

memorandum for record army

memorandum for record army is a vital document used throughout the United States Army for recording facts, decisions, and events. Whether you are a service member, civilian employee, or contractor working with the Army, understanding the memorandum for record (MFR) is essential for ensuring accurate documentation and effective communication. This article explores every aspect of the Army memorandum for record, including its definition, purpose, formatting standards, best practices for writing, and common scenarios where it is used. You will also find tips for creating clear and professional MFRs, learn about common mistakes to avoid, and discover how these documents support accountability and transparency within military operations. This comprehensive guide is designed to help anyone seeking to master the memorandum for record army, whether for official correspondence, training, or administrative needs. Read on to equip yourself with the knowledge to create effective and compliant Army MFRs.

- Understanding the Army Memorandum for Record
- Purpose and Importance of MFRs in the Army
- Standard Format and Structure of Army MFRs
- Key Elements of an Effective Memorandum for Record
- Best Practices for Writing Army MFRs
- Common Uses and Scenarios for Memorandum for Record
- Common Mistakes to Avoid When Creating MFRs
- Frequently Asked Questions about Memorandum for Record Army

Understanding the Army Memorandum for Record

The memorandum for record army, also known as MFR, is an official written record used within the United States Army to document actions, decisions, conversations, and events. Unlike more formal correspondence such as letters or reports, the MFR is typically used for internal documentation. It serves as a permanent record that can be referenced by individuals, units, or commands to clarify or verify information. The use of memorandum for record army ensures that important details are captured accurately, promoting transparency and accountability within military operations. MFRs can range from simple notes to comprehensive documentation, depending on the nature of the event or decision being recorded. Properly formatted and detailed MFRs are crucial in maintaining effective communication and supporting administrative processes throughout the Army.

Purpose and Importance of MFRs in the Army

The primary purpose of the memorandum for record army is to provide an official record of facts or events that may require future reference. MFRs are used to document meetings, verbal orders, policy changes, training events, or any situation where written confirmation is necessary. They are especially valuable in environments where personnel turnover is frequent, ensuring continuity and historical accuracy. By establishing a standardized method for recording information, the Army memorandum for record supports operational efficiency, legal compliance, and decision-making. MFRs also help safeguard the interests of both individuals and units by creating clear evidence of actions taken and instructions given. Ultimately, the importance of MFRs lies in their ability to preserve institutional knowledge and support the chain of command.

Standard Format and Structure of Army MFRs

A well-structured memorandum for record army follows a standardized format that aligns with Army regulations, typically outlined in AR 25-50 (Preparing and Managing Correspondence). Consistency in formatting ensures clarity and professionalism, making the document easy to read and understand. The standard Army MFR includes several key components, each serving a specific function in the documentation process.

Essential Components of Army Memorandum for Record

- **Heading:** Includes the "MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD" title, organization name, and date.
- **Subject Line:** Concisely describes the topic or purpose of the memorandum.
- **Body:** Presents the facts, decisions, or events in a clear, logical order.
- **Point of Contact:** Identifies the individual responsible for responding to inquiries.
- **Signature Block:** Provides authentication, including name, rank, and position.

Each section should be clearly labeled and formatted according to Army standards. The body of the memorandum should be concise yet comprehensive, providing sufficient detail to convey the intended message without unnecessary information.

Key Elements of an Effective Memorandum for

Record

Creating an effective memorandum for record army requires attention to detail, clarity, and adherence to established guidelines. The following elements are essential for producing professional and useful MFRs that fulfill their intended purpose.

Clarity and Accuracy

An Army MFR must be clear and accurate, presenting information in a straightforward manner. Avoid ambiguous language and ensure all facts are verified before inclusion. The use of active voice and precise terminology enhances the document's credibility and usefulness.

Logical Organization

Information should be organized logically, following a chronological or topical sequence as appropriate. Each paragraph should address a specific point, making the document easy to navigate and understand.

Conciseness

While completeness is important, unnecessary details should be avoided. Focus on the essential information required to fulfill the purpose of the memorandum for record army.

