

army memo for record example

army memo for record example is a vital keyword for military professionals, administrative staff, and anyone seeking to understand or draft official documentation within the Army. This comprehensive article provides a detailed overview of what an Army Memo for Record is, why it is essential, and how to prepare one effectively. Readers will learn about the standard format, practical examples, and tips to ensure accuracy and compliance with Army standards. The article will also explore common uses, required elements, and best practices for writing an Army memo for record. Whether you are a new soldier, a seasoned NCO, or a civilian supporting Army operations, this guide will help you master the art of memo writing in a military context. By following the outlined structure, you will gain the confidence to create professional, effective, and legally sound memos for any scenario. Continue reading to discover everything you need to know about Army memo for record examples, templates, formatting, and applications.

- Understanding the Army Memo for Record
- Standard Army Memo for Record Format
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Understanding the Army Memo for Record

The Army Memo for Record is an official written statement used to document events, decisions, or information within the United States Army. Serving as a crucial communication tool, this memorandum is typically used for internal record-keeping and is not intended for external distribution. The memo for record ensures that important facts and decisions are preserved for future reference, legal requirements, or organizational continuity. It is especially valuable for capturing details that may not be addressed in formal reports or correspondence.

Army memos for record are characterized by their formal structure, concise language, and adherence to specific formatting guidelines. As a result, they provide clarity and consistency in documenting procedures, meetings, incidents, or administrative actions. Understanding the purpose and requirements of this document is essential for maintaining effective communication and accountability within Army units.

Standard Army Memo for Record Format

The standard Army memo for record format follows strict guidelines established by the Department of the Army. These guidelines ensure that every memo is easily recognizable, readable, and contains all necessary elements. Familiarity with the format is essential for producing professional and compliant documentation.

Header and Basic Information

The memo begins with the official Army letterhead, followed by the date, office symbol, and subject line. This header provides essential context and allows for quick identification of the memo's purpose.

- Department of the Army Letterhead
- Date (DD MMM YYYY format)
- Office Symbol
- Subject Line (concise and descriptive)

Body Structure

The body of the memo is organized into clear paragraphs that describe the event, decision, or information being documented. Each paragraph should be numbered if multiple points are addressed. The memo should be factual, objective, and free of unnecessary language.

Closing and Authentication

The memo concludes with the name, rank, and signature block of the authorizing official. This authentication verifies the document's validity and ensures accountability.

Key Elements of an Effective Memo for Record

Crafting an effective Army memo for record involves including several key elements. These components guarantee that the memo is complete, professional, and usable for its intended purpose.

1. **Clear Purpose:** State the reason for the memo in the subject and opening paragraph.

2. **Accurate Details:** Document all relevant facts, dates, names, and locations.
3. **Objectivity:** Avoid personal opinions; focus strictly on factual information.
4. **Concise Language:** Use direct sentences and avoid unnecessary words.
5. **Standard Format:** Follow Army style guides for headers, font, and layout.
6. **Authentication:** Include the author's identification and signature block.

Ensuring these elements are present will create a memo that meets Army standards and fulfills its intended function.

Army Memo for Record Example: Step-by-Step Guide

For those seeking a practical army memo for record example, following a step-by-step approach can simplify the process. Below is an illustrative template and guidance for preparing an Army memo for record.

Template Example

Below is a sample structure for an Army memo for record:

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

[Unit Name]

[Installation Name]

-

Date: 15 May 2024

-

Office Symbol: ABCD-XYZ

-

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

-

SUBJECT: Attendance at Safety Briefing

1. On 15 May 2024, a safety briefing was conducted at Building 101, Fort Example, for all personnel assigned to Alpha Company. The briefing covered fire safety procedures, emergency evacuation plans, and hazardous material handling. Attendance was recorded for compliance purposes.

2. All assigned personnel were present except SPC John Doe, who was excused due to medical appointment.

John Smith

CPT, USA

Company Commander

Step-by-Step Preparation

1. Start with the official Army letterhead and unit information.
2. Insert the date in the correct format.
3. Include the office symbol for organizational tracking.
4. Write a clear and concise subject line.
5. Begin the body with a statement of facts, including relevant details.
6. Number paragraphs if multiple points are documented.
7. End with the author's identification and signature block.

