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U S European Command

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 Command Theater Strategy This is U.S. EUCOM American European Command
 United States European Command (EUCOM) S5 E5 CSM Robert Abernethy - Senior
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 Strategic Landpower and a Resurgent Russia
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 AND AFRICA,... HRG... COM. ON ARMED SERVICES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPS... 110TH
 CONG., 2ND SESSION

U S European Command

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8260996302741 edited
by

MCAHON GONZALEZ

**Managing Prepositioned Munitions
in the U.S. European Command**

Department of the Army
Print format not distributed to depository libraries.

Teams of Leaders in United States European Command DIANE Publishing

This illustrated book that includes tables, charts, and maps primarily discusses the role of USAREUR (US Army Europe) in rearming and training the new German Army which was perhaps the Army's single greatest contribution toward maintaining security in Western Europe. Likewise, the relationship between American soldiers and their French and West German hosts evolved over time and is a critical element in telling the story of the US Army in Europe.

Bridge to America DIANE Publishing
Currently, United States European Command (USEUCOM) is confronting the most profound negative change in the European security environment since the end of the Cold War. A revanchist Russia, mass migration from other regions, foreign terrorist fighters (FTF) transiting through Europe, cyber-attacks, the lingering effects from a global financial crisis, and underfunded defense budgets all jeopardize European security, endanger the U.S. homeland, and threaten global security and stability. Addressing these challenges and preparing for an uncertain future requires agility; capable, ready, and postured forces; close partnerships with European allies and partners; a fully enabled North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); and a dedicated whole of government approach.

Together, the United States and Europe constitute a closely linked community of democracies with shared interests and close economic and security relationships; USEUCOM is the enabling defense link to NATO and to ensuring trans-Atlantic security and prosperity.

This theater strategy broadly outlines the way USEUCOM will adapt to meet the challenges of the new European security environment to ensure a whole, free, peaceful, and prosperous Europe.

STRATEGIC LANDPOWER AND A RESURGENT RUSSIA

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This monograph is one small-but important-step in that direction. In direct support of the U.S. European Command (EUCOM) and U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR), six U.S. Army War College students from the resident class of 2016 spent much of this past academic year investigating whether and how the U.S. Army is prepared to respond to various forms of aggression from Russia.

Lieutenant General Ben Hodges, USAREUR Commander, Mr. Michael Ryan, EUCOM Director for Interagency Partnering, and their staffs in Wiesbaden and Stuttgart, Germany, gave generously of their time, and we are grateful to have had the opportunity to support them through scholarship. In conducting research in Washington, Brussels, Mons Stuttgart, and Wiesbaden, the student research team confirmed that, in fact, the United States has implemented a wide range of actions to counter Russia's actions. Yet their research brought to light questions over whether those actions are properly focused, particularly as it pertains to deterrence, as well as against a threat not entirely like that faced during the Cold War. This monograph seeks to flesh out the answer to these and other questions by exploring Russia's intentions, laying out a more modern approach to deterrence, and presenting recommendations and policy options for senior leaders within the Department of

Defense (DoD) and across the interagency.

Strategic Landpower and a Resurgent Russia U. S. European Command (USECOM) Contents: An Interview with Gen. Bantz J. Craddock, USA, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, & Commander, U.S. European Command (USECOM); A Blueprint for Change: Transforming NATO Special Operations, by James L. Jones; Toward a Horizon of Hope: Considerations for Long-term Stability in Post-Conflict Situations, by William E. Ward; Extending the Phase Zero Campaign Mindset: Ensuring Unity of Effort, by Thomas P. Galvin; The Changing Face of Europe & Africa: The USECOM AOR in 25 Years, by Thomas P. Galvin; & Improving Military-to-Military Relations with Russia, by Christopher T. Holinger. Illustrations. United States European Command: News and Information The United States European Command (USECOM) provides news releases pertaining to the military, as well as information about its areas of operations and components. USECOM is a unit within the U.S. Department of Defense. Military Presence Inspection of the U.S. European Command The Inspector General, Department of Defense, conducted an inspection of the U.S. European Command from November 1994 to January 1995. The U.S. European Command is a unified command responsible for the planning and conduct of all U.S. military operations within its geographic area. We evaluated the effectiveness and efficiency of the management programs and processes used by the U.S. European Command to support execution of its assigned missions. The inspection included visits to the U. S. European Command Headquarters and the George C. Marshall Center for Security Studies. The

