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Operation Iraqi Freedom - Walt L. Perry 2015
Summarizes a report on the planning and execution of operations in Operation IRAQI FREEDOM through June 2004. Recommends changes to Army plans, operational concepts, doctrine, and Title 10 functions.

Why the Iraqi Resistance to the Coalition Invasion Was So Weak - Stephen T. Hosmer 2007-06-07
Draws upon information derived primarily from interviews with and interrogations of senior Iraqi military and civilian officials to examine why the Iraqi resistance in March and April 2003 was so weak. It focuses on two questions: (1) Why did the Iraqi Regular Army and Republican Guard forces do so little fighting? and (2) Why did Iraqi leaders fail to adopt certain defensive measures that would have made the Coalition's task more difficult?

After Desert Storm - Janet a. McDonnell 2016-09-08

Originally published: Washington, DC: Department of the Army, 1999.

U.S. Marines in the Persian Gulf, 1990-1991 - Charles J. Quilter 1993

"This monograph is a preliminary accounting of the role of the U.S. Marine Corps' senior command in the Persian Gulf conflict from 8 August 1990 to 16 April 1991. It is one of a series covering the operations of the 1st Marine Division; the 2nd Marine Division; the 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing; Combat Service Support Element, comprised of 1st and 2nd Force Service Support Groups units; Marines afloat in Desert Shield and Desert Storm; and humanitarian relief operations in northern Iraq and Turkey." -- Amazon

Liberating Kuwait - Paul W. Westermeyer 2014

On Point - Gregory Fontenot 2005

Fontenot, former director of the School of Advanced Military Studies at Fort Leavenworth, details US Army operations during the Second Gulf War, drawing on official records and work carried out by the Army's Operation Iraqi Freedom Study Group. The first part of the book reviews the evolution of the Army since the First Gulf War. A narrative of com

The 3d Marine Aircraft Wing in Desert Shield and Desert Storm - LeRoy D. Stearns 1999

Operational Design - Jeffrey M. Reilly 2012

The War Powers Resolution - Congressional Research Service 2017-04-03

This report discusses and assesses the War Powers Resolution and its application since enactment in 1973, providing detailed background on various cases in which it was used, as well as cases in which issues of its applicability were raised. It will be revised biannually. In the post-Cold War world, Presidents have continued to commit U.S. Armed Forces into potential hostilities, sometimes without a specific authorization from Congress. Thus the War Powers Resolution and its purposes continue to be a potential subject of controversy. On June 7, 1995, the House defeated, by a vote of 217-201, an amendment to repeal the central features of the War Powers Resolution that have been deemed unconstitutional by every President since the law's enactment in 1973. In 1999, after the President committed U.S. military forces to action in Yugoslavia without congressional authorization, Representative Tom Campbell used expedited procedures under the Resolution to force a debate and votes on U.S. military action in Yugoslavia, and later sought, unsuccessfully, through a federal court suit to enforce presidential compliance with the terms of the War Powers Resolution. The War Powers Resolution P.L. 93-148 was passed over the veto of President Nixon on November 7, 1973, to provide procedures for Congress and the President to participate in decisions to send U.S. Armed Forces

into hostilities. Section 4(a)(1) requires the President to report to Congress any introduction of U.S. forces into hostilities or imminent hostilities. When such a report is submitted, or is required to be submitted, Section 5(b) requires that the use of forces must be terminated within 60 to 90 days unless Congress authorizes such use or extends the time period. Section 3 requires that the "President in every possible instance shall consult with Congress before introducing" U.S. Armed Forces into hostilities or imminent hostilities. From 1975 through March 2017, Presidents have submitted 168 reports as the result of the War Powers Resolution, but only one, the 1975 Mayaguez seizure, cited Section 4(a)(1), which triggers the 60-day withdrawal requirement, and in this case the military action was completed and U.S. armed forces had disengaged from the area of conflict when the report was made. The reports submitted by the President since enactment of the War Powers Resolution cover a range of military activities, from embassy evacuations to full-scale combat military operations, such as the Persian Gulf conflict, and the 2003 war with Iraq, the intervention in Kosovo, and the anti-terrorism actions in Afghanistan. In some instances, U.S. Armed Forces have been used in hostile situations without formal reports to Congress under the War Powers Resolution. On one occasion, Congress exercised its authority to determine that the requirements of Section 4(a)(1) became operative on August 29, 1983, through passage of the Multinational Force in Lebanon Resolution (P.L. 98-119). In 1991 and 2002, Congress authorized, by law, the use of military force against Iraq. In several instances none of the President, Congress, or the courts has been willing to initiate the procedures of or enforce the directives in the War Powers Resolution.