Following this structure will ensure your memo is accurate, professional, and compliant with Army standards.

Common Uses of Army Memo for Record

Army memos for record serve a variety of administrative and operational purposes. Their versatility makes them a staple in military documentation. Understanding common uses helps clarify when to employ this format.

- Documenting meetings, briefings, or training sessions
- Recording personnel actions (leave, appointments, awards)

- Noting incidents, accidents, or unusual events
- Summarizing decisions or policy changes
- Providing evidence for audits or inspections
- Establishing a timeline of events for future reference

These examples highlight the memo's utility across multiple scenarios, supporting accountability and organizational effectiveness.

Tips for Writing a Professional Army Memo for Record

Producing a high-quality army memo for record example requires attention to detail and adherence to best practices. Consider the following tips to enhance your memo-writing skills.

- Use Army Regulation 25-50 as your primary reference for formatting and style.
- Proofread for accuracy, grammar, and spelling.
- Maintain a neutral and objective tone throughout the document.
- Be concise; avoid unnecessary details or repetition.
- Include all relevant facts, but exclude personal opinions or assumptions.
- Ensure the document is securely stored and easily accessible for review.

By applying these tips, you will create memos that are clear, effective, and respected within Army channels.

Frequently Asked Questions

Below are trending and relevant questions and answers regarding the army memo for record example.

Q: What is the purpose of an Army memo for record?

A: The purpose of an Army memo for record is to document important events, decisions, or information for official internal use. It serves as a formal record and ensures accountability within the organization.

Q: How is an Army memo for record different from other military memos?

A: An Army memo for record is specifically used for internal documentation and is not typically distributed externally. Other military memos may be used for communication between units or with external agencies.

Q: What should be included in an Army memo for record example?

A: An Army memo for record example should include an official header, date, office symbol, subject line, factual body paragraphs, and the author's authentication block.

Q: Can civilians use the Army memo for record format?

A: Yes, civilians working in Army administrative roles may use the Army memo for record format to document relevant events, decisions, or information.

Q: What font and spacing should be used for an Army memo for record?

A: Army Regulation 25-50 recommends using Times New Roman, 12-point font, and single spacing for memos.

Q: How long should an Army memo for record be?

A: An Army memo for record should be as concise as possible while providing all necessary details. Most memos are one to two pages in length.

Q: Is a signature required on an Army memo for record?

A: Yes, the memo should include the author's name, rank, and signature block to authenticate the document.

Q: Where should Army memos for record be stored?

A: Army memos for record should be securely stored in unit files or electronic records systems according to Army policy.

Q: Can an Army memo for record be used as legal evidence?

A: Yes, an Army memo for record may be used as supporting documentation in legal or administrative proceedings if it accurately records relevant facts.

Q: What is the most common mistake when writing an Army memo for record?

A: The most common mistake is omitting necessary details or failing to follow the Army's standardized format, which can reduce the memo's effectiveness and credibility.

[Army Memo For Record Example](#)

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Army Memo for Record Example: A Comprehensive Guide

Navigating the world of military documentation can be daunting, especially for junior personnel. Understanding the nuances of different memo types is crucial for clear communication and efficient record-keeping. This comprehensive guide provides a detailed look at army memos for record, offering examples, best practices, and crucial considerations to ensure your memos are accurate, professional, and compliant with Army regulations. We'll dissect the structure, content, and appropriate usage scenarios, providing you with the knowledge to confidently draft effective memos for record.

What is an Army Memo for Record?

An Army memo for record (MFR) is a brief, informal communication used to document events, actions, decisions, or discussions that don't require formal approval or action from another individual or unit. Unlike formal memorandums, MFRs are primarily for internal use and serve as a record of important information within the chain of command. They are essential for maintaining accurate accounts of events, particularly for situations where there's no official documentation or where informal discussions need to be logged. Think of it as a personal record of significant events relevant to your duties or responsibilities.

