

## Logistics In The Falklands War: A Case Study In Expeditionary Warfare

The Battle for the Falklands is a thoughtful and informed analysis of an astonishing chapter in modern British history from journalist and military historian Sir Max Hastings and political editor Simon Jenkins. Ten weeks. 28,000 soldiers. 8,000 miles from home. The Falklands War in 1982 was one of the strangest in British history. At the time, many Britons saw it as a tragic absurdity - thousands of men sent overseas for a tiny relic of empire - but the British victory over the Argentines not only confirmed the quality of British arms but also boosted the political fortunes of Thatcher's Conservative government. However, it left a chequered aftermath and was later overshadowed by the two Gulf wars. Max Hastings' and Simon Jenkins' account of the conflict is a modern classic of war reporting and the definitive book on the conflict. The U.S. military is one of the largest and most complex organizations in the world. How it spends its money, chooses tactics, and allocates its resources have enormous implications for national defense and the economy. The Science of War is the only comprehensive textbook on how to analyze and understand these and other essential problems in modern defense policy. Michael O'Hanlon provides undergraduate and graduate students with an accessible yet rigorous introduction to the subject. Drawing on a broad range of sources and his own considerable expertise as a defense analyst and teacher, he describes the analytic techniques the military uses in every crucial area of military science. O'Hanlon explains how the military budget works, how the military assesses and deploys new technology, develops strategy and fights wars, handles the logistics of stationing and moving troops and equipment around the world, and models and evaluates battlefield outcomes. His modeling techniques have been tested in Iraq and Afghanistan, including the methods he used to predict higher-than-anticipated troop fatalities in Iraq- controversial predictions that have since been vindicated. The Science of War is the definitive resource on warfare in the twenty-first century. Gives the best introduction to defense analysis available Covers defense budgeting Shows how to model and predict outcomes in war Explains military logistics, including overseas basing Examines key issues in military technology, including missile defense, space warfare, and nuclear-weapons testing Based on the author's graduate-level courses at Princeton, Columbia, and Georgetown universities

On 25 October 1983 U.S. land, sea, and air forces, operating in conjunction with ground force contingents from several Caribbean countries, landed on the island nation of Grenada in the eastern Caribbean. Operation URGENT FURY, the code name for this intervention, marked the U.S. Army's first commitment to combat since the close of the Vietnam War. In point of fact, the amount of fighting was slight in comparison with other conflicts during the twentieth century, lacking both great intensity and long duration. The logistical effort required to move and sustain two ranger battalions and two brigades of the 82d Airborne Division, in contrast, was considerable and not without difficulty. The genesis, evolution, and eventual solution of the logistical problems, and especially their impact on combat operations on the island, make a fascinating story in their own right. These facets are particularly pertinent because of the likelihood that the Army will face other short-notice contingencies in the future in which the same or similar circumstances prevail. The Rucksack War: U.S. Army Operational Logistics in Grenada, 1983, provides an account of how Army logistics affected ground operations during the Grenada intervention and, in turn, how combat influenced logistical performance. Noteworthy is the emphasis on the role of individuals and the decisions they made based on the necessarily incomplete and sometimes misleading information available at the time during an unexpected and short-notice contingency operation. The narrative ranges from the meetings of the National Security Council, where the president grappled with the question of whether to send in troops, to the jungle environs of Grenada, where a sergeant in combat coped successfully with a Cuban ambush even though he and his men were handicapped by a lack of hand grenades. The considerations that influenced these decisions and others like them are discussed at all three levels of war-strategic, operational, and tactical. Most important, the author tells the story of the Army's operations and its logistical effort in Grenada from the joint perspective. He covers not only planning and decisionmaking by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, U.S. Atlantic Command, and Joint Special Operations Command but also coordination and communications, or lack thereof, between the service contingents in the area of operations. The result is a fascinating account of a complex event that provides insight into the myriad issues the Army encountered and will continue to face in future contingency operations. The author puts forth his conclusions on this brief but important campaign not as authoritative pronouncements but as a springboard for further professional reflection and discussion. Without question, for Army leaders, commanders, and especially logisticians, they offer instructive parallels and trenchant observations pertinent in today's complicated world.

