

After Desert Storm: The U S Army And The Reconstruction Of Kuwait Persian Gulf War Humanitarian Relief, Post Hostilities, CENTCOM Civil Military Operations, Task Force Freedom, Fighting Oil Fires

On August 2, 1990, Saddam Hussein launched an invasion of Kuwait that ransacked the country, killed scores of innocent people, and destroyed the country's petroleum infrastructure. Eventually bringing together an allied coalition to turn back Saddam's forces and free Kuwait. But how many people actually know the events occurring in Iraq in the year preceding the invasion from inside the ruling party? I worked as a civilian contractor for close to a year directly for the Revolutionary Command Co

Examines the formidable challenges the U.S. Navy faced and overcame during Operation Desert Storm, the largest naval operation since World War II.

50 Years of the U-2

Airman

Hearing Before the Committee on Governmental Affairs, United States Senate, One Hundred Second Congress, First Session, February 20, 1991

Report on the Intelligence on the U.S. Intelligence Community's Prewar Intelligence Assessments on Iraq , July 9, 2004, Ordered Reported on July 7, 2004

Between Iraq and a Hard Place

Army History

The Dynamics of Middle East Nuclear Proliferation

Legacy in the Sand DIANE Publishing

A compilation of published scientific information, including human, animal, cellular, and theoretical studies, Depleted Uranium: Properties, Uses and Health Consequences provides the most current and comprehensive collection of information on depleted uranium health hazards. The editor and her international panel of contributors are clinical and ba

Legacy in the Sand

The Complete Illustrated History of the "Dragon Lady"

The Air National Guard & the Persian Gulf Crisis

Desert Shield at Sea

Desert Storm

Joint Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Coalition Defense and Reinforcing Forces and the Subcommittee on Military Readiness and Defense Infrastructure of the Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate, One Hundred Third Congress, Second Session, April 18, 1994

For the Love of My Country

SCOTT (copy 1): from the John Holmes Library collection.

Keen to learn but short on time? Get to grips with the events of Operation Desert Storm in next to no time with this concise guide. 50Minutes.com provides a clear and engaging analysis of Operation Desert Storm. Iraq's decision to invade Kuwait, home to one of the largest oil fields in the world, in 1990 caused panic in the international community. Consequently, in early 1991 a coalition of international forces, the largest military alliance since the Second World War, intervened to drive the Iraqi army out of Kuwait, inflicting huge losses on Saddam Hussein's forces in the process. In just 50 minutes you will:

- Understand the international political and social context preceding the operation
- Identify the main leaders of the Iraqi forces and the opposing Allied troops
- Analyse the outcome of the battle and its impact on future of the Middle East

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From Shield to Storm

Assembly

Tales from the Eagle's Nest - a view 2 a Prophecy

After Combat

Hearing Before the Legislation and National Security Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives, One Hundred Second Congress, Second Session, April 7, 1992

Militiaman, Volunteer, and Professional

In January and February 1991, Central Command Air Forces (CENTAF) conducted an air-to-ground onslaught against Iraq's Republican Guard. The requirements of this operation conflicted with several aspects of the U.S. Air Force's preparations for a European battleground. The low-altitude tactics CENTAF crews had practiced for the previous decade and a half were unsuitable for the task at hand. This study examines how effectively CENTAF adjusted air operations against the Republican Guards to the changing realities of combat. The extent to which existing USAF doctrine prepared CENTAF for this operation provides a baseline for the amount of adaptation required. The subsequent narrative identifies tactical innovations developed during the operation, the main elements of adaptive process, those factors that helped and hindered the process, and the sources of CENTAF's innovations. Initial F-16 and B-52 attacks on the Republican Guard registered little success. In response, CENTAF launched six significant tactical innovations in one week: A-10 deep interdiction, A-10 reconnaissance, F-16 Killer Scout operations, F-16 forward basing, F-111 and F-15E "Tank Plinking," and the use of cockpit videotape as a bomb damage assessment (BDA) source. These innovations required CENTAF aviators to create new tactics as they conducted operations. CENTAF's effectiveness against the Guard divisions improved, resulting in greater destruction of Iraqi forces. Critically weakened by air attack, the two Guard divisions that stood and fought were annihilated during the campaign's ground phase. CENTAF's adaptation to the realities of war in the

Gull, accomplished with impressive speed, was facilitated by four conditions.

The Persian Gulf Crisis (PGC) of 1990-91 was a pivotal episode for the Air National Guard (ANG). Driven by a total force policy and the robust defense budgets of the 1980s, the ANG had developed into a true force in reserve that demonstrated a high degree of professionalism. Contents: introduction (ANG aviators have participated in wars and contingencies since 1916); "leaning forward" (the ANG pushed to be 'in the hunt' during the PGC); "redefining the ANG" (volunteerism is emphasized and tailored forces are packaged); "validating the total force" (ANG members performed well during the PGC). Photos.

