

## U S Army John F Kennedy Special Warfare Center And

This latest edition of an official U.S. Government military history classic provides an authoritative historical survey of the organization and accomplishments of the United States Army. This scholarly yet readable book is designed to inculcate an awareness of our nation's military past and to demonstrate that the study of military history is an essential ingredient in leadership development. It is also an essential addition to any personal military history library. This text is used in military ROTC training courses as a basic military history textbook. Volume 1 of 2 volume set.

This handbook reveals the techniques and tactics that make the U.S. Army Special Forces some of the most elite and highly skilled soldiers in the world. Trained to succeed in specialized operations such as reconnaissance, unconventional warfare, and counter-terrorism, these soldiers undergo a rigorous selection process and operate under the principles of self-sufficiency, stealth, speed, and teamwork. Here readers will discover how guerrilla forces differ from special forces and how unconventional warfare relates to both; how to conduct a raid; how to improvise explosive devices; and how special forces carry out air operations.

One of the Washington Post's 20 Books to Read This Summer A riveting history of the epic orbital flight that put America back into the space race. If the United States couldn't catch up to the Soviets in space, how could it compete with them on Earth? That was the question facing John F. Kennedy at the height of the Cold War—a perilous time when the Soviet Union built the wall in Berlin, tested nuclear bombs more destructive than any in history, and beat the United States to every major milestone in space. The race to the heavens seemed a race for survival—and America was losing. On February 20, 1962, when John Glenn blasted into orbit aboard Friendship 7, his mission was not only to circle the planet; it was to calm the fears of the free world and renew America's sense of self-belief. Mercury Rising re-creates the tension and excitement of a flight that shifted the momentum of the space race and put the United States on the path to the moon. Drawing on new archival sources, personal interviews, and previously unpublished notes by Glenn himself, Mercury Rising reveals how the astronaut's heroics lifted the nation's hopes in what Kennedy called the "hour of maximum danger."

"A leadership book written by a real leader! . . . eminently useful for those 'in command' of organizations of any kind. A stimulating five-star work" (Ralph Peters, New York Times–bestselling author). This book tells the dramatic story of seven defining leadership moments from the American Revolution, as well as providing case studies that can improve your leadership at home, business, in your community, in the military, or in government. Leadership is not about position, it is about influence. You can be a leader no matter what your rank or position. It is not about power, it is about selflessness. You cannot be a good leader unless you can also be a good follower. Good leaders don't shine, they reflect. Lessons like these are the core of this book. The stories in this book are about leaders who were challenged at all corners, adapted, improvised and overcame. The tales of leaders like Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, Henry Knox, Benjamin Franklin, and George Washington, to name a few, are stories you will want to know and tell. These leaders knew how to push teams to succeed under the toughest conditions. These stories will come alive on the pages of this book to fuel your leadership fire and make you a better leader in any endeavor. Learn how they secured our liberty so you can transform today into a better tomorrow. "John Antal has captured seven timeless stories that will raise your leadership awareness and make you a better leader in peace or war, at home, at work or in your community." —Steven Pressfield, bestselling author of 36 Righteous Men

Illustrated with 11 maps and 35 Illustrations From the plains of Europe to the jungles of the Pacific, the U.S. Army in World War II employed a variety of commando and guerrilla operations to harass the Axis armies, gather intelligence, and support the more conventional Allied military efforts. During the Allied invasion of northern France on D-day, elite American infantry scaled the sheer cliffs of the Normandy coast, while smaller combat teams and partisans struck deep behind German lines, attacking enemy troop concentrations and disrupting their communications. On the other side of the globe, U.S. soldiers led guerrillas against Japanese patrols in the jungles of the Philippines and pushed through uncharted paths in the rugged mountains of northern Burma to strike at the enemy rear. Special operations such as these provided some of the most stirring adventure stories of the war, with innumerable legends growing from the exploits of Darby's and Rudder's Rangers, Merrill's Marauders, the Jedburghs, the guerrillas of the Philippines, and the Kachins of northern Burma. Despite the public and historical attention paid to the exploits of American special operations forces in World War II, their significance remains a matter of dispute. Both during and after the conflict, many officers argued that such endeavors contributed little in a war won primarily by conventional combat units. They perceived little, if any, place for such units in official Army doctrine. Yet others have contended that a broader, more intelligent use of special operations would have hastened the triumph of Allied arms during World War II. In their eyes, the experience gained by the U.S. Army in the field during the war was important and foreshadowed the shape of future military operations.

