

Chapter 1 : War News Updates

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Types[edit] Some argue that the changing forms of third generation warfare represents nothing more than an evolution of earlier technology. Aerial warfare Aerial warfare is the use of military aircraft and other flying machines in warfare. Aerial warfare includes bombers attacking enemy concentrations or strategic targets ; fighter aircraft battling for control of airspace; attack aircraft engaging in close air support against ground targets; naval aviation flying against sea and nearby land targets; gliders , helicopters and other aircraft to carry airborne forces such as paratroopers ; aerial refueling tankers to extend operation time or range; and military transport aircraft to move cargo and personnel. Asymmetric warfare A military situation in which two belligerents of unequal strength interact and take advantage of their respective strengths and weaknesses. This interaction often involves strategies and tactics outside the bounds of conventional warfare , often referred to as terrorism. Biological warfare Biological warfare, also known as germ warfare, is the use of any organism bacteria, virus or other disease-causing organism or toxin found in nature, as a weapon of war. It is meant to incapacitate or kill enemy combatants. It may also be defined as the employment of biological agents to produce casualties in man or animals and damage to plants or material; or defense against such employment. Chemical warfare Chemical warfare is warfare associated military operations using the toxic properties of chemical substances to incapacitate or kill enemy combatants. Electronic warfare Electronic warfare refers to mainly non-violent practices used chiefly to support other areas of warfare. The term was originally coined to encompass the interception and decoding of enemy radio communications , and the communications technologies and cryptography methods used to counter such interception, as well as jamming , radio stealth, and other related areas. Over the later years of the 20th century and early years of the 21st century, this has expanded to cover a wide range of areas: Lind and expanded by Thomas X. Hammes , used to describe the decentralized nature of modern warfare. The simplest definition includes any war in which one of the major participants is not a state but rather a violent ideological network. Fourth Generation wars are characterized by a blurring of the lines between war and politics, combatants and civilians, conflicts and peace, battlefields and safety. While this term is similar to terrorism and asymmetric warfare, it is much narrower. Classical insurgencies and the Indian Wars are examples of pre-modern wars, not 4GW. Fourth generation warfare usually has the insurgency group or non-state side trying to implement their own government or reestablish an old government over the one currently running the territory. The blurring of lines between state and non-state is further complicated in a democracy by the power of the media. Land warfare Ground warfare involves three types of combat units: Infantry , Armor , and Artillery. Infantry in modern times would consist of Mechanized infantry and Airborne forces. Usually having a type of rifle or sub-machine gun, an infantryman is the basic unit of an army. Armored warfare in modern times involves a variety of Armored fighting vehicles for the purpose of battle and support. Tanks or other armored vehicles such as armored personnel carriers or tank destroyers are slower, yet stronger hunks of metal. They are invulnerable to enemy machine gun fire but prone to rocket infantry, mines, and aircraft so are usually accompanied by infantry. In urban areas, because of smaller space, an armored vehicle is exposed to hidden enemy infantry but as the so-called "Thunder Run" at Baghdad in showed, armored vehicles can play a critical role in urban combat. In rural areas, an armored vehicle does not have to worry about hidden units though muddy and damp terrain have always been a factor of weakness for Armored tanks and vehicles. Artillery in contemporary times, is distinguished by its large calibre, firing an explosive shell or rocket , and being of such a size and weight as to require a specialized mount for firing and transport. Weapons covered by this term include "tube" artillery such as the howitzer , cannon , mortar , field gun , and rocket artillery. The term "artillery" has traditionally not been used for projectiles with internal guidance systems , even though some artillery units employ surface-to-surface missiles. Recent advances in terminal guidance systems for small munitions has allowed large calibre shells to be fitted with precision guidance fuses, blurring this distinction. Guerrilla warfare Guerrilla warfare is defined

as fighting by groups of irregular troops guerrillas within areas occupied by the enemy. When guerrillas obey the laws and customs of war , they are entitled, if captured, to be treated as ordinary prisoners of war ; however, they are often treated by their captors as unlawful combatants and executed. The tactics of guerrilla warfare stress deception and ambush, as opposed to mass confrontation, and succeed best in an irregular, rugged, terrain and with a sympathetic populace, whom guerrillas often seek to win over or dominate by propaganda, reform, and terrorism. Guerrilla warfare has played a significant role in modern history, especially when waged by Communist liberation movements in Southeast Asia most notably in the Vietnam War and elsewhere. Guerrilla fighters gravitate toward weapons which are easily accessible, low in technology, and low in cost. They must rely on small unit tactics involving hit and run. This situation leads to low intensity warfare, asymmetrical warfare , and war amongst the people. The rules of Guerrilla warfare are to fight a little and then to retreat.