Green Warriors - David E. Mosher 2008

This study assesses whether Army policy, doctrine, and guidance adequately address environmental activities in post-conflict phases of contingencies. A review of policy, doctrine, operational experience,

and documentation, as well as interviews with Army personnel, indicates that environmental concerns can have significant impacts.

Recommendations are made for improving the Army's approach to environmental issues in contingency operations.

[Anchor of Resolve: a History of U. S. Naval Forces Central Command/Fifth Fleet](#) - Robert J. Schneller
2019-08-22

This illustrated history explains why the Navy is present in the Middle East, how long it's been in the region, and what it's been doing there.

America's interests in the Middle East, southwest Asia, and eastern Africa date almost to the founding of the nation. Since World War II, the Navy has been the first line of defense for these interests. From the establishment of the Middle East Force (MEF) in 1949 through the beginning of the 21st century, the U.S. Navy served as a force for stability and peace in the region. The Navy's presence helped prevent regional crises from escalating into wars, enforce international sanctions, and minimize damage done by regional conflicts to American and allied interests. The work concentrates on the Navy's command relationships, roles and missions, and operations in the period leading up to the First Gulf War, the war itself, and the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.

[The Iraq War](#) - Raymond W. Copson 2003

This book provides information and analysis with respect to the 2003 war with Iraq, reviews a number of war-related issues, and provides links to additional sources of information. Contents: Introduction; US Policy: The Administration; Congressional Action; Issues for Congress: Military Issues; Diplomatic Issues; Weapons of Mass Destruction Issues; Post-War Governance Issues; Burden Sharing; Implications for the Middle East; Humanitarian Issues; Humanitarian Assistance: Relief Operations; Post-War Relief Priorities; International and Domestic Legal Issues Relating to the Use of Force; Cost Issues; Oil Supply Issues; Information Resources; Index.

[Certain Victory](#) - Robert H. Scales 1998-02-27

The official U.S. Army account of Army performance in the Gulf War, *Certain Victory* was originally published by the Office of the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, in 1993. Brig. Gen. Scales, who headed the Army's Desert Storm Study Project, offers a highly readable and abundantly illustrated chronicle.

Lessons Encountered - National Defense University 2015

This volume represents an early attempt at assessing the Long War, now in its 14th year. Forged in the fires of the 9/11 attacks, the war includes campaigns against al Qaeda, major conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, and operations in the Horn of Africa, the Republic of the Philippines, and globally, in the air and on the sea. The authors herein treat only the campaigns in Afghanistan and Iraq, the largest U.S. efforts. It is intended for future senior officers, their advisors, and other national security decisionmakers. By derivation, it is also a book for students in joint professional military education courses, which will qualify them to work in the field of strategy. While the book tends to focus on strategic decisions and developments of land wars among the people, it acknowledges that the status of the United States as a great power and the strength of its ground forces depend in large measure on the dominance of the U.S. Navy and U.S. Air Force in their respective domains.

Psychological Operations - Frank L. Goldstein 1996

This anthology serves as a fundamental guide to PSYOP philosophy, concepts, principles, issues, and thought for both those new to, and those experienced in, the PSYOP field and PSYOP applications. It clarifies the value of PSYOP as a cost-effective weapon and incorporates it as a psychological instrument of U.S. military and political power, especially given our present budgetary constraints. Presents diverse articles that portray the value of the planned use of human actions to influence perceptions, public opinion, attitudes, and behaviors so that PSYOP victories can

be achieved in war and in peace.

Aerospace power in the twenty-first century a basic primer -

The United States Army in Somalia, 1992-1994 -

Richard Winship Stewart 2002

Through the Lens of Cultural Awareness - Combat Studies Institute Press 2019-07-08

Conducting the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) and projecting United States (US) influence worldwide has meant an increasing number of US diplomats and military forces are assigned to locations around the world, some of which have not previously had a significant US presence. In the current security environment, understanding foreign cultures and societies has become a national priority. Cultural understanding is necessary both to defeat adversaries and to work successfully with allies.

