

# Demobilization Definition Us History



## # Demobilization Definition US History: A Comprehensive Guide

The roar of cannons falls silent, the flags are furled, and the triumphant soldiers return home. But the war's end isn't a simple switch flipped to peace. The process of transitioning a nation from a wartime to a peacetime footing is complex, fraught with challenges, and crucial to understanding a nation's trajectory. This post delves into the demobilization definition US history, exploring its various facets, impact, and lasting consequences across different eras. We'll unpack the challenges, successes, and failures of demobilization in the United States, providing you with a comprehensive understanding of this vital historical process.

## What is Demobilization in US History?

Demobilization, in the context of US history, refers to the systematic disbandment of a nation's armed forces following a major conflict. It's more than just sending soldiers home; it encompasses a wide range of activities, including:

**Discharging personnel:** This involves the formal release of military personnel from active duty, often accompanied by severance pay and benefits.

**Redeploying resources:** This includes the redistribution of military equipment, supplies, and infrastructure to other government agencies or private sectors.

**Reintegrating veterans:** This crucial aspect addresses the social, economic, and psychological needs of returning veterans, helping them readjust to civilian life.

**Restructuring the economy:** Shifting from a wartime economy focused on military production to a

peacetime economy requires significant adjustments in industry, employment, and resource allocation.

The process is rarely smooth, often encountering unforeseen obstacles and generating significant societal impact.

## **Demobilization After World War I: A Tumultuous Transition**

Following World War I, the US faced a massive demobilization effort. Millions of soldiers returned home to a nation grappling with economic uncertainty and social unrest. The sudden influx of ex-servicemen flooded the labor market, leading to competition for jobs and contributing to widespread unemployment. The government's attempts at providing support were often insufficient, leaving many veterans disillusioned and struggling to adapt. This period saw the rise of veteran organizations advocating for their rights and benefits, highlighting the significant social and economic consequences of poorly managed demobilization.

## **The Post-World War II Demobilization: A More Organized Approach**

The demobilization after World War II was significantly more organized than its predecessor. The GI Bill, enacted in 1944, provided returning veterans with educational opportunities, unemployment benefits, and low-interest home loans. This proactive approach helped mitigate some of the economic hardship faced by veterans and contributed to a period of unprecedented economic growth known as the "post-war boom." However, challenges remained, including racial inequalities in access to benefits and the psychological toll on veterans dealing with post-traumatic stress.

### **#### The Role of the Veterans Administration (VA)**

The VA played, and continues to play, a vital role in post-war demobilization. Its responsibility extends beyond providing healthcare to assisting veterans in finding employment, education, and housing. The effectiveness of the VA's programs directly impacts the success of the overall demobilization process. Its evolution reflects changing societal understanding of the needs of veterans.

## **The Cold War and Subsequent Demobilizations**

The Cold War era brought a different dynamic to demobilization. While there were periods of reduced military spending, the US never fully demobilized its armed forces. Instead, it transitioned to a standing army maintained at a level sufficient to meet the ongoing global challenges of the Cold

War. This "permanent war" footing influenced subsequent demobilizations, resulting in less dramatic shifts in the economy and social structure. However, the psychological impact on soldiers, particularly those involved in prolonged deployments, remained a significant concern.

## **Modern Demobilization Challenges**

Demobilization in the 21st century presents new challenges. The protracted nature of recent conflicts, the rise of asymmetric warfare, and the increasing reliance on technology have altered the nature of military service and the process of reintegration. Addressing the unique needs of veterans returning from deployments in Iraq and Afghanistan, for example, requires a nuanced approach that considers the complexities of PTSD, traumatic brain injuries, and moral injuries.

## **Conclusion: Learning from the Past to Shape the Future**

Understanding the demobilization definition US history is crucial for effectively managing the transition from war to peace. The lessons learned from past demobilizations, both successes and failures, offer valuable insights into navigating the complexities of reintegrating veterans, restructuring the economy, and ensuring a smooth transition to peacetime. By acknowledging the long-term consequences of demobilization, we can strive to create more supportive and effective systems that help our nation's servicemen and women successfully transition back into civilian life.

