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PREFACE The chronology is concerned primarily with operations of the US Army Air Forces and its combat units between December 7, 1941 and September 15, 1945. It is designed as a companion reference to the seven-volume history of The Army Air Forces in World War II, edited by Wesley Frank Craven and James Lea Cate. The research was a cooperative endeavor carried out in the United States Air Force historical archives by the Research Branch of the Albert F. Simpson Historical Research Center. Such an effort has demanded certain changes in established historical methodology, as well as some arbitrary rules for presentation of the results. After International and US events, entries are arranged geographically. They begin with events at Army Air Forces Headquarters in Washington then proceed eastward around the world, using the location of the headquarters of the numbered air forces as the basis for placement. For this reason, entries concerning the Ninth Air Force while operating in the Middle East follow Twelfth Air Force. When that headquarters moves to England in October 1943, the entries are shifted to follow Eighth Air Force. The entries end with those numbered air forces which remained in the Zone of the Interior, as well as units originally activated in the ZI, then designated for later movement overseas, such as Ninth and Tenth Air Forces. The ZI entries do not include Eighth and Twentieth Air Forces, which were established in the ZI with the original intent of placing them in those geographical locations with which they became historically identified. For these two units, original

actions are shown either under AAF or in their intended geographic area of location. All times and dates used are those of the area under discussion. The entry "1/2 Jun" indicates that an event occurred during the night between the two given dates, while "1-2 Jun" indicates an action over a period of time. In dealing with people, again arbitrary decisions were implemented. For military men below the general officer or equivalent level, full grade and name were used. For general officers and those of equal grade in other US and foreign services, the complete rank (both that at the time first mentioned and the highest rank held prior to the end of the war) and name will be found in the index. Only an abbreviated rank (e.g., Gen or Adm) and last name are used in the text. The exception is where two general officers had the same last name; in such cases, the first name is also included. Similarly for civilian leaders, only the last name is used; full name and title are given in the index. Location of all towns, islands, etc., is also made in the index. In all cases, attempts were made to cite place names in use by the native population at the time of or immediately before the war. No names imposed by a conqueror are used. For example Pylos Bay, not Navarino Bay, is used. Further, as appropriate, native geographic terms are used: Shima for island in Japanese island groups, See for lake in Germany. However, two exceptions were made. In cases in which the place became infamous because of the actions of the conquering power, that name is preferred—for example Auschwitz would be used rather than the Polish name of Oswiecim. Also, in larger international cities, such as Roma, Koln and Wien, the anglicized name is used. Where a village or hamlet was difficult to locate or where there were several such places with the same name in a general area, the coordinates are given

in the index. In some cases, with no extant navigational aids of the attacking force, the best possible guess was made based upon all available evidence. In other instances, such as the bridge at Hay-ti-attacked so often by Tenth Air Force-- a logical guess could not be made. In these cases, a question mark is placed in brackets after the index entry. Accent marks, such as umlauts, were omitted.

Research Product - U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences

Scientific Information Bulletin

Badger Army Ammunition Plant Supplemental

Photographic Documentation of Archetypal Buildings,

Structures, and Equipment for U.S. Army Materiel

Command National Historic Context for World War II

Ordnance Facilities

Domestic Scan Tour II Report

Ohio

Special edition of the Federal Register, containing a codification of documents of general applicability and future effect ... with ancillaries.

Physical System Dynamics and White Phosphorus Fate and Transport, 1994, Eagle River Flats, Fort Richardson, Alaska

***Federal acquisition regulation. Chapter 1
2000-***

Water Resources Data

CRRESRAD Documentation

In his 1992 Ph.D. thesis "Design and analysis techniques for concurrent blackboard systems", John McManus defined several performance metrics for concurrent blackboard systems and developed a suite of tools for creating and analyzing such systems. These tools allow a user to analyze a concurrent blackboard

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system design and predict the performance of the system before any code is written. The design can be modified until simulated performance is satisfactory. Then, the code generator can be invoked to generate automatically all of the code required for the concurrent blackboard system except for the code implementing the functionality of each knowledge source. We have completed the port of the source code generator and a simulator for a concurrent blackboard system. The source code generator generates the necessary C++ source code to implement the concurrent blackboard system using Parallel Virtual Machine (PVM) running on a heterogeneous network of UNIX workstations. The concurrent blackboard simulator uses the blackboard specification file to predict the performance of the concurrent blackboard design. The only part of the source code for the concurrent blackboard system that the user must supply is the code implementing the functionality of the knowledge sources.

