

Battalion Commander Introduction Letter Example

Army man Ray Elwood, battalion commander's clerk and troop heroin dealer, struggles to deal with peacetime boredom while stationed in the no-man's-land of Mannheim in the Federal Republic of Germany. A first novel. 10,000 first printing. \$15,000 ad/promo.

This is a key question for all Western military strategists. If the Soviets are indeed willing to tolerate high human sacrifice in warfare this obviously puts them at a military advantage. The perceived wisdom, hitherto, is that the Soviets are indeed willing to tolerate high casualties in battle - this, initial, view is reinforced by myths about Stalin clearing minefields by marching penal battalions across them. Professor Sella, however, comes to a different conclusion. He surveys Soviet attitudes to the military-medical service; to its own prisoners of war; and to the ethos of fighting to the death, considering how attitudes have changed from Czarist times to the present. He concludes that the Soviets are less ready to tolerate massive sacrifices than has been supposed; but that this position stems as much from utilitarian-military logic as from compassion.

The United States Army and Navy Journal and Gazette of the Regular and Volunteer Forces

Central Eurasia. Military affairs

Kitchener's Army

Infantry

A Tank Leader's War on the Golan

The Human Terrain System (HTS) was catapulted into existence in 2006 by the US military's urgent need for knowledge of the human dimension of the battlespace in Iraq and Afghanistan. Its centrepiece was embedded groups of mixed military and civilian personnel, known as Human Terrain Teams (HTTs), whose mission was to conduct social science research and analysis and to advise military commanders about the local population. Bringing social science - and actual social scientists - to the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan was bold and challenging. Despite the controversy over HTS among scholars, there is little good, reliable source material written by those with experience of HTS or about the actual work carried out by teams in theatre. This volume goes beyond the anecdotes, snippets and blogs to provide a comprehensive, objective and detailed view of HTS. The contributors put the program in historical context, discuss the obstacles it faced, analyse its successes, and detail the work of the teams downrange. Most importantly, they capture some of the diverse lived experience of HTS scholars and practitioners drawn from an eclectic array of the social sciences.

Sweden, a neutral state since early in the nineteenth century, has made an active contribution, with forces and observers, to most of the United Nations peacekeeping operations. The benefit has been mutual: for the UN the commitment of a prosperous state with a tradition of military preparedness despite its neutrality, and for Sweden the opportunity to practise military leadership and test its soldiers in complex situations, often involving actual fighting. Sweden's important activity in this field has been little documented, and hardly at all in languages other than Swedish. This is now remedied with a comprehensive casestudy of a model UN operation which directly affected the political result--which was the transformation of Sinai, a classic theatre of war, into a peace front. The study is in two parts. The first is chronological, and begins with the establishment of the UN Emergency Force (UNEF II) after the October War of 1973; the political antecedents involving the Secretary-General, the Security Council and the countries approached for contributions; the interposition of "mini-battalions" between the Egyptian and Israeli front lines; the UNEF build-up, the complex separation of forces, the establishment of the blue helmets in the buffer-zones, routine activities and incidents, and finally--after a peace treaty--the winding-up of the UN force. The despatch of a Swedish advance guard to a new peacekeeping force in Lebanon in 1978 is also described. The three levels and locations of command--UN headquarters in New York, UNEF headquarters, and the fourteen successive Swedish contingents--are all given their due weight. The second part is analytical, looking not only at the course of events, but at the different concerns of the military staff: operational, logistical and personal. The final chapter sums up the essential experience and lessons of the operation, with some proposals for improvements.

The Human Terrain System in Iraq and Afghanistan

Air Defense Artillery

The Army Lawyer

Judaism, Religion, and Politics

The Journey of Captain Michael J. Daly, World War II Medal of Honor Recipient

Annual Historical Review

Being chiefly extracts from the diary of a military attach?

This highly original book calls for, and suggests, a new way of considering war and warfare.

