A History Of Army Communications And Electronics

ADP 6-22 describes enduring concepts of leadership through the core competencies and attributes required of leaders of all cohorts and all organizations, regardless of mission or setting. These principles reflect decades of experience and validated scientific knowledge.An ideal Army leader serves as a role model through strong intellect, physical presence, professional competence, and moral character. An Army leader is able and willing to act decisively, within superior leaders' intent and purpose, and in the organization's best interests. Army leaders recognize that organizations, built on mutual trust and confidence, accomplish missions. Every member of the Army, military or civilian, is part of a team and functions in the role of leader and subordinate. Being a good subordinate is part of being an effective leader. Leaders do not just lead subordinates-they also lead other leaders. Leaders are not limited to just those designated by position, rank, or authority.

"This book tells the story of an unusual group of American soldiers in World War II, second-generation Japanese Americans (Nisei) who served as interpreters and translators in the Military Intelligence Service."--Preface.

Describes the history of Fort Monmouth and Army communications and electronics, from 1917 to 2007.

This book is part of the Army historical community's commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of World War II. American victory in that conflict was brought about not only by the valor of our fighting men and the immensity of our productive capacity, but also by the availability of superb military intelligence. Much of this intelligence came from the ability of our armed forces to intercept and decipher the most secret communications of their adversaries. For many years security considerations prevented any public mention of these successes in the official histories. Now much of the story can be told. To preserve the memory of the Army's role in this intelligence war, the U. S. Army Center of Military History has joined with the History Office, U. S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM), to publish this collection of documents on Army signals intelligence in World War II. INSCOM carries on the heritage of the Army's World War II Signal Security Agency, which by breaking the Japanese diplomatic ciphers and military codes helped speed the way of our forces to victory. The book is intended both for an Army audience and for the general public - including those World War II veterans who participated in the signals intelligence war and who for so many years were constrained to keep their contributions secret. The security barriers have now been lifted, and the Army is proud to acknowledge those contributions. Harold W. NelsonCharles F. Scanlon Brigadier General, US ArmyMajor General, US Army Chief of Military HistoryCommanding General, US Army Intelligence and Security Command

Allied Fighting Effectiveness is a collection of scholarly papers focusing on a variety of different aspects of the major campaigns of North Africa, Sicily and Italy, ranging from operation TORCH to the end of the war in Europe.

Bergen develops the thesis that burgeoning technology in communications faced a severe test in Vietnam. He analyzes the advantages and drawbacks of new communications systems and the effects these systems had on decision making and on command. In doing so, he describes the difficulties that communications systems had in keeping pace with the information explosion and shows that command and control do not necessarily improve with enhanced communications. The book illustrates that the communications missions of getting the message through was not only critical to the success of combat operations, but also as challenging as combat itself. Bergens clear understanding and description of these issues make this a valuable work for those responsible for the future success of command, control, communications, and intelligence.

The more mobile an armed force becomes, the more rugged the terrain it encounters, or the more widely the force is deployed, the greater becomes the difficulty of securing and maintaining rapid, completely linked communications. In the U.S. Army the Signal Corps is the agency charged with developing, procuring, and furnishing signal equipment to overcome the difficulties mentioned above. In an age of swift and startling progress in electronics, this phase of its mission demands that it keep abreast of scientific advances at home and abroad and maintain close ties with civilian laboratories and industry in order to take advantage of their capabilities. This volume traces the course which the Signal Corps followed between the first and second world wars, a period of planning and preparation. Others to follow will recount the testing of the Corps' organization and equipment, and the results achieved at home and overseas. The author has dealt with the subject on a chronological basis, instead of following the topical treatment used in other technical service volumes. This broad-front approach has enabled him to weave into one pattern the many activities in which the Signal Corps was simultaneously engaged. The reader can here follow from birth the history of Army radar and mobile radio, the first steps taken in the conversion of the civilian communications industry to war production, the expansion of training facilities, and the beginnings of the far-flung communications network that eventually encircled the globe. He will see the uncertainties of planning and the difficulties of organization incident to rapidly changing conditions, meager appropriations, and the clash of interest within the military household. These and many other matters showing human beings and institutions under pressure are replete with significance to us who must live in a turbulent world where revolution tends to have the upper hand over evolution.

This volume in the Contemporary Military, Strategic, and Security Issues series presents a concise introduction to the evolution, key concepts, discourse, and future options for improved strategic communication in today's U.S. government. * Key document excerpts from legislation, proposed legislation, doctrine, reform proposals, and policy documents * A glossary of terms * An annotated bibliography of proposals and recommendations for strategic communication/public diplomacy reform

With the onset of World War II, the American organizations responsible for the vital wartime function of communications intelligence (COMINT) were forced to change drastically. In addition to the daunting challenges of rapid operational expansion, the peacetime processes of U.S. Army and Navy COMINT proved inadequate to support active military operations on a worldwide scale. With national survival and individual lives at stake, more information, and its timely dissemination to both U.S. forces and those of its close ally, the United Kingdom, quickly became a top priority. "A History of U.S. Communications Intelligence during World War II: Policy and Administration" tells the story of the profound organizational changes wrought on U.S. COMINT by rapid expansion, urgent requirements for information, and international agreements. While the services never completely solved the problems posed by these challenges, by war's end they had created structures and implemented policies which, however cumbersome, achieved high levels of combat support. After covering the initial year of expansion, this study examines such issues as: The Army-British COMINT agreement of 1943 and the ENIGMA crisis; British-U.S. Navy COMINT agreements in 1943 and 1944; Jurisdictional problems regarding clandestine communications; Army and Navy movement to full cooperation, 1944-1945; Internal organizational developments in the Army and Navy. In addition to this comprehensive cover of organizational issues, "A History of U.S. Communications Intelligence during World War II" also sheds new light on the U.S.-UK controversy over U.S. denial of Alan

