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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.

Liberating Kuwait - Paul W.

Westermeyer 2014

Gulf War Air Power Survey - Thomas A. Keaney 1993

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.

Sun Tzu and information warfare a collection of winning papers from the Sun Tzu art of war in information warfare competition -

Duty, Honor, Country - Douglas MacArthur 2018-12-01

The present volume, first published in 1962, consists of two distinguished speeches given by the General of the U.S. Army, Douglas MacArthur. The first address took place on April 19, 1951 and was held before a joint meeting of the two houses of United States Congress—the House of Representatives and the Senate—and took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives. This meeting followed on just one week from MacArthur's removal from command by President Harry S. Truman. The second address was held on May 12, 1951 and was given to The Members of the Association of Graduates, U.S.M.A., The Corps of Cadets, and Distinguished Guests. It was given on the occasion of MacArthur's acceptance of the Sylvanus Thayer Award for outstanding service to the nation, which had gone to Eisenhower the year before. The event was held at the United States Military Academy in West Point, New York.

"Lucky War" Third Army in Desert Storm - Complete History of Persian Gulf War, Planning a Ground Offensive, General Norman Schwarzkopf, Air Power, Command and Control, Iraq and Kuwait, Yeosock - U. S. Department of Defense 2017-04-16

This unique compilation includes a full reproduction of the important history of the Third Army in the Persian Gulf War - which provides a broad history of the conflict in addition to illuminating details of the Third Army's involvement - plus a

bonus excerpt of the Final Report to Congress, Conduct of the Persian Gulf War. The Gulf War was an undoubted success. It was also a war of clear, sharp contrasts. Saddam Hussein's rape of Kuwait was an obvious wrong that begged for setting right. Saddam's stranglehold on much of the world's proven oil reserves presented a clear and present danger to Western interests, and his wanton attack on Kuwait posed a clear threat to his Arab brothers. Moreover, Saddam's own ineptness in dealing with the crisis ensured the unity of the global community against him unless the diplomatic effort to resolve the situation was seriously mishandled. It was altogether a war of the old comfortable sort-good against evil, a wrong to be righted-a crusade. It was for all that a difficult strategic and operational challenge for the American armed forces, which at first found themselves badly out of position. Though freed of the Soviet threat, U.S. forces were still deployed along the inter-German border and, half a world away, in the continental United States. Saddam was able to snap up Kuwait before Western military forces could intervene. In early August 1990, there was much to be done and precious little time in which to do it. It was a long road to the greatly unbalanced victory on the last day of February in 1991. The purpose of this book is to provide 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. Like all contemporary history, this is written in one respect to provide work for revisionists. That is to say, it is written from the evidence at hand and from the author's observations as the Third Army historian. Much evidence remains unavailable. The Army is very

bad at collecting the documentary record of its activities in any sort of systematic way. It certainly is not expeditious about it. The principal actors are only beginning to tell their stories. General Schwarzkopf's account, flawed by much unsupported special pleading, remains to be answered by those he indicts. Moreover, we know very little of the enemy's intentions and the reasons and details surrounding Saddam Hussein's actions. Perhaps we may never know much more. So in many ways this history, like all history, is necessarily imperfect.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THIRD ARMY * Contents * Preface * Acknowledgments * Introduction * Chapter 1 - Prologue to Operation Desert Shield * Chapter 2 - Executing a Contingency * Chapter 3 - Planning a Ground Offensive I: The CINC's Study Group * Chapter 4 - Planning a Ground Offensive II: The ARCENT Process * Chapter 5 - Build-up to Attack * Chapter 6 - Desert Storm: Air Power and Final Issues * Chapter 7 - Desert Storm: Battle * Chapter 8 - Battle's End * Chapter 9 - Conclusions: "A Famous Victory?" * Appendixes * A. Command and Control, ARCENT, February 1991 * B. Task Organization, Operation Desert Shield, 5 March 1991 * C. Warfighting Command and Control, XVIII Airborne Corps * D. The XVIII Airborne Corps' Task Organization, 5 March 1991 * E. Warfighting Command and Control, VII Corps * F. The VII Corps' Task Organization, 5 March 1991 * G. Current Combat Capability, 24 February 1991 * H. Chronology * Glossary * Bibliography
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 Generals' War - Michael R. Gordon 1995-01

An account of the war in the Persian Gulf takes readers behind the scenes at the Pentagon and the White House to provide portraits of the top military commanders and to discuss what worked and what did not
King of Battle - Boyd L. Dastrup 1992

The Regime Change Consensus - Joseph Stieb 2021-07-08

How the United States pivoted from containment to regime change in Iraq between the Gulf War and September 11, 2001.