The bestselling, highly-acclaimed and most famous account of the Falklands War, written by the commander of the British Task Force. The Full Story A Case Study In Expeditionary Warfare The Logistics of the Roman Army at War Supplying the Troops With 45 Commando in the Falklands War Innovative Military Logistics from Lake George to Khe Sanh The Battle of San Carlos Water

In early summer 1982—winter in the South Atlantic—Argentina's military junta invades the Falklands. Within days, a British Royal Navy Task Force is assembled and dispatched. This is the story of D Squadron, 22 SAS, commanded by Cedric Delves. The relentless tempo of events defies belief. Raging seas, inhospitable glaciers, hurricane-force winds, helicopter crashes, raids behind enemy lines—the Squadron prevailed against them all, but the cost was high. Eight died and more were wounded or captured. Holding fast to their humanity, D Squadron's fighters were there at the start and end of the Falklands War, the first to raise a Union Jack over Government House in Stanley. Across an Angry Sea is a chronicle of daring, skill and steadfastness among a tight-knit band of brothers; of going away, learning fast, fighting hard, and winning through.

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Called to action on 2 April 1982, the men of 45 Commando Royal Marines assembled around the world to sail 8,000 miles to recover the Falkland Islands from Argentine invasion. Lacking helicopters and short of food, they yomped in appalling weather carrying overloaded rucksacks, across the roughest terrain. Yet for a month in mid-winter, they remained a cohesive fighting-fit body of men. They then fought and won the highly successful and fierce night battle for Two Sisters, a 1,000 foot high mountain which was the key to the defensive positions around Stanley. This is a first hand story of that epic feat, but it is much more than that. The first to be written by a company commander in the Falklands War, the book gives a compelling, vivid description of the yomp and infantry fighting, and it also offers penetrating insights into the realities of war at higher levels. It is a unique combination of descriptive writing about front-line fighting and wider reflections on the Falklands War, and conflict in general.Gritty and moving; sophisticated, reflective and funny, this book offers an abundance of timeless truths about war.Postscript: Yomping was the word used by the Commandos for carrying heavy loads on long marches. It caught the public's imagination during this short but bitter campaign and epitomized the grim determination and professionalism of our troops.

“A unique insight into the war experience . . . a realistic picture of what it like to campaign in Afghanistan as a Marine combat logistician” (Small Wars Journal). When he joined the Marines, Jeff Clement was not a high-speed, top-secret recon guy. A logistician instead, he led combat convoys across treacherous terrain in southern Afghanistan through frequent enemy attacks in order to resupply US and British positions. As such, he and his vehicles were a constant target for the resistance, and each movement was a travail, often accompanied by thundering blasts as the insurgents paved their way with IEDs. Every step forward was fraught with danger, even as each objective had to be met. As a Marine Corps lieutenant, he deployed to Afghanistan twice and always found a learning curve, as men previously on the ground were more savvy, and the insurgents, there for the duration, were savvier still. The Lieutenant Don't Know provides a refreshing look at the nitty-gritty of what our troops have been dealing with in Afghanistan—from the perspective of a young officer who was perfectly willing to learn and take responsibility for his units in a confusing war where combat was not merely on the “front,” but all around and looking over all their roads. “Finally, a readable, honest and gritty account of the dangerous, exhausting labor that keeps “The Green Machine” going.” —Bing West, New York Times—bestselling author of One Million Steps “One of the best war memoirs I've ever read . . . a moving, inspiring work, that's enjoyable as hell, as well.” —Stan R. Mitchell, author of Gravel Road

Lessons in Leadership and Logistics from the Gulf War Falklands War Operations Manual Island Base Ascension Island in the Falklands War The Royal Navy and Falklands War Logistics of War Great Power Thinking & Strategic Posture in the Post-American Era

