

## Chapter 1 : What does demobilization mean?

*Considerations for Demobilization of Support and Managerial Resources After the incident is controlled, and tactical resources are beginning to be released, the incident management organization should begin to monitor the number of support and management staff that are assigned.*

For example, in Bonaparte led an army of , to Moscow while feeding off plentiful agricultural products introduced by the turn of the century, such as potatoes. Prussia began to realize the future of mobilizing mass armies when Napoleon III transported , soldiers to Italy by military railways. The other Great Powers Austria-Hungary , Italy , France , Germany and Russia all relied on compulsory military service to supply each of their armies with the millions of men they believed they would need to win a major war. Each of the Great Powers could only afford to keep a fraction of these men in uniform in peacetime, the rest were reservists with limited opportunities to train. Maneuvering formations of millions of men with limited military training required intricate plans with no room for error, confusion, or discretion after mobilization began. These plans were prepared under the assumption of worst-case scenarios. The Schlieffen Plan therefore dictated not only mobilization against both powers, but also the order of attack—France would be attacked first regardless of the diplomatic circumstances. To bypass the fortified Franco-German frontier, the German forces were to be ordered to march through Belgium. Whether or not Russia had committed the first provocation, the German plan agreed to by Emperor William II called for the attack on Russia to take place only after France was defeated. Although the plan allowed flexibility as to whether the main effort would be made against Germany or Austria-Hungary, in either case units would be mobilized on the frontiers of both Powers. While war with Austria-Hungary seemed inevitable, Nicholas engaged in a personal dialogue with the German Emperor in an attempt to avoid war with Germany. On July 29, , the Tsar ordered full mobilization, then changed his mind after receiving a telegram from Kaiser Wilhelm. Partial mobilization was ordered instead. In response, Germany declared war on Russia. Like Russia, Germany decided to follow its two-front plans despite the one-front war. Germany declared war on France on August 3, , one day after issuing an ultimatum to Belgium demanding the right of German troops to pass through as part of the planned pincer action of the military. Finally, Britain declared war on Germany for violating Belgian neutrality. Thus the entangling alliances of the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente directed the intricate plans for mobilization. This brought all of the Great Powers of Europe into the Great War without actually utilizing the provisions of either alliance. German soldiers in a railway car on the way to the front in August From Munich via Metz to Paris. The mobilization was like a holiday for many of the inexperienced soldiers; for example, some Germans wore flowers in the muzzles of their rifles as they marched. Trains brought soldiers to the front lines of battle. The Germans timetabled the movements of 11, trains as they brought troops across the Rhine River. The French mobilized around 7, trains for movement. Horses were also mobilized for war. The British had , horses prepared for cavalry , the Austrians ,, the Germans ,, and the Russians over a million. However, it was largely left up to the individual Dominions to recruit and equip forces for the war effort. Canadian, Australian and New Zealand mobilizations all involved the creation of new field forces for overseas service rather than using the existing regimental structures as a framework. In the case of Canada, the Militia Minister, Sir Sam Hughes , created the Canadian Expeditionary Force from whole cloth by sending telegrams to separate reserve unit commanders asking for volunteers to muster at Valcartier in Quebec. The "colonials" would go on to be acknowledged by both the British and German high commands as being elite British units. Despite being the weakest of the big four Allied powers, the Italians soon managed to populate its army from to infantry battalions in ; the army had grown in size from 1 million to 1. Romania was quickly defeated however by Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria. Bulgaria went so far as to ultimately mobilize 1. The production of supplies gradually increased throughout the war. In Russia, the expansion of industry allowed a 2, percent increase in the production of artillery shells - by November , over 1,, artillery shells were being produced per month. In France, a massive mobilization by the female population to work in factories allowed the rate of shell production to reach , shells a day by The British Secretary of State for War, Lord Kitchener , appealed

for hundreds of thousands of soldiers, which was met with an enthusiastic response. The response by volunteers allowed the British to put off the introduction of conscription until New Zealand followed suit, with Canada also eventually introducing conscription with the Military Service Act in 1917. On April 6, 1917, the United States entered the war on the Allied side. At the entrance, the U.S. The United States Navy quickly mobilized, adding 5 dreadnoughts to the Allied navy. However, conscription quickly ensued. By March 1917, U.S. Eventually, by October 1917, a force of 2 million U.S. However, they were slow to mobilize, and by the time Poland had been overrun by the Axis powers, only minor operations had been carried out by the French at the Saar River. Canada actually carried out a partial mobilization on August 25, 1914, in anticipation of the growing diplomatic crisis. On September 1, 1914, the Canadian Active Service Force a corps-sized force of two divisions was mobilized even though war was not declared by Canada until September 10, 1914. Only one division went overseas in December 1914, and the government hoped to follow a "limited liability" war policy. When France was invaded in May 1940, the Canadian government realized that would not be possible and mobilized three additional divisions, beginning their overseas employment in August with the dispatch of the 2nd Canadian Division some units of which were deployed to Iceland and Newfoundland for garrison duty before moving to the UK. Canada also enacted the National Resources Mobilization Act in 1940, which among other things compelled men to serve in the military, though conscripts mobilized under the NRMA did not serve overseas until 1945. Conscripts did, however, serve in the Aleutian Islands Campaign in 1943 though the anticipated Japanese defense never materialized due to the evacuation of the enemy garrison before the landings. Service in the Aleutians was not considered "overseas" as technically the islands were part of North America. Cold War Full scale mobilizations were not enacted by the two Super Powers, or their allies, during the Cold War, as the era was characterized as "war by proxy". While many leading nations participated in military actions, some of significant size, national mobilization in the historical sense never occurred. Examples of this would be US involvement in Vietnam, though their enemies may be said to have mobilized, as well as the Falklands War between the UK and Argentina. Economic mobilization[ edit ] Economic mobilization is the preparation of resources for usage in a national emergency by carrying out changes in the organization of the national economy. Typically, the available resources and productive capabilities of each nation determined the degree and intensity of economic mobilization. Thus, effectively mobilizing economic resources to support the war effort is a complex process, requiring superior coordination and productive capability on a national scale.