inspection focused on three major areas of the U.S. European Command organization. We evaluated the processes used to determine the Command's requirements and resources, internal management programs, and the internal oversight and control mechanisms used by the U.S. European Command's managers. We did not assess the Command's capacity to execute operations, but rather focused on its ability to manage itself in ways that will permit it to carry out its missions. Strategic Landpower and a Resurgent Russia In support of U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) and U.S. European Command (EUCOM), this monograph explores whether and how the U.S. Army is prepared to respond to the challenges posed by Russia to vital American interests in Europe. The monograph first assesses Moscow's motivations and then offers a critical analysis of U.S. and allied efforts to date. Specifically, the monograph examines Western deterrence efforts, force posture, force structure, security cooperation, and information operations—all in an effort to provide an unvarnished, rigorous analysis. The monograph ends with a series of forward-leaning yet practical recommendations designed to strengthen U.S. efforts without significant escalation. Strategic Landpower and a Resurgent Russia As noted in the U.S. Army Operating Concept,¹ senior leaders and planners face a very complex, unpredictable world. Witness for example, Russia entering the fight against the Islamic State, and then its subsequent alleged withdrawal of forces from Syria. Russia's actions certainly caught many by surprise—but should they have? Predicting Russia's actions is indeed challenging, and the task has been made

more so since many Russian experts, linguists, and scholars have left government service in recent decades. This post-Cold War trend may be changing though, as Russian actions are becoming increasingly important to policymakers, strategists, and military leaders. Some leaders have gone as far as saying that Russia is the only existential threat to the United States—mostly due to its nuclear arsenal. Nevertheless, Russia's actions over the past few years have shown that the United States needs to devote greater attention to Russia, its intentions, and its leaders. This monograph is one small-but important-step in that direction. In direct support of the U.S. European Command (EUCOM) and U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR), six U.S. Army War College students from the resident class of 2016 spent much of this past academic year investigating whether and how the U.S. Army is prepared to respond to various forms of aggression from Russia. Lieutenant General Ben Hodges, USAREUR Commander, Mr. Michael Ryan, EUCOM Director for Interagency Partnering, and their staffs in Wiesbaden and Stuttgart, Germany, gave generously of their time, and we are grateful to have had the opportunity to support them through scholarship. In conducting research in Washington, Brussels, Mons, Stuttgart, and Wiesbaden, the student research team confirmed that, in fact, the United States has implemented a wide range of actions to counter Russia's actions. Yet their research brought to light questions over whether those actions are properly focused, particularly as it pertains to deterrence, as well as against a threat not entirely like that faced during the Cold War. This monograph seeks to flesh out the answer to these and other

questions by exploring Russia's intentions, laying out a more modern approach to deterrence, and presenting recommendations and policy options for senior leaders within the Department of Defense (DoD) and across the interagency. The Strategic Studies Institute (SSI) is pleased to publish this monograph. We are confident that the research, analysis, and recommendations expressed within will contribute importantly to the ongoing debate over national security and America's role in Europe. Additional costs of stationing U.S. Forces in Europe, Departments of State and Defense Applying "Collaboration" to United States European Command (USEUCOM) Mission Processes The ability to reach-back and use capabilities in the continental United States to perform functions formerly accomplished only in the theater of military operations is one of the highlights of operation Allied Force. Such capability improves responsiveness to urgent requirements in a conflict and reduces the amount of equipment and the number of personnel that must be transported to the theater. In short, the capability to integrate our force globally yields significant improvements in our ability to respond to crises, particularly during their initial stages ... Extensive growth in communications capacity enabled an unprecedented degree of reliance on U.S. based forces to provide direct support for in-theater tasks. Targets in Kosovo and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were developed through the concerted effort of numerous agencies in the United States cooperating closely with commands in Europe. Planning and integration of cruise missile attacks by bombers operating from the continental United States and the United Kingdom

and by ships and submarines operating in the Mediterranean were closely coordinated by commanders and planners who were widely separated geographically. Bomb damage assessments of strikes made against targets in theater were conducted by agencies and commands located in the United States in close support with efforts by commands in the European theater. This system of using geographically dispersed activities to perform and integrate bomb damage assessment (BDA) became known as federated BDA. Expert personnel located in the United States and Europe performed detailed planning of information operations. Kosovo operations continued a trend of increasing global integration of U.S. forces and commands to support operations in a distant theater. Strategic Landpower and a Resurgent Russia

The United States European Command (USEUCOM) provides news releases pertaining to the military, as well as information about its areas of operations and components. USEUCOM is a unit within the U.S. Department of Defense.