The Use of Force in UN Peace Operations - Trevor Findlay 2002

One of the most vexing issues that has faced the international community since the end of the Cold War has been the use of force by the United Nations peacekeeping forces. UN intervention in civil wars, as in Somalia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Rwanda, has thrown into stark relief the difficulty of peacekeepers operating in situations where consent to their presence and activities is fragile or incomplete and where there is little peace to keep. Complex questions arise in these circumstances. When and how should peacekeepers use force to protect themselves, to protect their mission, or, most troublingly, to ensure compliance by recalcitrant parties with peace accords? Is a peace enforcement role for peacekeepers possible or is this simply war by another name? Is there a grey zone between peacekeeping and peace enforcement? Trevor Findlay reveals the history of the use of force by UN peacekeepers from Sinai in the 1950s to Haiti in the 1990s. He untangles the arguments about the use of force in peace operations and sets

these within the broader context of military doctrine and practice. Drawing on these insights the author examines proposals for future conduct of UN operations, including the formulation of UN peacekeeping doctrine and the establishment of a UN rapid reaction force.

Unity of Mission Civilian-Military Teams in War and Peace - U. S. Air Force 2017-01-20

The wars in Afghanistan and Iraq have been an integral part of the American consciousness for most of the new millennium. Military successes and failures have dominated the headlines. Names such as Tora Bora, Abbottabad, Abu Ghraib, and Fallujah, unknown to the American public (and even regional specialists at the Pentagon and Foggy Bottom) a decade ago, have become catchphrases for a new generation of political and military analysts. Yet perhaps the most enduring legacy of US involvement in these wars has been the evolution of US military doctrine and the concomitant growth of the whole-of-government approach that puts stability operations and civil affairs on equal footing with combat operations. The whole-of-government approach is defined as "one where a government actively uses formal and/or informal networks across the different agencies within that government to coordinate the design and implementation of the range of interventions that the government's agencies will be making in order to increase the effectiveness of those interventions in achieving the desired objectives."¹ While these principles have exerted influence in national security strategies in the United States and among NATO other organizations since the mid-twentieth century, the concept was distilled early in the first decade of this century. It underlays work on stability operations, "complex operations," peacebuilding, and counterinsurgency (COIN) doctrine.

Learning from Iraq - Steven Metz 2007

While the involvement of the United States in counterinsurgency has a long history, it had faded in importance in the years following the end of the

Cold War. When American forces first confronted it in Iraq, they were not fully prepared. Since then, the U.S. military and other government agencies have expended much effort to refine their counterinsurgency capabilities. But have they done enough?

Liberating Kuwait - Paul W. Westermeyer 2014
U.S. Marines in the Gulf War, 1990-1991: Liberating Kuwait by Paul W. Westermeyer is the definitive history of the U.S. Marine Corps' involvement in Operations Desert Storm and Desert Shield. This work traces the background behind Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait in 1990, the subsequent buildup of an international Coalition in an attempt to force him to withdraw without armed conflict, and the rapid Coalition offensive that drove Iraqi forces from Kuwait. This work focuses on the training and deployment of Marine air, ground, and supply units and their role in this war. Includes maps, illustrations, notes, and appendices.

The Battle of An-Nasiriyah - Rod Andrew (Jr.) 2009

NOTE: NO FURTHER DISCOUNT FOR THIS PRINT PRODUCT --OVERSTOCK SALE --
Significantly reduced list price Details the first large-scale battle fought by U.S. Marines in Operation Iraqi Freedom. Related products: Iraq & Persian Gulf Wars collection can be found here: <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/catalog/us-military-history/battles-wars/iraq-persian-gulf-wars> Global War on Terror collection can be found here: <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/catalog/us-military-history/battles-wars/global-war-terror> Other products produced by U.S.Navy, U.S.Marine Corps History division can be found here: <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/agency/1644> "

Needless Deaths in the Gulf War - 1991
Based on interviews conducted during the war with those who fled bombing as well as subsequent research and analysis, this challenges the report of allied commanders that they took every feasible step to avoid civilian death and injury. It also examines Iraqi attacks on Israel and Saudi Arabia.

