
Download Ebook The VII Corps In The Persian Gulf War

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Jayhawk The VII Corps in the Persian Gulf War *CreateSpace* **Jayhawk!** The VII Corps in the Persian Gulf War is a highly readable account of the involvement of Lt. Gen. Frederick M. Franks's command in Operation DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM. The arrival of Jayhawk-the historic nickname for corps having the number seven-with its armor heavy forces gave the coalition the offensive option to drive the Iraqi Army out of Kuwait, but the rapid conclusion of the popularly known 100-Hour War with smart bombs, precision-guided weapons, and efficient electronics fostered what Stephen A. Bourque calls the illusion of a simple, almost push-button, operation with a preordained outcome. Arguing that the endeavor was anything but simple, Bourque tells the full story of the VII Corps from its deployment to Saudi Arabia, through its phases of preparation and its offensive against the Iraqi Army, to finally its return to Europe and the United States, in the process bringing alive the scale and complexities involved in assembling, moving, and controlling men and materiel. Bourque's volume captures valuable combat lessons, especially the singular performance of General Franks and the effectiveness of the U.S. Army's technology, training, leadership, and warfighting doctrine. It is a must-read for all soldiers. **Jayhawk!** the VII Corps in the Persian Gulf War **Jay Hawk!** The VII Corps in the Persian Gulf War The Persian Gulf War used weaponry based on the microchip, thermal imagery, and the computer. The ground war's rapid conclusion, as well as the paucity of allied casualties, left many Americans with the impression that it was a "Nintendo war" -- won by overwhelming tech. advantage. This study of the U.S. Army's VII Corps in Desert Storm alters these images of easy success. Despite a 6-week air bombardment, the Iraqi Army, esp. its Rep. Guard, fought bravely in the VII Corps sector. In many cases the Iraqis had numerical and equip. advantages. Yet the allies inflicted a decisive defeat on the Iraqi Army because they had well-trained crews led by technically and tactically proficient officers and noncommissioned officers using superior equip. **Color photos. Battle Command In The Storm: Lieutenant General Franks And VII Corps** *Pickle Partners Publishing* This study examines the concept of battle command from a modern historical perspective. It analyzes the decision making and leadership displayed by Lieutenant General Franks during the planning, preparation and execution of Operation Desert Storm to determine if General Franks exhibited the principles of battle command. Decision making and leadership are the two major components of battle command, a concept championed by Franks following Desert Storm, and, as such serve to frame the discussion. As the commander of the U.S. VII Corps during Operation Desert Storm, General Franks made decisions that had tactical, operational, and strategic implications. These decisions directly affected the lives and actions of the over 142,000 U.S. and British service-members assigned to his command. The results were overwhelmingly successful but many criticized him for being too cautious and conservative. This study investigates if the criticism founded in fact or whether General Franks was merely striking the best balance possible between decision making and leadership on the battlefield. **Conduct of the Persian Gulf War: Chapters I through VIII Seventh Corps and Operational Art** The immediate goal of this monograph is to determine what contribution VII Corps made to the evolution of operational art in Operation Desert Storm. Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait resulted in Iraq controlling much of the world's proven oil reserves which posed a serious threat to Western interests. The United States defined the political objectives. used joint warfare and decisive force in the Persian Gulf War. The United States sought a military solution consisting of using overwhelming force to protect national interests through the liberation of Kuwait. In a ground conflict that concluded in a rapid victory which lasted 100 hours the military successfully conducted Operation Desert Storm and drove the Iraqi Army out of Kuwait. Iraq lost over half its army. VII Corps role in Operation Desert Storm provides a good basis for examining the contribution it made to operational art VII Corps under the command of LTG Franks had become the largest armored corps ever assembled VII Corps was the main effort for the execution of ARCENT's ground maneuver plan. The question remains to consider what aspects of operational art were developed and extended by VII Corps operations? This monograph pursues the answers to those questions by first defining the characteristics of operational art. The paper then looks at the implications of the strategic environment that may have influenced the VII Corps operations in Desert Storm Next. we look closely at VII Corps and overlay the planning and execution