The *Haynes Falklands War Operations Manual* looks at the planning and logistics that made the whole operation possible. It considers how the naval Task Force was raised and assembled in rapid time, the adaptation and conversion of the liners QE2, Canberra and Uganda for war service in the South Atlantic, the logistics of the long voyage south, how Ascension Island became a 24/7 staging post and operations 'hub' for the Task Force, the use of air power (in particular the RAF Harrier and RN Sea Harrier), the RAF's air-to-air refuelling tanker aircraft that made much of the air component of the operation feasible, the epic Black Buck Vulcan bomber raid on Stanley; ships, landing craft, helicopters, weapons and equipment, and how the re-supply operation kept the fuel, food and ammunition flowing across 7,878 miles of ocean. Sunset, 8 June 1982, East Falkland. Eight specially trained Royal Marines infiltrate Goat Ridge, a long rocky hilltop between Mount Harriet and Two Sisters which are occupied by a battalion of 600 Argentine infantry. The next day, from their hiding place just metres away from the enemy, they note and sketch the Argentine positions, then withdraw as stealthily as they had come. Their daring patrol provides essential intelligence that guided the British assault which overwhelmed the Argentine defences two days later. This was just one example of the missions undertaken by the Royal Marines Mountain and Arctic Warfare Cadre during the Falklands War, all of which are described in graphic detail in Rod Boswell's eyewitness account. Using his own recollections and those of his comrades, he describes their operations in the Falklands - the observation posts set up in the no man's land between San Carlos and Port Stanley, their role in the raid at Top Malo House, and the reconnaissance patrols they carried out close to the Argentine lines during the conflict. His first-hand account gives a fascinating insight into the operational skills of a small, specially trained unit and shows the vital important contribution it made to the success of the British advance. It also records the entire experience of the Falklands War from their point of view - the long voyage south through the Atlantic, the landings, the advance and the liberation of Stanley.

Please note: This is a companion version & not the original book. Sample Book Insights: #1 On 28 March 1982, an Argentine naval task force left its base at Puerto Belgrano, about 300 miles south of Buenos Aires, to take part in a joint exercise with Uruguay. The Argentines were not thinking of a joint exercise with Uruguay, but instead set on executing Operation Azul to retake the Falkland Islands. #2 The Falklands are an archipelago in the South Atlantic, and they were invaded by Argentina in 1982. The residents were not pleased in the slightest, and they were proud of their surroundings and content with their lifestyle. #3 The Falklands Islands have been disputed between Britain and Argentina for about 150 years. Britain discovered the islands in 1592, but the first recorded landing was not until 1690, by the British. The islands were named after the Treasurer of the Navy, Viscount Falkland. #4 The British decision to reduce their commitments overseas was reflected in their reduced interest in the Falklands. The islands seemed to be an expensive obligation, and they were likely to be an opportunity for savings.

The author of this book traces the pattern of the part played by logistics in armed conflict, from antiquity to the present day. The main emphasis of the book is on campaigns dating from the Korean War of 1950 onwards, but three selected campaigns from World War II produce a run-in for what is to follow - as indeed does his briefer coverage of earlier conflicts. As a former brigade commander in the Falklands War of 1982, Thompson draws a picture of what was, in effect, a microcosm of a much larger affair, the special circumstances of that experience offering a wide spectrum of logistic problems. He concludes with a look at the war on the Central Front that never was, and casts a glance into the future in the light of the impending changes for the defence of Europe.

The Falklands War Explanations for Limited and Unlimited Conflicts U.S. Army Operational Logistics in Grenada, 1983 Moving Mountains The Battle for the Falklands Logistics in Armed Conflict One Hundred Days (Text Only)

*This paper contains an analysis of submarine operations during the Falklands War. This was done to provide some insight on the importance of submarines in this conflict and to show the usefulness of submarines in any maritime conflict The submarine operations by both belligerents are looked at and compared over the duration of the conflict This is an unclassified study that was researched using published books, magazine articles, unpublished papers, unclassified government documents and interviews with officers involved in the conflict Reports done at a classified level were not used in the preparation of this paper. The submarine operations and methods of employment examined show the strength of submarines when properly used and the weakness when training is lacking or the submarine is used in the wrong manner. Also highlighted is the difficulty of anti-submarine efforts in a high ambient noise, shallow water environment Submarines can be used properly and can frustrate an opponent by their presence or even their perceived presence. However, to get the full use of submarines they must be integrated fully into the military forces. With just a few boats in a navy, the submarines are often the most intelligent. They must be fed intelligence or be intelligence platforms themselves to fully realize their potential. This point was not adhered to fully and thus submarines did not make the impact expected during the Falklands War.*