Annual Data Summary for 1993, CERC Field Research Facility: Appendixes C through E

APEXRAD Documentation

Battle Staff Training and Synchronization in Light Infantry Battalions and Task Forces

Review of Reserve Component Training

In accordance with an agreement with the National Guard Bureau (NGB) a simplified evaluation form was developed that assessed demographic, instructional, and technology factors for distance learning training events of short duration. The evaluation form was derived from the good practices identified in the research literature, and

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was used during the assessment of eight distance learning events given by the NGB nationwide. Based on returns (n=1,044) the evaluation form proved to be a reliable instrument which demonstrated adequate face validity. Based on these results, a slightly modified form was developed for use by the NGB for all short-term, distance learning events.

Illinois Water Quality Report Optimization of Multiple-purpose Reservoir System Operations

Source Hierarchy List: E through N Title 48, Federal Acquisition Regulations System Annual Research Progress Report

Leadership failures in the defense of Crete were essential factors contributing to Allied defeat on the island in May 1941. The Germans appeared unstoppable during the early stages of World War II. Inexperienced Allied forces were willing to fight, but the sentiment was the Germans were too powerful. Defeat became a foregone conclusion. To defend at all costs no longer appeared viable. Withdrawal and evacuation seemed almost commonplace in Allied strategy. Great Britain and Germany identified early in the war the strategic importance of the island of Crete for conducting military operations in the Mediterranean. Operationally the British maintained naval supremacy in the Mediterranean, while the German Luftwaffe ruled the skies. The Allies began defending

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Crete in November 1940. However, the Middle East Command put little effort into defending the island and changed Crete Force Commanders on a monthly basis. Allied intelligence uncovered the details of the German invasion plan for Crete. In a last ditch effort, forces evacuated from Greece were sent to Crete to bolster the defenses. This brought the total number of Allied defenders to 42,500 to repel an estimated enemy assault of 5,000 men. The German plan for the occupation of Crete, Operation MERCURY, called for gliders and Hitler's elite paratroops to conduct the largest airborne operation to date. The plan pitted 22,000 men and 1280 aircraft against an erroneously estimated enemy strength of 5,000 men. The success of this plan relied upon surprise and the paratroops securing one of the three airfields on the island so reinforcements could be flown in. A reluctant Crete Force Commander set the tone for subordinate commanders' leadership failures. The invasion began the morning of 20 May 1941. The Germans suffered heavy casualties. At the end of the first day of fighting, they were short ammunition, and the Allies maintained control of the airfields. However, the battalion commander defending the airfield at Maleme, lacking communications and situational awareness, was unaware of the success of his unit and that night mistakenly ordered its withdrawal from the airfield. The Germans occupied the airfield in the morning and

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reinforcements were flown in. The Allies conducted an attack the night of 21 May to retake the airfield, but poor Allied leadership at the Brigade and Division level resulted in failure. Consequently, the Germans were able to mass combat power on the island and defeat the Allies. The defenders outnumbered the attackers nearly 2 to 1, knew the invasion plan, and established their defense accordingly. By all accounts, the Allies should have defeated the Germans and in fact came quite close to doing so.

However, failures in Allied leadership afforded the Germans opportunities that were quickly exploited. Subsequently, they were able to defeat the Allies within 12 days.

Failure in Allied leadership, not overwhelming German combat power, was responsible for the Allied defeat on Crete.
AN/TRC-170 Digital Troposcatter Radio System
Technical Report CERC

Annual Data Summary for ... CERC Field
Research Facility

The Integration of Land Use and
Transportation Planning, Lessons Learned from
the Second Domestic Scan Tour

What We Know about Army Families

This technical report documents the APEXRAD software package developed by the Phillips Laboratory, Geophysics Directorate. APEXRAD is a utility that predicts satellite dose accumulation behind four different thicknesses of aluminum (either slab or hemisphere) for specified orbits. Dose accumulation is predicted using empirical dose rate models

created using data measured on the APEX (Advanced Photovoltaic and Electronics Experiments) satellite which flew in a 362 by 2544 km elliptical orbit inclined at 700. These dose models have a higher position resolution at low altitudes than the previously released CRRESRAD models. The APEXRAD models give dose rates averaged over the entire APEX mission and for four different levels of magnetospheric disturbance, based on a 15 day (offset by 1 day) running average of linear magnetic activity index, Ap. APEXRAD is best applied to orbits with apogees less than 2500 km, perigees greater than 350 km and inclinations less than 600, for times during solar cycle minimum. It can be useful for orbits with higher inclinations or lower perigees, but the user must account for any dose that may be received outside the region covered by the model. For higher altitude orbits the use of CRRESRAD is recommended.

