

THE EVOLUTION OF NATIONAL SYSTEMS OF VOCATIONAL REEDUCATION FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS pdf

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Full text of "The evolution of national systems of vocational reeducation for disabled soldiers and sailors".

TSU Design Considerations The lack of an analytical foundation for squad performance limits future advances in capability to what infantry leadership is advocating at a given time; it precludes development of a stable TSU architecture. MOPs and MOEs for the current squad are based on operational experiments to assess particular materiel systems using scenarios developed for the experiment. The Army has adopted 72 hours as the mission-duration standard for squad performance. As a consequence of the hour standard, Army developers have pursued multiple alternatives for manned and unmanned support vehicles, such as the M mechanical mule and the planned Soldier Mission Support System. However, proponents and developers of support vehicles for the squad continue to ignore the need to address many basic shortcomings that have been identified using prototypes, including several issues relating directly to TSU design. These include such things as: Appendix H provides descriptions of current relevant programs in robotics technologies. As discussed in Chapter 3 , until the Army develops a better understanding of TSU requirements, it will have no choice but to continue using worst-case approaches and faulty support concepts. The Army has a mature set of metrics for Armored Systems and Mounted Combat, which, together with models and simulations, can predict or estimate engagement, battle, and campaign outcomes for a given set of performance data and conditions. Analogous capability is needed for designing and evaluating dismounted TSU concepts. Using foundations developed in the s, objective metrics, as recommended in Chapter 3 , can be developed for social processes that are critical to achieving decisive overmatch, even if the scores on some metrics are not necessarily on an ordinal scale that is, they are not ranked from a highest to lowest score. It should be possible for the Army to develop metrics for the dismounted Soldier and TSU in operations such as direct fire, movement, indirect fire coordination, information collection, mission planning, Page 78 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Making the Soldier Decisive on Future Battlefields. The National Academies Press. These metrics, in the form of MOPs and MOEs, could be used in the near term as a basis for establishing realistic goals for future capabilities, as well as setting acquisition objectives and training readiness standards. The task of developing metrics for the Soldier and TSU lacks organizational focus and responsibility. A single organization should have the responsibility for developing the metrics for dismounted Soldier and TSU operations. The Army should transform and sustain the design of the TSU, including re-assessing unit organization and size, by the following actions: Develop representative measures of performance MOPs and measures of effectiveness MOEs for the primary dimensions of TSU performance, and ensure these measures incorporate human dimension criteria. The analyses should enable development of predictive analytical models of Soldier physical and cognitive task and mobility performance, Soldier-to-Soldier task and mobility interaction within a TSU network, and TSU task and mobility performance. Such a TSU task and mobility model could be expanded in the mid-term to include individual Soldier and TSU social network factors as well as training states. Soldier Performance Changes in TSU design will require not only considerations for future missions and equipment but also adequate attention to the human Soldiers. Capabilities of the TSU and of the Soldiers in it are highly dependent on each other. Enhancements to TSU performance and effectiveness should also enhance performance and effectiveness of the individual Soldier. Likewise, Soldier enhancements should increase the performance and effectiveness of the TSU. Future capability enhancements to the TSU and individual Soldiers should be designed to provide a synergistic effect that is greater than the sum of incremental improvement from each enhancement by itself. As the Army considers encouraging enlisted careers reaching beyond the years now the nominal standard, a shift in the expertise and experience levels of individual Soldiers might well have profound results on TSU performance, allowing the Army to capitalize on the training and experience of longer-serving deployment veterans. This deficit in applying critical information to understand and improve Soldier performance is discussed in the sections that follow. Physiological Readiness Most accept that sleep loss or extreme heat will