Best Practices for Writing Army MFRs

Adhering to best practices when writing a memorandum for record army ensures the document meets Army standards and serves its intended function. These practices facilitate effective communication and guarantee that information is preserved for future reference.

Follow Army Regulation AR 25-50

Army Regulation 25-50 provides comprehensive guidance on preparing and managing correspondence, including MFRs. Familiarize yourself with this regulation to ensure your documents are compliant.

Use Standardized Templates

Utilize approved Army templates for MFRs whenever possible. Templates help maintain consistency and ensure all required elements are included.

Review and Edit Carefully

Proofread your memorandum for record army for grammar, spelling, and formatting errors. Review the content for clarity and completeness before submitting or filing.

Common Uses and Scenarios for Memorandum for Record

The memorandum for record army is employed in a wide range of scenarios, reflecting its versatility and importance within military operations. Below are some of the most common uses.

Documenting Meetings and Briefings

MFRs are frequently used to record the outcomes of meetings, briefings, or conferences. These documents serve as a reference for attendees and ensure that key points are preserved for future action.

Recording Verbal Orders or Instructions

When orders or instructions are given verbally, an MFR provides written confirmation, reducing the risk of misunderstandings or disputes.

Preserving Historical Events or Decisions

Significant events, decisions, or policy changes are often captured in a memorandum for record army to ensure a lasting record is available for future leaders and staff.

Administrative and Personnel Actions

MFRs document administrative actions such as leave requests, disciplinary actions, or training completions, providing a transparent record for the chain of command.

Common Mistakes to Avoid When Creating MFRs

Despite their straightforward nature, errors can occur when preparing a memorandum for record army. Being aware of common pitfalls can help you produce more effective and professional documents.

1. **Omitting Key Information:** Always include essential details such as dates, names, and facts to ensure the MFR is complete.
2. **Poor Formatting:** Adhere to Army formatting standards to maintain professionalism and readability.
3. **Ambiguity:** Avoid vague language and ensure all statements are clear and unambiguous.
4. **Failure to Review:** Proofread and verify all information before finalizing the document.
5. **Lack of Authentication:** Ensure the signature block is included for proper validation.

Avoiding these mistakes will enhance the credibility and utility of your memorandum for record army, supporting effective communication and record-keeping.

Frequently Asked Questions about Memorandum for Record Army

This section addresses the most common questions regarding the memorandum for record army, providing clear and concise answers for service members and civilian personnel.

Q: What is a memorandum for record army?

A: A memorandum for record army is an official document used to record facts, decisions, events, or instructions for reference and accountability within the United States Army.

Q: When should an Army memorandum for record be used?

A: An Army MFR should be used whenever there is a need to document meetings, verbal orders, administrative actions, or significant events that may require future reference.

Q: What regulation covers the format for Army MFRs?

A: Army Regulation AR 25-50 (Preparing and Managing Correspondence) provides the standards and guidelines for formatting and managing Army memoranda, including MFRs.

Q: What information must be included in a memorandum for record army?

A: An Army MFR should include a heading, subject line, body with relevant details, point of contact, and a signature block with name, rank, and

position.

Q: Who can write a memorandum for record in the Army?

A: Any authorized Army personnel, including officers, non-commissioned officers, or civilian employees, can write an MFR if they are responsible for documenting relevant events or actions.

Q: Can a memorandum for record army be used as evidence?

A: Yes, a properly prepared and authenticated Army MFR can serve as evidence in administrative reviews, investigations, or legal proceedings.

Q: How long should an Army MFR be kept on file?

A: The retention period for Army MFRs depends on the subject matter and applicable Army record-keeping policies; consult unit procedures or AR 25-400-2 (The Army Records Information Management System) for guidance.

Q: Is there a template for Army memorandum for record?

A: Yes, the Army provides standardized templates for MFRs in accordance with AR 25-50, which help ensure consistency and compliance.

Q: What is the difference between an Army MFR and other memoranda?

A: The Army MFR is used for internal documentation of facts or events, while other memoranda may be used for external correspondence, formal requests, or communications between units.

Q: How can I improve the quality of my memorandum for record army?