Airpower Advantage - Diane T. Putney 2015-02-02
American air power is a dominant force in today's world. Its ascendancy, evolving in the half century since the end of World War II, became evident during the first Gulf War. Although a great deal has been written about military operations in Desert Shield and Desert Storm, this deeply researched volume by Dr. Diane Putney probes the little-known story of how the Gulf War air campaign plan came to fruition. Based on archival documentation and interviews with USAF planners, this work takes the reader into the planning cells where the difficult work of building an air campaign plan was accomplished on an around-the-clock basis. The tension among air planners is palpable as Dr. Putney traces the incremental progress and friction along the way. The author places the complexities of the planning process within the context of coalition objectives. All the major players are here: President George H. W. Bush, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, General Colin Powell, General Chuck Horner, and Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney. The air planning process generated much debate and friction, but resulted in great success - a 43-day conflict with minimum casualties. Dr. Putney's rendering of this behind-the-scenes evolution of the planning process, in its complexity and even suspense, provides a fascinating window into how wars are planned and fought today and what might be the implications for the future.

The Past, Present, and Future of U.S. Ground Interventions - Jennifer Kavanagh 2018-02-09
"In recent years, the frequency of U.S. military interventions in overseas areas, including not only those involving conventional war but also peacekeeping and humanitarian relief operations, has risen. These interventions have involved thousands of troops, cost billions of dollars, and placed significant demands on Army leadership, planning, and resources. The Army would benefit from an enhanced ability to anticipate the types and conditions of overseas military interventions it is

most likely to be called upon to undertake in the future. This report constructs three different sets of models using historical data (one for each of three intervention types: interventions into armed conflict, stability operations in conflict and postconflict environments, and deterrent interventions). It examines the key factors influencing the incidence of military interventions and intervention size. Finally, the analysis provides the Army with signposts and metrics that can be used to identify countries, conflicts, and crises that are at highest risk for a U.S. intervention. Key signposts include the relationship between the target of the intervention and the United States, past U.S. military involvement in that country, and the severity of the crisis or threat to which the United States is responding. These signposts would allow the Army to better anticipate and plan for future interventions and could improve both near- and medium-term force-planning decisions"--
Publisher's description.

Weapon of Choice - Charles H. Briscoe 2010-01
First published in 2003, this is the first unclassified official history authored by the U.S. Army Special Operations Command relating to Operation Enduring Freedom. Contains extensive maps and illustrations. Previously difficult to obtain, this extensive study shows what Army Special Operations Forces (ARSOF) accomplished to drive the Taliban from power and to destroy al-Qaeda and Taliban strongholds as part of the global war on terrorism during Operation Enduring Freedom.

America's Role in Nation-Building - James Dobbins 2003-08-01

The post-World War II occupations of Germany and Japan set standards for postconflict nation-building that have not since been matched. Only in recent years has the United States felt the need to participate in similar transformations, but it is now facing one of the most challenging prospects since the 1940s: Iraq. The authors review seven case studies--Germany, Japan, Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, Kosovo, and Afghanistan--and seek lessons about

what worked well and what did not. Then, they examine the Iraq situation in light of these lessons. Success in Iraq will require an extensive commitment of financial, military, and political resources for a long time. The United States cannot afford to contemplate early exit strategies and cannot afford to leave the job half completed.

The Dispossession of the American Indian, 1887-1934 - Janet A. McDonnell 1991
History of the Dawes Act.

Battlefield of the Future - 21st Century Warfare Issues - Lawrence Grinter 2012-08-01

This is a book about strategy and war fighting. It contains 11 essays which examine topics such as military operations against a well-armed rogue state, the potential of parallel warfare strategy for different kinds of states, the revolutionary potential of information warfare, the lethal possibilities of biological warfare and the elements of an ongoing revolution in military affairs. The purpose of the book is to focus attention on the operational problems, enemy strategies and threat that will confront U.S. national security decision makers in the twenty-first century.