## **FAQs**

1. What is the difference between demobilization and disarmament? Demobilization refers to the disbanding of armed forces, while disarmament is the reduction or elimination of weapons and military capabilities. They are related but distinct processes.
2. How did the impact of demobilization differ between WWI and WWII? WWI demobilization was characterized by significant social and economic disruption due to a lack of government support for veterans. WWII's demobilization, aided by the GI Bill, was more successful in easing the transition for veterans.
3. What are some of the long-term effects of poorly managed demobilization? Poorly managed demobilization can lead to high unemployment, social unrest, veteran homelessness, and increased mental health issues among veterans.
4. How does technology impact modern demobilization? Technological advancements in warfare

create new challenges for veterans' reintegration, including adapting to civilian jobs and dealing with the psychological impact of technologically advanced conflicts.

5. What role does public opinion play in shaping demobilization policies? Public opinion significantly influences the political will to fund and implement effective demobilization programs, impacting the support offered to returning veterans and the overall success of the transition.

**demobilization definition us history:** *The Ordeal of Peace* Adam R. Seipp, 2016-03-03

Historians know a great deal about how wars begin, but far less about how they end. Whilst much has been written about the forces, passions, and institutions that mobilized societies for war and worked to sustain that mobilization through years of struggle, much less is known about the equally complex processes that demobilized societies in the wake of armed conflict. As such, this new book will be welcomed by scholars wishing to understand the effects of the Great War in its fullest context, including the reactions, behaviors, and attitudes of 'ordinary' Europeans during the tumultuous events of the years of demobilization. Taking a transnational perspective on demobilization this study demonstrates that the experience of mass industrial war generated remarkably similar pressures within both the defeated and victorious countries. Using as examples the important provincial centres of Munich and Manchester, this book examines the experiences of European urban-dwellers from the last year of the war until the early 1920s. Utilizing a wide variety of sources from more than twenty archives in Germany, Britain, and the United States, this book recovers voices from the period that are often lost in conventional narratives, capturing the richness and diversity of the ideas, visions, and conflicts engendered by those difficult and tumultuous years. The result is a book that paints a vivid picture of the difficulties that peace could bring to economies and societies that had rapidly and fully adapted to the demands of industrial world war.

**demobilization definition us history:** *The State of Peacebuilding in Africa* Terence McNamee,

Monde Muyangwa, 2020-11-02 This open access book on the state of peacebuilding in Africa brings together the work of distinguished scholars, practitioners, and decision makers to reflect on key experiences and lessons learned in peacebuilding in Africa over the past half century. The core themes addressed by the contributors include conflict prevention, mediation, and management; post-conflict reconstruction, justice and Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration; the role of women, religion, humanitarianism, grassroots organizations, and early warning systems; and the impact of global, regional, and continental bodies. The book's thematic chapters are complemented by six country/region case studies: The Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan/South Sudan, Mozambique and the Sahel/Mali. Each chapter concludes with a set of key lessons learned that could be used to inform the building of a more sustainable peace in Africa. The State of Peacebuilding in Africa was born out of the activities of the Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding (SVNP), a Carnegie-funded, continent-wide network of African organizations that works with the Wilson Center to bring African knowledge and perspectives to U.S., African, and international policy on peacebuilding in Africa. The research for this book was made possible by a grant from Carnegie Corporation of New York.

**demobilization definition us history:** *A History of American Military Affairs* Otis Arnold

Singletary, 1968

**demobilization definition us history:** *The Oxford Handbook of Social Movements*

Donatella Della Porta, Mario Diani, 2015 The Handbook presents a most updated and comprehensive exploration of social movement research. It not only maps, but also expands the field of social movement studies, taking stock of recent developments in cognate areas of studies, within and beyond sociology and political science. While structured around traditional social movement concepts, each section combines the mapping of the state of the art with attempts to broaden our knowledge of social movements beyond classic theoretical agendas, and to identify the contribution that social movement studies can give to other fields of knowledge.