A: To improve your Army MFR, follow regulation guidelines, use clear and concise language, proofread for errors, and ensure all required elements are included and properly formatted.

Memorandum For Record Army

Find other PDF articles:

<https://fc1.getfilecloud.com/t5-w-m-e-12/pdf?ID=IpQ80-8392&title=the-teachings-of-buddha.pdf>

Memorandum for Record Army: A Comprehensive Guide

Have you ever needed to document a crucial conversation, decision, or action within the Army? If so, you've likely encountered the memorandum for record (MFR). This seemingly simple document plays a vital role in maintaining clear communication and accountability within the military. This comprehensive guide will demystify the Army MFR, providing you with everything you need to know about its purpose, format, and best practices. We'll explore when to use an MFR, what information to include, and how to ensure your MFR is both effective and compliant with Army regulations. Let's dive in.

What is a Memorandum for Record (MFR) in the Army?

An Army memorandum for record is a concise, formal document used to record important information, discussions, decisions, or actions that don't require a formal approval or signature from higher authorities. Think of it as a detailed record of events or conversations that serves as a valuable reference point for future actions or investigations. Unlike formal memorandums, MFRs are not used to initiate action or request approval; their primary purpose is documentation and information dissemination.

When Should You Write an Army MFR?

The situations calling for an MFR are numerous and often arise unexpectedly. Consider using an MFR when:

Documenting a Meeting: After a significant meeting, an MFR captures key decisions, assigned tasks, action items, and attendees. This provides a readily available record for future reference.

Recording a Phone Call: Important phone conversations, especially those involving sensitive information or decisions, should be documented in an MFR. This ensures accountability and provides a record of the conversation's content.

Tracking Progress on a Project: Regularly recording progress on a project through MFRs provides a clear and concise timeline, highlighting successes and challenges encountered.

Summarizing Actions Taken: When resolving an issue or completing a task, an MFR can serve as a record of the steps taken and the final outcome.

Maintaining a Record of Informal Discussions: Discussions that don't require formal written approval, but nonetheless hold significance, can be documented via an MFR.

Key Elements of an Effective Army MFR

A well-written Army MFR is clear, concise, and adheres to established military formatting guidelines. Key elements include:

Subject Line: A clear and concise subject line that accurately reflects the content of the MFR.

Date: The date the MFR was created.

To/From: While not requiring a formal "To" recipient, indicating the intended audience or purpose can be beneficial for internal organizational purposes. The "From" should clearly identify the author.

Background: A brief overview of the situation leading up to the event or conversation being documented.

Details: A detailed account of the event or conversation, including key decisions, agreements, and actions taken. Be precise and avoid ambiguity.

Conclusion: A concise summary of the main points of the MFR. This allows for quick comprehension of the key takeaways.

Attachments: Any supporting documents, such as meeting minutes or emails, should be attached and referenced within the MFR.

Formatting Considerations:

Maintain consistency with standard Army memo formatting. This usually includes using official letterhead, appropriate font size and style, and adhering to proper paragraph structure.

Best Practices for Writing Army MFRs

To maximize the effectiveness and usefulness of your MFR, keep these best practices in mind:

Timeliness: Complete your MFR as soon as possible after the event or conversation, while details are fresh in your mind.

Accuracy: Ensure the information is accurate and factual. Any discrepancies can lead to confusion and mistrust.

Objectivity: Maintain a neutral and objective tone, avoiding personal opinions or biases.

Conciseness: Use clear and concise language, avoiding jargon or overly technical terms.

Clarity: Organize the information logically and ensure the reader can easily understand the content.

Legal Considerations and Implications of MFRs

While not legally binding in the same way as a formal contract, MFRs can serve as crucial evidence in investigations or disputes. Therefore, it's crucial to maintain accuracy and objectivity in all MFRs. Incorrect or misleading information within an MFR could have serious repercussions. Consult your unit's legal counsel if you have any questions regarding the legal implications of an MFR.

Conclusion

The memorandum for record is an essential tool for maintaining clear communication and accountability within the Army. By understanding its purpose, proper format, and best practices, you can effectively utilize MFRs to document crucial information and ensure transparency within your unit. Following these guidelines will help you create effective and compliant MFRs that serve as valuable assets for future reference.