Key Differences Between a Memo for Record and a Formal Memorandum

It's vital to differentiate between a memo for record and a formal memorandum. While both are written communications, their purposes and formats differ significantly:

Formal Memorandum: A formal memorandum (often abbreviated as "memo") requires a specific format, often includes a subject line, recipient's name and rank, and sender's name and rank. It's used for official communication, requires action or a response, and becomes part of the official record.

Memo for Record: An MFR is less formal, often lacks a specific recipient (though it might mention individuals involved), and is primarily for the writer's personal record and the record of their unit. It summarizes events or conversations and doesn't require a response.

Essential Components of an Effective Army Memo for Record Example

A well-written army memo for record should include the following:

Date: Clearly state the date the memo was written.

Subject: Briefly describe the topic of the memo. Be concise and descriptive.

Narrative: This is the core of the MFR. Provide a detailed, factual account of the event, discussion, or decision. Use clear, concise language and avoid jargon or subjective opinions unless specifically relevant.

Individuals Involved: List the names and ranks of all individuals involved in the event or discussion.

Outcome/Action Taken (if applicable): If any decisions were made or actions taken, clearly document them.

Writer's Name and Rank: Clearly identify yourself as the author. Include your rank and unit.

Army Memo for Record Example: A Practical Scenario

Let's say you attended a meeting concerning a training exercise. Here's how an MFR might look:

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

DATE: 2023 October 26

SUBJECT: Training Exercise "Ironclad" Planning Meeting

This memo documents my attendance at the planning meeting for Training Exercise "Ironclad" held at 1400 hours on 26 October 2023 in Room 201, Building 44. Attendees included CPT Johnson, SGT Davis, and myself, SPC Miller. The primary discussion focused on logistical challenges regarding equipment transport and the availability of support personnel. CPT Johnson outlined potential solutions, and SGT Davis volunteered to coordinate with the transportation unit. The next planning meeting is scheduled for 0800 hours on 2 November 2023.

Best Practices for Writing Army Memos for Record

Accuracy: Ensure all information is factual and accurate.

Objectivity: Avoid personal opinions or subjective interpretations.

Clarity: Use clear, concise language that's easy to understand.

Conciseness: Get to the point; avoid unnecessary details.

Completeness: Include all relevant information.

Proper Formatting: Maintain consistency in formatting and use standard Army writing conventions.

Maintaining Your MFRs: Storage and Retention

Properly storing and managing your MFRs is crucial. Consult your unit's guidelines on retention policies and storage procedures. Typically, electronic storage is preferred for easy access and retrieval. Ensure that your MFRs are properly labeled and easily searchable.

Conclusion

Mastering the art of writing effective Army memos for record is a vital skill for any soldier. Understanding their purpose, format, and best practices will significantly improve your communication and record-keeping abilities. Remember, accurate and thorough MFRs are invaluable for maintaining a clear and complete record of your duties and experiences within the Army. By following the guidelines and examples provided, you can confidently create MFRs that are accurate, efficient, and compliant.

FAQs

1. Are MFRs considered official documentation? While they are part of the unit's record, MFRs are not considered official documents in the same way as formal memorandums. They are primarily for

internal use and record-keeping.

2. Can I use an MFR to report a serious incident? No, for serious incidents or violations, you should use the official reporting channels and forms designated by the Army.
3. What if I make a mistake in my MFR? If you discover an error, you should correct it, note the correction (e.g., "Corrected 27 Oct 2023"), and initial the change.
4. Do I need to get approval for an MFR? Generally, no. MFRs are informal records and don't require approvals.
5. What happens if I lose my MFRs? Losing MFRs can be problematic. It's important to maintain a secure system for storing and managing them. Consult your chain of command if you experience such a loss.