U. S. European Command (USECOM)
Department of the Army
Introduction. In FY 1992, the U.S. European Command, through its subordinate commands, operated four Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) host computer sites. The WWMCCS host computer sites for U.S. Air Forces Europe and U.S. Naval Forces Europe have been consolidated at Ramstein Air Base, Germany. In July 1992, the U.S. European Command submitted a proposal to the Joint Staff to consolidate the WWMCCS host computer sites for the U.S. Army Europe and U.S. European Command at Patch Barracks, Germany.

In July 1992, a Hotline allegation was made to the Inspector General, DoD, that the proposed consolidation plan contained major deficiencies and was not cost-effective.

Military Presence

U. S. European Command (USECOM)
USEUCOM Strategy for Support of US Policy in Africa

Biography of Alan Worthy, currently Deputy Division Chief at US EUROPEAN COMMAND, previously ECJ5 Black Sea / Eurasia Division at US EUROPEAN COMMAND and Expeditionary Helo Boss at HSC WING ATLANTIC.

Transportation Proceedings

U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) has significantly downsized its forces, infrastructure, and materiel as a result of the end of the Cold War and ongoing DoD transformation. USEUCOM continues to transform its forces to meet future challenges and threats within the European theater and achieve U.S. strategic goals. The USEUCOM Service Components store and manage prepositioned munitions in theater. The downsizing and transforming of USEUCOM forces have allowed munitions managers to identify excess and unserviceable munitions stored in their stockpiles. In 2006, USEUCOM participated in Exercise Turbo Containerized Ammunition Distribution System, shipping 1,465 containers of excess munitions back to continental U.S. ammunition depots. In 2008, USEUCOM munitions managers plan to participate in the exercise again to remove additional excess munitions resulting from ongoing transformation. USEUCOM has an effective ammunition demilitarization program for unserviceable munitions, which is managed by U.S. Army Europe. European contractors are demilitarizing

the munitions in theater, avoiding the costs of shipping the munitions to the United States. DoD transformation has streamlined the management of prepositioned munitions. By realigning their forces, the Service Components are able to consolidate munitions infrastructure and reduce their munitions requirements. U.S. Army Europe and U.S. Air Forces in Europe are developing joint ammunition initiatives to support a rapid response by USEUCOM to global requirements. In addition, USEUCOM has sent excess munitions from its theater to fill munitions shortages in other combatant commands. USEUCOM has provided more than 25,000 short tons of munitions to U.S. Central Command's Global War on Terrorism operations. Internal controls were adequate in the USEUCOM munitions storage areas. The IG identified no material internal control weaknesses in the safety or security of the munitions storage areas.

U.S. EUROPEAN COMMAND AND NATO'S STRATEGIC CONCEPT: POST-AFGHANISTAN AND BEYOND

As noted in the U.S. Army Operating Concept,¹ senior leaders and planners face a very complex, unpredictable world. Witness for example, Russia entering the fight against the Islamic State, and then its subsequent alleged withdrawal of forces from Syria. Russia's actions certainly caught many by surprise-but should they have? Predicting Russia's actions is indeed challenging, and the task has been made more so since many Russian experts, linguists, and scholars have left government service in recent decades. This post-Cold War trend may be changing though, as Russian actions are becoming increasingly important to

policymakers, strategists, and military leaders. Some leaders have gone as far as saying that Russia is the only existential threat to the United States-mostly due to its nuclear arsenal. Nevertheless, Russia's actions over the past few years have shown that the United States needs to devote greater attention to Russia, its intentions, and its leaders. This monograph is one small-but important-step in that direction. In direct support of the U.S. European Command (EUCOM) and U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR), six U.S. Army War College students from the resident class of 2016 spent much of this past academic year investigating whether and how the U.S. Army is prepared to respond to various forms of aggression from Russia. Lieutenant General Ben Hodges, USAREUR Commander, Mr. Michael Ryan, EUCOM Director for Interagency Partnering, and their staffs in Wiesbaden and Stuttgart, Germany, gave generously of their time, and we are grateful to have had the opportunity to support them through scholarship. In conducting research in Washington, Brussels, Mons, Stuttgart, and Wiesbaden, the student research team confirmed that, in fact, the United States has implemented a wide range of actions to counter Russia's actions. Yet their research brought to light questions over whether those actions are properly focused, particularly as it pertains to deterrence, as well as against a threat not entirely like that faced during the Cold War. This monograph seeks to flesh out the answer to these and other questions by exploring Russia's intentions, laying out a more modern approach to deterrence, and presenting recommendations and policy options for senior leaders within the Department of Defense (DoD) and across the