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*Logistics in the Falklands War* Case Study in Expeditionary Warfare *The Royal Fleet Auxiliary in the Falklands War : the Untold Story The Story of Naval Party 8901 Amphibious Assault Falklands Argentine Fight for the Falklands Submarine Operations During The Falklands War General Somervell and American Logistics in WWII Conciliabulum theologistarum, adversus Germania, & bonarum litterarum studiosus, Coloniae celebratum XVI.* Panoramic, transnational history of the Falklands War and its imperial dimensions, which explores how a minor squabble mushroomed into war.

*Details the war between Argentina and Britain over the Falkland Islands and discusses the political, diplomatic, and strategic aspects of the conflict* *The Royal Artillery played an absolutely vital, though often forgotten, part in the British armed forces successful operation to recapture the Falkland Islands in 1982. The actions of the artillery were recorded by one young officer in a journal which he kept before, during and after the conflict.Second Lieutenant Tom Martin was a Command Post Officer with 29 (Corunna) Field Battery RA who deployed to the South Atlantic in 1982 as part of the Task Force dispatched to retake the Falklands. With its six 105mm Light Guns making the journey on the MV Europic Ferry, the Battery sailed south on the MV Norland with 2 PARA, joining 3 Commando Brigade for the landings. The five gun batteries of the Royal Artillery, totalling thirty light field guns, fired a tremendous number of shells on the Argentine forces. For its part, 29 (Corunna) Field Battery fired the first Fire Mission of the conflict and continued to do so until the Argentinian surrender in the most testing environment and against the odds.Whilst in the South Atlantic, Martin sought to detail and record the action on the Batterys gun position. Supported by the recollections of some of those he served alongside, Martins notes and diary entries form the basis of this book: a vivid, blow-by-blow account which provides a comprehensive picture of the Royal Artillery and its pivotal role in the Falklands War.*

On 1 April 1982 Major Mike Norman, commander of Naval Party 8901, was looking forward to a peaceful yearlong tour of duty on the Falkland Islands. But events turned out differently, for the next day the Argentines invaded and he and his forty-three Royal Marines found themselves fighting for their lives.They took up defensive positions around Government House and on the approach to Stanley from Cape Pembroke to protect the Governor Rex Hunt and delay the advance to Stanley. They were prepared to die executing his orders. After a desperate battle in the gardens and even inside the house against superior numbers Rex Hunt ordered them to lay down their arms. As the surrender took place, an Argentine told a marine: The islands are ours now. The response was simple: We will be back. They were, and this is their story.The Royal Marines of Naval Party 8901 as well as some members of the previous detachment volunteered to join the Task Force and, some seventy-five days later, the men who witnessed the raising of the Argentine flag over the islands on 2 April saw the triumphant return of the Union Jack.Mike Normans dramatic account draws on his own vivid recollections, the log recording the defense of Government House, the testimony of the marines under his command and newly released files from government archives. It is a powerful and moving tribute to the marines who confronted the Argentines when they invaded and then fought to force them out.

