

### Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop Mechanized Page 2

*The full story of the legendary US infantry division and their remarkable service in WWI, told through interviews with surviving servicemen. The 38th Infantry Division earned more Medals of Honor than any other American division in World War I. In World War II, it spent more consecutive days in combat than almost any other outfit. Recruited mainly from the Carolinas, Georgia, and Tennessee, they were some of the hardest-fighting soldiers in Europe. They possessed an intrinsic zeal to engage the enemy that often left their adversaries in awe. Their US Army nickname was the "Old Hickory" Division. But after encountering them on the battlefield, the Germans called them "Roosevelt's SS." The Fighting 38th Division chronicles the exploits of this illustrious unit through the eyes of those who were actually there. From Normandy to the Westwall and the Battle of the Bulge, each chapter is meticulously researched with accurate timelines and after-action reports. The last remaining veterans of the 38th to see action firsthand relate their experiences here for the first time, including previously untold accounts from survivors.*
*The cavalry regiments of the US Army were in the process of being transformed into a mechanized force when the USA entered World War II. While those cavalry regiments deployed to the Pacific to fight the Japanese were turned into infantry units, those sent to Europe were employed as light armor in the cavalry's traditional spearhead roles – reconnaissance, the screening of advances and flanks, and the pursuit of beaten enemy forces. Equipped with M8 Greyhound armored cars, M5 Stuart and M24 Chaffee light tanks, and halftracks, these units were designated cavalry groups (mechanized), each c. 1,700 strong and divided into two heavily armed squadrons. They were seldom attached to divisions, but to higher-level corps commands, meaning they could be shifted around quickly and independently and be formed at need into flexible battle groups with armored, infantry, and other units, depending on the mission. Featuring specially drawn full-color illustrations depicting uniforms, insignia, armored vehicles, and tactical scenarios, this is the story of the US cavalry units that led the advance to victory in Europe during World War II.*

*Other End of the Spear*

*Maneuver and Firepower*

*A Survey of 20th-century Tactics, Doctrine, and Organization*

*United States Government Publications Monthly Catalog*

*To Fight Or Not to Fight?*

*Scouts Out!*

**"Providing a narrative analysis of US Army reconnaissance, scout, and cavalry evolution from the post-World War I era through the Iraqi conflict, this book outlines key developments in the concepts governing reconnaissance units from the armored cavalry regiment down to the maneuver battalion scout platoon. The trend analysis included in these pages shows how mounted reconnaissance arrived at its current state. The author provides a clear depiction of past evolution to guide future reconnaissance development"**—Command and General Staff College Combined Arms Center website.

Mary Lee Stubbs (Chief of the Organizational History Branch of the O.S. Office of the Chief of Military History) and Stanley Russell Connor (Deputy Chief of the U.S. Organizational History Branch, OCMH) wrote the 1968 Armor-Cavalry Part I: Regular Army and Army Reserve, part of the Army Lineage Series, which was "designed to foster the esprit de corps of United States Army units."

1st Cavalry Division

A Compilation of Instructional Matter...containing the Latest Thought on Infantry

Breakout and Pursuit

Scouts Out! The Development Of Reconnaissance Units In Modern Armies (Illustrated Edition)

The Admiralties

The History of the 88th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron Mechanized

Contents included in the history are: The Early Years, World War II (1941–1945), Occupation of Japan (1945–1950), Korean War (1950–1951), Return to Japan (1951–1957), Demilitarized Zone (1957–1965), Fort Benning, Airmobile (1965), Vietnam War (1965–1972), Tri-Cap to Armor (1971–1990), Persian Gulf War (1990–1991), Force Restructuring (1991–1993), Desert Peacekeepers (1992–2000), Bosnia Peacekeepers (1998–1999), Today's Cavalry (1999–2000) and The Next Generation (2000–2020). Appendicies following the history include: Commanding Generals, Medal of Honor Recipients, Lineage, Datelines/Key Events, Decorations, Heraldic Items, Order of Battle, Garryowen, Fiddler's Green, Museum, Major Weapon Systems, The Association, Bibliography, Contributors and an Index. Anyone who has been attached to the 1st Cavalry Division or is interested in military history should have this publication in their personal library.