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*United States European Command
Theater Missile Defense Coordination
Cell*

Class VIII items are medical materiel including controlled and noncontrolled drugs, biologicals (living organisms or their toxic products, e.g., serums), reagents (blood related items, e.g., plasma), surgical dressings, and medical instruments. Some medical materiel has a prescribed shelf life after which its effectiveness or potency is reduced. Medical materiel is acknowledged not only for the benefits it provides, but also for the serious threats it can pose to human health and the environment. Class VIII medical materiel inventories are maintained as part of the U.S. war reserve stocks to ensure military readiness and to provide needed health care during wartime or contingencies. The U.S. Army Medical Materiel Command, Europe (USAMMCE), is the principal Class VIII medical materiel logistics support center for the Military Departments in the European theater. Class VIII medical materiel war reserves are also stocked at Air Force contingency hospitals.

Planning for the Future U.S. Army in Europe

In support of U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) and U.S. European Command (EUCOM), this monograph explores whether and how the U.S. Army is prepared to respond to the challenges posed by Russia to vital American interests in Europe. The monograph first

assesses Moscow's motivations and then offers a critical analysis of U.S. and allied efforts to date. Specifically, the monograph examines Western deterrence efforts, force posture, force structure, security cooperation, and information operations—all in an effort to provide an unvarnished, rigorous analysis. The monograph ends with a series of forward-leaning yet practical recommendations designed to strengthen U.S. efforts without significant escalation.

Sales of Commercial Life Insurance in European Command, United States Army
Determines the basis for the size and composition of U.S. military forces planned for Europe at the end of FY 1996 and the major U.S. military capabilities that will be affected by force reductions in Europe. Charts and tables.

*Inspection of the U.S. European
Command*

The Inspector General, Department of Defense, conducted an inspection of the U.S. European Command from November 1994 to January 1995. The U.S. European Command is a unified command responsible for the planning and conduct of all U.S. military operations within its geographic area. We evaluated the effectiveness and efficiency of the management programs and processes used by the U.S. European Command to support execution of its assigned missions. The inspection included visits to the U. S. European Command Headquarters and the George C. Marshall Center for Security Studies. The inspection focused on three major areas of the U.S. European Command organization. We evaluated the processes used to determine the Command's requirements and resources, internal management programs, and the internal oversight and control

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BUDGET REQUEST FROM THE U.S. EUROPEAN COMMAND, SOUTHERN COMMAND, AND AFRICA,... HRG... COM. ON ARMED SERVICES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPS... 110TH CONG., 2ND SESSION

This study analyzes the centralized operations and intelligence fusion functions in an equipment system known as the United States European Command's Theater Missile Defense Coordination Cell. Under the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization Commander in Chief Assessment Program, U.S. European Command developed the Theater Missile Defense Coordination Cell to help in the fusion of centralized operations and intelligence information. The Theater Missile Defense Coordination Cell facilitates the activities of Passive Defense, Active Defense, Attack Operations. and the C4I that integrates procedures, voice and data communications, processing equipment, as well as supporting intelligence and targeting. This study examines U.S. European Command's Theater Missile Defense Coordination Cell to answer the primary question: Is the U.S. European Command Theater Missile Defense Coordination Cell an important vehicle to exploit new technologies in countering the theater ballistic missile threat? The study concludes that no single service or nation possesses all the necessary assets to counter the theater ballistic missile threat. The Theater Missile Defense Coordination Cell and the funding program from Ballistic Missile

Defense Organization Commander in Chief Assessment Program provide a valuable vehicle to test and leverage new technologies in countering the theater missile threat.

CLASS VIII MEDICAL MATERIEL CONTROLS IN THE U.S. EUROPEAN COMMAND

Contents: An Interview with Gen. Bantz J. Craddock, USA, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, & Commander, U.S. European Command (USECOM); A Blueprint for Change: Transforming NATO Special Operations, by James L. Jones; Toward a Horizon of Hope: Considerations for Long-term Stability in Post-Conflict Situations, by William E. Ward; Extending the Phase Zero Campaign Mindset: Ensuring Unity of Effort, by Thomas P. Galvin; The Changing Face of Europe & Africa: The USEUCOM AOR in 25 Years, by Thomas P. Galvin; & Improving Military-to-Military Relations with Russia, by Christopher T. Holinger. Illustrations.