Turing's access to scrambler technology developed at Bell Labs, conflicts between the Director of Naval Intelligence and J. Edgar Hoover's FBI over sharing intelligence information, and the tension between Army and Navy COMINT and the OSS, which had its own methods of obtaining data from British intelligence sources. Scholars and intelligence professionals alike will find much of value in this detailed and copiously documented study. Center for Cryptologic History

It has, improbably, been called uncommonly lucid, even riveting by The New York Times, and it was a finalist for the 2004 National Book Awards nonfiction honor. It is a literally chilling read, especially in its minute-by-minute description of the events of the morning of 9/11 inside the Twin Towers.It is The 9/11 Commission Report, which was, before its publication, perhaps one of the most anticipated government reports of all time, and has been since an unlikely bestseller. The official statement by the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States-which was instituted in late 2002 and chaired by former New Jersey Governor Thomas Kean-it details what went wrong on that day (such as intelligence failures), what went right (the heroic response of emergency services and self-organizing civilians), and how to avert similar future attacks.Highlighting evidence from the day, from airport surveillance footage of the terrorists to phone calls from the doomed flights, and offering details that have otherwise gone unheard, this is an astonishing firsthand document of contemporary history. While controversial in parts-it has been criticized for failing to include testimony from key individuals, and it completely omits any mention of the mysterious collapse of WTC 7-it is nevertheless an essential record of one of the most transformational events of modern times.

In Military Communications: A Test for Technology, John D. Bergen develops the thesis that burgeoning technology in communications faced a severe test in Vietnam. He analyzes the advantages and drawbacks of new communications systems and the effects these systems had on decision making and on command. In doing so, he describes the difficulties that communications systems had in keeping pace with the information explosion and shows that command and control do not necessarily improve with enhanced communications. The book illustrates that the communications missions of getting the message through was not only critical to the success of combat operations, but also as challenging as combat itself. Bergens clear understanding and description of these issues make this a valuable work for those responsible for the future success of command, control, communications, and intelligence.

A history of British Army front line communications, focussing on the effect that their performance had on the outcome of main World War II campaigns.

The objective of this study is to provide an authentic and reliable guide to U.S. communications intelligence (COMINT) during World War 11. A complete history of this subject would be an overwhelming task; therefore, I have limited this effort to matters of high-level policy, administration, and organization, I have tried to show how communications intelligence was controlled and directed by each service and how these services related to each other and to their British counterparts. This is not a history of cryptanalysis or COMINT operations, nor is there much here about the specific uses made of COMINT. Nevertheless, within these limits, I have tried to be complete. That is, I have made an effort to show not only how Army and Navy COMINT activities were run but also how COMINT was structured in the Coast Guard, FBI, and Federal Communications Commission {FCC). There is also a great deal here on the non-COMINT producing agencies - the Military Intelligence Service (MIS) and the Office of Naval Intelligence QONI). In fact, my account as it relates to the Army has more to do with the MIS than with Arlington Hall, I hope the reasons for this will be made clear in the text, Much of this study seems to be concerned with service politics and interservice disagreements. I can only say that I recognize that COMINT was often produced in spite of certain high-level maneuverings. On that same theme, I also recognize that the people who produced the real COMINT product are, in this study, quite secondary figures, There is little here about Frank Rowlett, Solomon Kullback, or Frank Raven. A word about the British. This study could almost be subtitled "The Development of a COMINT Alliance." The emphasis on British intelligence is an absolute must for a policy and administrative history, because there is no understanding of the development of U.S. CO MINT without continually reporting and examining the role of the British. The sources used in this study are adequately identified in the footnotes and the sources section. I have used the footnotes to report a great deal of supplementary information, and I hope that the reader will turn to them.

Getting the Message Through, the companion volume to Rebecca Robbins Raines' Signal Corps, traces the evolution of the corps from the appointment of the first signal officer on the eve of the Civil War, through its stages of growth and change, to its service in Operation DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM. Raines highlights not only the increasingly specialized nature of warfare and the rise of sophisticated communications technology, but also such diverse missions as weather reporting and military aviation. Information dominance in the form of superior communications is considered to be sine qua non to modern warfare. As Raines ably shows, the Signal Corps--once considered by some Army officers to be of little or no military value--and the communications it provides have become integral to all aspects of military operations on modern digitized battlefields. The volume is an invaluable reference source for anyone interested in the institutional history of the branch.

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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.

CMH Pub. 30-17. Army Historical Series. Traces the history of the United States Signal Corps from its beginnings on the eve of the American Civil War through its participation in the Persian Gulf conflict during the early 1990s. Shows today's signal soldiers where their branch has been and points the way to where it is going.

There's an obscure agency in the Defense Department with the unique distinction of costing the taxpayers nothing for its national security role. The members wear no uniforms, don't carry weapons and work from home. They are specially-licensed amateur radi

In 1918 the U.S. Army Signal Corps sent 223 women to France to help win World War I. Elizabeth Cobbs reveals the challenges these patriotic young women faced in a war zone where male soldiers resented, wooed, mocked, saluted, and ultimately celebrated them. Back on the home front, they fought the army for veterans' benefits and medals, and won.

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