army memo for record example: Review of Report and Approach to Evaluating Long-Term Health Effects in Army Test Subjects National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Division on Earth and Life Studies, Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology, Committee to Review Report on Long-Term Health Effects on Army Test Subjects, 2018-02-23
Between 1942 and 1975, the U.S. Army conducted tests with human subjects to study the effects of a variety of agents, including chemical warfare and biological agents. The potential long-term health effects on the test subjects from their exposures have been evaluated periodically, most recently in a report titled Assessment of Potential Long-Term Health Effects on Army Human Test Subjects of Relevant Biological and Chemical Agents, Drugs, Medications and Substances: Literature Review and Analysis (the Report), which was prepared by a contractor to assist the Army with making determinations about providing medical care to former test subjects. In response to a request by the Army, the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine formed a committee that was tasked with examining whether the Report appropriately identified potential long-term health effects from exposure to the test agents and whether an adequate weight-of-evidence approach was used to characterize the strength of the associations between the agents and their potential health effects. The committee was made aware at its first meeting on November 30, 2017, that the Army had already begun to receive applications for medical care and that some determinations may need to be made before the committee's evaluation of the Report was completed. Because of this urgency, the Army developed a process by which applications for medical care will be reviewed, and as a result, the committee was given the additional task of reviewing the Army's Memorandum that describes the approach that will be used by the Army to evaluate agent- and outcome-specific associations. This interim report was prepared to facilitate the Army's deliberations. A review of the Report is presented first, followed by a review of the Memorandum.

army memo for record example: Code of Federal Regulations , 1966

army memo for record example: Title 32 National Defense Parts 400 to 629 (Revised as of July 1, 2013) Office of The Federal Register, Enhanced by IntraWEB, LLC, 2014-07-01 The Code of Federal Regulations Title 32 contains the codified United States Federal laws and regulations that are in effect as of the date of the publication pertaining to national defense and security, including the Armed Forces, intelligence, selective service (the draft), and defense logistics.

army memo for record example: The Code of Federal Regulations of the United States of America , 2006 The Code of Federal Regulations is the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

army memo for record example: The U.S. Army's Transition to the All-volunteer Force, 1968-1974 Robert K. Griffith, 1996 The U.S. Army's Transition to the All-Volunteer Force is a

compelling analysis of the process by which the Army responded to the requirements of creating an all-volunteer force, reestablished in the United States at midnight on 30 June 1973 when induction authority expired. That the transition from virtual dependency on the draft to a manpower system based on volunteerism was accomplished nearly simultaneously with the withdrawal from Vietnam is all the more remarkable. Robert K. Griffith Jr. takes us through the turbulent years of transition from 1968 to 1974, examining both the broad context in which the end of the draft occurred and the less well-known perspective that Army leaders brought to bear on the challenge they faced. In spite of an environment of fierce opposition, those charged with developing and implementing the Army's three-phased program to achieve all-volunteer status persevered and approached the task with a determination to succeed. Griffith's history shows the key role played by the Army staff and Army secretariat in shaping the Army as it underwent deep alterations in the very foundations of its structure. It provides both a glimpse into the dynamics of the reciprocal relationship between the Army and society, and is a useful case study of the successful management of fundamental organizational change.

army memo for record example: Policies and Procedures for United States. Department of the Army, 1998