From the Fulda Gap to Kuwait -

Stephen P. Gehring 1998

CMH Publication 70-56-1. This study describes how the United States Army, Europe (USAREUR), under the command of General Crosbie E. Saint, supported the armed response of the United States and the United Nations to Iraq's August 1990 invasion of Kuwait at the very time it was managing a fundamental transition in its fifty-year history of defending Central Europe. Discusses the complicated planning for the deployment and the rapid-fire implementation.

Report on the Bottom-up Review -

United States. Department of Defense 1993

In March 1993, Secretary of Defense Aspin initiated a comprehensive review of the nation's defense strategy, force structure, modernization, infrastructure, and foundations. He felt that a department-wide review needed to be conducted "from the bottom up" because of the dramatic changes that have occurred in the world as a result of the end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the Soviet Union. These changes in the international security environment have fundamentally altered America's security needs. Thus, the underlying premise of the Bottom-Up Review was that we needed to reassess all of our defense concepts, plans, and programs from the ground up. This final report on the Bottom-Up Review provides the results of that unprecedented and collaborative effort. It represents the product of hundreds of individuals' labor and dedication. It describes the extensive analysis that went into the review and the recommendations and decisions that emerged.

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.

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

Lucrative Targets - Perry D. Jamieson 2001

United States Air Force in the Persian Gulf War. Part of a series of five works dealing with various aspects of the Air Force's participation in Desert Shield and Storm. This volume focuses on the Air Force's role in the opposing Iraqi forces in the "Kuwaiti theater of operations," a relatively small region in southern Iraq and Kuwait, where Iraqi Republican Guard were concentrated.

U.S. Marines in the Persian Gulf, 1990-1991 - Steven Zimmeck 1999-03

This monograph tells the story of the Marines and sailors of the 1st Force Service Support Group, the 2d Force Service Support Group, Marine Wing Support Group 37, and the 3d Naval Construction Regiment whose combined efforts gave the I Marine Expeditionary Force the ability to eject Iraqi forces from Kuwait during Operation Desert Storm. This document is part of a preliminary series of official Marine Corps histories that cover Marine Corps operations in the Gulf War. During the Persian Gulf crisis, the History and Museums Division sent a team to Saudi Arabia to produce first-hand accounts of unit operations. In November 1990,

five Reserve officers from the Mobilization Training Unit (MTU) (History)-DC-7 arrived in Saudi Arabia, deployed to different commands, accompanied their units throughout the battle, and produced powerful narratives on the operations of I Marine Expeditionary Force, the 1st Marine Division, the 2d Marine Division, and Marine Forces Afloat. Unforeseen circumstances prevented a logistics history from being included in the series, so the Secretary of the Navy recalled Major Steven M. Zimmeck, USMC (Ret), to active duty to complete this account of Marine Corps combat service support in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. This monograph is predominantly based upon documentation collected during and immediately after Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Unit command chronologies and interviews recorded by the Battlefield Assessment Team served as the basis of a comment edition which was sent out to key participants in the events depicted. These comments were then incorporated into the final narrative. This methodology produced a history that approaches the accuracy and vigor of the MTU's first-hand accounts. Please note that this manuscript was prepared using different files which contained missing pages. This was done to ensure that ALL of the pages from the original manuscript are intact.

Air Power Against Terror - Benjamin S. Lambeth 2005

The terrorist attacks of 9/11 plunged the United States into a determined counteroffensive against Osama bin Laden and his al Qaeda terrorist network. This report details the initial U.S. military response to those attacks, namely, the destruction of al Qaeda's terrorist infrastructure and the removal of the ruling Taliban regime in Afghanistan.