"The U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences (ARI) conducted research for more than a decade in support of U.S. Army Special Operations Forces (ARSOF) assessment, selection, and training. This research was completed prior to the events of September 11, 2001. Leaders at the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School (SWCS) at Fort Bragg, NC, requested that ARI begin updating research in support of Special Forces. This report documents a new effort to understand better the roles of cognitive ability, physical fitness, and performance events in the Special Forces Assessment and Selection (SFAS) process. In addition, researchers identified a measure of perseverance, viewed as an individual Soldier characteristic, to include in the investigation at the SWCS's request. The 824 Candidates who participated in this research completed a series of cognitive ability tests, physical fitness measures, SFAS performance events, and the test of perseverance. The results showed that almost all the tests and measures included in the analyses contributed to valid predictions of Soldier success with SFAS, but that their individual strengths of prediction varied. The SFAS performance events provided the greatest predictive strength, followed by the cognitive ability and physical fitness tests. While perseverance provided a unique contribution, its role was incremental, at best, and should not be used as a criterion for selection decisions in isolation from the other measures. Taken together, the tests and measures form an empirically-sound foundation upon which SFAS decisions can be based. Once obtained and analyzed, the outcome data from the Special Forces Qualification Course (SFQC) and subsequent training will provide a more complete view of how well the tests and measures included in this research predict long-term success in Army Special Forces."--DTIC.

Relationships empower Special Operations Forces (SOF) to perform as a highly skilled and reliable cadre in collaboration with local partner forces to prevent and solve shared problem sets, often accomplishing more with less. Since 9/11, however, relationships between SOF and their partners have not always been properly built and maintained. The authors trace the causal effects of constraints, trainings, and incentives and their impact on the current North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) SOF approach of building enduring relationships. Motivated by numerous deployments to Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria, with recurring problem sets, we chose to conduct a structured-focused comparison between U.S. and Danish SOF supporting Operation Inherent Resolve in Al Anbar, Iraq (2015-2018) and German SOF during the shift of the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force to Resolute Support mission in Afghanistan (2013-2015). The analysis of these cases finds that specific interactions of the studied factors not only cause variations in relationships between SOF and partner forces, but ultimately influence operations and objectives determining mission success or failure. With further testing of our

analysis and recommendations, this research can help to identify inherently flexible and nested strategic options for SOF senior leaders, allowing them to deploy SOF elements efficiently during times of asymmetric, diffuse, and episodic conflicts. Gojowsky and Koegler have written a fascinating and important manuscript concerning the use and lessons-learned of SOF in recent asymmetrical conflicts. In doing so, the authors systematically assess modern SOF tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) and relationships between NATO SOF and their local partners. This is a must-read for those interested in the future of SOF as well as counter-insurgencies' future TTPs, constraints and incentives. Gojowsky and Koegler recommendations should be carefully considered by NATO and its member countries. Professor Thomas H. Johnson, Author of "Taliban Narratives: The Use and Power of Stories in the Afghanistan Conflict", Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California.

In response to a request from the U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School, U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences (ARI) initiated a research effort to assess the effectiveness of the new Warrant Officer Technical and Tactical Certification Course (WOTTC) in terms of producing Special Forces (SF) Warrant Officers (WO) who could perform effectively on the job. A behaviorally anchored rating scale (BARS) was developed to assist in the assessment process. Seventeen SF battalion commanders and 13 senior WOs provided individual job performance ratings for 91 WOTTC graduates, in addition to rating their performance as a group relative to other SF WOs of the same rank and experience. In general, the ratings for junior WOs suggest that the WOTTC produces graduates who perform capably on the job. Written comments provided by leaders reinforced the positive assessment of the WOTTC graduates' job performance. This report describes the methods used to complete the effort, documents the results, and discusses how the findings reflect the utility of the WOTTC for SF WOs.

Reveals Kennedy's plans for Vietnam, Kennedy's intentions to "shatter the CIA," and President Johnson's reversal of Kennedy's orders concerning Vietnam immediately following the assassination, arguing that the assassination was a professionally executed coup d'etat.

This report summarizes manpower, personnel, and training research conducted by the U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences (ARI) in support of U.S. Army Special Forces since 1990. One purpose of the report is to provide a comprehensive summary of the major issues, approaches, and accomplishments of our cooperative research program with the U. S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School and other key components of the Special Forces community. Another purpose is to offer a broader interpretation of the research in terms of its application and meaningfulness for the rest of the Army. The report gives a brief overview of research conducted to benefit Special Forces recruitment, selection, assessment, training, and soldiers in the field. At the end of each of these major sections are recommendations for Special Forces and for the Army, based on what we learned from the research. The report concludes with a discussion of future research directions.