The U.S. Cavalry, which began in the nineteenth century as little more than a mounted reconnaissance and harrying force, underwent intense growing pains with the rapid technological developments of the twentieth century. From its tentative beginnings during World War I, the eventual conversion of the traditional horse cavalry to a mechanized branch is arguably one of the greatest military transformations in history. Through *Mobility We Conquer* recounts the evolution and development of the U.S. Army's modern mechanized cavalry and the doctrine necessary to use it effectively. The book also explores the debates over how best to use cavalry and how these discussions evolved during the first half of the century. During World War I, the first cavalry theorist proposed combining arms coordination with a mechanized force as an answer to the stalemate on the Western Front. Hofmann brings the story through the next fifty years, when a new breed of cavalrymen became cold war warriors as the U.S. Constabulary was established as an occupation security-police force. Having reviewed thousands of official records and manuals, military journals, personal papers, memoirs, and oral histories -- many of which were only recently declassified -- George F. Hofmann now presents a detailed study of the doctrine, equipment, structure, organization, tactics, and strategy of U.S. mechanized cavalry during the changing international dynamics of the first half of the twentieth century. Illustrated with dozens of photographs, maps, and charts, *Through Mobility We Conquer* examines how technology revolutionized U.S. forces in the twentieth century and demonstrates how perhaps no other branch of the military underwent greater changes during this time than the cavalry.

Armor

US Army Order of Battle, 1919–1941

European Theater

They Called Them Roosevelt's SS

A Spur Ride Through the 20th Century

Organizational and Doctrinal Trends in Mounted Maneuver Reconnaissance from the Interwar Years to Operation Iraqi Freedom

*From the Preface: The following pages provide a narrative analysis of the U.S. Army's development of armored organizations and their related doctrine, materiel, and training activities in the period 1917-1945. This period marked the emergence of clear principles of armored warfare that became the underpinning of the Armor Branch, influencing armored developments long after World War II ended. A unique style of mounted maneuver combat emerged that reflected a mix of tradition an innovation. In the process, American military culture changed, particularly through the adoption of combined-arms principles. Conversely, political actions, budgetary considerations, and senior leadership decisions also shaped the course of armor development. The emergence of an American armored force involved more than simply tank development. It included the creation of an armored division structure steeped in combined-arms principles, organizational flexibility, and revolutionary command and control processes. Parallel developments included the establishment of specialized units to provide antitank, reconnaissance, and infantry support capabilities. Several Army branches played a role in determining the precise path of armored development, and one of them-the Cavalry-became a casualty as a result. This manual, Army Techniques Publication ATP 3-20.98 Scout Platoon December 2019, provides framework and tactical employment principles and techniques for scout platoons of the Cavalry troops in the Armored brigade combat team; the Infantry brigade combat team, mounted and dismounted; the Stryker brigade combat team. ATP 3-20.98 also applies to the scout platoons of the combined arms battalion, the Infantry battalion, and the Stryker Infantry battalion.The principal audiences for ATP 3-20.98 are platoon leaders, platoon sergeants, section sergeants, and squad leaders. It also applies to Cavalry troop and squadron commanders and staff and maneuver battalion commanders and staff responsible for the planning, execution, or support of reconnaissance and security operations as well as instructors charged with teaching reconnaissance and security operations.ATP 3-20.98 uses joint terms where applicable. Selected joint and Army terms and definitions appear in both the glossary and the text. For definitions shown in the text, the term is italicized and the number of the proponent publication follows the definition. ATP 3-20.98 applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States and the United States Army Reserve unless otherwise stated.*

*The Infantry School Mailing List*

*World War II US Cavalry Groups*

*Operations of the 1st Cavalry Division (29 February-18 May, 1944).*

*Infantry Journal*

*Mobility, shock, and firepower: The Emergence of the U.S. Army's Armor Branch, 1917-1945*

*Popular Mechanics*

*Popular Science gives our readers the information and tools to improve their technology and their world. The core belief that Popular Science and our readers share: The future is going to be better, and science and technology are the driving forces that will help make it better.*

*The 101st Cavalry was a New York National Guard unit that spent the final months of World War II doing reconnaissance for the U.S. 7th Army. They crossed the Saar River in March, and were closing in on Innsbruck, Austria, when the war ended. Attached at various times to, among others, the 4th Infantry Division, the 63rd Infantry Division, the 12th Armored Division, and the 101st Airborne, the 101st Cavalry found a series of concentration camps in the woods near Landsberg and liberated Oflag VIIA, a prisoner of war camp for Polish officers near Murnau. When Melaney Welch Moisan set out in 2004 to find out what her father had done in World War II, she discovered that many other men in the 101st had stories of their own to tell. This book is the story of her journey to connect with her father's past. It is also the story the men who served in the 101st Cavalry, and others whose lives they touched during those few months of the war. More than 100 photos and 17 maps.*

*The Fighting 38th Division*

*The Mechanization of U.S. Cavalry*

*Cavalry Field Manual*

*Regular Army and Army Reserve*

*Early Los Altos and Los Altos Hills*

*Tactical Principles and Logistics for Cavalry*

*Popular Mechanics inspires, instructs and influences readers to help them master the modern world. Whether it's practical DIY home-improvement tips, gadgets and digital technology, information on the newest cars or the latest breakthroughs in science -- PM is the ultimate guide to our high-tech lifestyle.*