army memo for record example: Breaking Point Rebecca Schwartz Greene, 2023-01-03 This book informs the public for the first time about the impact of American psychiatry on soldiers during World War II. *Breaking Point* is the first in-depth history of American psychiatry in World War II. Drawn from unpublished primary documents, oral histories, and the author's personal interviews and correspondence over years with key psychiatric and military policymakers, it begins with Franklin Roosevelt's endorsement of a universal Selective Service psychiatric examination followed by Army and Navy pre- and post-induction examinations. Ultimately, 2.5 million men and women were rejected or discharged from military service on neuropsychiatric grounds. Never before or since has the United States engaged in such a program. In designing Selective Service Medical Circular No. 1, psychiatrist Harry Stack Sullivan assumed psychiatrists could predict who might break down or falter in military service or even in civilian life thereafter. While many American and European psychiatrists questioned this belief, and huge numbers of American psychiatric casualties soon raised questions about screening's validity, psychiatric and military leaders persisted in 1942 and 1943 in endorsing ever tougher screening and little else. Soon, families complained of fathers and teens being drafted instead of being identified as psychiatric 4Fs, and Blacks and Native Americans, among others, complained of bias. A frustrated General George S. Patton famously slapped two "malingering" neuropsychiatric patients in Sicily (a sentiment shared by Marshall and Eisenhower, though they favored a tamer style). Yet psychiatric rejections, evacuations, and discharges mounted. While psychiatrist Roy Grinker and a few others treated soldiers close to the front in Tunisia in early 1943, this was the exception. But as demand for manpower soared and psychiatrists finally went to the field and saw that combat itself, not "predisposition," precipitated breakdown, leading military psychiatrists switched their emphasis from screening to prevention and treatment. But this switch was too little too late and slowed by a year-long series of Inspector General investigations even while numbers of psychiatric casualties soared. Ironically, despite and even partly because of psychiatrists' wartime performance, plus the emotional toll of war, postwar America soon witnessed a dramatic growth in numbers, popularity, and influence of the profession, culminating in the National Mental Health Act (1946). But veterans with "PTSD," not recognized until 1980, were largely neglected.

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army memo for record example: General Regulations for the Army United States. Department of the Army, 1958

army memo for record example: Buying Aircraft: Matériel Procurement for the Army Air Forces Irving Brinton Holley, 1964

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army memo for record example: Off-loading, the Abuse of Inter-agency Contracting to Avoid Competition and Oversight Requirements United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, 1994

army memo for record example: MacArthur's Airman Thomas E. Griffith, Jr., 2017-01-20 A fighter pilot who flew 75 combat missions in World War I, George C. Kenney was a charismatic leader who established himself as an innovative advocate of air power. As General MacArthur's air commander in the Southwest Pacific during World War II, Kenney played a pivotal role in the conduct of the war, but until now his performance has remained largely unexplored. Thomas Griffith offers a critical assessment of Kenney's numerous contributions to MacArthur's war efforts. He depicts Kenney as a staunch proponent of airpower's ability to shape the outcome of military engagements and a commander who shared MacArthur's strategic vision. He tells how Kenney played a key role in campaigns from New Guinea to the Philippines; adapted aircraft, pilots, doctrine, and technology to the demands of aerial warfare in the southwest Pacific; and pursued daring strategies that likely would have failed in the European theater. Kenney is shown to have been an operational and organizational innovator who was willing to scrap doctrine when the situation called for ingenuity, such as shifting to low-level attacks for more effective bombing raids. Griffith tells how Kenney established air superiority in every engagement, provided close air support for troops by bombing enemy supply lines, attacked and destroyed Japanese supply ships, and carried out rapid deployment by airlifting troops and supplies. Griffith draws on Kenney's diary and correspondence, the personal papers of other officers, and previously untapped sources to present a comprehensive portrayal of both the officer and the man. He illuminates Kenney's relationship with MacArthur, General Hap Arnold, and other field commanders, and closely examines factors in air warfare often neglected in other accounts, such as intelligence, training, and logistical support. MacArthur's Airman is a rich and insightful study that shows how air, ground, and marine efforts were integrated to achieve major strategic objectives. It firmly establishes the importance of MacArthur's campaign in New Guinea and reveals Kenney's instrumental role in turning the tide against the Japanese.

army memo for record example: Parameters , 1980

army memo for record example: The U. S. Army's Transition to the All-Volunteer Force (1968-1974) Robert K. Griffith, 1999-05 The all-volunteer force, the historic norm in peacetime America, was reestablished in the U.S. on 30 June 1973, when induction authority expired. But never before had the U.S. attempted to field a standing Army in peacetime -- based on voluntary enlistments -- with the worldwide responsibilities that faced this force. Since the mid-1980s the ability of the armed forces to recruit and retain quality volunteers has not been seriously questioned. This book takes us through those years of transition, examining both the context in which the end of the draft occurred and the perspective which the Army's leaders brought to bear on the challenge they faced.

army memo for record example: Integration of the Armed Forces, 1940-1965 Morris J. MacGregor, 2022-09-04 DigiCat Publishing presents to you this special edition of Integration of the Armed Forces, 1940-1965 by Morris J. MacGregor. DigiCat Publishing considers every written word to be a legacy of humankind. Every DigiCat book has been carefully reproduced for republishing in a new modern format. The books are available in print, as well as ebooks. DigiCat hopes you will treat this work with the acknowledgment and passion it deserves as a classic of world literature.