**demobilization definition us history: U.S. History** P. Scott Corbett, Volker Janssen, John M. Lund, Todd Pfannestiel, Sylvie Waskiewicz, Paul Vickery, 2024-09-10 U.S. History is designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of most introductory courses. The text provides a balanced approach to U.S. history, considering the people, events, and ideas that have shaped the United States from both the top down (politics, economics, diplomacy) and bottom up (eyewitness accounts, lived experience). U.S. History covers key forces that form the American experience, with particular attention to issues of race, class, and gender.

**demobilization definition us history: The Marne 15 July - 6 August 1918** Stephen C. McGeorge and Mason W. Watson,

**demobilization definition us history: The History of the Joint Chiefs of Staff** James F. Schnabel, Kenneth W. Condit, Robert J. Watson, 1979

**demobilization definition us history: DDR and SSR in War-to-Peace Transition** Christopher von Dyck, 2016-05-03 While disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) and security sector reform (SSR) have become integral statebuilding tools in post-conflict states, the existing empirical literature examining their relationship has focused on supply-side considerations related to the programming of both processes. In practice, though, DDR and SSR are implemented in the wider context of war-to-peace transitions where the state is attempting to establish a monopoly over the use of force and legitimize itself in the eyes of domestic and international communities. This paper therefore assumes that to identify opportunities and constraints for establishing closer practical linkages between DDR and SSR it is important to take the local politics into consideration. It examines two past externally driven peacebuilding interventions in West Africa, namely Liberia and Sierra Leone, featuring cases in which the central state had essentially fragmented or collapsed. Through this comparative analysis, the paper aims to provide a stepping-stone for future studies examining demand-side considerations of DDR and SSR in post-conflict contexts.

**demobilization definition us history: Unconditional Surrender, Demobilization and the Atomic Bomb [Illustrated Edition]** Dr. Michael D. Pearlman, 2016-07-26 Includes The Bombing Of Japan During World War II illustrations pack with 120 maps, plans, and photos The calculations for bringing large-scale hostilities to an end and for establishing a favorable environment in which post-combat operations, including the occupation of the enemy's homeland, can take place involve high-level military officers in the analysis of a wide range of considerations, many of which fall well beyond what would be traditionally recognized as strictly military in nature. In Unconditional Surrender Demobilization, and the Atomic Bomb, Dr. Michael Pearlman brings home this point through his shrewd assessment of the complex issues confronting U.S. officers as they debated the best course of action to follow in ending the war against Japan. Aside from the list of traditional concerns, such as the human cost of mounting an invasion of Japan, these officers had also to consider such intangibles as continued support for the war effort on the American home front. Thanks to Pearlman's research, the reader comes away with a deeper understanding of why these officers made the recommendations they did to the president and why the president decided to drop the atomic bomb to end World War II.

**demobilization definition us history: American Military History Volume 1** Army Center of Military History, 2016-06-05 American Military History provides the United States Army-in particular, its young officers, NCOs, and cadets-with a comprehensive but brief account of its past. The Center of Military History first published this work in 1956 as a textbook for senior ROTC courses. Since then it has gone through a number of updates and revisions, but the primary intent has remained the same. Support for military history education has always been a principal mission of the Center, and this new edition of an invaluable history furthers that purpose. The history of an active organization tends to expand rapidly as the organization grows larger and more complex. The period since the Vietnam War, at which point the most recent edition ended, has been a significant one for the Army, a busy period of expanding roles and missions and of fundamental organizational changes. In particular, the explosion of missions and deployments since 11 September 2001 has

necessitated the creation of additional, open-ended chapters in the story of the U.S. Army in action. This first volume covers the Army's history from its birth in 1775 to the eve of World War I. By 1917, the United States was already a world power. The Army had sent large expeditionary forces beyond the American hemisphere, and at the beginning of the new century Secretary of War Elihu Root had proposed changes and reforms that within a generation would shape the Army of the future. But world war-global war-was still to come. The second volume of this new edition will take up that story and extend it into the twenty-first century and the early years of the war on terrorism and includes an analysis of the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq up to January 2009.