MANPRINT Evaluation

Studies Combined: Social Media And Online Visual Propaganda As Political And Military Tools Of Persuasion

Monitoring Fiber Stress During Curing of Single Fiber Glass- and Graphite-epoxy Composites

An Approach to Evaluating Distance Learning Events

Antarctic Exploration Parallels for Future Human Planetary Exploration: A Workshop Report

APEXRAD Documentation

Instrumentation Papers

Impact of Open-water Disposal of Black Rock Harbor Dredged Material on Benthic Recolonization at the FVP Site

Multipurpose Arcade Combat Simulator (MACS) Basic Rifle Marksmanship (BRM) Program

Code of Federal Regulations

Technical Report

Over 1,700 total pages ... Contains the following publications: Visual Propaganda and Extremism in the Online Environment COUNTERMOBILIZATION: UNCONVENTIONAL SOCIAL WARFARE Social Media: More Than Just a Communications Medium HOW SOCIAL MEDIA AFFECTS THE DYNAMICS OF PROTEST Finding Weakness in Jihadist Propaganda NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING OF ONLINE PROPAGANDA AS A MEANS OF PASSIVELY MONITORING AN ADVERSARIAL IDEOLOGY AIRWAVES AND MICROBLOGS: A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF AL-SHABAAB'S PROPAGANDA EFFECTIVENESS THE ISLAMIC STATE'S TACTICS IN SYRIA: ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN SHIFTING A PEACEFUL ARAB SPRING INTO TERRORISM TWEETING NAPOLEON AND FRIENDING CLAUSEWITZ: SOCIAL MEDIA AND THE #MILITARYSTRATEGIST TROLLING NEW MEDIA: VIOLENT EXTREMIST GROUPS RECRUITING THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA The Combatant Commander's Guide to Countering ISIS's Social Media Campaign #Terror - Social Media and Extremism THE WEAPONIZATION OF SOCIAL MEDIA THE COMMAND OF THE TREND: SOCIAL MEDIA AS A WEAPON IN THE INFORMATION AGE PEACEFUL PROTEST, POLITICAL REGIMES, AND THE SOCIAL MEDIA CHALLENGE THE WEAPONIZED CROWD: VIOLENT DISSIDENT IRISH REPUBLICANS EXPLOITATION OF SOCIAL IDENTITY WITHIN ONLINE COMMUNITIES Seizing the Digital High Ground: Military Operations and Politics in the Social Media Era PERSONALITY AND

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**SOCIAL INFLUENCE CHARACTERISTIC AFFECTS ON
EASE OF USE AND PEER INFLUENCE OF NEW MEDIA
USERS OVER TIME FREE INTERNET AND SOCIAL
MEDIA: A DUAL-EDGED SWORD**

**Automated Concurrent Blackboard System
Generation in C++**

**A Review of Modeling and Analysis Approaches
Self-Inflicted Wound Allied Defeat in Crete,
May 1941**

**Enhancements to the Cross Correlation
Technique for Extrapolating Geostationary
Satellite Imagery**

**Space Sciences Laboratory Publications and
Presentations: January 1 - December 31, 1996**

File characteristics: Textfile (2 Files); Binary character set. Physical description: 1 computer diskette; 3 1/4 in.; high density; 1.44MB. System requirements: PC compatible; Windows. Contains a draft SF 298 Report Documentation Page (RDP), and DTIC Form 530 Nonprint RDP that was developed using PerForm Pro Plus Designer. The forms may be displayed and filled in using PerForm Pro Filler. Several of the boxes on each form may be filled in by double-clicking with a mouse and choosing from the context sensitive menus that appear.
Problems and Solutions

**A History Of The B-17 Flying Fortress in Over 400
Photographs, Stories And Analysis: Including The U.S.
Army Air Forces in World War II: Combat Chronology
1941 - 1945 - American Air Power in WWII**

**Modifications to the Representation of the Surface Layer
Processes in the Phillips Laboratory Global Spectral
Model**

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Report Documentation Pages (RDP); SF298 (Draft) and DTIC 530 (Nonprint) Forms Designed Using Perform Pro Plus Software (Computer Diskette).

Report on Operations of the Air Force Geophysics Laboratory Infrared Array Spectrometer

This report presents a photographic record of the archetypal buildings, structures, and equipment of the World War II Ordnance Department's government owned, contractor operated (GOCO) industrial facility, the Badger Army Ammunition Plant, at Baraboo, Wisconsin. This photographic documentation was completed under partial fulfillment of an Army Materiel Command (AMC) Legacy Resource Program demonstration project for assistance to small installations and in fulfillment of the 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the AMC, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Multiple Historic State Historic Preservation Officers concerning the program to discontinue maintenance, or dispose, of particular GOCO properties. The objective of the project was to photographically record World War II-vintage equipment and buildings, some of which housed different stages of the ammunition manufacturing process and were of the same architectural design. Modern buildings and equipment are not included in this document. Efforts were made to arrange the photographs in the order of ammunition manufacture and facility processes; however, this presentation should not be perceived as a complete chronological sequence for ammunition manufacturing during World War II. The buildings photographed in this document are classified as under

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either 'stand-by' or 'layaway' status. The active buildings depicted in this volume are of an insensitive and/or 'safe' nature and include Administration and Shop buildings. Implementing Embedded Training (ET).
Instruction Report