of their operations upon the characteristics of operational art to reach the papers conclusions. The results show that the operational environment will become more and more difficult to operate in. Planners must successfully use the assets they have available to prevail. **War in the Persian Gulf Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm : August 1990-March 1991** *Government Printing Office* 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. Encyclopedia of the Persian Gulf War *McFarland* Between January 17 and February 28, 1991, an international military coalition sanctioned by the United Nations and led by the United States defeated a large, well-equipped Iraqi army and forced it to withdraw from occupied Kuwait. The first major military action after the end of the Cold War, the Persian Gulf War is seen as the precursor of a new military doctrine; ground troops from 19 countries around the globe participated in the operation. This is a comprehensive reference work to the people, places, events, weapons, operations, and other matters in the Persian Gulf War. A chronology is also provided, covering the major events from 1958 through 1991 that led to the rise of Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein, his invasion of Kuwait, and the rousting of Iraqi forces from that country. The Whirlwind War The United States Army in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm *Government Printing Office 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. Lucky War Third Army in Desert Storm 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 invasion Iraqi invasion of Kuwait to the withdrawal of coalition forces from southeastern Iraq ... The book's focus is 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. From the Fulda Gap to Kuwait U.S. Army, Europe and the Gulf War *Government Printing Office CMH* Publication 70-56. Describes how the United States Army, Europe (USAREUR), assembled, prepared and deployed the powerful forces it contributed to the coalition effort in the Persian Gulf and how USAREUR accomplished these challenging missions while maintaining its continuing security responsibilities on the Continent and preparing to execute its program of force reductions. Discusses the complicated planning for the deployment and the rapid-fire implementation of those plans. L.C. card 97-39460. Hotel Warriors Covering the Gulf War *Woodrow Wilson Center Press* In this volume, whose title refers to the correspondents who covered the Persian Gulf war from posh hotels in Riyadh and Dhahran, Wall Street Journal reporter Fialka ably chronicles the day-to-day difficulties faced by reporters - ranging from sheer incompetence to outright obstruction on the part of the U.S. Army - and demonstrates the woeful inadequacy of the pool system set up by the military and the press. In large part, he lambastes the Army for its refusal to accommodate journalists and its general attitude of hostility toward the press. (In contrast, the Marines' flair for self-promotion resulted in coverage more extensive than their military role in the war warranted.) Fialka attributes a good deal of this attitude to the military's lingering distrust of the media rooted in the Vietnam War experience. While there was little overt censorship, most of the material written and photographed during the Gulf war was never seen by the American public, and, Fialka says, the Army was shortchanged in accounts of its speedy victory. Most important, says Fialka, the acrimonious relationship between the military and the media bodes ill for future collaborations between the two. U.S. Marines in the Persian Gulf, 1990-1991 With the I Marine Expeditionary Force in Desert Shield and Desert Storm "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 Leaders in War West Point Remembers the 1991 Gulf War *Psychology Press* Leaders in War present unique first-person perspectives across the spectrum of American combat operations during the 1991 Persian Gulf War. From division commanders to platoon leaders, the authors deliver an insider's view of tough leadership challenges, tragic failures, and triumphant victories. Leaders in War captures the essence of the post-Cold War US Army: how an all-volunteer army, equipped with new weapons systems and adjusting to new battle doctrine, mounted one of history's most successful military campaigns. Described here are the details of the tremendous logistical challenges, innovations in intelligence, ground combat operations from platoon to division, and a wide range of combat support operations. Leaders in War focuses not just on the successes, but on the failures as well, in operations ranging from violent tank battles against the vaunted Iraqi Republican Guard to train-and-fill operations thousands of miles away. Leaders in War illustrates how US Army leaders adapted to the psychological strains of combat, the fog of war, unforeseeable challenges, and the fury of tank warfare during the Persian Gulf War. "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 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