The Professional Bulletin of the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School

Effective Writing Booklet

Armor

Assembly

The Value of Human Life in Soviet Warfare

OBC, Leadership for the Airland Battle

If not a field marshal's baton, what did Napoleon's soldiers really carry in their backpacks? Napoleon's Infantry Handbook is an essential reference guide, filled with fascinating detail on the training, tactics, equipment, service and administration of Napoleon's infantry regiments. Based on contemporary training manuals, regulations and orders, Napoleon's Infantry Handbook details the everyday routines and practises which governed the imperial army up to the Battle of Waterloo and made it one of history's most formidable military machines. Through years of research, Terry Crowdy has amassed a huge wealth of information on every aspect of the infantryman's existence, from weapons drill and maintenance, uniform regulations, pay, diet, cooking regulations, hygiene and latrine digging, medical care, burial of the dead, how to apply for leave and so on. This remarkable book fills in the gaps left by campaign histories and even eyewitness memoirs, which often omit such details. This book doesn't merely recount what Napoleon's armies did, it explains how they did it. The result is a unique guide to the everyday life of Napoleon's infantry soldiers.

Challenging deeply held convictions about Judaism, Zionism, war, and peace, Alick Isaacs's combat experience in the second Lebanon war provoked him to search for a way of reconciling the belligerence of religion with its messages of peace. In his insightful readings of the texts of Biblical prophecy and rabbinic law, Isaacs draws on the writings of Ludwig Wittgenstein, Jacques Derrida, Abraham Joshua Heschel, and Martin Buber, among others, to propose an ambitious vision of religiously inspired peace. Rejecting the notion of Jewish theology as partial to war and vengeance, this eloquent and moving work points to the ways in which Judaism can be a path to peace. A Prophetic Peace describes an educational project called Talking Peace whose aim is to bring individuals of different views together to share varying understandings of peace.

Robert Hale Merriman and the Abraham Lincoln Brigade

The Human Face of War

JPRS Report

Battalion Commanders Speak Out

A Dark and Bloody Ground

Military Intelligence Professional Bulletin

In late 1944, American forces advanced into the hilly, heavily wooded Hurtgen Forest southeast of Aachen, Germany. For weeks, without a clear-cut reason for attacking through the forest, U.S. ordered units of as many as seven divisions into the woods to be chewed up by German infantry and artillery. Small units, cut off by the rugged terrain and trees, unable to employ tanks or artillery and camouflaged Germans in the woods and villages of the region. The troops were exposed to rain, sleet, and freezing temperatures without proper winter clothing. Many companies suffered huge casualties. Many years after the war the full extent of the disaster was not well known outside army circles. Eventually the story of the campaign spread, but it remained overshadowed by the fame of the Battle of the Bulge. Military historians began to look at the fighting in the Hurtgen Forest. The book examines uncertainty of command at the army, corps, and division levels and emphasizes the confusion and fear of the company and battalion - "where they do the dying." Its gripping description of the battle is based on government records, a rich selection of first-person accounts from veterans of both sides, and access to the battlefield. The result is a compelling and comprehensive account of small-unit action set against the background of the larger command levels. The book's foreword is by retired Maj. Gen. Robert Hale Merriman, a battalion commander in the forest.

A. H. Atteridge penned many books on the subject of warfare, concentrating mainly on the Napoleonic period and the German army in the run up to the First World War. War Correspondent of the London Irish Rifles from 1893 to 1905. Some of the important military works include: Towards Khartoum, Wars of the Nineties, Napoleon's Brothers, Joachim Murat, and Marshal Foch. An acknowledged expert, his writing style is fluid and pacy without losing any of his authoritative tone. Hilliard Atteridge (1844-1941) Text taken, whole and complete, from the edition published in New York, McBride, Nast & co. 1915. Original Page Count - 127 pages.