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book traces the history of German records captured by American and British troops in 1945 and the negotiations for their return into German custody.

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army memo for record example: *American Gun* Cameron McWhirter, Zusha Elinson, 2023-09-26 A finalist for the Los Angeles Times Book Prize "A magisterial work of narrative history and original reportage . . . You can feel the tension building one cold, catastrophic fact at a time . . . A virtually unprecedented achievement." —Mike Spies, *The New York Times* Book Review (Editors' Choice) A Washington Post top 50 nonfiction book of 2023 | Short-listed for the Zócalo Book Prize One of *The New York Times*' 33 nonfiction books to read this fall | One of *Esquire's* best books of fall | A Kirkus Reviews best nonfiction book of 2023 Named a most anticipated book of the fall by *The Washington Post*, *Los Angeles Times*, and *Bloomberg* *American Gun: The True Story of the AR-15* presents the epic history of America's most controversial weapon. In the 1950s, an obsessive firearms designer named Eugene Stoner invented the AR-15 rifle in a California garage. High-minded and patriotic, Stoner sought to devise a lightweight, easy-to-use weapon that could replace the M1s touted by soldiers in World War II. What he did create was a lethal handheld icon of the American century. In *American Gun*, the veteran *Wall Street Journal* reporters Cameron McWhirter and Zusha Elinson track the AR-15 from inception to ubiquity. How did the same gun represent the essence of freedom to millions of Americans and the essence of evil to millions more? To answer this question, McWhirter and Elinson follow Stoner—the American Kalashnikov—as he struggled mightily to win support for his invention, which under the name M16 would become standard equipment in Vietnam. Shunned by gun owners at first, the rifle's popularity would take off thanks to a renegade band of small-time gun makers. And in the 2000s, it would become the weapon of choice for mass shooters, prompting widespread calls for proscription even as the gun industry embraced it as a financial savior. Writing with fairness and compassion, McWhirter and Elinson explore America's gun culture, revealing the deep appeal of the AR-15, the awful havoc it wreaks, and the politics of reducing its toll. The result is a moral history of contemporary America's love affair with technology, freedom, and weaponry. Includes 8 pages of black-and-white images.

army memo for record example: *What Soldiers Do* Mary Louise Roberts, 2014-04-15 *What do soldiers do* presents a devastating new perspective on the Greatest Generation and the liberation of France, one in which the US military used the lure of easy, sexually available French women to sell soldiers on the invasion, thus unleashing a 'tsunami of male lust' among the war-weary GIs. The resulting chaos-ranging from flagrant public sex with prostitutes to outright rape and rampant venereal disease-horrified the battered and demoralized French population and caused serious friction between the two nations at a crucial point as the war drew to a close.--Page 4 of cover.

army memo for record example: *Black, White, & Olive Drab* Andrew H. Myers, 2006 One of the first Army bases to implement on a large scale President Truman's call for racial integration of the armed forces, Fort Jackson, South Carolina, quickly took its place in the Defense Department's official history of the process. What reporters, and later on, historians, overlooked was the interaction between the integration of Fort Jackson and developments, in particular, the civil rights movement, in the wider communities in which the base is situated. In *Black, White, and Olive Drab*, Andrew H. Myers redresses this oversight; taking a case-study approach, Myers meticulously weaves together a wide range of official records, newspaper accounts, and personal interviews, revealing the impact of Fort Jackson's integration on the desegregation of civilian buses, schools, housing, and public facilities in the surrounding area. Examining the ways in which commanders and staff at the installation navigated challenges over racial issues in their dealings with municipal authorities, state

politicians, federal legislators, and the upper echelons of the military bureaucracy, Myers also addresses how post leaders dealt with the potential for participation in civil rights demonstrations by soldiers under their command. Original and provocative, *Black, White, and Olive Drab* will engage historians and sociologists who study military-social relations, the civil rights movement, African American history, and the South, as well as those who are interested in or familiar with basic training or the American armed forces.