**demobilization definition us history: History of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: 1945-1947** , 1986

**demobilization definition us history: America's Role in Nation-Building** James Dobbins, Ian O. Lesser, Peter Chalk, 2003-08-01 The post-World War II occupations of Germany and Japan set standards for postconflict nation-building that have not since been matched. Only in recent years has the United States has felt the need to participate in similar transformations, but it is now facing one of the most challenging prospects since the 1940s: Iraq. The authors review seven case studies--Germany, Japan, Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, Kosovo, and Afghanistan--and seek lessons about what worked well and what did not. Then, they examine the Iraq situation in light of these lessons. Success in Iraq will require an extensive commitment of financial, military, and political resources for a long time. The United States cannot afford to contemplate early exit strategies and cannot afford to leave the job half completed.

**demobilization definition us history: Germany After the First World War** Richard Bessel, 1993 A social history of Germany in the years following the First World War, this book explores Germany's defeat and the subsequent demobilization of its armies, events which had devastating social and psychological consequences for the nation. Bessel examines the changes brought by the War to Germany, including those resulting from the return of soldiers to civilian life and the effects of demobilization on the economy. He demonstrates that the postwar transition was viewed as a moral crusade by Germans desperately concerned about challenges to traditional authority; and he assesses the ways in which the experience of the War, and memories of it, affected the politics of the Weimar Republic. This is an original and scholarly book, which offers important insights into the sense of dislocation, both personal and national, experienced by Germany and Germans in the 1920s, and its damaging legacy for German democracy.

**demobilization definition us history: Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms** United States. Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1979

**demobilization definition us history: Toward Combined Arms Warfare** Jonathan Mallory House, 1985

**demobilization definition us history: U.S. Army Cadet Command** Arthur Thomas Coumbe, Lee S. Harford, 1996

**demobilization definition us history: Drawdown** Jason W. Warren, 2016-10-18 While traditionally, Americans view expensive military structure as a poor investment and a threat to liberty, they also require the employment of armed forces as a guarantee of that very freedom. Beginning with the wars of the English colonies, Americans typically increased their military capabilities at the beginning of conflicts only to decrease them at the apparent conclusion of hostilities. In [this book], a stellar team of military historians argue that the United States sometimes managed effective drawdowns, sowing the seeds of future victory. Yet at other times, the drawing down of military capabilities undermined our readiness and flexibility, leading to more costly wars and perhaps defeat. The political choice to reduce military capabilities is influenced by Anglo-American pecuniary decisions and traditional fears of government oppression, and it has been haphazard throughout American history. These two factors form the basic American liberty dilemma, the vexed relationship between the nation and its military apparatuses from the founding of the first colonies through to present times. With the termination of large-scale operations in Iraq and the winnowing of forces in Afghanistan, the United States military once again faces a significant

drawdown in standing force structure and capabilities. The political and military debate around how best to affect this force reduction lacks a proper historical perspective. This volume aspires to inform this dialogue. Not a traditional military history, Drawdown analyzes cultural attitudes, political decisions, and institutions surrounding the maintenance of armed forces. -- Back cover.

**demobilization definition us history:** The Politics of Problem Definition David A. Rochefort, Roger W. Cobb, 1994 At the nexus of politics and policy development lies persistent conflict over where problems come from, what they signify, and, based on the answers to those questions, what kinds of solutions should be sought. Policy researchers call this process problem definition. Written for both scholars and students, this book explains how and why social issues come to be defined in different ways, how these definitions are expressed in the world of politics, and what consequences these definitions have for government action and agenda-setting dynamics. The authors demonstrate in two theoretical chapters and seven provocative case studies how problem definition affects policymaking for high-profile social issues like AIDS, drugs, and sexual harassment as well as for problems like traffic congestion, plant closings, agricultural tax benefits, and air transportation. By examining the way social problems are framed for political discussion, the authors illuminate the unique impact of beliefs, values, ideas, and language on the public policymaking process and its outcomes. In so doing, they establish a common vocabulary for the study of problem definition; review and critique the insights of existing work on the topic; and identify directions for future research.

