

# DOWNLOAD PDF COMMANDING GENERALS AND THE CHIEFS OF STAFF, 1775-1991

## Chapter 1 : William Gardner Bell (Author of Will James)

*Commanding Generals and the Chiefs of Staff, Portraits & Biographical Sketches of the United States Army's Senior Officer (Cmh Pub, ) Hardcover - March 1, by.*

Armed forces are based on rank and hierarchy, formal structures of positions designed to ensure command, control, and support in the pursuit of the mission. This entry consists of four articles that explain very briefly the structure of ranks from top to bottom in each of the four major services: Air Force Rank and Hierarchy: Marine Corps Rank and Hierarchy: Army Armies are hierarchical by design, both in terms of organizational elements and in terms of the individuals expected to perform specific functions at each echelon—privates and specialists; corporals and sergeants who lead squads noncommissioned officers ; warrant officers with particular technical abilities; lieutenants who head platoons and captains who command companies company grade officers ; majors and lieutenant colonels who head battalions or act as executive officers, and colonels who command brigades field grade officers ; and brigadier generals who head separate brigades or are assistant division commanders, major generals commanding divisions, lieutenant generals overseeing corps, and generals supervising armies the executive level. Pershing in Pershing accepted the title, but declined the fifth star and posthumously for George Washington in Armies are functionally dependent upon chains of command, with appointed leaders at each organizational level. The chain of command is used for disseminating information and issuing directives downward, as well as to receive timely information and reports upward. The need to identify leaders in the Continental army and distinguish their ranks was recognized by General Washington from his experience with the British army. In , he ordered the use of stripes to designate rank for officers and noncommissioned officers. Army insignia have undergone numerous alterations, to include various types and numbers of epaulets to designate rank, as well as colors to designate a functional branch e. In , regulations prescribed a cloth stripe or chevron to be worn on the sleeve of the uniform, point upward, to designate noncommissioned officer rank. This method of identifying noncommissioned officers remains to this day for dress uniforms ; for the field uniform, insignia are worn on the collar. Officers wear insignia of rank on the shoulder epaulets of the dress uniform and on the collar of the field uniform. Particularly in the twentieth century, seniority has been only one of the many criteria for selection to the next higher rank. Boatner , Military Customs and Traditions, Blundell Rank and Hierarchy: Navy personnel are divided into commissioned line or staff officers, warrant officers, and enlisted ratings. Unrestricted line officers are eligible to assume command at sea or command of aircraft squadrons, fleets, and shore bases; restricted line officers are designated for engineering and other special duties. Naval officers are selected for promotion by promotion boards composed of senior officers. Officers are ranked as admiral four stars ; vice admiral three stars ; rear admiral originally the admiral in command of the rear of the fleet higher rank two stars and lower rank one star ; captain; commander; lieutenant commander; lieutenant; lieutenant junior grade; and ensign. King , and Chester Nimitz in , and William F. Until July , when Congress established the ranks of rear admiral and commodore, the highest rank held by an American naval officer was that of captain. The status of commodore has changed over time, but is now considered a position, usually held by a captain, in command of a formation of ships. The navy retains the traditional warrant officer structure. They are former enlisted personnel selected for their professional ability and demonstrated qualities of leadership, loyalty, and devotion to duty. Warrant officers are specialists in certain areas such as aviation, communications , supply, seamanship, and engineering. Enlisted personnel are rated from seaman recruit, seaman apprentice, and seaman, to petty officer third, second, first class, through chief petty officer, senior chief petty officer, to master chief petty officer. Advancement is determined by time in grade and by competitive examinations. Lovette , Naval Customs: Traditions and Usage, Barbara Brooks Tomblin Rank and Hierarchy: Air Force The U. Air Force retained much of its army heritage of rank and hierarchy since it was part of the U. There were four grades of general officer: All pilots are commissioned officers. However,

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because of the nature of its technical specialties and missions, the distinction between officer and enlisted personnel in the air force is less pronounced than in the other services. Over time, the air force has adjusted rank and hierarchy to fit its own needs. The enlisted grades maintained the traditional army enlisted ranks of private through master sergeant. In the early s, the air force created an enlisted grade structure that was a compromise between the position of supervisor and technician. These new grades of airman basic and airman third, second, first class, and senior airman, corresponded to apprentice technicians whose promotion was based on increasing skill in their specialty, and to a lesser extent on military bearing. In , two new grades of senior master sergeant and chief master sergeant were added to the enlisted rank structure. Unlike the other branches of the armed forces, the air force phased out its warrant officer ranks in the early s, arguing that these ranks duplicated both the duties of officers and the supervisory positions of the noncommissioned officer corps. Grandstaff , Foundation of the Force: Air Force Enlisted Personnel Policy, â€”, Grandstaff Rank and Hierarchy: Marine Corps While officially part of the Department of the Navy, the Marine Corps, as a ground force, has an organization and rank structure similar to that of the U. General officer ranks include: Colonels in the Marine Corps command regiments, function as chiefs of staff, or hold other key billets. Lieutenant colonels usually command battalions or squadrons. Majors normally serve as battalion executive officers. Captains generally lead companies, while lieutenants are often platoon commanders. Besides these commissioned officers there are warrant officers, promoted to officer rank due to their technical or administrative expertise. The top enlisted rank is sergeant major of the Marine Corps, who advises and assists the commandant in all matters pertaining to enlisted Marines. Sergeant majors normally will be found at all levels in the Fleet Marine Force and other administrative and technical positions. Other staff noncommissioned officer ranks range downward from first or master sergeant to gunnery sergeant and staff sergeant. Noncommissioned officers NCOs include sergeants and corporals, who act as squad leaders, section heads, and instructors. Junior enlisted grades include lance corporal, private first class, and private. Bibliography A Brief History of U. Marine Corps Officer Procurement, Daugherty III Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

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Author: William Gardner Bell ; Center of Military History.

NR The chief of staff, Army announced the following assignments: Forces Korea, Republic of Korea, to commanding general, U. Combs, commanding general, U. Army Pacific, Fort Shafter, Hawaii. Hughes, chief of staff, U. McCaffrey, deputy commanding general, U. Army Combined Arms Center, U. Shapiro, assistant deputy chief of staff, G-4, U. Army, Washington, District of Columbia, to deputy chief of staff for logistics and operations, U. Cole, deputy program executive officer, missiles and space, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, to program executive officer, simulations, training and instrumentation, Orlando, Florida. Forces Korea, Republic of Korea, to chief of transportation; and commandant, U. Forces Korea, Republic of Korea. Frost, deputy commanding general, operations, U. Army, Washington, District of Columbia. Gainey, deputy commanding general, U. Gallagher, director, J-6, U. Glaser, chief of staff, U. Isaacson, deputy commanding general, U. Army, Washington, District of Columbia, to commanding general, U. Johnston, deputy commanding general, U. Kilgo, deputy chief of staff, G-6, U. Ronald Kirklin, commandant, U. Army Armor School, U. Army, Washington, District of Columbia, to chief of staff, U. Army, Washington, District of Columbia, to commandant, U. Army Ordnance School, U. Army Field Artillery School, U. Wesley, deputy director, program analysis and evaluation, G-8, Washington, District of Columbia, to commanding general, U. Cyber Command, Fort Meade, Maryland. National Preparedness - National Preparedness: DoD graphic  
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### Chapter 9 : Commanding General of the Philippine Army - Wikipedia

*There were four grades of general officer: brigadier general, major general, lieutenant general, and general; three field grades: major, lieutenant colonel (squadron commander), and colonel (wings commander); and three company grades: second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain.*