FAQs

1. Can an MFR be used as evidence in a court of law? While not a legally binding document like a sworn affidavit, an MFR can be presented as evidence and its credibility will be assessed based on its content and the circumstances of its creation.
2. Is there a specific Army regulation governing MFRs? There isn't one single regulation dedicated solely to MFRs. However, general guidance on correspondence and record-keeping applies. Consult your unit's regulations and SOPs for specific guidance.
3. What happens if I make a mistake in an MFR? If you discover a mistake, correct it immediately by issuing a corrected MFR clearly indicating it's a revision and stating the nature of the correction.
4. How long should I keep an MFR? Retention periods vary based on the content and the regulations of your unit. Consult your unit's records management guidelines.
5. Can I use an MFR to initiate action or request approval? No. MFRs are solely for recording information; they should not be used to request action or approval from higher authorities. Use formal memorandums or other appropriate channels for those purposes.

memorandum for record army: 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.

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

memorandum for record army: Using Unit Supply System United States. Department of the Army, 1982

memorandum for record army: U.S. Army Special Warfare, Its Origins Alfred H. Paddock, Jr., 2002-04 Colonel Paddock traces the origins of Army special warfare from 1941 to 1952, the year the Army's special warfare center was established. While the Army had experience in psychological warfare, the major recent U. S. experience in unconventional warfare had been in the Office of Strategic Services, a civilian agency, during World War II. Many army leaders, trained and experienced in conventional warfare, hesitantly accepted psychological warfare as a legitimate weapon in the Army's wartime arsenal, but questioned the validity and appropriateness of the Army's adoption of unconventional operations. The continuing tensions of the cold war and hostilities in Korea resolved the ambivalence in favor of coordinating in a single operation the techniques of both types of warfare. Colonel Paddock's extensively documented work traces a portion of a brief episode in our Nation's military history, but an instructive one. For the historian and military scholar, it provides the necessary backdrop for understanding the subsequent evolution of the Army's special warfare capability. For the national security policymaker, it suggests the value of the innovative impulse and the need for receptivity to new ideas and adaptability to change. John S. Pustay Lieutenant General, United States Air Force President, National Defense University

memorandum for record army: *Army Physical Readiness Training* Department of the Army, 2019-12-08

memorandum for record army: Congressional Record United States. Congress, 1968

memorandum for record army: Joint Ethics Regulation (JER). United States. Department of Defense, 1997

memorandum for record army: Army Food Program Department of the Army, 2012-07-24 This regulation encompasses garrison, field, and subsistence supply operations. Specifically, this regulation comprises Army Staff and major Army command responsibilities and includes responsibilities for the Installation Management Command and subordinate regions. It also establishes policy for the adoption of an à la carte dining facility and for watercraft to provide subsistence when underway or in dock. Additionally, the regulation identifies DOD 7000.14-R as the source of meal rates for reimbursement purposes; delegates the approval authority for catered meals and host nation meals from Headquarters, Department of the Army to the Army commands; and authorizes the use of the Government purchase card for subsistence purchases when in the best interest of the Government. This regulation allows prime vendors as the source of garrison supply and pricing and provides garrison menu standards in accordance with The Surgeon General's nutrition standards for feeding military personnel. Also, included is guidance for the implementation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Recovery Program.

memorandum for record army: Army Personnel Actions Relating to Irving Peress United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Government Operations, 1955

memorandum for record army: The Other End of the Spear John J. McGrath, 2011-09-16 This book looks at several troop categories based on primary function and analyzes the ratio between these categories to develop a general historical ratio. This ratio is called the Tooth-to-Tail Ratio. McGrath's study finds that this ratio, among types of deployed US forces, has steadily declined since World War II, just as the nature of warfare itself has changed. At the same time, the

percentage of deployed forces devoted to logistics functions and to base and life support functions have increased, especially with the advent of the large-scale use of civilian contractors. This work provides a unique analysis of the size and composition of military forces as found in historical patterns. Extensively illustrated with charts, diagrams, and tables. (Originally published by the Combat Studies Institute Press)

