiscovered gems of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

More than forty nations provided assistance to the Republic of Vietnam in its struggle against North Vietnam. This aid ranged from economic and technical assistance to

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educational and humanitarian contributions. Hundreds of Free World civilians worked in Vietnam as doctors, teachers, and technical specialists. Eight nations also provided military assistance. The flags of these Free World countries-the United States, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, the Republic of China, and Spain-flew alongside the colors of the Republic of Vietnam at the headquarters of the Free World Military Assistance Forces in Saigon. The military contributions of these nations included combat troops, army medical teams, and individual political warfare advisers. The degree of assistance and co-operation among the concerned Free World nations resulted from years of work and involvement. While many nations expressed sympathy for the plight of South Vietnam, aid did not always come easily, quickly, or to the extent desired. Many nations, beset by their own internal economic and political problems, could do little to help; others did nothing. The story of the efforts of the contributing nations and the efforts to enlist their aid is the subject of this monograph.

This report documents research focused on helping the Department of Defense build a more-systematic approach to hazing prevention and response. The report documents theory and research on the root causes of hazing and findings and recommendations regarding how best to define hazing, practices to prevent and respond to incidents of hazing, and how the armed forces can improve the tracking of hazing incidents.

CMH Pub. 93-10. 1st printing. On cover: World War 2 50th Anniversary

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Commemorative Edition. Spine title reads: Writing the Victory Plan of 1941. Describes the planning process that Major Albert Coady Wedemeyer used in the summer of 1941 to write the plan that became the outline for mobilization and operations during World War 2. Includes an appendix, "The Army Portion of the Victory Plan, Ultimate Requirements Study, Estimate of Ground Forces." Also includes photographs, footnotes, a bibliography, and an index.

"Filled with examples, checklists, websites, and a rich collection of appendices that deal with inflation, multiple income streams, and the value of a military pension, this book is essential reading for anyone contemplating retiring from the military"--From publisher's website.

This regulation encompasses garrison, field, and subsistence supply operations. Specifically, this regulation comprises Army Staff and major Army command responsibilities and includes responsibilities for the Installation Management Command and subordinate regions. It also establishes policy for the adoption of an à la carte dining facility and for watercraft to provide subsistence when underway or in dock. Additionally, the regulation identifies DOD 7000.14–R as the source of meal rates for reimbursement purposes; delegates the approval authority for catered meals and host nation meals from Headquarters, Department of the Army to the Army commands; and authorizes the use of the Government purchase card for subsistence purchases when in the best interest of the Government. This regulation allows prime vendors as the

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source of garrison supply and pricing and provides garrison menu standards in accordance with The Surgeon General's nutrition standards for feeding military personnel. Also, included is guidance for the implementation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Recovery Program.

CMH 30-15. Army Historical Series. 2nd of three planned volumes on the history of Army domestic support operations. This volume encompasses the period of the rise of industrial America with attendant social dislocation and strife. Major themes are: the evolution of the Army's role in domestic support operations; its strict adherence to law; and the disciplined manner in which it conducted these difficult and often unpopular operations.

This regulation covers policy and procedures for assigning, attaching, removing, and transferring U.S. Army Reserve soldiers. It defines Ready Reserve Control Groups and the Selected Reserve. Detailed procedures are given for removing soldiers from an active status. It also gives procedures for interservice transfer and selective retention of unit soldiers.

Soldiers are fit. Being Army Tough is the result of tremendous physical fitness training. Until now, FM 21-20 has been used for decades to train America's Army to go to battle. TC 3-22.20 has replaced the old FM, giving soldiers new strength and endurance sustaining exercises. Now you can have this same intense level of fitness. Whether you are a soldier, civilian or on the Delayed Entry Program, you can learn to exercise

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properly. TC 3-22.20, US Army Physical Readiness Training shows you how. Tanks in the Vietnam War. MOUNTED COMBAT. That element of tactical operations which involves tactical maneuver forces fighting while mounted in either ground combat vehicles or armed Army aircraft as the principal means of accomplishing a land force mission. Mounted combat is normally conducted with a force that includes tanks, armored cavalry, air cavalry, and mechanized units supported on the battlefield by mobile artillery and engineers and by a mobile combat service support system

The term ¿Reserve Component¿ is used to refer collectively to the seven individual reserve components of the armed forces: the Army Nat. Guard (NG), the Army Reserve, the Navy Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air NG, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve. These reserve components ¿provide trained units and qualified persons available for active duty in the armed forces.¿ Since 1990, reservists have been involuntarily activated six times, incl. two large-scale mobilizations for the Persian Gulf War and in the aftermath of 9/11. This increasing use of the reserves has led to interest in funding, equipment, and personnel policy. This report provides an overview of key reserve component personnel issues. This is a print on demand report.

An acclaimed historian chronicles the birth of weapons of mass destruction

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during World War I, including the use of poison gas by the Germans at Ypres, the torpedoes that sunk the Lusitania and an aerial bombardment of London by a zeppelin.

Originally published: New York: Walker & Co., c2004.

Throughout history, military leaders have recognized the importance of reconnaissance and surveillance. Gaining and maintaining contact with the enemy is essential to win the battle, and U.S. military history contains many examples where our knowledge of the enemy, or lack of knowledge, directly led to victory or defeat. The role of reconnaissance and surveillance has not diminished on the modern battlefield; if anything, it has become even more important. Battles at the combat training centers prove that a good reconnaissance and surveillance effort is critical to successful attacks. On the other hand, a poor reconnaissance and surveillance effort almost guarantees defeat for the commander. The message is clear: success on the battlefield begins with reconnaissance and surveillance. Direct from the United States Army, U.S. Army Reconnaissance and Surveillance Handbook provides tactics, techniques, and procedures for reconnaissance and surveillance planning, mission management, and reporting. It also covers the development of intelligence to support counter-reconnaissance operations, employment