**demobilization definition us history:** Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War , 1931

**demobilization definition us history:** The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Politics and International Relations Garrett W Brown, Iain McLean, Alistair McMillan, 2018-01-06 This bestselling dictionary contains over 1,700 entries on all aspects of politics and international relations. Written by a leading team of political scientists, it embraces the multi-disciplinary spectrum of political theory including political thinkers, history, institutions, theories, and schools of thought, as well as notable current affairs that have shaped attitudes to politics. Fully updated for its fourth edition, the dictionary has had its coverage of international relations heavily revised and expanded, reflected in its title change, and it includes a wealth of new material in areas such as international institutions, peace building, human security, security studies, global governance, and open economy politics. It also incorporates recommended web links that can be accessed via a regularly checked and updated companion website, ensuring that the links remain relevant. The dictionary is international in its coverage and will prove invaluable to students and academics studying politics and related disciplines, as well as politicians, journalists, and the general reader seeking clarification of political terms.

**demobilization definition us history:** After Appomattox Gregory P. Downs, 2019-08-13 "Original and revelatory." —David Blight, author of *Frederick Douglass* Avery O. Craven Award Finalist A Civil War Memory/Civil War Monitor Best Book of the Year In April 1865, Robert E. Lee wrote to Ulysses S. Grant asking for peace. Peace was beyond his authority to negotiate, Grant replied, but surrender terms he would discuss. The distinction proved prophetic. After Appomattox reveals that the Civil War did not end with Confederate capitulation in 1865. Instead, a second phase of the war began which lasted until 1871—not the project euphemistically called Reconstruction, but a state of genuine belligerence whose mission was to shape the peace. Using its war powers, the U.S. Army oversaw an ambitious occupation, stationing tens of thousands of troops in outposts across the defeated South. This groundbreaking history shows that the purpose of the occupation was to crush slavery in the face of fierce and violent resistance, but there were limits to its effectiveness: the occupying army never really managed to remake the South. "The United States Army has been far too neglected as a player—a force—in the history of Reconstruction... Downs wants his work to speak to the present, and indeed it should." —David W. Blight, *The Atlantic* "Striking... Downs chronicles...a military occupation that was indispensable to the uprooting of slavery." —Boston Globe "Downs makes the case that the final end to slavery, and the establishment

of basic civil and voting rights for all Americans, was 'born in the face of bayonets.' ...A remarkable, necessary book." —Slate

**demobilization definition us history: International Cold War Military Records and History** William W. Epley, 1996

**demobilization definition us history: Traitor to His Class** H. W. Brands, 2008-11-04  
NATIONAL BESTSELLER • A brilliant evocation of one of the greatest presidents in American history by the two-time Pulitzer Prize finalist, bestselling historian, and author of *Our First Civil War* It may well be the best general biography of Franklin Roosevelt we will see for many years to come." —The Christian Science Monitor Drawing on archival material, public speeches, correspondence and accounts by those closest to Roosevelt early in his career and during his presidency, H. W. Brands shows how Roosevelt transformed American government during the Depression with his New Deal legislation, and carefully managed the country's prelude to war. Brands shows how Roosevelt's friendship and regard for Winston Churchill helped to forge one of the greatest alliances in history, as Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin maneuvered to defeat Germany and prepare for post-war Europe. Look for H.W. Brands's other biographies: *THE FIRST AMERICAN* (Benjamin Franklin), *ANDREW JACKSON, THE MAN WHO SAVED THE UNION* (Ulysses S. Grant), and *REAGAN*.