"Integration of the Armed Forces, 1940-1965" by Morris J. MacGregor. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten?or yet undiscovered gems?of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

Illustrated with 60 maps, plans and diagrams Reconnaissance and counter-reconnaissance are battlefield missions as old as military history itself and missions for which many armies have created specialized units to perform. In most cases, these units were trained, equipped, and used differently from the majority of an army's fighting units. Horse cavalry performed these missions for centuries, for it had speed and mobility far in excess of main battle units. Once the horse was replaced by mechanization, however, the mobility advantage once enjoyed by the horse cavalry disappeared. Since the early 20th century, the search for the proper mix of equipment, the proper organization, and the proper employment of reconnaissance units has bedeviled armies around the world. This survey uses a diverse variety of historical cases to illustrate the enduring issues that surround the equipping, organizing, and employment of reconnaissance units. It seems that these specialized units are either too heavily or too lightly equipped and too narrowly specialized or too conventionally organized. Pre-war reconnaissance doctrines tend to undergo significant change once fighting begins, leading to post-conflict analysis that reconnaissance units were "misused" in one way or another. McGrath ends his study with an intriguing conclusion about the role that specialized reconnaissance units should have in the future that may surprise many readers.

Here is a much-needed assessment and summing-up on four current strategic situation by B. H. Liddell Hart, the leading military analyst of our time. Taking a clear, hard look at Western defense capabilities and strategic planning, particularly as they are embodied in NATO, he has come up with suggestions for radical but vital revisions in our defense policies. Fifteen years have elapsed since Captain Liddell Hart forecast the consequences of atom-bomb diplomacy. Now, as the NATO powers move uneasily forward in the 1960's, he shows how the development of the H-bomb—and, indeed, the multiplication in general of nuclear weapons on both sides—has become on the one hand, increasingly self-inhibiting, and, on the other, increasingly precarious as a protective insurance policy, especially in view of the development of long-range missiles. The natural consequences of the current nuclear parity is nuclear nullity. Thus, the nuclear deterrent, in which the West has put so much trust, is fading except as a deterrent to its own kind of action. But the Western powers have not yet come to grips with the problem of finding an adequate and effective replacement for this "fading deterrent." As a result, the West now finds itself gravely hampered in any attempt to resist the more subtle forms of aggression and pressure. Having carefully analyzed the ailment, the author offers a hopeful cure, demonstrating how the weakness of the West's present position can be remedied without an intolerable outlay in strain and cost.

This manual is for the US Army Special Operations Forces (ARSOF) soldier. Whether attending his/her first course at the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School (SWCS) or already deployed, the ARSOF soldier must be a student-practitioner of his/her craft: providing support to or countering a resistance movement.

Finally, a complete print edition of the latest US Army Survival Field Manual! Unlike others, which are hurriedly put together from internet-sourced text files and low-res pictures and tables, this edition is complete and unadulterated with high-resolution graphics and images. The page count, table of contents, illustrations, photos, tables, index and appendices are all precisely where they should be in this definitive 676 page print edition. As far as military survival training manuals go, there are none to equal FM 3-05.70 Survival for sheer usefulness. When tasked with updating the old and outdated FM 21-76 Survival back in the late 1990s, those SERE experts at the US Army's John F Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School took their collective decades of field survival experience and combined it all with classic and effective survival methods; traditional bushcraft and primitive skills and wrapped it all up in a highly-practical, exhaustively-tested, scholarly and encyclopedic approach to rescue, survival psychology and living off the land in order to ensure our fighting men and women have the best chance to make it home from any given survival situation. As a result, these Special Forces SERE experts made Field Manual 3-05.70 one of the best military survival guides ever written! FM 3-05.70 Survival covers topics such as: The psychology of survival; Survival kits; Survival planning; Survival medici? Shelter; Water; Firecraft; Food; Wild edibles; Poisonous plants; Dangerous animals; Improvised weapons; Tools; Desert survival; Jungle survival; Cold weather survival; Survival at sea; Expedient navigation; Signaling; Evasion; Movement in hostile areas; And much, much more! Aside from the obvious military uses for the techniques described in this manual, the prepper, outdoorsman and woman will find the manual indispensable. Studying it will make you better in the bush, and as a bonus, it could save your life! This field-sized edition makes it easy to throw into your ruck while practicing the techniques in the field. Every prepper, sportsman and outdoorsman should own a proper, readable print copy of this outstanding survival reference manual!