*Logistics from Wallenstein to Patton Defense Budgeting, Military Technology, Logistics, and Combat Outcomes The Falklands War - There and Back Again The Royal Marines Mountain and Arctic Warfare Cadre in Action During the 1982 Conflict Mountain Commands at War in the Falklands War in the Falklands 264 B.C. - A.D. 235*

*Largely narrated through eyewitness testimony, this book chronicles the untold story of the Royal Fleet Auxiliary's vital contribution to the Falklands War. Far from being 'auxiliary', the RFA's ships were in the thick of the fighting from the very beginning. This book provides new light on the way the Argentine forces were organized for war, the plans and reactions of the commanders, the sufferings of the soldiers and the shame and disillusionment of defeat. Martin Middlebrook has produced a genuine 'first' with this unique work. Martin Middlebrook is the only British historian to have been granted open access to the Argentines who planned and fought the Falklands War. It ranks with Liddel Hart's The Other side of the Hill in analyzing and understanding the military thinking and strategies of Britain's sometime enemy, and is essential reading for all who wish to understand the workings of military minds. The book provides new light on the way Argentine forces were organized for war, the plans and reactions of the commanders, the sufferings of the soldiers and the shame and disillusionment of defeat.*

*"Feeding Victory examines the impact of technological change on military logistics across time and over critical battlefronts. Jobie Turner explores how the relationship between technology, logistics, and warfare has changed from the age of sail to the invention of nuclear power, and answers questions such as: How have specific technological innovations from the industrial age to the information age-the railroad, the machine gun, artillery, the airplane, the nuclear weapon, the computer, and many more-altered the logistics equation? Furthermore, to the extent that technological innovations have changed the fundamentals of effective logistics, what impact has the advancement of logistics had on geopolitical dynamics and combat power throughout the ages? Turner covers five case studies: 1) The campaign for Lake George in 1755-1759 during the Seven Years' War in North America; 2) The Western Front in 1917, during the First World War; 3) The Battle of Guadalcanal in 1942 during the Second World War; 4) The Battle of Stalingrad in 1942-43 during the Second World War; and 5) The Battle of Khe Sanh in 1968, during the Vietnam War. Why these operational campaigns? In each of these, the logistics of the belligerents were at their limit because of geography or the vast material needs of war. With such limits, the case studies give a good accounting of the logistics for each era and the inflection points between success and failure"--*

*A graduate of West Point, Somervell served his country in both the military and civilian arenas. As head of the Works Progress Administration in New York City, he won recognition for his effective management; later, he helped prepare the nation for war by building training camps and munitions plants*

*No Sea Too Rough Military Logistics Made Easy Summary of Kenneth L. Privratsky's Logistics In The Falklands War The China Dream April to June 1982 - Insights into the planning, logistics and tactics that led to the successful retaking of the Falkand Islands Supplying War The Science of War*

"First published in Beijing in 2010; now available in English"--Back of dust jacket cover. A British Naval commander's eyewitness account of the 1982 war in the South Atlantic. Since he was in charge of the amphibious operations in the Falklands War, it goes without saying that there is no one better qualified to tell the story of that aspect of the campaign than Commodore Michael Clapp. Here he describes, with considerable candor, some of the problems met in a Navy racing to war and finding it necessary to recreate a largely abandoned operational technique in a somewhat ad hoc fashion. During the time it took to "go south," some sense of order was imposed and a not very well defined command structure evolved, this was not done without generating a certain amount of friction. He tells of why San Carlos Water was chosen for the assault and the subsequent inshore operations. Michael Clapp and his small staff made their stand and can claim a major role in the defeat of the Argentine Air and Land Forces.

The Falklands War is a story of occupation, fierce air battles, heavy naval losses and bitter encounters between ground forces amidst an impossible terrain and unforgiving climate. With complex political machinations and nationalist sentiment at the centre of the conflict, even today the sovereignty of the islands is hotly contested in political circles. For the first time, the Royal British Army's Fremont-Barnes has compiled a definitive A-Z guide to the British involvement in the Falklands conflict, including personalities, weapons, battles, ships, places and much more. This accessible yet comprehensive companion to the Falklands War will be a welcome addition to any enthusiast's shelves.

This battle atlas details the occupation of South Georgia and the Falklands Islands/Malvinas by the Argentines, the assembly and dispatch of the British Task Force, and the reconquest of the islands. Appendices list British ships and aircraft, and Argentine aircraft losses and British gallantry awards.