memorandum for record army: Army Administrative and Supply Manual John Vincent Rowan, Robert Wayland Reveley, 1943

memorandum for record army: Records and Briefs of the United States Supreme Court , 1971

memorandum for record army: Manual for the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, 1916 ... United States. Army. Quartermaster Corps, 1917

memorandum for record army: U.S. Army Special Warfare Alfred H. Paddock, 2002
Paddock also includes new sections on American psychological warfare in the Pacific, the Army Rangers, the 1st Special Service Force, and American-led guerrillas in the Philippines.--BOOK JACKET.

memorandum for record army: Preparing and Managing Correspondence United States. Department of the Army, 1988

memorandum for record army: The Medical Department of the United States Army in the World War United States. Surgeon-General's Office, 1927

memorandum for record army: The Medical Department of the United States Army in the World War: pt. 1: Physical reconstruction and vocational education, by A. G. Crane. pt. 2: The Army nurse corps, by Julia C. Stimson. 1927 United States. Surgeon-General's Office, 1927

memorandum for record army: The Medical department of the United States Army in the world war v. 13, 1927 United States. Surgeon-General's Office, 1927

memorandum for record army: A Contemporary History of the U.S. Army Nurse Corps ,
This book focuses on an organization, the U.S. Army Nurse Corps, which the author has been privileged to be affiliated with - in one way or another - for the greatest part of her adult life. As an active duty officer, the author had first-hand knowledge about the Army Nurse Corps inner workings and spent the last years of her Army career (from 1992) researching and writing the Corps history. One of her goals in researching and writing this history was to intrigue and provide a sense of gratification for the reader. After the conclusion of the Vietnam War, several wide-ranging and significant changes exerted myriad effects on the Army Nurse Corps. The most influential of these phenomena included the dismantling of the Selective Service System, the reorganization of the Army, the launch of the Health Services Command (HSC), the opening of the Academy of Health Sciences, the transformation of the Office of the Army Surgeon General, the inauguration of improvements in the Army Reserve and National Guard, and the evolution in the roles and status of women.

memorandum for record army: Professional Journal of the United States Army , 1974

memorandum for record army: Dept. of the Army United States. Congress. House. Committee on Appropriations, 1949

memorandum for record army: The Medical Dept. of the U.S. Army in the World War United States. Surgeon-General's Office, 1925

memorandum for record army: The Medical Department of the U.S. Army in the World War United States. Surgeon-General's Office, 1925

memorandum for record army: Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms United States. Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1979

memorandum for record army: The Medical Department of the United States Army in the World War: Field operations, by Charles Lynch, J. H. Ford, F. W. Weed. 1925. vol. IX. Communicable and other diseases, by J. F. Siler. 1928 United States. Surgeon-General's Office, 1925

memorandum for record army: The Medical Department of the United States Army in the World War: Field operations, by Charles Lynch. J.H. Ford, F.W. Weed. 1925.- vol. IX. Communicable

and other diseases, by J.F. Siler. 1928.- vol. X. Neuropsychiatry in the United States, by Pearce Bailey, F.E. Williams, P.O. Komora; in the American expeditionary forces, by T.W. Salmon, Norman Fenton. 1929.- vol. XI. Surgery, pt. 1. General surgery, orthopedic surgery, neurosurgery. 1927. pt. 2. Empyema, by E.K. Dunham; maxillofacial surgery, by R.H. Ivy and J.D. Eby; ophthalmology (United States), by G.E. De Schweinitz; ophthalmology (American expeditionary forces), by Allan Greenwood; otolaryngology (United States), by S.J. Morris; otolaryngology (American expeditionary forces), by J.F. McKernon. 1924.- United States. Surgeon-General's Office, 1925

memorandum for record army: *Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1914-1919* Gerald W. L. Nicholson, 2015 An authoritative and extensively illustrated account of how the Canadian Army experienced the Great War.