Chapter 2 : Today in Iraq and Afghanistan

American scientists threw themselves into the war effort. Though few are household names today, top physicists, chemists and engineers volunteered.

They were hitting the targets but the accompanying losses were unsustainable, especially on the second Schweinfurt raid on 14th October when they lost 26 per cent of the bombing aircraft. On the 13th November they introduced a new tactic when they were accompanied on the mile round trip to Bremen by P Lightning and P Thunderbolt fighters. This was to be the key development in providing the protection that the bombers needed over targets in Germany, so far fighters had only accompanied bombers out or met them on the return journey. It was still early days for this tactic, which would not be wholly solved until the arrival of the long range P Mustang at the end of This was the combat report of 1st Lt. Dinse of the th Fighter Squadron: I bounced these with my wing man, pressing my attack on the second Fw to about 50 yards. I saw strikes on the right wing. On the route out I fired two long bursts at a lone locomotive, observing strikes in the vicinity of the locomotive. A Me flew directly across my line of flight and I turned to get on his tail losing sight of my element leader. When I finally broke through I was nearing the coast, north of the Zuider Zee. I fired a short burst from head on and they broke off the attack. I continued home without further incident. Damage to Lt Winders aircraft. For an overview of Mission No 44 on 13th November by the th, st and nd Fighter Squadrons see rd Fighter Group , which has more photographs of the damage to Lt Winders aircraft and of him later receiving the Purple Heart. He recovered from his wounds and went on to fly two more tours of duty. The escape report of Nicholas Mandell, whose B was shot down on this mission, can be read at B With the help of Dutch civilians and the escape organisation of the French he was able to cross France, then walk over the Pyrenees to Spain, and make it back to England in May At first the aircraft carried one drop tank under the belly, by it was adapted to carry one on each wing, further extending the range. There were other enhancements to the aircraft performance as the war continued.

Chapter 3 : Social Warfare: Your Ultimate Social Sharing Arsenal

James Stavridis is a Bloomberg Opinion columnist. He is a retired U.S. Navy admiral and former military commander of NATO, and dean emeritus of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts.