**demobilization definition us history: Military Publications** United States. Department of the Army, 1955

**demobilization definition us history: United States Army Logistics** Steve R. Waddell, 2009-12-22 You can train men to fight. You can plan for the invasion. But you can't have success on the battlefield if you cannot move the men and material into position. Success is not possible without logistical support and capabilities. The U.S. Army's logistics system began with practically nothing and through numerous conflicts and periods of peace has developed into a first rate supply system capable of supporting the global military commitments of the present day. This work presents the history of U.S. Army logistics as one of evolution, trial and error, and occasionally revolutionary change over a period of two hundred plus years. It is important that logisticians and combat leaders alike understand how the United States Army logistical system developed; the challenges that had to be overcome; and the successes and failures encountered along the way. Creating the U.S. Army in 1775 proved to be easy compared to the task of keeping the army adequately supplied over the short and long term. The availability of resources, industrial capacity, size of the army, geographic scope of operations, organization of the logistics system, competent leadership, congressional support, funding, and new technology have, and continue to impact the logistical system on a daily basis. Each new period of peace or war has brought new challenges and requirements. This work is broken into two key parts. First, to inform the reader on the basic history of U.S. Army Logistics. Second, to identify the key factors that influenced the development of the logistical system.

**demobilization definition us history: Demilitarization in the Contemporary World** Peter N. Stearns, 2013-11-16 Contemporary world history has highlighted militarization in many ways, from the global Cold War and numerous regional conflicts to the general assumption that nationhood implies a significant and growing military. Yet the twentieth century also offers notable examples of large-scale demilitarization, both imposed and voluntary. *Demilitarization in the Contemporary World* fills a key gap in current historical understanding by examining demilitarization programs in Germany, Japan, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Costa Rica. In nine insightful chapters, this volume's contributors outline each nation's demilitarization choices and how they were made. They investigate factors such as military defeat, border security risks, economic pressures, and the development of strong peace cultures among citizenry. Also at center stage is the influence of the United States, which fills a paradoxical role as both an enabler of demilitarization and a leader in steadily accelerating militarization. Bookended by Peter N. Stearns' thought-provoking historical introduction and forward-looking conclusion, the chapters in this volume explore what true demilitarization means and how it impacts a society at all levels, military and civilian, political and private. The examples chosen reveal that successful demilitarization must go beyond mere troop demobilization or arms reduction to generate significant political and even psychological shifts in



the culture at large. Exemplifying the political difficulties of demilitarization in both its failures and successes, *Demilitarization in the Contemporary World* provides a possible roadmap for future policies and practices.

**demobilization definition us history:** United States Army in the World War, 1917-1919  
United States. Department of the Army. Office of Military History, 1948

**demobilization definition us history:** The Procurement and Training of Ground Combat Troops Robert Roswell Palmer, Bell Irvin Wiley, William R. Keast, 1948

**demobilization definition us history:** The Military Policy of the United States Emory Upton, 1912

**demobilization definition us history:** The Brigade: A History, Its Organization and Employment in the US Army, 2004 This work provides an organizational history of the maneuver brigade and case studies of its employment throughout the various wars. Apart from the text, the appendices at the end of the work provide a ready reference to all brigade organizations used in the Army since 1917 and the history of the brigade colors.

**demobilization definition us history:** An Introduction to Global Health Michael Seear, Obidimma Ezezika, 2017-12-18 Newly revised and thoroughly updated, the third edition of *An Introduction to Global Health* is constructed around three essential questions: why is population health so poor in developing countries, what is the scope of the issue, and how can it be remediated? By considering aspects of the topic that are often neglected—including poverty, malnutrition, wars, governance, and humanitarian disasters—Seear and Ezezika provide a comprehensive overview of the various determinants of global health and its inevitable companion, the modern aid industry. This informative and accessible introduction examines potential solutions to health inequity via a combination of primary health care strategies, poverty alleviation, developing world debt relief, and human rights interventions. With an updated discussion of global health in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the addition of chapter summaries, critical-thinking questions, and recommended readings, this new edition is an ideal resource for both university-level students and anyone keen to inform themselves on this urgent problem.

