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

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

General Colin Powell, General Al Gray, and fifty-four other combat veterans recount their experiences in combat from Vietnam to Desert Storm to Somalia, and trace the continual efforts to improve leadership and morale in the military. Reprint.

WHEN A U-2 SPY PLANE GOES DOWN IN A FIERY HEAP, THE PILOT'S DEATH IS A TRAGEDY -- BUT IT'S NO ACCIDENT. U.S. Colonel Ed Coffin is sent to South Korea, the land of his birth, to lead the most important and grim investigation of his career: a secret U-2 spy plane has crashed under highly suspicious circumstances. A former U-2 squadron commander, Coffin is teamed up with his former lover, the irrepressible OSI investigator Marva "Mother" Hubbard, and together they learn that the plane's pilot was specifically targeted for death -- but why?

Navigating a geopolitical web strewn with murder, ambition, and betrayal, Coffin is soon embroiled in a desperate race for survival. But Coffin is also on another, more personal mission -- and one way or the other, it may be his last.

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.

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 ABOUT 50MINUTES.COM | History & Culture 50MINUTES.COM will enable you to quickly understand the main events, people, conflicts and discoveries from world history that have shaped the world we live in today. Our publications present the key information on a wide variety of topics in a quick and accessible way that is guaranteed to save you time on your journey of discovery.

Whether Thersites in Homer's Iliad, Wilfred Owen in "Dulce et Decorum Est," or Allen Ginsberg in "Wichita Vortex Sutra," poets have long given solitary voice against the brutality of war. The hasty cancellation of the 2003 White House symposium "Poetry and 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 investigates American war resistance poetry from the Second World War through the Iraq wars. Rather than simply chronicling the genre, Philip Metres argues that this poetry gets to the heart of who is authorized to speak about war and how it can be represented. As such, he explores a largely neglected area of scholarship: the poet's relationship to dissenting political movements and the nation. 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 politics, history, 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 political movements.

In practically all the peacekeeping operations of the 1990s, a postconflict reconstruction gap of almost one year separates the end of military peacekeepers' mission of halting mass violence from the start of removing mines as well as rebuilding and repairing the host country's physical infrastructure: roads and bridges, public utilities, and buildings. In this timely work, General Garland Williams analyzes the postconflict reconstruction gap in three case studies: Bosnia, Kosovo, and Afghanistan and shows how military engineering brigades accompanying peacekeeping contingents can be put to use immediately after the conflict ends to restore vital infrastructure and social institutions. In the book's concluding chapter, Williams proposes changes in U.S. national security decision making to integrate military engineering brigades into postconflict reconstruction, thus making U.S. military officials less wary of mission creep and nation-building.

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.

In his brilliant, bestselling novels, Tom Clancy has explored the most timely military and security issues of our generation. Now he takes readers deep into the operational art of war with this insightful look at one of the greatest American military triumphs since World War II: the Gulf War.

Approximately 2.5 million men and women have deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan in the service of the U.S. War on Terror. Marian Eide and Michael Gibler have collected and compiled personal combat accounts from some of these war veterans. In modern warfare no deployment meets the expectations laid down by stories of Appomattox, Ypres, Iwo Jima, or Tet. Stuck behind a desk or the wheel of a truck, many of today's veterans feel they haven't even been to war though they may have listened to mortars in the night or dodged improvised explosive devices during the day. When a drone is needed to verify 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 anonymously with pride about their own
strengths and accomplishments, with gratitude for friendships and adventures, and also with shame, regret, and grief, while braving controversy, misunderstanding, and sanction. In the accounts of these veterans, Eide and Gibler seek to present what Vietnam veteran and writer Tim O'Brien calls a "true war story"—one without obvious purpose or moral imputation and independent of civilian logic, propaganda goals, and even peacetime convention.

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.

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.

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

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 actions 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 Gulf, accomplished with impressive speed, was facilitated by four conditions.

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 August 21st, 1990, then Secretary of Defense, Dr. William Perry, announced to the press that "Operation Desert Shield" had been activated and that U.S. forces were preparing for a sustained multinational effort to protect the interests of Kuwait.

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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 comprehensive collection of information on depleted uranium health hazards. The editor and her international panel of contributors are clinical and ba

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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 recce 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.

For each of the 366 days of the year, Paul Brandus of West Wing Reports offers little-known, fascinating facts; historical anecdotes; and pithy quotes from the 45 presidents of the United States. This Day in Presidential History will surprise its readers with the inside information that Brandus has uncovered in his years on the White House beat. The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on August the 2nd, 1990, and the resultant decision by the President to deploy land, air, and naval forces to protect Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates led, since August the 8th, 1990, to a steady, measured commitment of soldiers, sailors, airmen and supporting equipment to Southwest Asia. That commitment, which began 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 200,000 men in Southwest Asia to about 400,000, and he gave Iraq a January the 15th, 1991 deadline to quit Kuwait or face 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 attack strength of about 400,000, November 8, 1990, to January 15, 1991; and three, January 16, 1991, to February 27, 1991- war.

"Drawing on a wide range of Arabic and Western sources and his own experiences, and providing in-depth comparisons of six key Arab states--Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia--Faour challenges the notion that Desert Storm solved more problems than it created. The human costs, he demonstrates have been appalling. The economic costs have likewise been enormous. And the already precarious state of inter-Arab relations has atomized, with old disputes reviving and new antipathies thriving. What the Gulf War did not change was the potential for political instability. Although authoritarian regimes remained intact, the war both spurred popular demands for democracy and encouraged militant Islamic movements"--back cover.