The author emphasizes several distinctive achievements in this war, including the use of precision air-delivered weapons that were effective irrespective of weather, the first combat use of Predator unmanned aerial vehicles armed with Hellfire missiles, and the integrated employment of high-altitude drones and other air- and space-based sensors that gave CENTCOM unprecedented round-the-clock awareness of enemy activity. *U.S. Marines in the Persian Gulf, 1990-1991* - Dennis P. Mroczkowski 1993

The Road to Safwan - Stephen Alan Bourque 2007

The Road to Safwan is a complete history of the 1st Infantry Divisions cavalry unit fighting in Operation Desert Storm. Stephen A. Bourque and John W. Burdan III served in the 1st Infantry Bourque in Division Headquarters, Burdan as the Operations Officer of the 1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry. Based on extensive interviews and primary sources, Bourque and Burdan provide the most in-depth coverage to date of a battalion-level unit in the 1991 war, showing how the unit deployed, went into combat, and adapted to changing circumstances. The authors describe how the officers and men moved from the routine of cold war training to leading the Big Red One in battle through the Iraqi defenses and against the Iraqi Republican Guard. The 1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry participated in the 1st Brigade attack on G-Day, the large tank battle for Objective Norfolk, the cutting of Basra Road, and the capture of Safwan Airfield, the site where General H. Norman Schwarzkopf conducted cease-fire negotiations with the Iraqis. The squadrons activities are placed squarely within the context of both division and

corps activities, which illustrates the fog of war, the chain of command, and the uncertainty of information affecting command decisions. The Road to Safwan challenges the myth that technology won the 1991 Persian Gulf War. Contrary to popular view, it was a soldier's war not much different from previous conflicts in its general nature. What was different was the quality and intensity of the unit's training, which resulted, repeatedly, in successful engagements and objectives secured. It is the story of the people, not the machines, which ultimately led this squadron to the small town of Safwan.

Jarhead - Anthony Swofford 2008-12-09

A harrowing yet inspiring portrait of a tormented consciousness struggling for reconciliation and peace, JARHEAD is authentic, revelatory and brilliantly crafted. Anthony Swofford's grandfather fought in WWII; his father fought in Vietnam; and he - a directionless, testosterone-battered teenager - became a scout/sniper in the marines and fought in the Gulf War. His account of that time is also part of a lineage - after Wilfred Owen, Norman Mailer, Michael Herr and Tim O'Brien, it brings the raw and searing tradition of soldiers' stories up to date.

Future Warfare Anthology: Revised Edition -

Armored Cav - Tom Clancy 1994-11-01

A penetrating look inside an armored cavalry regiment -- the technology, the strategies, and the people . . . profiled by Tom Clancy. His first non-fiction book, Submarine, captured the reality of life aboard a nuclear warship. Now, the #1 bestselling author of Clear and Present Danger and Without Remorse portrays today's military as only army personnel can know it. With the same compelling, you-are-there immediacy of his acclaimed fiction, Tom Clancy provides detailed descriptions of tanks, helicopters, artillery, and more -- the brilliant technology behind the U. S. Army. He captures military life -- from the drama of combat to the daily routine -- with total accuracy, and reveals the roles and missions that have in recent years distinguished our fighting forces. Armored Cav includes: Descriptions of the M1A2 Main Battle Tank, the AH-64A Apache Attack Helicopter, and more An interview with General Frederick Franks Strategies behind the Desert Storm account Exclusive photograph, illustrations and diagrams PLUS: From West Point cadet to Desert Storm commander . . . an interview with a combat cavalry officer on the rise. Judge Advocates in Combat - Frederic L. Borch 2001

A narrative history, includes actions in Vietnam, Grenada, Panama, the Persian Gulf, Somalia, and Haiti, as well as eleven non-combat deployments such as resettlement operations, disaster relief, and civil disturbance operations. Presents the thesis that the role of the military lawyer in military operations has gradually evolved into an "operational law" (OPLAW), which has enhanced mission success.

Turn Back Before Baghdad - Laurence Jolidon 2017-04-18

This book is a collection of articles from pool writers entrenched with Allied military forces during the Persian Gulf War.

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

The War in the Air, 1914-1994 - Alan Stephens 2001

This book contains the proceedings of a conference held by the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) in Canberra in 1994. Since its publication by the RAAF's Air Power Studies Center in that year, the book has become a widely used reference at universities, military academies, and other educational institutions around the world. The application of aerospace power has seen significant developments since 1994, most notably through American-led operations in Central Europe and continuing technological advances with weapons, uninhabited vehicles, space-based systems, and information systems. But notwithstanding those developments and the passing of six years, the value of this anthology of airpower in the twentieth century seems undiminished.