Crusade The Untold Story of the Persian Gulf War *Houghton Mifflin Harcourt* 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

The Road to Safwan The 1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry in the 1991 Persian Gulf War *University of North Texas Press* 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.

Operation Desert Storm Apache Helicopter Fratricide Incident *DIANE Publishing* On Feb. 7, 1991, during Operation Desert Storm, a Bradley and an M113 were destroyed by 2 Hellfire missiles fired from an Apache helicopter. Two U.S. soldiers were killed, and 6 others were wounded in the incident. This report provides a detailed discussion of the incident, including related events and factors that contributed to it, and an analysis of the U.S. Army's investigation of the incident. It addresses: whether equipment failure caused the incident, the Apaches' performance, and whether the name of the Apache gunner was improperly released to the press.

Persian Gulf War Encyclopedia: A Political, Social, and Military History *ABC-CLIO* Ideal for high school and college-level readers as well as students attending military academies and general audiences, this encyclopedia covers the details of the Persian Gulf War as well as the long-term consequences and historical lessons learned from this important 20th-century conflict.

- Provides a thorough analysis of the Gulf War that explains its causes, course, strategy and tactics, and significance
- Includes insightful biographies of the key individuals involved that identify the factors behind their decisions
- Presents a chronology that clearly outlines events and helps students determine the cause-and-effect relationship between them
- Supplies a variety of images and maps that engage readers and serve as powerful tools for visual/spatial learners

The Logistics of the 101st Airborne Division in the First Gulf War *David Ogan* The historiography of the First Gulf War does not examine logistics at the divisional level; rather, only high-echelon logistics, those at the Corps and Theater level, are covered. This leaves a significant gap in how the upper-echelon logistics affected the combat units of the coalition. This case study seeks to rectify this gap by examining historical logistics from World War II to the Gulf War and the logistics of the First Gulf War as a whole, and subsequently placing the specific logistics of the 101st in the correct context.

Certain Victory The U.S. Army in the Gulf War *Potomac Books, Inc.* A balanced, comprehensive account of the largest armored battle since World War II

So Many, So Much, So Far, So Fast *United States Transportation Command and Strategic Deployment for Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm* **Military Review**

Operation Desert Storm : Full Army Medical Capability Not Achieved *Report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Personnel and Compensation, Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives*

Certain Victory The U.S. Army in the Gulf War The official U.S. Army account, *Certain Victory* provides the clearest picture to date of the Army's performance during the Gulf War. In a colorful, readable style, it begins by chronicling the Army's remarkable regeneration in the two decades after Vietnam - the changes that were the foundation of the Desert Storm victory. Each chapter leads off with a compelling personal combat story that brings you right into battle alongside individual soldiers and puts the conflict into human perspective. *Certain Victory* is a quick read and free of military jargon, offering a balanced, comprehensive account of the largest armor battle since World War II.

Lucky War *Third Army in Desert Storm* 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 invasion Iraqi invasion of Kuwait to the withdrawal of coalition forces from southeastern Iraq ... The book's focus is 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. *Certain Victory U.S. Government Printing Office* Written in a colorful, readable style, *Certain Victory* chronicles the Army's remarkable regeneration in the two decades after Vietnam—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. From the Fulda Gap to Kuwait United States Army, Europe and the Gulf War Describes how the U.S. Army, Europe (USAREUR), assembled, prepared and deployed the powerful forces it contributed to the coalition effort in the Persian Gulf War when Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990. Also shows USAREUR accomplished these challenging missions while maintaining its continuing security responsibilities on the Continent and preparing to execute its program of force reductions. Includes background, early SW Asia support, planning a major USAREUR role in SW Asia, deployment of VII Corps, additional deployments and sustainment support, the home front, and redeployment. Tables and maps. Illustrations. *Lucky War Third Army in Desert Storm* There is a crossroads near Safwan in southeastern Iraq. Nearby, there is a small hill and an airstrip. After the Gulf War, Safwan became a gathering point for refugees fleeing the Iraqi Army as it reestablished control of Basrah. Prior to that, the airstrip was the site of the dictation of armistice terms to that army by the victorious coalition's military high command. Still earlier, at the end of the coalition attack, the absence of American forces on the airstrip and at the road junction was the source of the most serious command crisis of the U.S. expeditionary forces. Its resolution put at risk American soldiers and threatened the reputations of the very commanders who had just conducted the greatest offensive of concentrated armored forces in the history of the United States Army. In many ways, events at Safwan in late February and early March are emblematic of the Gulf War. It is to explain how U.S. forces arrived at Safwan, what they did and did not do there, and what this all meant, that this book is written. 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. This book's focus is 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." The book is titled "Lucky War" after the affectation of Third Army, whose telephone switch, as far back as General George Patton's World War II headquarters, has been named "Lucky." In the same fashion, the Third Army's tactical operations center in Desert Storm was referred to as "Lucky TOC." Its forward command post was "Lucky Wheels," and so on. "Lucky" is a talisman to Third Army as, incidentally, are "Jay Hawk" to VII Corps, and "Danger" to the 1st Infantry Division. It is for that reason alone that "Lucky" is incorporated in the title. *Overview of the Persian Gulf War, 1990 Mitchell Lane* Examines the events of the Persian Gulf War in 1990 from Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in early August to the ceasefire on Thursday February 28 1991. *Military Review*, February 1992. *Volume 72, Number 2 Contents: Doctrine: A Guide to the Future, Joint Warfare: The American Way of War, VII Corps in the Gulf War: Ground Offensive, Full Circle: World War II to the Persian Gulf, Perspectives on AirLand Operations: Redefining Maneuver Warfare, Airmechanization: The Next Generation, Chemical Warfighting Consideration, Initial Deployment Brigades: Cutting Risks, Insights: Some Thoughts on Operation Desert Storm and Future Wars, and World War II Almanac: Singapore: Legacy of a Battle. United States Marine Corps in the Persian Gulf, 1990-1991 With the 1st Marine Division in Desert Shield and Desert Storm U.S. Government Printing Office* *Desert Storm The Gulf War And What We Learned Routledge* From Saddam Hussein's first bold threats in 1990 to the stunning ground phase of Desert Storm in early 1991, the crisis in the Gulf captured the world's attention. This high-tech, low-cost war was televised nightly from beginning to end, accompanied by on-the-spot interpretations of strategy and its implications. But what did we learn from this crisis? Did the United States bungle its attempts at discouraging Saddam's aggressive actions, or is deterrence simply not a reliable foreign policy tool? Are chemical weapons truly the "poor man's atom bomb"? Does the war represent a good model for future crises, or did circumstances make this war more of an anomaly than a precedent? How did the ail-volunteer U.S. force perform? By combining exciting, detailed vignettes of the crisis with insightful discussions of its consequences, this book opens up an informed debate concerning the true military and geopolitical lessons of the conflict. Representing a distillation of the best thinking on defense and foreign policy in Washington, Desert Storm also incorporates the testimony of the inside players during the crisis—the people who actually planned and fought the war. Combining academic rigor and in-depth military expertise, the authors challenge the complacency of the emerging conventional wisdom regarding the conflict, taking us beyond mere chronicling and