**demobilization definition us history:** Federalism, Citizenship, and Collective Identities in U.S. History Cornelis A. van Minnen, Sylvia L. Hilton, Colin Bonwick, 2000 This book highlights key aspects of the American experience in forging political, social, and cultural identities from the late eighteenth century to the present

**demobilization definition us history:** Science, the Endless Frontier Vannevar Bush, 2021-02-02 The classic case for why government must support science—with a new essay by physicist and former congressman Rush Holt on what democracy needs from science today *Science, the Endless Frontier* is recognized as the landmark argument for the essential role of science in society and government's responsibility to support scientific endeavors. First issued when Vannevar Bush was the director of the US Office of Scientific Research and Development during the Second World War, this classic remains vital in making the case that scientific progress is necessary to a nation's health, security, and prosperity. Bush's vision set the course for US science policy for more than half a century, building the world's most productive scientific enterprise. Today, amid a changing funding landscape and challenges to science's very credibility, *Science, the Endless Frontier* resonates as a powerful reminder that scientific progress and public well-being alike depend on the successful symbiosis between science and government. This timely new edition presents this iconic text alongside a new companion essay from scientist and former congressman Rush Holt, who offers a brief introduction and consideration of what society needs most from science now. Reflecting on the report's legacy and relevance along with its limitations, Holt contends that the public's ability to cope with today's issues—such as public health, the changing climate and environment, and challenging technologies in modern society—requires a more capacious understanding of what science can contribute. Holt considers how scientists should think of their obligation to society and what the public should demand from science, and he calls for a renewed understanding of science's value for democracy and society at large. A touchstone for

concerned citizens, scientists, and policymakers, *Science, the Endless Frontier* endures as a passionate articulation of the power and potential of science.

**demobilization definition us history: Seek, Strike, and Destroy** Christopher Richard Gabel, 1986 In the seventy years that have passed since the tank first appeared, antitank combat has presented one of the greatest challenges in land warfare. Dramatic improvements in tank technology and doctrine over the years have precipitated equally innovative developments in the antitank field. One cycle in this ongoing arms race occurred during the early years of World War II when the U.S. Army sought desperately to find an antidote to the vaunted German blitzkrieg. This Leavenworth Paper analyzes the origins of the tank destroyer concept, evaluates the doctrine and equipment with which tank destroyer units fought, and assesses the effectiveness of the tank destroyer in battle.

**demobilization definition us history: Doughboys, the Great War, and the Remaking of America** Jennifer D. Keene, 2001 How does a democratic government conscript citizens, turn them into soldiers who can fight effectively against a highly trained enemy, and then somehow reward these troops for their service? In *Doughboys, the Great War, and the Remaking of America*, Jennifer D. Keene argues that the doughboy experience in 1917–18 forged the U.S. Army of the twentieth century and ultimately led to the most sweeping piece of social-welfare legislation in the nation's history—the G.I. Bill. Keene shows how citizen-soldiers established standards of discipline that the army in a sense had to adopt. Even after these troops had returned to civilian life, lessons learned by the army during its first experience with a mass conscripted force continued to influence the military as an institution. The experience of going into uniform and fighting abroad politicized citizen-soldiers, Keene finally argues, in ways she asks us to ponder. She finds that the country and the conscripts—in their view—entered into a certain social compact, one that assured veterans that the federal government owed conscripted soldiers of the twentieth century debts far in excess of the pensions the Grand Army of the Republic had claimed in the late nineteenth century.

**demobilization definition us history: How Social Movements Die** Christian Davenport, 2015 This book argues that social movement death is the outgrowth of a coevolutionary dynamic whereby challengers, influenced by their understanding of what states will do to oppose them, attempt to recruit, motivate, calm, and prepare constituents while governments attempt to hinder all of these processes at the same time.