AOAV is working to reduce armed violence - please help us by sharing our work: What is the role of tanks in warfare today? Soldiers recalled later how the earth shook with the ensuing bombardment that was unleashed. Then, as dawn broke on the 5th July, the first waves of a German panzer battalion began their push across the sun-kissed fields, sunflowers and wheat. The greatest tank battle in history had begun. Over the next week the Battle of Kursk was to pit almost 3,000 German tanks against more than double that number of Soviet heavy armour. The German tanks were far superior in many respects. The fighting was intense. One German SS tank commander reportedly destroyed 22 Soviet tanks in under an hour. But the Russians defended fiercely, getting in close to throw mines under the caterpillar tracks, disabling the German tanks. After eight days the German attack had run out of steam. Stalin launched counteroffensives that over the following six weeks inflicted a crushing defeat on the Wehrmacht. In this way, the battle became the final strategic offensive the Germans were able to mount in the east. To this end, the 5th July marked the beginning of the end of Blitzkrieg. It was also, some argue, the last great tank land battle. It happened just as air power in war was emerging as a dominant factor. Months later, in France, Allied air superiority meant German panzer divisions had to hide in the forests during daylight hours. Without control of the skies, the tank, like the battleship, was a sitting duck. Post-war tanks used Despite this, massed armies still used tanks to great impact. The Cold War saw thousands of tanks in both West and East Germany lined up for possible battle on the north European plain. And, when the Soviets crushed the Hungarian uprising in they did so by sending hundreds of tanks into Budapest. And in the Battle of Fallujah in , US Marines brought in extra armoured brigades to help in the street fighting. The limitations of tanks revealed But tank offensives are best suited to flat areas like desert, plain or steppe. The jungles of Vietnam or the mountains of Afghanistan revealed the tank for its weaknesses. There, instead, the helicopter proved its use. So much so that in the s, the MoD reportedly commissioned a paper considering whether the UK should replace its tanks with helicopters altogether. Once Germany was host to 4,000 tanks and Britain and France over 1,000, each. Now the tank lines are a quarter of those numbers. The lasting allure But the allure of the tank still exists. Today the tank still remains a key part of most militaries. According to the International Institute for Strategic Studies there are 60,000 tanks in active service worldwide. Across Asia countries without a tradition of tanks are building up their forces. Singapore and Indonesia have opted for the Leopard 2, while Malaysia has ordered Polish tanks. China is also replacing its tanks and India and Pakistan have amassed large numbers of tanks already: India has 3,000, and Pakistan 2,000. In the Middle East, Egypt has 2,000, and Syria 3,000, while Israel in active service, stored has regularly used tanks in recent conflicts. China has more than twice as many as any other nation at 7,000. And the threat of a tank battle between North 3,000, and South Korea 2,000, is perhaps a more realistic possibility. Improving with age Today the modern day tank is a much more powerful beast than it was 70 years ago. Day and night vision equipment gives modern tanks a big advantage over their WWII equivalents. But it would be impotent against a modern battle tank. In the battles of the future, the tanks may be unrecognisable from the Russian T34 and German Tiger that did battle at Kursk. Military technology has reached the point where unmanned tanks – a land drone – are now possible. All of this means big business for those companies that produce tanks and bigger trouble for guerrilla combatants who are seeking to fight against a tank foe. Any cursory view of social media videos from the on-going conflict in Syria attest to the sheer firepower of the Syrian Army tanks against rebel forces. The ethical dilemma The continued purchase and use of the tank in different conflict zones raises powerful ethical issues. Tanks play their role in this terrible figure. We strongly call on the use of explosive weapons in urban areas to be regulated and circumscribed under international law, and for the victims of violence – perpetuated by tanks or other methods of armament – to be given proper recognition, support and protection. Did you find this story interesting?

Chapter 4 : Warfare Quotes - BrainyQuote

World War I was not the 'war to end all war,' but it was the beginning of the end. The worst prediction of the past century - that World War I was "the war to end all war" - looks better in.

The British contribution is codenamed Operation Shader. Most of them 11, had been against ISIS targets in Iraq, with a still sizeable proportion 7, being conducted in Syria. Reaper drones have added to the deadly arsenal, with Airseeker and Sentinel providing surveillance and E3-D sentry support. Voyager has kept the fighter jets flying with air-to-air refuelling and two C transporters have been bringing in supplies. In future the Typhoons will also be able to carry Brimstone, Stormshadow and Meteor missiles. The UK is second largest contributor to the air campaign. The RAF have flown more than 3, missions and launched over 1, airstrikes across Iraq and Syria. At the end of June , the MOD announced a further 50 personnel would deploy to Al Asad airbase in western Iraq to give training in counter-IED methods, infantry tactics and medical care. At present, the total size of the British Army in Iraq amounts to personnel. It is estimated that the British Army has already trained almost 40, Iraqi troops, including 7, Peshmerga, in bases at Besmaya, Taji and al-Asad. Many of those soldiers are now seeing action in the battle to liberate Mosul. The US requested additional help for its train and equip programme in Syria, and from 25 October the British Army was detailed to resume training of vetted Syrian opposition groups. A total of 20 Army personnel have deployed to locations outside of Syria to provide this training. HMS Defender returned to base. The Peshmerga are the military forces of the autonomous region of Iraqi Kurdistan in northern Iraq. However, not all of those costs were directly attributable to the counter-ISIS campaign. Legal Status of the War Military action in Iraq is being carried out at the request of the Iraqi government, which coalition partners consider provides a firm legal basis for operations. Military operations in Syria are not at the request of the Assad government, and are being conducted in the absence of a UN Security Council resolution specifically authorising such action. However, coalition nations have expressed the view that such operations are legally justified on the basis of the collective self-defence of Iraq, and the individual self-defence of participating nations. According to the office of Migration, more than , refugees have returned to their homes. The UK has supported successful efforts to improve international coordination, through the UN and other bodies. Click on the Operation Shader category and Operation Shader tag for further information.