army memo for record example: *Fresh Foods for the Armed Forces* Herbert R. Rifkind, 1951

army memo for record example: *American Women and the U.S. Armed Forces* Virginia Cardwell Purdy, Robert Gruber, 1992

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army memo for record example: *Screening Torture* Michael Flynn, Fabiola F. Salek, 2012 Before 9/11, films addressing torture outside of the horror/slasher genre depicted the practice in a variety of forms. In most cases, torture was cast as the act of a desperate and depraved individual, and the viewer was more likely to identify with the victim rather than the torturer. Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, scenes of brutality and torture in mainstream comedies, dramatic narratives, and action films appear for little other reason than to titillate and delight. In these films, torture is devoid of any redeeming qualities, represented as an exercise in brutal senselessness carried out by authoritarian regimes and institutions. This volume follows the shift in the representation of torture over the past decade, specifically in documentary, action, and political films. It traces and compares the development of this trend in films from the United States, Europe, China, Latin America, South Africa, and the Middle East. Featuring essays by sociologists, psychologists, historians, journalists, and specialists in film and cultural studies, the collection approaches the representation of torture in film and television from multiple angles and disciplines, connecting its aesthetics and practices to the dynamic of state terror and political domination.

army memo for record example: *TRADOC Pamphlet TP 600-4 The Soldier's Blue Book* United States Government Us Army, 2019-12-14 This manual, TRADOC Pamphlet TP 600-4 The Soldier's Blue Book: The Guide for Initial Entry Soldiers August 2019, is the guide for all Initial Entry Training (IET) Soldiers who join our Army Profession. It provides an introduction to being a Soldier and Trusted Army Professional, certified in character, competence, and commitment to the Army. The pamphlet introduces Soldiers to the Army Ethic, Values, Culture of Trust, History, Organizations, and Training. It provides information on pay, leave, Thrift Saving Plans (TSPs), and organizations that will be available to assist you and your Families. The Soldier's Blue Book is mandated reading and will be maintained and available during BCT/OSUT and AIT. This pamphlet applies to all active Army, U.S. Army Reserve, and the Army National Guard enlisted IET conducted at service schools, Army Training Centers, and other training activities under the control of Headquarters, TRADOC.

army memo for record example: *From the Land of Hibiscus* Yong-ho Ch'oe, 2006-11-30 In 1903, 102 Koreans migrated to Hawai'i in search of wealth and fortune—the first in their country's history to live in the Western world. Thousands followed. Most of them, however, found only hardship while working as sugar plantation laborers. Soon after their departure, Korea was colonized by Japan, and overnight they became international orphans with no government to protect them. Setting aside their original goal of bettering their own lives, these Korean immigrants redirected their energies to restoring their country's sovereignty, turning Hawai'i into a crucially important base of Korean nationalism. *From the Land of Hibiscus* traces the story of Koreans in Hawai'i from their first arrival to the eve of Korea's liberation in 1945. Using newly uncovered evidence, it challenges previously held ideas on the social origins of immigrants. It also examines their political background, the role of Christian churches in immigration, the image of Koreans as depicted in the media, and, above all, nationalist activities. Different approaches to waging the nationalist struggle uncover the causes of feuds that often bitterly divided the Korean community. Finally, the book provides the first in-depth studies of the nationalist activities of Syngman Rhee, the Korean National Association, and the United Korea Committee. Contributors: Yŏng-ho Ch'oe, Anne

Soon Choi, Sun-Pyo Hong, Do-Hyung Kim, Lili M. Kim, Richard S. Kim, Brandon Palmer, Judy Van Zile, Mahn-Yöl Yi.