Certain Victory - Robert H. Scales 1993

Written in a colorful, readable style, *Certain Victory* chronicles the Army's remarkable regeneration in the two decades after Vietnam's the foundation of the Desert Storm victory. Each chapter starts with a compelling personal combat story that puts the conflict into human perspective. A "quick read" without military jargon, *Certain Victory* brings the civilian reader into battle alongside individual soldiers. On the Military Intelligence History Reading List 2012.

Lucky War - Richard Moody Swain 1997

Provides an account, from the point of view of the U.S. Army forces employed, of the 1990-91 Persian Gulf War, from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait to the withdrawal of coalition forces from southeastern Iraq. It focuses on the Army's part in this war, particularly the activities of the Headquarters, Third Army, and the Army Forces Central

Command (ARCENT). It looks especially at the activities of the VII Corps, which executed ARCENT's main effort in the theater ground force schwerpunkt -- General Schwarzkopf's "Great Wheel." This is not an official history; the author speaks in his own voice and makes his own judgments. Maps.

After Desert Storm - U. S. Military 2017-08-28

This unique book tells the compelling story of how the Army helped to bring a proud but battered country back to life - Kuwait after it was liberated during Operation Desert Storm. Our soldiers found themselves performing such diverse roles as repairing police cars, rebuilding damaged power systems, restoring the water supply, and feeding zoo animals. In the process they touched the lives of every Kuwaiti resident, forging bonds of trust and contributing immeasurably to stability in the region. Though immensely successful, the Kuwaiti recovery operation was not perfect; After Desert Storm highlights key lessons learned. The reconstruction of Kuwait clearly demonstrated that post-hostilities activities can be as important as conflict itself, and that military leaders must plan carefully for such a recovery mission if they are to capitalize fully on battlefield success. After Desert Storm illuminates appropriate roles for American soldiers and civilians in a post-hostilities environment. We would be wise to take its lessons to heart. PROLOGUE * CHAPTER 1 - PLANNING FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE * Origins of the Kuwait Emergency Recovery Program * The Pentagon Response * Formation of the Kuwait Task Force * Kuwait Task Force Activities * Civil Affairs Operations Plan * U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Involvement * Kuwaiti and Kuwait Task Force Deployment to Saudi Arabia * CHAPTER 2 - PLANNING IN THEATER * The Kuwait Task Force in Theater * CENTCOM Planning for Civil-Military Operations * ARCENT Planning for Civil-Military Operations * Formation of the Combined Civil Affairs Task Force * Creation of Task Force Freedom * Kuwait Emergency Recovery Office

Organization * The Push Into Kuwait * CHAPTER 3 - EMERGENCY RESPONSE PHASE: TASK FORCE FREEDOM * Task Force Freedom Elements * Task Force Freedom Missions * Task Force Freedom Command, Control, and Coordination * Task Force Freedom/Kuwaiti Relations * Task Force Freedom Closeout * EMERGENCY RESPONSE PHASE: THE PENTAGON * Chapter 4 - EMERGENCY RESPONSE PHASE: KUWAIT EMERGENCY RECOVERY OFFICE ACTIVITIES * Coordination and Communication * Organizational Structure * Command and Control * Damage Assessment * Corps Contracting Strategy * Contracting Activities * Problems for Contractors * Funding Authorities * SUPPORT TO EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL * Chapter 5 - RECOVERY PHASE: THE DEFENSE RECONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE OFFICE AND KUWAIT EMERGENCY RECOVERY OFFICE * Command, Control, and Communications * Financial Management/607A Process * Contracting Strategy * Contracting for Civil Infrastructure Repair * FIGHTING KUWAIT'S OIL FIRES * Chapter 6 - SUPPORTING KUWAIT'S MINISTRY OF DEFENCE * Initial Damage Assessments * Planning Foreign Military Sales Cases for Defense Facilities * Foreign Military Sales Case for Phase I Air Base Work * Foreign Military Sales Case for Phase II Air Base Work * Construction Contracts for Phase I * Problems With Phase I Contracts * SUPPORT TO U.S. TROOPS * AFTERMATH

The Chairmanship of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1949-1999 - 2000

By Lorna S. Jaffe, et al. Gives a historical perspective on the development of the chairmanship as an institution as well as on the Chairman's and Vice Chairman's role in the formation and implementation of our national security policy. Sheds light on civil-military relations at the highest level during the Cold War and its immediate aftermath. Provides valuable insight into the interaction of individuals,

circumstances, and law, which produced the chairmanship as we know it today.