Hotline Allegations Relating to the Worldwide Military Command and Control System Consolidation in the European Theater

This paper examines the United States National Guard's role in support of the United States European Command's Military-to-Military Contact Program from late 1991 through May 1994. The Military-to-Military Contact Program provides non-lethal assistance and advice to countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet union. The United States Reserve Components provides a role model for a capable and cost effective military, suited to the economic, political and social situation within these emerging

democracies. The emphasis of the USEUCOM Military-to-Military Contact Program was on the proper role of a military in a democracy, military subordination to civilian control and military support to civil authorities. The United States National Guard's experience in the Baltic Republics is used to show the development of the various components of the Guard's support role the operational aspects of the program and to highlight important policy and funding issues. The Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff initiated planning for the military-to-military contact program in response to an identified need to assist the emerging democracies of Central and Eastern Europe and the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union with the democratic transformation of their political, social and economic systems. During the initial execution of the program issues of policy guidance, funding and use of Reserve personnel became critical to the continuation of the program. Support from the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Regional Security Affairs, Office of Democracy and Human Rights provided support in obtaining resolution of policy and funding issues. The Senate and House Appropriations Committee Conferees' endorsement of the Guard's State Partnership Program provided the key to building support for the Joint Military-to-Military Contact Program as a whole within DoD and the congress. The Joint Military-to-Military Contact Program supports the Administrations's foreign policy goals and there is strong support of U.S. National Security Strategy and Department of Defense goals. The National Guard's support of the USEUCOM Military-to-Military Contact

Program is important because of the knowledge and expertise the Guard brings to these countries in the area of providing military support to civilian authorities and the support the Guard can marshal within DoD, the Congress and the American public.

U.S. European Command, Cable, USCINCEUR to AIQ 994, June 22, 1979, Secret, U.S. Espionage Den

The ability to reach-back and use capabilities in the continental United States to perform functions formerly accomplished only in the theater of military operations is one of the highlights of operation Allied Force. Such capability improves responsiveness to urgent requirements in a conflict and reduces the amount of equipment and the number of personnel that must be transported to the theater. In short, the capability to integrate our force globally yields significant improvements in our ability to respond to crises, particularly during their initial stages ... Extensive growth in communications capacity enabled an unprecedented degree of reliance on U.S. based forces to provide direct support for in-theater tasks. Targets in Kosovo and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were developed through the concerted effort of numerous agencies in the United States cooperating closely with commands in Europe. Planning and integration of cruise missile attacks by bombers operating from the continental United States and the United Kingdom and by ships and submarines operating in the Mediterranean were closely coordinated by commanders and planners who were widely separated geographically. Bomb damage assessments of strikes made against targets in theater were conducted by agencies and commands located in the United States in close

support with efforts by commands in the European theater. This system of using geographically dispersed activities to perform and integrate bomb damage assessment (BDA) became known as federated BDA. Expert personnel located in the United States and Europe performed detailed planning of information operations. Kosovo operations continued a trend of increasing global integration of U.S. forces and commands to support operations in a distant theater.

United States European Command: News and Information

From 1950 to 1989, Europe was defined by two military alliances facing each other across several points of contact. The mission of the U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) was clearly to deter an attack by the Warsaw Pact and to join with the rest of NATO to defeat such an attack should it occur. The Army was mostly, albeit not exclusively, focused on the Federal Republic of Germany. The threat was well-defined, and the purpose of Army force structuring was to wring ever more armor-killing potential from the available resources. Other possible Army missions in Europe took second place when they were considered at all. The changes in Europe that were first manifest in 1989, and continue at an accelerating pace today, have

completely altered that familiar situation. The Warsaw Pact has disbanded, and the former Soviet Union is withdrawing its forces to within its own borders. The former Soviet Union itself is in a process of disintegration without a clearly defined end point. The role of the United States in Europe, and hence the mission of USAREUR, will undergo inevitable change. To some extent that change can be influenced by the United States, but much of it will be driven by events over which the United States has little influence, let alone control.

However, the Army must still structure its forces. The Army will have several functions in Europe as long as forces are stationed there. It serves as the ground arm of the U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) to meet the responsibilities of that command both within and outside the territory of NATO. It serves as the visible symbol of U.S. involvement in, and commitment to, European security and stability. It will also continue to serve as a deterrent to aggression against any member of NATO by countries or groups of countries that might pose a threat in the future. Consideration of the above functions determines the characteristics of the future USAREUR.

Force Structure

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