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army memo for record example: **Congressional Record** United States. Congress, 1971

army memo for record example: **The GI Offensive in Europe** Peter R. Mansoor, 1999-06-06

The German Wehrmacht was one of the most capable fighting forces the world has ever known, but in the end it was no match for the Allies. Some historians contend that the Allies achieved victory through brute force and material superiority. But, as Peter Mansoor argues, all of the material produced by U.S. industry was useless without trained soldiers to operate it, a coherent doctrine for its use, and leaders who could effectively command the formations into which it was organized. This book provides a comprehensive study of America's infantry combat performance in Europe during World War II, showing that the Army succeeded by developing combat effective divisions that could not only fight and win battles, but also sustain that effort over years of combat. While American industry admittedly enabled the U.S. to sustain its overseas armies, the effectiveness of those forces ultimately rested on their organizational capabilities and ability to adapt to combat in a variety of lethal environments and to learn from their mistakes. Mansoor analyzes the impact of personnel and logistical systems on the Army's strength, explaining how leaders used these systems to keep a small number of divisions at a high state of combat effectiveness. During the critical battles of 1944-45, American divisions were able to sustain this high level while their Wehrmacht counterparts disintegrated, demonstrating that the Army's endurance in extended combat was the most critical factor in its ultimate success. Mansoor also takes a close look at the personalities and capabilities of division commanders, infantry tactics and operations, logistics, and the benefits and weaknesses of stateside training. The American army won, asserts Mansoor, because unit for unit at the division level it was more effective than its adversaries. By showing how U.S. infantry developed more quickly and fought better than commonly believed, *The GI Offensive in Europe* contributes significantly to the history of the U.S. Army in the European theater and to our overall understanding of military effectiveness.

army memo for record example: **Divisions**: Thomas A. Guglielmo , 1992

army memo for record example: *Divisions* Thomas A. Guglielmo, 2021-09-03 The first comprehensive narrative of racism in America's World War II military and the resistance to it. America's World War II military was a force of unalloyed good. While saving the world from Nazism, it also managed to unify a famously fractious American people. At least that's the story many Americans have long told themselves. *Divisions* offers a decidedly different view. Prizewinning historian Thomas A. Guglielmo draws together more than a decade of extensive research to tell sweeping yet personal stories of race and the military; of high command and ordinary GIs; and of African Americans, white Americans, Asian Americans, Latinos, and Native Americans. Guglielmo argues that the military built not one color line, but a complex tangle of them. Taken together, they represented a sprawling structure of white supremacy. Freedom struggles arose in response, democratizing portions of the wartime military and setting the stage for postwar desegregation and the subsequent civil rights movements. But the costs of the military's color lines were devastating. They impeded America's war effort; undermined the nation's rhetoric of the Four Freedoms; further naturalized the concept of race; deepened many whites' investments in white supremacy; and further fractured the American people. Offering a dramatic narrative of America's World War II military and of the postwar world it helped to fashion, Guglielmo fundamentally reshapes our understanding of the war and of mid-twentieth-century America.

army memo for record example: **Alaska Highway** Kenneth Coates, 2011-11-01 Few construction projects of the twentieth century match the building of the Alaska Highway for drama, setting, and engineering challenge. In recognition of the 40th anniversary of this episode in Canadian-American cooperation, a symposium was held at Fort St. John, one of several communities that were, and still are, profoundly affected by the building of the road. The papers presented at this interdisciplinary gathering of international scholars of the Canadian and American births illustrate

the significance of the highway in such diverse spheres as Canadian-American relations, British Columbia politics, American military history, and the evolution of the northern society.

army memo for record example: *World War II Guide to Records Relating to U.S. Military Participation* Rebecca L. Collier, Judith Koucky, Patrick R. Osborn, 2008

army memo for record example: 日米戦争の経緯: *Beigun kanri bunsho* , 1992

army memo for record example: Cross Channel Attack Gordon A. Harrison, 1993-12
Discusses the Allied invasion of Normandy, with extensive details about the planning stage, called Operation Overlord, as well as the fighting on Utah and Omaha Beaches.

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