Professional Journal of the United States Army

An Anthology on the Philosophy of Command

EOBC Effective Writing Curriculum Booklet

Field Artillery

Engineer Training Manual, United States Army: Preface, introduction and Part I, principles of training

Navy Civil Engineer

Sample text: NCIS REPORTING AND MILITARY JUSTICE INVESTIGATIONS REFERENCES: (a) MCM (RCM 303) (b) JAGMAN (Chapter II) (c) SECNAVINST 5430.107 (series) (d) SECNAVINST 1752.4A (series) (e) DODI 6495.02 COMMAND INQUIRY: Suspected offenses may come to command attention in a variety of ways (e.g., shore patrol, civil law enforcement, or phone call, etc.) The commanding officer (CO) must conduct some form of inquiry into reported offenses that may be tried by court-martial per reference (a). The degree of inquiry will depend on the nature, validity, and seriousness of the complaint. See reference (b). MANDATORY REFERRAL TO NCIS: Reference (c) mandates that certain incidents be referred to NCIS

whether occurring on or off base and regardless of civilian investigation involvement. These incidents include: Actual, suspected, or alleged major criminal offenses (punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) by more than 1 year of confinement); Non-combat deaths when the cause of death is not medically attributable to disease or natural causes; Fires or explosions of unknown origin affecting Department of the Navy (DON) property or property under DON control; Theft or loss of ordnance or controlled substances; Disappearance of a command member; All instances of suspected fraud against the government within DON (e.g., theft of government property, bribery, false claims for pay, etc.); actual or suspected acts of espionage, terrorism, sabotage, assassination, and actual, suspected, or attempted defection of DON personnel; Internal security incidents, such as loss, compromise, or suspected compromise of classified information and national security cases; and Suspected sex-related offenses as defined under Articles 120 and 125 of the UCMJ. WHEN NCIS DECLINES TO INVESTIGATE: NCIS may, at its discretion, decline to conduct or continue any investigation, but shall expeditiously inform the effected command. A command may then request assistance from the local base security department or appropriate authority or pursue a command investigation pursuant to reference (a).

This volume is a collection of essays on the philosophy of battalion command by eight former battalion commanders representing a cross-section of experience--by branch, geographical location, function, and divisional affiliation. A range of management styles is also reflected. A chapter is also included by a former commander's wife. This volume does not reflect Army doctrine or even a consensus view on any of the issues discussed. It is designed to provide the prospective battalion commander with a variety of views on how to approach the problems of command--in short, a resource book. (Author).

The Engineer

The Hürtgen Forest and the Roer River Dams, 1944-1945

The German Army In War

Social Science Goes to War

Fight Back

Building a Nazi Europe

In a compelling new study, Gutmann offers an in-depth examination of the Swedish, Swiss and Danish men who worked and fought for the SS, during the Second World War. Dispelling a host of myths regarding foreign collaboration with Hitler's regime, it reveals how these men were highly motivated to affect a National Socialist revolution across North-Western or 'Germanic' Europe. Working behind Berlin desks, they played a pivotal part in shaping the Nazi New Order and actively participated in the regime's brutal atrocities on the Eastern Front and on the streets of Western Europe. The book argues that these men became a focal point for infighting in the regime regarding the role of non-Germans in National Socialism. Building a Nazi Europe sheds new light on historical conceptions of fascism, collaboration, transnational history and the holocaust.

A tank commander during the Yom Kippur War in 1973 describes the experiences of his battalion on the Golan Heights, including their hardships, setbacks, and victories

The Sinai Peace Front

Military Intelligence

A Manual for Discharge

Buffalo Soldiers

A Prophetic Peace

The Heights of Courage

Biografien om amerikaneren Robert Hale Merriman, der ledede Abraham Lincolnbrigaden under den spanske borgerkrig