Combat Search and Rescue in Desert Storm - Donald Whitcomb 2012-08-01
After Southeast Asia, analysts and force planners came to the realization that there was a fundamental difference between search and rescue (SAR) in a permissive area and in an area that was not permissive (i.e., under enemy control). This second condition is now called combat search and rescue or CSAR. At the time of Desert Storm, the two forms of rescue were defined thusly: Search and Rescue (SAR): Use of aircraft, surface craft,

submarines, personnel, and equipment to locate and recover personnel in distress on land or at sea. Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR): A specialized SAR task performed by rescue-capable forces to effect recovery of distressed personnel from hostile territory during contingency operations or wartime.² The development of this rescue capability has been well established. Dr. Robert Futrell documented our efforts in Korea in *The United States Air Force in Korea, 1950-1953*. His work was followed by Dr. Earl Tilford's *Search and Rescue in South East Asia*, which eloquently chronicled the heroic efforts of the rescue crews in that conflict who brought back literally thousands of airmen. It extensively documented what is now considered the "golden age" of rescue. This work is meant to follow in those traditions and will focus on our CSAR efforts in the Persian Gulf War of 1991, or more specifically, the period of Operation Desert Storm, 17 January to 28 February 1991. Overall, CSAR in Desert Storm appears to have been a mixed bag. Because of advances in precision weaponry, Global Positioning System (GPS) technology, countermeasures, and training, relatively few coalition aircraft were shot down. Forty-three coalition aircraft were lost in combat, most over high-threat areas. Eighty-seven coalition airmen, soldiers, sailors, and marines were isolated in enemy or neutral territory. Of that total, 48 were killed, one is still listed as missing, 24 were immediately captured, and 14 were exposed in enemy territory. Of those who survived, most landed in areas controlled by enemy troops. Of the few actually rescueable, six were not rescued for a variety of reasons, but primarily because of limitations in CENTAF's ability to locate them accurately and in a timely manner.

After Desert Storm - Janet a. McDonnell 2016-09-08
Originally published: Washington, DC: Department of the Army, 1999.
Crusade - Rick Atkinson 1993
Integrating interviews with individuals ranging from senior policymakers to frontline soldiers, a look at the Persian Gulf War shows how the conflict transformed modern warfare.
So Many, So Much, So Far, So Fast - James K. Matthews 1996

War in the Persian Gulf - Richard Winship Stewart 2010
Twenty years ago, the Persian Gulf War captured the attention of the world as the first test of the U.S. Army since the Vietnam War and the first large-scale armor engagement since World War II. Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait and his subsequent ouster by the U.S.-led coalition are keys to understanding today's situation in the Middle East. The coalition partnerships cemented in that initial operation and in the regional peacekeeping operations that followed provided the basis for a growing series of multinational efforts that have characterized the post-Cold War environment. Moreover, the growing interoperability of U.S. air, sea, and land forces coupled with the extensive employment of more sophisticated weapons first showcased in Desert Storm have become the hallmark of American military operations and the standard that other nations strive to meet.
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

Heart of the Storm - Richard T. Reynolds 2008

The Whirlwind War - Frank N. Schubert 1995

CMH Publication 70-30. Edited by Frank N. Schubert and Theresa L. Kraus. Discusses the United States Army's role in the Persian Gulf War from August 1990 to February 1991. Shows the various strands that came together to produce the army of the 1990s and how that army in turn performed under fire and in the glare of world attention. Retains a sense of immediacy in its approach. Contains maps which were carefully researched and compiled as original documents in their own right. Includes an index.

Airpower against an Army: Challenge and Response in CENTAF's Duel with the Republican Guard - 1995

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

Certain Victory - Robert H. Scales 1998-02-01

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.

Jayhawk! - Stephen Alan Bourque 2002

The American Way of War - Russell Frank Weigley 1973

In this authoritative and controversial study, Russell F. Weigley traces the emergence of a characteristic American way of war - in which the object of military strategy has come to mean total destruction of the enemy, first of

his armed forces, often of the whole fabric of his society.

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.