An action-packed novel--originally published in 1965 and updated to include new role of modern-day Special Forces in the war against terrorism--describes the operations, dangerous missions, and guerrilla warfare tactics of the United States Army Special Forces fighting in the Vietnam War. Reprint.

Following the defeat at Wabash, in 1792 the Washington administration created a new US Army to replace the one that had been destroyed. The man chosen to lead it was the famous Major-General "Mad" Anthony Wayne. Having trained his new force, Wayne set out in 1793 to subdue the Ohio Indians. Wayne faced many of the same problems as St Clair including the logistical and intelligence problems of campaigning in the wilderness, not to mention the formidable Ohio Indians. Wayne faced additional problems including the likelihood that he would have to fight both British and Spanish forces, not to mention an American army led by the celebrated commander George Roger Clark. He also faced an insurrection in western Pennsylvania, "Whiskey Rebellion", and a conspiracy led by many of his officers and contractors. Despite all these difficulties, Wayne managed to defeat the Ohio Indians at the battle of Fallen Timbers. This was a decisive defeat that led directly to the Treaty of Greeneville the following year which ended 20 years of conflict between the Americans and the Ohio Indians.

Special WarfareThe Professional Bulletin of the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and SchoolSpecial WarfareThe Professional Bulletin of the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and SchoolTo Free from OppressionA Concise History of U.S. Army Special Forces, Civil Affairs, Psychological Operations, and the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and SchoolA Guide to Fort Bragg, North CarolinaXVIII Airborne Corps, 82nd Airborne Division, U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Center for Special Warfare, 5th Logistical CommandSpecial WarfareThe Professional Bulletin of the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and SchoolMilitary training strategic planning and distributive learning could benefit the special operations forces foreign language program.DIANE PublishingFallen Timbers 1794The US Army's first victoryBloomsbury Publishing

Army Techniques Publication (ATP) 3-57.10, Civil Affairs Support to Populace and Resources Control, establishes the techniques and procedures used by individuals, teams, and units of United States (U.S.) Army Civil Affairs (CA) forces, as well as planners of civil-military operations (CMO) at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of war. The techniques and procedures prescribed in this manual are used when engaging other government agencies (OGAs), indigenous populations and institutions (IPI), intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and other military and nonmilitary entities in support of conventional and special operations (SO) missions. This manual elaborates on doctrine contained in Field Manual (FM) 3-57, Civil Affairs Operations. The principal audience for ATP 3-57.10 is the Army Civil Affairs force, officers, and noncommissioned officers who support joint and Army forces or serve on the staffs that support those commanders of operations at all levels of war. It is also an applicable reference for the interagency. As with all doctrinal manuals, ATP 3-57.10 is authoritative but not directive. It serves as a guide and does not preclude CA personnel or units from developing their own standard operating procedures (SOPs). The techniques and procedures presented in this manual should not limit CA forces from using their civilian-acquired skills, training, and experience to meet the challenges they face while conducting CA operations and providing support to CMO. This publication applies to the Active Army, Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and United States Army Reserve unless otherwise stated. Commanders, staffs, and subordinates ensure their decisions and actions comply with applicable U.S., international, and, in some cases, host-nation laws and regulations. Commanders at all levels ensure their Soldiers operate in accordance with the law of war and the rules of engagement. (See FM 27-10, The Law of Land Warfare.) ATP 3-57.10 uses joint terms where applicable. Selected joint and Army terms and definitions appear in both the glossary and the text. For definitions shown in the text, the term is italicized and the number of the proponent publication follows the definition. This publication is not the proponent for any Army terms. Unless this publication states otherwise, masculine nouns and pronouns do not refer exclusively to men. The proponent of this publication is the United States Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School (USAJFKSWCS). The preparing agency is the Doctrine Division, Civil Affairs Branch Directorate, USAJFKSWCS, Fort Bragg, NC.