A privileged, hell-raising youth who had greatly embarrassed his family—and especially his war-hero father—by being dismissed from West Point, Michael J. Daly would go on to display selfless courage and heroic leadership on the battlefields of Europe during World War II. Starting as an enlisted man and rising through the ranks to become a captain and company commander, Daly's devotion to his men and his determination to live up to the ideals taught to him by his father led him to extraordinary acts of bravery on behalf of others, resulting in three Silver Stars, a Bronze Star with "V" attachment for valor, two Purple Hearts, and finally, the Medal of Honor. Historian Stephen J. Ochs mined archives and special collections and conducted numerous personal interviews with Daly, his family and friends, and the men whom he commanded and with whom he served. The result is a carefully constructed, in-depth portrait of a warrior-hero who found his life's deepest purpose, both during and after the war, in selfless service to others. After a period of post-war drift, Daly finally escaped the "hero's cage" and found renewed purpose through family and service. He became a board member at St. Vincent's Hospital in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he again assumed the role of defender and guardian by championing the cause of the indigent poor and the terminally ill, earning the sobriquet, "conscience of the hospital." A Cause Greater than Self: The Journey of Captain Michael J. Daly, World War II Medal of Honor Recipient is at once a unique, father-son wartime saga, a coming-of-age narrative, and the tale of a heroic man's struggle to forge a new and meaningful postwar life. Daly's story also highlights the crucial role played by platoon and company infantry officers in winning both major battles like those on D-Day and in lesser-known campaigns such as those of the Colmar Pocket and in south-central Germany, further reinforcing the debt that Americans owe to them—especially those whose selfless courage merited the Medal of Honor.

A Cause Greater than Self

Napoleon's Infantry Handbook

With the Russian army

Un Peacekeeping Operations in the Middle East, 1973-1980

The Raising of the New Armies 1914 1916

Engineer Battalions, Airborne and Airmobile Divisions

Numbering over five million men, Britain's army in the First World War was the biggest in the country's history. Remarkably, nearly half those men who served in it were volunteers. 2,466,719 men enlisted between August 1914 and December 1915, many in response to the appeals of the Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener. How did Britain succeed in creating a mass army, almost from scratch, in the middle of a major war ? What compelled so many men to volunteer ' and what happened to them once they had taken the King's shilling ? Peter Simkins describes how Kitchener's New Armies were raised and reviews the main political, economic and social effects of the recruiting campaign. He examines the experiences and impressions of the officers and men who made up the New Armies. As well as analysing their motives for enlisting, he explores how they were fed, housed, equipped and trained before they set off for active service abroad. Drawing upon a wide variety of sources, ranging from government papers to the diaries and letters of individual soldiers, he questions long-held assumptions about the 'rush to the colours' and the nature of patriotism in 1914. The book will be of interest not only to those studying social, political and economic history, but also to general readers who wish to know more about the story of Britain's citizen soldiers in the Great War.

Recent studies of the British Army during the First World War have fundamentally overturned historical understandings of its strategy and tactics, yet the chain of command that linked the upper echelons of GHQ to the soldiers in the trenches remains poorly understood. In order to reconnect the lines of communication between the General Staff and the front line, this book examines the British army's commanders at battalion level, via four key questions: (i) How and where resources were found from the small officer corps of 1914 to cope with the requirement for commanding officers (COs) in the expanding army; (ii) What was the quality of the men who rose to command; (iii) Beyond simple overall quality, exactly what qualities were perceived as making an effective CO; and (iv) To what extent a meritocracy developed in the British army by the Armistice. Based upon a prosopographical analysis of a database over 4,000 officers who commanded infantry battalions during the war, the book tackles one of the central historiographical issues pertaining to the war: the qualities of the senior British officer. In so doing it challenges lingering popular conceptions of callous incompetence, as well more scholarly criticism that has derided the senior British officer, but has done so without a data-driven perspective. Through his thorough statistical analysis Dr Peter Hodgkinson adds a valuable new perspective to the historical debate underway regarding the nature of British officers during the extraordinary expansion of the Army between 1914 and 1918, and the remarkable, yet often forgotten, British victories of The Hundred Days.

Special Warfare

British Infantry Battalion Commanders in the First World War

American Commander in Spain

Manuals Combined: USN/USMC Commander's Quick Reference Legal Handbook 2015, 2012 and 2009 Editions And The USMC Senior Enlisted Leader Smart Packet (2016)

Engineer Officer Basic Course

Military Review