instant analysis to a riveting reenactment of the war and the serious consideration of its long-term implications. Into the Storm A U.S. Marine in the Persian Gulf War *McFarland* Phillip Thompson had kept a journal for years, from the time he was in college in the 1980s at the University of Mississippi until he attended the Artillery Officers' Advanced Course, when the demands of school interrupted. His desire to keep track of the events in his life was re-ignited with the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, his impending deployment to the Persian Gulf in August 1990, and the beginning of Operation Desert Shield. While in the Persian Gulf, Thompson kept a small green, military-issue notebook with him at all times, writing down everything he could, drawing maps, explaining his emotions, and oftentimes, venting his anger. Upon his return from Saudi Arabia in 1991, he had filled three notebooks, which evolved into this work. Here are Thompson's personal experiences and his observations of those around him in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Gulf War Air Power Survey *U.S. Government Printing Office* Hotel Warriors Covering the Gulf War Triumph Without Victory The History of the Persian Gulf War *Three Rivers Press* A revealing, behind-the-scenes account of the Persian Gulf conflict includes a discussion of why Saddam Husein sought to conquer Kuwait, the disagreement among presidential advisors over the war, and the anti-Iraq coalition Synchronizing Airpower And Firepower In The Deep Battle *Pickle Partners Publishing* In this award-winning study on Synchronizing Airpower and Firepower in the Deep Battle, Lt.-Col. R. Kent Lauchbaum argues that current joint doctrine does not provide sufficient and acceptable guidance for synchronizing Air Force and Army deep operations. To improve such synchronization, Colonel Lauchbaum proposes five modifications to current joint doctrine. Desert Redleg Artillery Warfare in the First Gulf War *University Press of Kentucky* When Saddam Hussein's Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990, triggering the First Gulf War, a coalition of thirty-five countries led by the United States responded with Operation Desert Storm, which culminated in a one-hundred-hour coordinated air strike and ground assault that repelled Iraqi forces from Kuwait. Though largely forgotten in descriptions of the war, an eight-day barrage of artillery fire made this seemingly rapid offensive possible. At the forefront of this offensive were the brave field artillerymen known as "redlegs." In Desert Redleg: Artillery Warfare in the First Gulf War, a veteran and former redleg of the 1st Infantry Division Artillery (otherwise known as the "Big Red One"), Col. L. Scott Lingamfelter, recounts the logistical and strategic decisions that led to a coalition victory. Drawing on original battle maps, official reports, and personal journals, Lingamfelter describes the experience of the First Gulf War through a soldier's eyes and attempts to answer the question of whether the United States "got the job done" in its first sustained Middle Eastern conflict. Part military history, part personal memoir, this book provides a boots-on-the-ground perspective on the largest US artillery bombardment since World War II. Persian Gulf War *Infobase Publishing*