Since David Cameron gutted Britain's Armed Forces to reduce the budget deficit, I have tweeted endlessly on the need to replace lost capabilities such as submarines, MPA, and CR2.

Authored by Hal Brands, op-ed via Bloomberg. They thought that in , too Last month, I traveled to Vienna, the former seat of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and a fitting place to contemplate the approaching th anniversary of the conclusion of World War I. World War I was "the deluge First, peace is always more fragile than it seems. In , Europe had not experienced an all-out, continental conflict since the end of the Napoleonic wars a century earlier. Some observers believed that a return to such catastrophic bloodletting had become almost impossible. War, he argued, had become futile because peace and the growing economic and financial linkages between the major European states were producing so much prosperity. Angell had good company in the multitude of thinkers who believed that improved communications were knitting humanity ever more tightly together, that international arbitration was making war unnecessary, and that nationalism was being suppressed by newer, more enlightened ideologies and improved forms of international cooperation. The eruption of World War I showed that these trends were no guarantee of peace at all, because they were so easily overtaken by the darker forces of conflict and rivalry. If we assume today that war between the great powers cannot happen – that economic interdependence will automatically hold rising tensions between the U. Second, World War I reminds us that when peace gives way and international order collapses, the consequences can be far worse than almost anyone imagines. Even after World War I erupted, many observers believed that its duration would be brief and its effects limited. The industrial and technological breakthroughs of the age now allowed killing on an industrial scale. The long-term ramifications were equally traumatic, as World War I remade the political map of continents, set off revolutions from the heart of Europe to the Far East, and incubated some of the most poisonous political ideologies in human history. World War I was not so different, in this respect, from so many of the great-power wars that have periodically ruptured the international system. Once the existing order collapses, there is no telling how far the destruction, the transgressions of accepted morality, and the geopolitical upheaval will go. As Americans consider how strongly – or even whether – to defend the international order their country created against the growing pressures exerted by authoritarian revisionist powers such as China and Russia, this lesson is worth keeping in mind. So is a third lesson: America played a key role in the economic rehabilitation of postwar Europe during the s. Yet it rejected the sort of long-term strategic and military commitments it would eventually make after World War II. Americans did so for reasons that seemed quite understandable at the time. There was widespread reluctance to abrogate the tradition of non-entanglement in Europe, as well as fear that membership in the League of Nations would undermine U. Most of all, there was strategic complacency brought on because the defeat of Germany and its allies seemed to have banished significant geopolitical dangers far over the horizon. The history of the s and s soon demonstrated, however, that new and even greater dangers could arise absent timely, determined efforts by the democracies to stop them. This is why the U. Because American officials had learned that in geopolitics as in medicine, prevention is often cheaper than cure. And there are far worse ways to remind oneself of that insight than by walking through Vienna, a city full of monuments to an empire – and an international system – that World War I brought crashing down.

Chapter 6 : What is the role of tanks in warfare today? | AOAV

Today's war seems to go well or badly, mostly depending upon the political slant of the news media we prefer to use. In this seminar, we study American military methods employed during the present war in Iraq, and how many of them first appeared during World War II.

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Chapter 7 : WWII Today – Follow the War as it happened –!

If we assume today that war between the great powers cannot happen – that economic interdependence will automatically hold rising tensions between the U.S. and China in check, that advances in.