Supporting the Troops - Janet A. McDonnell
2005-01-01

Army engineer support to U.S. Central Command's joint maneuver force during the Persian Gulf War was massive and critical. Over 100 active and reserve component engineer units contributed significantly to the success of Operation DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM. These contributions are well documented in *Supporting the Troops: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the Persian Gulf War*. The Gulf War dramatically demonstrated the need to deploy engineers early so that they can determine the engineer requirements, communicate those requirements to the maneuver commanders, and take appropriate steps to bed down and sustain U.S. forces. The delayed flow of engineers and their equipment into Southwest Asia directly affected the ability of the maneuver units to sustain themselves and operate effectively. We are now moving toward a smaller, quality Army with rapidly deployable forces. There are fewer engineer units than in 1990, and a larger proportion of the engineer force is in the reserve components. As the active component force continues to shrink, we must insure that the reserve component engineer forces are well trained and ready to deploy on short notice. During the Gulf War engineers provided the model for the Total Army concept, successfully blending Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve, and Department of Defense civilian engineer capabilities. U.S. forces could not have succeeded in the Gulf without the assistance of the reserve components and civilians. The force structure of today's Active Army does not include a number of specialized engineer units needed to support a large-scale deployment. Nor do operational engineer units have all the special expertise that can be found in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. As *Supporting the Troops* vividly illustrates, the contributions of the Corps' military and civilian members were diverse and significant.

Over 160 Corps civilians, who voluntarily deployed to Southwest Asia, provided procurement, design, construction, and real estate support. Corps members worked diligently, often in difficult conditions, to provide for the well-being and safety of tens of thousands of U.S. soldiers. They devised creative solutions to the problems they encountered, whether implementing new policies or developing new project designs. It was my privilege to serve with them in the Persian Gulf. Pat M. Stevens IV Major General, USA Acting Chief of Engineers
Off Target - Human Rights Watch (Organization)
2003

Thousands of Iraqi civilians were killed or injured during the three weeks of fighting from the first air strikes on March 20 to April 9, 2003, when Baghdad fell to U.S.-led coalition forces. Human rights investigated the conduct of the war during a five-week mission in Iraq. This report documents Iraqi violations of international humanitarian law, including use of human shields, abuse of the red cross and red crescent emblems, use of antipersonnel landmines, location of military objects in protected places, and failure to take adequate precautions to protect civilians from the dangers resulting from military operations.

A Different Kind of War - Donald P. Wright
2010-07-08

Based on hundreds of oral interviews and unclassified documents, this study offers a comprehensive chronological narrative of the first four years of Operation Enduring Freedom. *Counterinsurgency in Iraq (2003-2006)* - Bruce R. Pirnie 2008-01-25

Examines the deleterious effects of the U.S. failure to focus on protecting the Iraqi population for most of the military campaign in Iraq and analyzes the failure of a technologically driven counterinsurgency (COIN) approach. It outlines strategic considerations relative to COIN; presents an overview of the conflict in Iraq; describes implications for future operations; and offers recommendations to improve the U.S. capability to

conduct COIN.

Learning Large Lessons - David Eugene Johnson
2006

The relative roles of U.S. ground and air power have shifted since the end of the Cold War. At the level of major operations and campaigns, the Air Force has proved capable of and committed to performing deep strike operations, which the Army long had believed the Air Force could not reliably accomplish. If air power can largely supplant Army systems in deep operations, the implications for both joint doctrine and service capabilities would be significant. To assess the shift of these roles, the author of this report analyzed

post-Cold War conflicts in Iraq (1991), Bosnia (1995), Kosovo (1999), Afghanistan (2001), and Iraq (2003). Because joint doctrine frequently reflects a consensus view rather than a truly integrated joint perspective, the author recommends that joint doctrine and the processes by which it is derived and promulgated be overhauled. The author also recommends reform for the services beyond major operations and campaigns to ensure that the United States attains its strategic objectives. This revised edition includes updates and an index.

Gulf War Air Power Survey - Thomas A. Keaney
1993