Desert Storm - "The Evil Threat"

The Invasion of Kuwait and the Second Gulf War

Operation Desert Storm

Pentagon Rules on Media Access to the Persian Gulf War

Desert Shield and Desert Storm

U-2 Operations in Desert Shield and Desert Storm

War Resistance Poetry on the American Home Front Since 1941

This study examines the political process of nuclear decision-making and explores attitudes toward nuclear proliferation in the Middle East and how they impact the peace process..

Whether Thersites in Homer's Iliad, Wilfred Owen in "Dulce et Decorum Est," or Allen Ginsberg in "Wichita Vortex Sutra," have long given solitary voice against the brutality of war. The hasty cancellation of the 2003 White House symposium "The American Voice" in the face of protests by Sam Hamill and other invited guests against the coming "shock and awe" campaign in Iraq reminded us that poetry and poets still have the power to challenge the powerful. Behind the Lines in American war resistance poetry from the Second World War through the Iraq wars. Rather than simply chronicling the war, Philip Metres argues that this poetry gets to the heart of who is authorized to speak about war and how it can be resisted. In such, he explores a largely neglected area of scholarship: the poet's relationship to dissenting political movements and the public sphere. In his elegant study, Metres examines the ways in which war resistance is registered not only in terms of its content but also at the level of the lyric. He proposes that protest poetry constitutes a subgenre that—by virtue of its preoccupation with political and trauma—probes the limits of American lyric poetry. Thus, war resistance poetry—and the role of what Shelley calls "unacknowledged legislators"—is a crucial, though largely unexamined, body of writing that stands at the center of dissident movements.

Desert Storm at Sea

Field Artillery

Properties, Uses, and Health Consequences

1st Brigade, America's Team, the Battleship America

Report of the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, One Hundred Third Congress, First Session

Airpower against an Army: Challenge and Response in CENTAF's Duel with the Republican Guard

Intelligence Successes and Failures in Operations Desert Shield/Storm

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence presents its report on prewar intelligence regarding Iraq, which contains numerous documents from various U.S. intelligence agencies regarding possible weapons of mass destruction, and other issues relating to Iraq.

Writing this book brought back great memories of when I was deployed with the American Red Cross, attached to First Armored Division during Desert Storm. After reading my book, you will have a better understanding of what our military and their dependents endure during deployments. I've recaptured events from some of my notes I took while I was there, and I hope you'll enjoy reading the experiences I endured as someone who had never before been involved with the military. By reading this book, you can actually put yourself in my shoes. I pray that you will remember to continue to support our military, their dependents, and the various other civilians who are willing to sacrifice their life for their Country.

Implementation of Lessons Learned from the Persian Gulf Conflict

Behind the Lines

The Professional Bulletin of Army History

Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, One Hundred Second Congress, First Session, on the Performance of Our Nation's Sealift Capabilities During Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm and Future Promotional Policies to Improve the Commercial Merchant Marine Fleet, April 23, 1991 and May 21, 1991

Report of the Select Committee on Intelligence on the U.S. Intelligence Community's Prewar Intelligence Assessments on Iraq Together with Additional Views

Desert Shield/Storm History

Army Reserve Magazine

The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on August the 2nd, 1990, and the resultant decision by the President to deploy large naval forces to protect Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates led, since August the 8th, 1990, to a steady commitment of soldiers, sailors, airmen and supporting equipment to Southwest Asia. That commitment, which was approaching its apparent apex by early November, suddenly broadened on the 8th of that month when the President expanded the original defensive objective to entail the liberation of Kuwait. His policy addendum called for doubling the number of troops in Southwest Asia to about 400,000, and he gave Iraq a January the 15th, 1991 deadline to quit. The massive military force. Overall American policy in this matter could, therefore, be considered roughly three-phased: one, the original defensive deployment of 200,000 strong, August 8-November 8, 1990; two, the reinforcement to attain about 400,000, November 8, 1990, to January 15, 1991; and three, January 16, 1991, to February 27, 1991- with approximately 2.5 million men and women have deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan in the service of the U.S. War

Marian Eide and Michael Gibler have collected and compiled personal combat accounts from some of these war modern warfare no deployment meets the expectations laid down by stories of Appomattox, Ypres, Iwo Jima, or behind a desk or the wheel of a truck, many of today's veterans feel they haven't even been to war though they have listened to mortars in the night or dodged improvised explosive devices during the day. When a drone is needed to take a target's death or bullets are sprayed like grass seed, military offensives can lack the immediacy that comes with direct contact. After Combat bridges the gap between sensationalized media and reality by telling war's unvarnished stories. Participating soldiers, sailors, marines, and air force personnel (retired, on leave, or at the beginning of military careers) describe combat in the ways they believe it should be understood. In this collection of interviews, veterans speak with pride about their own strengths and accomplishments, with gratitude for friendships and adventures, and with shame, regret, and grief, while braving controversy, misunderstanding, and sanction. In the accounts of these veterans and Gibler seek to present what Vietnam veteran and writer Tim O'Brien calls a "true war story"--one without ulterior purpose or moral imputation and independent of civilian logic, propaganda goals, and even peacetime conventional wisdom.