An epic history of the decline of American military leadership?from the #1 bestselling author of Fiasco Thomas E. Ricks has made a close study of America's military leaders for three decades, and in The Generals, he chronicles the widening gulf between performance and accountability among the top brass of the U.S. military. While history has been kind to the American generals of World War II?Marshall, Eisenhower, Patton, and Bradley?it has been less kind to others, such as Koster, Franks, Sanchez, and Petraeus. Ricks sets out to explain why that is. We meet great leaders and suspect ones, generals who rose to the occasion and generals who failed themselves and their soldiers. In Ricks's hands, this story resounds with larger meaning: about the transmission of values, about strategic thinking, and about the difference between an organization that learns and one that fails.

An account of major operations in key combat areas in Vietnam examines the influences that help build the values that enable soldiers to fight--educational institutions, the military training system, service academies, and religion.

Eminent defense officials, scholars, and military officers offer a thoughtful, comprehensive, and well balanced evaluation of U.S. defense technology in this highly-informative volume. They carefully analyze such difficult questions as: What technologies should be pursued and for what purposes? How should these technologies be pursued and integrated into U.S. defense posture? What are the implications of America's increasing reliance on advanced technology? Throughout the book, the contributors provide cogent answers to these questions and more as they seek to illuminate understanding, clarify debates, and promote contributions of advanced technology to U.S. defense and security. Defense Technology offers both the interested citizen and the serious student of U.S. national security affairs a broad range of reasonable positions on the problems, prospects, and consequences of America's reliance on advanced technology in its national defense. In its six comprehensive parts, Defense Technology offers vital information on its controversial topic. Part One introduces the role of technology in U.S. national security. Next, the contributors set the context of defense technology: its importance, its context in U.S. approaches to foreign and defense policy, its implications in international affairs, and the dilemmas it poses for U.S. policymakers. Part Three and Four present assessments of opportunities for exploiting advanced technologies in both strategic and conventional military force capabilities. In part five, experts examine various approaches for organizing and managing the development and integration of defense technology into the U.S. defense sector. The final part offers insights into the broad implications that emerge from the conclusions about these important questions.

"The Special Operations Proponency Office (SOPO) at the U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Warfare Warfare Center and School (USAJFKSWCS) requested help from the U.S. Army Special Operations Command Psychological Application Directorate (PAD) and the U.S. Army Research Institute (ARI) in identifying prescreening tools that could be used to identify which soldiers have the greatest chance for success in the Special Forces (SF) selection and training pipeline. This information would allow SOPO to minimize recruitment of soldiers with little chance of completing Special Forces Assessment and Selection (SFAS), and allow slots to be filled by soldiers who have a greater probability of success."-- Stinet.

Design and development research, which has considerable implications for instructional design, focuses on designing and exploring products, artifacts and models, as well as programs, activity, and curricula. Instructional Technology Research, Design and Development: Lessons from the Field is a practical text on design and development research in the field of instructional technology. This book gives readers an overview of design and development research and how it is conducted in different contexts and for various purposes. Further, this reference source provides readers with practical knowledge on design and development research gained through investigation of lessons learned in the field.

This graphic training aid (GTA) is an indispensable reference tool for tactical Psychological Operations (PSYOP) Soldiers assigned to leadership positions. It contains valuable, comprehensive, and timesaving information in a concise format, making it easily transportable and simple to use. The focus of this GTA is to provide requisite information to help the tactical PSYOP Soldier better plan and execute PSYOP in support of a maneuver commander. Noncommissioned officers (NCOs) leading a three-man tactical Psychological Operations team (TPT) or planning PSYOP at division or corps levels will find this GTA extremely helpful. This GTA includes a number of worthwhile tools and techniques to assist in the planning and conduct of tactical-level PSYOP. From the basic principles of military decision-making process (MDMP) and PSYOP planning through the determination of measures of effectiveness (MOEs), this GTA will help the PSYOP NCO plan and execute doctrinally accurate and successful PSYOP. Numerous formats and guides, such as how to conduct PSYOP estimates, complete operational area assessments, and radio station assessments, are also included. The proponent of this GTA is the United States Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School (USAJFKSWCS). Submit comments and recommended changes to Commander, USAJFKSWCS, ATTN: AOJK-DTD-PO, Fort Bragg, NC 28310-5000. Unless this publication states otherwise, masculine nouns and pronouns do not refer exclusively to men. 1

From the Publisher: This latest edition of an official U.S. Government military history classic provides an authoritative historical survey of the organization and accomplishments of the United States Army. This scholarly yet readable book is designed to inculcate an awareness of our nation's military past and to demonstrate that the study of military history is an essential ingredient in leadership development. It is also an essential addition to any personal military history library.

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