The SAS in the Falklands War The Yompers Kalen. Maj], postquam I. Honenstratus delectus est ab officio prió rato, & officio inquisitoris

A Day-by-Day Personal Account of the Royal Artillery in the Falklands War Falklands Guns The Lieutenant Don't Know Battle Atlas of the Falklands War 1982 by Land, Sea and Air

For many people it was 3 Commando Brigade, commanded by Major General Julian Thompson, and made up of Royal Marines and Para's that recaptured the Falklands. Yet 5th Infantry Brigade played a key and until now little acknowledged role in this extraordinary saga. Cobbled together in haste (having been stripped of its assets to bring 3 Commando Brigade up to strength), it comprised principally of two Guards battalions (2nd Scots and 1st Welsh) and the Gurkhas. Many felt it was inadequately trained when it sailed from Southampton on the QE 2 and this view was given substance by early disasters such as the tragedy at Bluff Cove. Yet by the end, its contribution, at moments at the last known, could not be denied. Why then was its commander (Brigadier Tony Wilson) so conspicuously ignored when the medals and decorations were handed out?

An important piece in the jigsaw of the history of the Falklands War The previously untold story of how Ascension Island was crucial to the success of British operations during the Falklands War. The book spans the length of the Falklands War and tells how a facility consisting of next to nothing was turned into the advanced logistic base for one of the most daring and successful displays of military force at long range in the reclamation of British interests. From an island which was largely devoid of all resources, the story of how Ascension Island became the Forward Operating Base, doubled its population in a few weeks and briefly became the busiest airfield in the world - 350 take off and landings in one day - makes fascinating reading. Air-to-air refuelling proved itself to be a vital force extender throughout Operation Corporate since reconnaissance aircraft had insufficient fuel to return to base.

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Why did Napoleon succeed in 1805 but fail in 1812? Were the railways vital to Prussia's victory over France in 1870? Was the famous Schlieffen Plan militarily sound? Could the European half of World War II have been ended in 1944? These are only a few of the questions that form the subject-matter of this meticulously researched, lively book. Drawing on a very wide range of unpublished and previously unexploited sources, Martin van Creveld examines the 'nuts and bolts' of war: namely, those formidable problems of movement and supply, transportation and administration, so often mentioned - but rarely explored - by the vast majority of books on military history. In doing so he casts his net far and wide, from Gustavus Adolphus to Rommel, from Marlborough to Patton, subjecting the operations of each to a thorough analysis from a fresh and unusual point of view. The result is a fascinating book that has something new to say about virtually every one of the most important campaigns waged in Europe during the last two centuries.

5th Infantry Brigade in the Falklands 1982 Feeding Victory Logistics in the Falklands War An Imperial History The Lifeblood of War Recurring Logistic Problems as I Have Observed Them One Marine's Story Warfare and Combat Logistics in Afghanistan

Most wars between countries end quickly and at relatively low cost. The few in which high-intensity fighting continues for years bring about a disproportionate amount of death and suffering. What separates these few unusually long and intense wars from the many conflicts that are far less destructive? In *Logics of War*, Alex Weisiger tests three explanations for a nation's decision to go to war and continue fighting regardless of the costs. He combines sharp statistical analysis of interstate wars over the past two centuries with nine narrative case studies. He examines both well-known conflicts like World War II and the Persian Gulf War, as well as unfamiliar ones such as the 1864-1870 Paraguayan War (or the War of the Triple Alliance), which proportionally caused more deaths than any other war in modern history. When leaders go to war expecting easy victory, events usually correct their miscalculations quickly and with fairly low casualties, thereby setting the stage for a negotiated agreement. A second explanation involves motives born of domestic politics: as war becomes more intense, however, leaders are increasingly constrained in their ability to continue the fighting. Particularly destructive wars instead arise from mistrust of an opponent's intentions. Countries that launch preventive wars to forestall expected decline tend to have particularly ambitious war aims that they hold to even when fighting goes poorly. Moreover, in some cases, their opponents interpret the preventive attack as evidence of a dispositional commitment to aggression, resulting in the rejection of any form of negotiation and a demand for unconditional surrender. Weisiger's treatment of a topic of central concern to scholars of major wars will also be read with great interest by military historians, political psychologists, and sociologists.