### Chapter 2 : UNAMID supports demobilization of ex-combatants in West Darfur | United Nations Peacekeeping

*When you arrive at the demobilization area, you will receive a packet of information. Included with your packet will be a host of forms, including VA Forms, Points of Tricare Contact Forms, Benefits for Tricare Forms, a Entitlements and Medical Benefits form, and other forms.*

The ship will conduct man overboard and abandon ship drills within the first two days at sea; all members of the science party will be required to participate in both drills. If mobilizing is incomplete at sunset, shore to ship transfers will be suspended until local time or sunrise, whichever comes later on subsequent days. The oncoming science party may use laboratories and berthing after the noon meal. The oncoming science party may use the galley at the first meal served after arriving. The Chief Scientist must ensure that all arriving luggage and equipment be clearly marked with color coded tape to reduce transfer errors. A required attendance training session for the entire science party will be provided on the day of departure. Healy may deviate from this policy based upon the unique needs of the mission. The Chief Scientist must communicate these unique needs early and often during the pre-deployment preparation. Demobilizing in port Healy will normally moor at on the last day of funded science; however, this time may be delayed for many reasons, be flexible. The departing science party may use laboratories, berthing, and the galley until noon the day after the last day of funded science. The Chief Scientist must ensure that all luggage and equipment that is departing be clearly marked with color coded tape to reduce transfer errors. Persons may not leave the ship until they have completed the check-out process. Persons who are members of both the disembarking and oncoming science party may remain aboard using berthing and the galley when Healy is in a port other than its homeport of Seattle. Persons remaining aboard for this reason are not guaranteed the same stateroom and may be required to move staterooms. Demobilizing away from home port HEALY will depart the science area as required to arrive in port on time. The typical transit time between Barrow, AK and Dutch Harbor, AK is 4 days, however, the Commanding Officer may depart the science area early in order to accommodate or avoid adverse weather conditions. The departing science party may use laboratories, berthing, and the galley until noon of the day after arrival in the demob port. The Chief Scientist must ensure that all departing luggage and equipment is clearly marked with color-coded tape to reduce transfer errors. Science party personnel may not leave the ship until they have completed the check-out process and received approval from the Berthing Coordinator. Persons who are members of both the disembarking and oncoming science parties may remain aboard and have full use of the galley and their assigned berthing. However, persons remaining aboard for the next mission are not guaranteed the same stateroom and may be required to move staterooms. If demobilizing is incomplete at sunset, ship to shore transfers will be suspended until local time or sunrise, whichever comes later on subsequent days. The departing science party may use laboratories and berthing until The Chief Scientist must ensure that all departing luggage and equipment be clearly marked with color coded tape to reduce transfer errors. By of the demobilization day, all science equipment and samples not leaving the ship until Seattle must be properly packed, marked and stored in the hold; everything leaving the ship must be staged in the helicopter hangar. The departing science party may use the galley while still aboard.

### Chapter 3 : Demobilization Support Directed Benefits - US Military

*Demobilization involves the release and return of resources that are no longer required for the support of an incident/event. This may occur during an incident/event or after the incident/event is over.*

### Chapter 4 : UNAMID supports demobilization of ex-combatants in West Darfur | UNAMID

*Photo by Muntasir Sharafadin, UNAMID. EL GENEINA - Some ex-combatants, including 30 women, are going through the process of demobilization and return to civilian life at a camp in El Geneina, West Darfur, thanks in part to support from UNAMID.*

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### Chapter 5 : Mobilization - Wikipedia

*required for the support of an incident/event. Demobilization Unit Leader develops the specific, individual plan document and outline of the process. The Resource.*

### Chapter 6 : The Deployment Cycle “ Pre-Deployment, During Deployment, Post-Deployment/Reintegration

*UNAMID provided technical and logistical support to the demobilization. In addition, the Mission provided a financial package of 1, Sudanese Pounds for each ex-combatant prior to their final.*

### Chapter 7 : Mobilization & Demobilization Policy | icefloe

*Authorizations must support timely unit and individual demobilization. RESPONSIBILITIES The military personnel dimension of the demobilization process depends on the following units and agencies.*

### Chapter 8 : UNAMID supports demobilization of former combatants in North Darfur | UNAMID

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### Chapter 9 : Fort Bragg :: MOB/DEMOB/SRC

*Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) is a process that of demobilization encompasses the support.*