memorandum for record army: Papers from the John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection at the National Archives Kermit L. Hall, Ronald G. Haron, Daniel Lewis, 1999

memorandum for record army: The Army Writing Program , 1992

memorandum for record army: The Medical Department of the U.S. Army in the World War U.S. Surgeon-general's Office, United States. Surgeon-General's Office, 1926

memorandum for record army: Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States: Record groups 1-170 United States. National Archives and Records Administration, 1995

memorandum for record army: Altered States Michael Schaller, 1997-09-25 The relationship between the United States and Japan is torn by contrary impulses. We face each other across the Pacific as friends and allies, as the two most powerful economies in the world--and as suspicious rivals. Americans admire the industry of the Japanese, but we resent the huge trade deficit that has developed between us, due to what we consider to be unfair trade practices and unlevel playing fields. Now, in *Altered States*, historian Michael Schaller strips away the stereotypes and misinformation clouding American perceptions of Japan, providing the historical background that helps us make sense of this important relationship. Here is an eye-opening history of U.S.-Japan relations from the end of World War II to the present, revealing its rich depths and startling complexities. Perhaps Schaller's most startling revelation is that modern Japan is what we made it--that most of what we criticize in Japan's behavior today stems directly from U.S. policy in the 1950s. Indeed, as the book shows, for seven years after the end of the war, our occupational forces exerted enormous influence over the shape and direction of Japan's economic future. Stunned by the Communist victory in China and the outbreak of war in Korea, and fearful that Japan might form ties with Mao's China, the U.S. encouraged the rapid development of the Japanese economy, protecting the huge industrial conglomerates and creating new bureaucracies to direct growth. Thus Japan's government-guided, export-driven economy was nurtured by our own policy. Moreover, the United States fretted about Japan's economic weakness--that they would become dependent on us--and sought to expand Tokyo's access to markets in the very areas it had just tried to conquer, the old Co Prosperity Sphere. Schaller documents how, as the Cold War deepened throughout the 1950s, Washington showered money on what it saw as the keystone of the eastern shore of Asia, working assiduously to expand the Japanese economy and, in fact, worrying intensely over the American trade surplus. Fear of Japanese instability ran so deep that Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson approved secret financial help to Japanese conservative politicians, some of whom had been accused of war crimes against Americans. Then came the 1960s, and the surplus faded into a deficit. The book reveals how Washington's involvement in Vietnam provided the Japanese government with political cover for quietly pursuing a more independent course. Even in the 1970s, however, with America's one time ward turned into an economic powerhouse, the Nixon administration failed to pay much attention to Tokyo. Schaller shows that Kissinger openly preferred the more charismatic company of Zhou Enlai to that of Japanese technocrats, while economics bored him. The United States almost missed the fact that Japan had developed into a country that could say no, and very loudly. Michael Schaller has won widespread acclaim for his earlier books on U. S. relations with Asia. His fearless judgments, his fluid pen, his depth of knowledge and research have all lifted him to

the front rank of historians writing today. In *Altered States*, he illuminates the most important, and troubled, relationship in the world in a work certain to cement his reputation.

memorandum for record army: *Army* , 1974

memorandum for record army: *Medical Support of the Army Air Forces in World War II* United States. Air Force Medical Service, Mae Mills Link, Hubert Anderson Coleman, 1955

memorandum for record army: **Organization of the Army** United States. Department of the Army. Advisory Committee on Army Organization, 1953

memorandum for record army: *Army Purchase of Specially Designed Overcoats* United States. Congress. House. Committee on Government Operations, 1954

memorandum for record army: Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States: Record groups 171-515 United States. National Archives and Records Administration, 1995

memorandum for record army: **The Medical Department of the United States Army in the World War: Medical aspects of gas warfare**, by W. D. Bancroft, H. C. Bradley [and fifteen others] 1926 United States. Surgeon-General's Office, 1926

memorandum for record army: **The Medical Department of the United States Army in World War II.** United States. Army Medical Service, 1964

memorandum for record army: The Medical Department of the United States Army in the World War: Training, by W.N. Bispham. 1927 United States. Surgeon-General's Office, 1927

Back to Home: <https://fc1.getfilecloud.com>