With the sudden Argentine invasion of the remote Falkland Islands on 2 April 1982 the United Kingdom found itself at war. Due to the resolve of a determined Prime Minister and the resourcefulness of the Armed Forces, a Task Force, code named Operation CORPORATE, was quickly dispatched.Remarkably just over two months later, the islands were liberated and the invaders defeated. By any standards this was a remarkable feat of all arms cooperation made possible by political resolve, sound planning, strong leadership and the courage and determination of the combatants.Martin Middlebrook, one of the most skillful historians of the 20th Century, has weaved the many strands of this extraordinary military achievement into a fascinating, thorough and highly readable account of the Campaign.For a full understanding of what it took to win this war there will be no better account to read than this.

This work is devoted to a study to Roman logistics from the Punic Wars through the Principate. It explores various aspects of supply: rations, trains, foraging, supply lines; administration and logistics in warfare. The book traces the increasing sophistication of the Roman military supply system.

The combatants in the three Vietnam wars from 1945 to 1975 employed widely contrasting supply methods. This fascinating book reveals that basic traditional techniques proved superior to expensive state of the art systems. During the Indochina or 'French' war, France's initial use of wheeled transport and finally air supply proved vulnerable given the terrain, climate, and communist adaptability. The colonial power gave up the unequal struggle after the catastrophic defeat at Dien Bien Phu. To stem the advance of Communism throughout the region, the Americans stepped in to support the pro-Western South Vietnam regime and threw vast quantities of manpower and money at the problem. The cost became increasingly unpoplar at home. General Giap's and Ho Chi Minh's ruthless use of coolies most famously on the Ho Chi Minh Trail proved resistant to carpet-bombing and Agent Orange defoliation. The outcome of the final war between the Communist North Vietnam and the corrupt Southern leadership, now with minimal US support, was almost a forgone conclusion. The author is superbly qualified to examine these three wars from the logistic perspective. His conclusions make for compelling reading and will be instructive to acting practitioners and inquiring minds.

Across an Angry Sea

A Companion to the Falklands War Logistics in the Vietnam Wars, 1945-1975 Concept, Theory, and Execution The Rucksack War

*Soldiers and Journalists alike wasted no time in telling the story of the campaign to recapture the Falkland Islands after the Argentinian invasion in April, 1982. Almost without exception, however, they are concerned largely on the role of the Army, for it was the part they played which particularly fired the public imagination, and it was the Army's role that the media glorified. However, the British Royal Navy and the exploits of certain gentlemen of the press. Yet none of them would have been there at all had the Royal Navy not provided the necessary transport, not to mention air cover and bombardment support. In the book David Brown, head of what was formally the Naval Historical Branch at the Ministry of Defence, tells in full for the first time the extraordinary story of how the fleet was assembled; of how merchant-ships from luxury liners such as the Canberra to cargo-carriers of every description were 'Taken Up Form Trade' and, in a staggeringly short time, converted to their new role. He describes the stupendous problems presented by the assembling, and stowing, of the thousands of tons of stores and equipment needed by the Expeditionary Forces and the way in which these problems were dealt with.*

*The Sky Is Falling is about a 35-year-old, divorced, black female, with two children, whose job was terminated by unjust advances. As Quashie is brought in her daily life, she had to deal with the uncertainty of firming her legal funds that she was eligible for. Quashie found herself caught up with bureaucratic red tape of the firm. Even though she is down on her luck, she is strong and determined to fight with the top partner in the firm to achieve justice. The Sky Is Falling is about New York. A great part of the book is based on the law firm where the female works. The book deals with the mundane concerns of the office, as well as life in general, including daily life at home and her romances with her white boyfriend. The Sky Is Falling touches on the past, but deals primarily with the present. The book is enthralling and entertaining. This book is different from any other books, insofar as human interest is concerned. It's a book that touches the heart, the mind and the soul.*

*A United States general describes his command of the deployment of U.S. troops and supplies to the Persian Gulf in the war with Iraq and recommends his methods of leadership and resource management for use in the business world.*