Continue to article content Dense fog wreathed the woods where Harold Higginbottom lay deep asleep. A hand shook him awake at about 4 a. Bombs were falling, said the private who woke Higgie. German artillery was getting close, and he should take refuge deeper in the woods, along with the officers in charge of the platoon. Higgie shrugged off the warning. If the bombs come any closer, then wake me up, Higgie told the private. Then he rolled over and went back to sleep. Story Continued Below It was November 11, A few hours later, the armistice would end World War I, a cataclysmic conflict that reshaped Europe and the world, marked the beginning of American global ascendance, and set the stage for World War II two decades later. President Donald Trump flew to France on Friday for ceremonies marking the centennial, which has been a rolling, multi-year commemoration in Europe since Marines successfully fought off German divisions, suffering almost 10, casualties and just over 1, deaths in vicious fighting, often with knives, bayonets or hand-to-hand combat. But the furor drowned out a different kind of scandal: For many Americans, the conflict is barely understood or even remembered. Eclipsed by World War II and other conflicts, the Great War seemingly erupted from an inconsequential spark, sucked in the United States for baffling reasons and embroiled the country for ambiguous goals. To see the war as such is a mistake. This centennial and Armistice Day – the predecessor of Veterans Day – is an opportunity to correct amnesia about a war whose consequences still reverberate today. World War I was extraordinary for many reasons: It was also the first modern war of science, enlisting the aid of physicists, chemists and engineers to build weapons that had been the stuff of science fiction, including the chemical weapons that Higgie had been trained to use in France. The research for my book Hellfire Boys principally focused on the largely forgotten story of the U. Germany first used chlorine gas on April 22, , to break through the intractable deadlock of trench warfare on the Western Front. Ultimately, chemical weapons gave none of the armies the edge on the battlefield they sought; rather, it just added a new layer of toxic misery to an already horrific war. What I initially thought would be a narrow sliver of the war proved instead to be a window into the wider consequences of this catastrophic clash for dominance of Europe. One of those consequences in the United States was a realignment of science and academia to the military. For the first time, scientists would be seen as vital to the war effort, volunteering to work on scientific problems from aviation to submarine detection to – yes – chemical warfare. War would never be the same again. The Army sought to correct that by establishing a research campus in Washington called the American University Experiment Station to work on both defensive measures, like the desperately needed gas masks and protective gear, as well as offensive capabilities – explosives, bombs and American-made chemical warfare agents to answer those of the Germans. By the end of the war, there would be nearly 2, soldiers and scientists working on research problems there. Thousands more worked at chemical manufacturing plants, gas mask factories and satellite labs around the country, including the massive chemical warfare boomtown, Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland. The War Department also knew that it would need gas troops, like the British Special Brigade and the German Pioneer Regiments that prepared and carried out gas attacks, which by mid included sulfur mustard – the so-called king of the war gasses. Higgie was one of the earliest recruits. Barely 21, he worked at a textile plant in Lawrence, Massachusetts. A few days after the regiment was authorized, he spotted an announcement in the local paper seeking volunteers. During his lunch break at the factory, he strolled down to the recruitment office to find out more. By that Friday, he was on a train to Fort Slocum in New York, wearing a new wristwatch with glow-in-the-dark hands that his church buddies gave him as a goodbye gift. After modest beginnings, the War Department created seven companies of gas troops that went to France to fight, and authorized the formation of many more – 36 companies in all. The capacity for domestic production of chemical weapons had surpassed all of America's allies, and even Germany. By the end of the war, the United States had used about 1, tons of chemical warfare agents – a tiny fraction of the 57, tons that Germany used – but was prepared to deluge the Central Powers with chemical

weapons in spring Chemical weapons today are rightly seen as primitive and atavistic, cruel weapons that indiscriminately maim and kill civilians and soldiers alike. Yet even though laws of war had forbidden chemical weapons for centuries, the combatants in World War I were loath to surrender these new arms after the war. The result was the Geneva Protocol, which forbade chemical warfare but fell short of a ban on chemical weapons. Over time, chemical weapons slipped into expensive obsolescence, and an international consensus emerged that the world would be better off without them. That led to the Chemical Weapons Convention, which replaced flawed earlier treaties and banned chemical weapons altogether, instituting inspection regimes to prevent production and development of new chemical arms. And yet chemical weapons remain a threat a century after the end of the war. Russia is accused of violating the Chemical Weapons Convention with the attempted assassination of former spy Sergei Skripal in Salisbury, England, earlier this year.

Chapter 8 : MILITARY TODAY - Everything About Modern Warfare

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Chapter 9 : Modern warfare - Wikipedia

This centennial and Armistice Dayâ€™the predecessor of Veterans Dayâ€™is an opportunity to correct amnesia about a war whose consequences still reverberate today. From the unraveling of Middle.