*During World War II, tens of thousands of African Americans served in segregated combat units in U.S. armed forces. The majority of these units were found in the U.S. Army, and African Americans served in every one of the combat arms. They found opportunities for leadership unparalleled in the rest of American society at the time. Several reached the field grade officer ranks, and one officer reached the rank of brigadier general. Beyond the Army, the Marine Corps refused to enlist African Americans until ordered to do so by the president in June 1942, and two African American combat units were formed and did see service during the war. While the U.S. Navy initially resisted extending the role of African American sailors beyond kitchens, eventually the crew of two ships was composed exclusively of African Americans. The Coast Guard became the first service to integrate--initially with two shipboard experiments and then with the integration of most of their fleet. Finally, the famous Tuskegee airmen are covered in the chapter on air warfare. Proud Warriors makes the case that the wartime experiences of combat units such as the Tank Battalions and the Tuskegee Airmen ultimately convinced President Truman to desegregate the military, without which the progress of the Civil Rights Movement might also have been delayed.*

*Tracking the 101st Cavalry*

*African American Combat Units in World War II*

*Proud Warriors*

*List and Index of Department of the Army Publications*

*Armor-Cavalry Part I*

*Sabers through the Reich*

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

From the Foreword: Scouts Out is a wide-ranging historical survey of theory, doctrine, organization, and employment of reconnaissance units since the era of mechanization in the early 20th century. Reconnaissance and counter reconnaissance are battlefield missions as old as military history itself and missions for which many armies have created specialized units to perform. In most cases, these units were trained, equipped, and used differently from the majority of an army's fighting units. Horse cavalry performed these missions for centuries, for it had speed and mobility far in excess of main battle units. Once the horse was replaced by mechanization, however, the mobility advantage once enjoyed by the horse cavalry disappeared. Since the early 20th century, the search for the proper mix of equipment, the proper organization, and the proper employment of reconnaissance units has bedeviled armies around the world. This survey uses a divers variety of historical cases to illustrate the enduring issues that surround the equipping, organizing, and employment of reconnaissance units.

Through Mobility We Conquer

Popular Science

The Armored Cavalry Regiment

The Tooth-to-tall Ratio in Modern Military Operations

The Development of Reconnaissance Units in Modern Armies

Professional Journal of the United States Army

Los Altos would never have existed if not for the Southern Pacific Railroad. Since the 1850s, Los Altos, Spanish for "heights" or "foothills," was the name generally applied to the two ranchos (San Antonio and La Purisima Concepcion) between Palo Alto and Mountain View southwest of El Camino Real. In 1906, visionaries Paul Shoup, who worked for the railroad, and Walter Clark, a Mountain View real estate developer, saw the potential to turn Sarah Winchester's ranch near Stanford University into an ideal San Francisco suburb. They would capitalize on new commuters-those who wanted to live in comfort in the country but work in the city. Slowly, a new town grew in influence well beyond its original Altos Land Company plat, realizing tremendous post-World War II expansion. Now two communities solidly embedded in Silicon Valley, Los Altos and Los Altos Hills share a school system, downtown shopping, libraries, and water system, as well as a history of interesting people.

In Sabers through the Reich, William Stuart Nance provides the first comprehensive operational history of American corps cavalry in the European Theater of Operations (ETO) during World War II. The corps cavalry had a substantive and direct impact on Allied success in almost every campaign, and served as offensive guards for armies across Europe, conducting reconnaissance, economy of force, and security missions, as well as prisoner of war rescues. From D-Day and Operation Cobra to the Battle of the Bulge and the drive to the Rhine, these groups had the mobility, flexibility, and firepower to move quickly across the battlefield, enabling them to aid communications and intelligence gathering, reducing the Clausewitzian "friction of war."

Toward Combined Arms Warfare

World War II Corps Cavalry from Normandy to the Elbe

The Evolution of Divisions and Separate Brigades

The Remount

A World War II Memoir of D Troop, 94th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron (Mechanized) of the 14th Armored Division

Mount Up! We're Moving Out!

***Told by the great-niece of John Bear King, who served in the First Cavalry in the Pacific Theatre as a Sioux Code Talker, this comprehensively informative title explores not only the importance of the indigenous peoples to the war, but also their culture and values. The Sioux Code Talkers of World War II follows seven Sioux who put aside a long history of prejudice against their people and joined the fight against Japan. With a personal touch and a deft eye for engaging detail, author Andrea M. Page brings the Lakota story to life.***

*Military Review*

*Army Techniques Publication ATP 3-20.98 Scout Platoon December 2019*

*Organization, Technical, and Logistical Data : Extracts of Tables of Organization and Equipment*

*Infantry in Battle*

*Sioux Code Talkers of World War II*

*Field Manual*