**demobilization definition us history: Disarming the Past** Ana Cutter Patel, Pablo De Greiff, Lars Waldorf, 2009 For the past twenty years, international donors have invested heavily in large-scale disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) programs, while, at the same time, transitional justice measures have proliferated, bringing truth, justice, and reparations to those recovering from state violence and civil war. Yet DDR programs are seldom deconstructed to discover whether they truly achieve their justice-related aims. Additionally, transitional justice mechanisms rarely articulate strategies for coordinating with DDR. *Disarming the Past* examines the connections—and failures—between these two initiatives within peacebuilding contexts and evaluates future links between DDR programs and the aims of transitional justice. The outcome of a substantial research project initiated by the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), this book is crucial for anyone interested in effective interventions and enduring outcomes.

**demobilization definition us history: Global Logistics and Strategy** Robert W. Coakley, Richard M. Leighton, 1968 The changing character of the strategic-logistical problems faced by the Washington high command in the last two years of the war when U.S. and Allied forces achieved material superiority over their enemies on almost every front.

**demobilization definition us history: The Iraq Study Group Report** Iraq Study Group (U.S.), James Addison Baker, Lee H. Hamilton, 2006-12-06 Presents the findings of the bipartisan Iraq Study Group, which was formed in 2006 to examine the situation in Iraq and offer suggestions for the American military's future involvement in the region.

**demobilization definition us history: Mobilizing U. S. Industry in World War II** Alan L. Gropman, 1996 Contents: Mobilization activities before Pearl Harbor day; education for mobilization; interwar planning for industrial mobilization; mobilizing for war: 1939-1941; the war

production board; the controlled materials plan; the office of war mobilization & reconversion; U.S. production in World War II; balancing military & civilian needs; overcoming raw material scarcities; maritime construction; people mobilization: Rosie the Riveter; conclusions. Appendix: production of selected munitions items; the war agencies of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government.

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Reddit is a network of communities where people can dive into their interests, hobbies and passions. There's a community for whatever you're interested in on Reddit.

## "Too Many Failed attempts" in yahoo email : r/yahoo - Reddit

Jun 30, 2023 · Yahoo is an absolute shitshow Apparently my account is blocked because of too many attempts (repeatedly over the past month), which unless a bot/hacker somewhere is ...

Does anyone know why Yahoo! mail is now so slow & terrible

Nov 3, 2022 · I contacted Yahoo! Support, which was a joke, because after several weeks it became clear that they were only interested in pointing fingers at other things that might be ...

PSA: email log in loop fix for yahoo/att problems : r/yahoo - Reddit

Apr 30, 2022 · r/yahoo Current search is within r/yahoo Remove r/yahoo filter and expand search to all of Reddit

**Can anyone Help me with my email? : r/yahoo - Reddit**

Jan 16, 2023 · Yahoo makes the world's daily habits inspiring and entertaining! Yahoo was created at Stanford University by Jerry Yang and David Filo while they were both still students. ...

**How to view prior seasons? : r/YahooFantasy - Reddit**

Feb 12, 2021 · A subreddit for Yahoo Fantasy Sports to help and listen to our members. -- Reach us by email at help.yahoo.com, Twitter @YahooFantasyCC, or send us a chat message here. ☐ ...

**Yahoo, Sleeper, ESPN. What's the best? : r/FFCommish - Reddit**

Yahoo is fine in my opinion but Sleeper has so much more customization from a commish standpoint, better trading platform, better chat platform, better draft room and draft ADP and ...

/r/yahoo! - Reddit

r/yahoo: Yahoo makes the world's daily habits inspiring and entertaining! If you need help accessing your account, or have customer service...

**Is there a way to set the draft order manually : r/YahooFantasy**

Hey u/hulkvsspawn, you can set the draft order manually. You will need to finalize your team list (Commissioner>Draft & Keepers>Finalize Team List). After you do this the greyed out "Edit ...

*r/yahoo on Reddit: Locked out of account and want me to pay to ...*

May 31, 2022 · Locked out of account and want me to pay to recover my password even though I know it was right : r/yahoo r/yahoo Current search is within r/yahoo Remove r/yahoo filter and ...

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