The chronological history of the C-5 Galaxy

So Many, So Much, So Far, So Fast

The Air National Guard and the Persian Gulf Crisis

24th Mechanized Infantry Division Combat Team, Operation Desert Storm , Attack Plan OPLAN 91-3

Report on Iraqi War Crimes (Desert Shield/Desert Storm)

An Aviation Logistics History, 1990-1991

Unclassified Version

S. Rept. 108-301. Unclassified edition. Together With Additional Views. Provides the Senate and the American public with a substantial record of the facts underlying the conclusions of the Committee regarding the intelligence community's prewar assessments of Iraq's programs for weapons of mass destruction and its ties to terrorism. Some text is blacked out. 108th Congress, 2d Session. Jacket 94-712 PDF.

Desert Storm aims to examine the lessons of the Gulf War from a high-level, strategic defense perspective. It opens up an informed debate concerning the true military and geopolitical lessons of the conflict.

Performance of the Patriot Missile in the Gulf War

United States Transportation Command and Strategic Deployment for Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm

Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm Sealift Performance and Future Sealift Requirements

Report to Congress Kosovo Operation Allied Force after-action report

The Air National Guard and the American Military Tradition

Depleted Uranium

The Dragon Lady Meets The Challenge

A complete, chronological study offering a unique, and as yet, unseen level of detail regarding the Navy's contribution throughout Operation Desert Shield.

When the U-2 first took off in 1955, no one involved in its top-secret project dreamt that this unique reconnaissance aircraft would still be flying today. The long story of the Dragon Lady is amazing, and complex; this book tells it all, in unprecedented detail, from the early days overflying the Soviet Union under CIA sponsorship, to the Cuban Missile Crisis, and on to the Vietnam War. The epic missions over Communist China were flown by nationalist pilots from Taiwan. How the U-2 was improved, enlarged and put back into production - twice. It led the real-time reconnaissance revolution with data links and high-tech sensors. Then it played a key role in Desert Storm, over Bosnia and Kosovo, and most recently over Afghanistan and Iraq. According to the CIA's own historian, Chris Pocock is the foremost authority on the U-2. To write this book, he flew in the aircraft, conducted 250 interviews, and analysed more than 1,000 declassified documents.

Gulf War Air Power Survey

True War Stories from Iraq and Afghanistan

What the Navy Really Did

The U-2 in Desert Storm - Behind the Invasion - Covering Sensors, Command and Control, Desert Shield, Assessing U-2 Performance, Olympic Flare Missions

The Gulf War and What We Learned

This excellent monograph details the use of the U-2 spy plane during the 1991 Persian Gulf War, the liberation of Kuwait from Iraq. American President George Bush reacted quickly to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. On 4 August he met with General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, Central Command (CENTCOM) Commander, and Lieutenant General Charles A. Horner, Central Air Command (CENTAF) Commander to discuss the situation. The generals explained to the president the only Air Force assets in the area were two KC-135s operating in the United Arab Emirates since 24 July and fourteen F-111Es and four F-16s in Turkey. No one knew if Turkey would allow air attacks on Iraq from Turkish soil. There were no other American forces in the area and the nearest two aircraft carriers were days away. There was little the United States could do, unless Saudi Arabia or another nation in the area allowed America to base troops there. The president dispatched Secretary of Defense Richard B. Cheney, Schwarzkopf, and Horner to Saudi Arabia to talk with King Fahd. Armed with satellite photos showing the Iraqi deployment along the Saudi border, the three persuaded King Fahd of the imminent danger to his country. On 6 August the king asked the United States to send forces to Saudi Arabia to help defend his nation from

*possible attack. By 6 August the 9th Strategic Reconnaissance Wing at Beale AFB, California had already been alerted for possible deployment to the Middle East. Colonel Randall A. Juracek, Deputy Commander Maintenance (DCM), and his staff started gathering the necessary assets. Unfortunately, world events had overtaken Air Force reconnaissance plans, which had been directed toward a major war in Europe against the Soviet Union. There were no Middle Eastern contingency plans and no unit type codes (UTC) for such a deployment. Wing planners also knew very little about possible operating locations in Saudi Arabia and the surrounding countries. Colonel William P. Morton, Jr., Colonel Juracek's assistant, recalled sitting around the battle staff table studying old Central Intelligence Agency guides and aeronautical maps of the Middle East to learn which runways would support the U-2. Dedication * Chapter 1 Behind the Invasion * Chapter 2 The Wing Responds * Chapter 3 The U-2 and Its Sensors * Chapter 4 Command and Control * Chapter 5 Desert Shield * Chapter 6 Desert Storm * Chapter 7 Assessing the U-2's Performance * Appendix 1 OLYMPIC FLARE Missions * Appendix 2 Distinguished Flying Crosses * Appendix 3 Bronze Star Medals*

This historical overview uses personal interviews, memos, reports, and other official records to portray the Command's contribution and problem areas, with emphasis on logistical support; deployment of materiel, ammunition, and personnel, and production and procurement activities.