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affect physical performance. Less accepted, but well established in research, is that cognitive performance is just as profoundly affected by lack of sleep, temperature extremes, time zone shifts, poor nutrition, and extreme elevation changes. In particular, cognitive ability declines substantially with sleep loss Miller et al. Depending on the individual, performance decline due to lack of sleep can be as much as 1 percent per hour after last rest. So, Soldiers operating 24 hours without sleep, assuming they were fully rested at the start of the 24 hours, may be operating with as much as a 24 percent cognitive deficit. Seventeen to nineteen hours without sleep, which many consider not much more than a long day, can have the same impairment as alcohol consumption at the legal standard for driving under the influence Williamson and Feyer, Nearly 70 percent reported that their superiors received less or much less sleep than needed, 55 percent reported they themselves received less or much less than needed, and 47 percent reported their subordinates received less or much less sleep than required. The veterans noted that they averaged 4 hours of sleep per night during the periods of high operational tempo OPTEMPO that made up almost half of their time deployed. The mental abilities required to achieve success exploiting network-centric capabilities are those most vulnerable to battlefield stressors that include sleep loss, environmental extremes, dehydration, and high OPTEMPO. The mission planning aid described later in this chapter see Recommendation 14 and preceding text would be a tool for delivering this knowledge to small-unit leaders for operations and mission planning. Most of the research on the physiological bases of degraded performance has concentrated on single-attribute relationships. Additional research is needed to understand the relationships among multiple degrading factors, such as the effects on physical, cognitive, and emotional performance attributes of combinations of sleep loss, poor nutrition, poor hydration, temperature extremes, exposure to extreme motion air and ground vehicles, high elevations, and prolonged physical fatigue. Such research could better quantify the relations between the degrading factors and performance attributes relevant to mission planning, predictive simulations, and the models used for analyzing alternatives. Further, there is an equally urgent need for research evaluation of training, pharmacologic, and heating and cooling mitigation strategies, to include both the short-term and long-term effects of a mitigation strategy on Soldier fitness and Soldier health. For example, both Ritalin methylphenidate and modafinil are in some use by the U. A second objective in this research should be to develop biomarkers that could indicate to TSU and other small unit leaders the physiological readiness of their Soldiers. A more complex third objective would be to learn how Soldiers differ in their sensitivity to the performance degradation factors and if such a sensitivity might be the basis for selection measures. When such precautions are not possible, both the assignment of squads to particular tasks and the number of squads allocated to a task should reflect a quantitative knowledge on the part of mission planners of the expected physiological efficiency of each unit. Emotion Regulation Small unit leaders reported that, on occasion, they had seen peer leaders perform while influenced by an emotional state brought about by family or domestic issues from home, by recent casualties, or other sources. This training could take the form of game scenarios that highlight the role of emotion regulation in tactical decision-making. Research should also explore the potential for neurosensing of the emotional state of Soldiers and their leaders. Resilient Soldiers In parallel, perhaps, with the research on emotion regulation for leaders, research should seek to determine the attributes of resilience in Soldiers: Increased resilience could also make Soldiers and units more survivable, both physically able to survive threats posed by the enemy and the environment and mentally able to resist depression and assaults on cognitive ability, such as post traumatic stress disorder. Army research can provide new knowledge applicable to selection, assignment, and training strategies for increasing the levels of Soldier and TSU resilience. The Army Center for Enhanced Performance, originally an enhanced performance program at West Point, has grown to have plus affiliated professionals; it provides direction for basic training and interventive training events to several Army units. But little is known beyond the intuitive level about how the social network is forged within a unit, how it is maintained, and how personalities influence that process. For example, cohort training, in which Soldiers continue training and serving with the same unit beyond Basic Combat Training and Advanced Individual Training, showed some success in experiments during the mid- to

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lates. The concept of keeping dismounted infantry units together for training and service over extended periods thus has merit, but its potential still needs to be objectively evaluated with other options including combinations of such options , such as the master trainer concept discussed below. As Soldiers move toward more interactions in electronic forums such as chat rooms, Facebook, and text messaging systems, it should be possible to automate the monitoring of each squad as an effective social network. This could yield huge benefits at low cost, if commanders were able to easily identify squads with degrading social Page 82 Share Cite Suggested Citation:

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2: The Library of Virginia Newsletter, June Issue Stories

The evolution of national systems of vocational reeducation for disabled soldiers and sailors.

Non-Virginia residents must still register in person. You may complete the registration form in advance and bring it and a photo ID with current address to the Library to register. The process takes about five minutes. Signed by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on June 22, 1943, the GI Bill provided a wide range of benefits for veterans returning from World War II, including low-cost home loans, education, and vocational training. Under the legislation, educational costs included tuition, lab fees, books, health insurance, and supplies. Revolutionary War bounties were given as a result of a law designed to encourage longer military service. In order to qualify for bounty land, a soldier or sailor had to serve at least three years continuously in the State Line, Continental Line, or State Navy. Over several sessions of the Virginia General Assembly, laws to increase military enlistment in the Revolutionary War service were adopted. These laws authorized the payment of pensions to maimed and disabled soldiers and to the widows of men killed in action. Financial assistance for Confederate veterans and their families was secured by acts adopted by the General Assembly in 1862, 1863, and 1864, followed by a series of supplementary acts through 1865. The initial act provided pensions to Confederate soldiers, sailors, and marines disabled in action and to the widows of those killed in action. Subsequent acts broadened the coverage to include all veterans, their widows, and their unmarried or widowed daughters and sisters. In addition, the Virginia General Assembly enacted legislation, effective in 1862 and ending in 1865, to provide artificial limbs and other disability benefits to Virginia veterans of the Civil War. Injured soldiers submitted certificates from their county court stating that they were Virginia citizens, that they had lost a limb or had been otherwise disabled in the war, and what assistance they required. After his return home he began work on the design of a new prosthetic leg. He secured patents for the limb from the Confederate government and later was granted a U.S. patent. Many of them arrive at the Library of Virginia before 9:00 a.m. NGS last held its annual conference in Richmond in 1998. In those halcyon days before the economy tanked, the Library had 15 employees. In 2008, the staff numbers were 12, thus, the agency-wide call for staff volunteers during the conference. Library staff who normally do not work in the reading rooms re-shelved books, no real knowledge of LC or Dewey Decimal needed, loaded or filed microfilm, explained the inner workings of book scanners and photo copiers, located county abstracts, pulled manuscripts, or registered patrons. To put things in perspective, between May 5 and 10, our staff answered more questions and served more than twice the number of archives manuscripts than they did during the entire month of April. Response from NGS conference attendees has been positive. This e-mail from a patron sums it up. I was not with the conference but recognized the intensity and density of the demands on everyone last week. Your pleasantness and assistance at such a busy time was greatly appreciated. No Kid Hungry has provided online resource materials for libraries including a website widget to promote the program. Every summer when school ends, millions of kids and teens are at risk of going hungry because they no longer have access to the free and reduced-price meals they receive while in school. Efforts are underway to raise public awareness of this underused program. Government agencies and community-based organizations are working hard to change this reality, and libraries can be a part of the solution. More than one in six children in Virginia face a constant struggle against hunger. Fewer than 15 percent of Virginia children who receive a free or reduced-price lunch currently participate in free summer meals programs. Low enrollment can be attributed to a number of factors, including lack of awareness of available programs and services, language or cultural barriers, and complicated enrollment procedures. The Virginia No Kid Hungry campaign believes the most effective way to reduce childhood hunger in the state is to improve the number of eligible families participating in these already-established programs and to encourage community members to get involved to address the issue. You can vote online at www.no-kid-hungry.org. On Saturday, June 21, from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The eminent historians and scholars featured include: Department of the Navy; and Glenn F. Williams, senior historian, U.S. Army Center of Military History, Queen Street, Hampton, VA,

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3: Education In the Wiregrass | Ray City History Blog | Page 11

Excerpt from The Evolution of National Systems of Vocational Reeduction for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors: Prepared at the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, Issued by the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C., May,

4: An Imperial Obligation

*The Evolution of National Systems of Vocational Reeduction for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors: Prepared at the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Education, Washington, D. C., May, [Douglas C. McMurtrie] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

5: United States. Federal Board for Vocational Education | The Online Books Page

Reprint of the ed. published by the Federal Board of Vocational Education, Washington, D.C., under title: The evolution of national systems of vocational reeducation for disabled soldiers and sailors, which was issued as no. 15 of its Vocational Division bulletin and as no. 3 of its Reeduction series.

6: World War I | Ray City History Blog

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