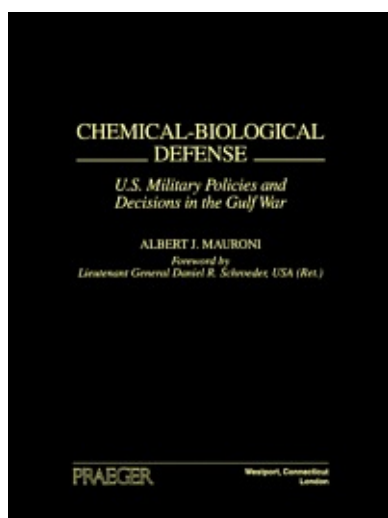


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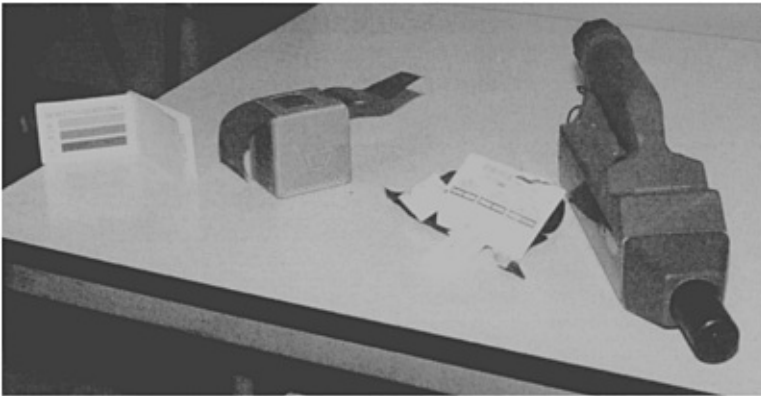
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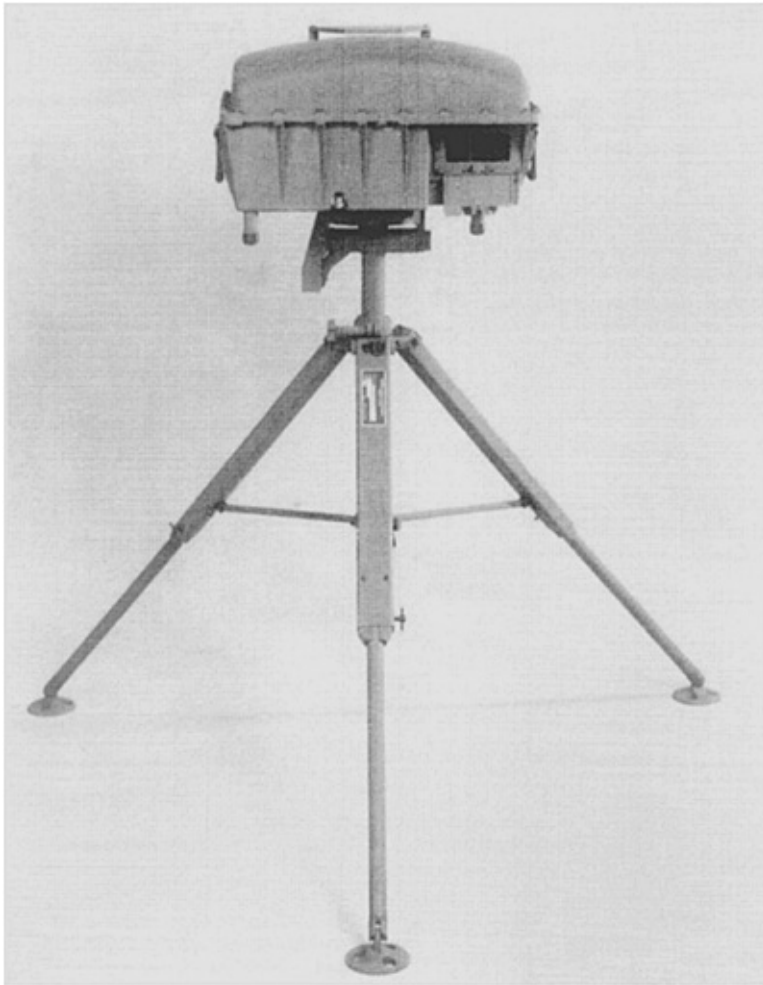
The 1980s combat soldier wore a Chemical Protective Overgarment with M9 detection paper circling his arms and one leg, butyl rubber gloves and “fishtail” boots, and the M17A2 protective mask. Courtesy of the U.S. Army



M43A1 Chemical Agent Detector and M42 Alarm with BA-3517 battery (together called the M8A1 Automatic Chemical Agent Alarm) was the world's most sophisticated chemical agent detector in the field in the mid-to-late 1980s. Courtesy of the U.S. Army



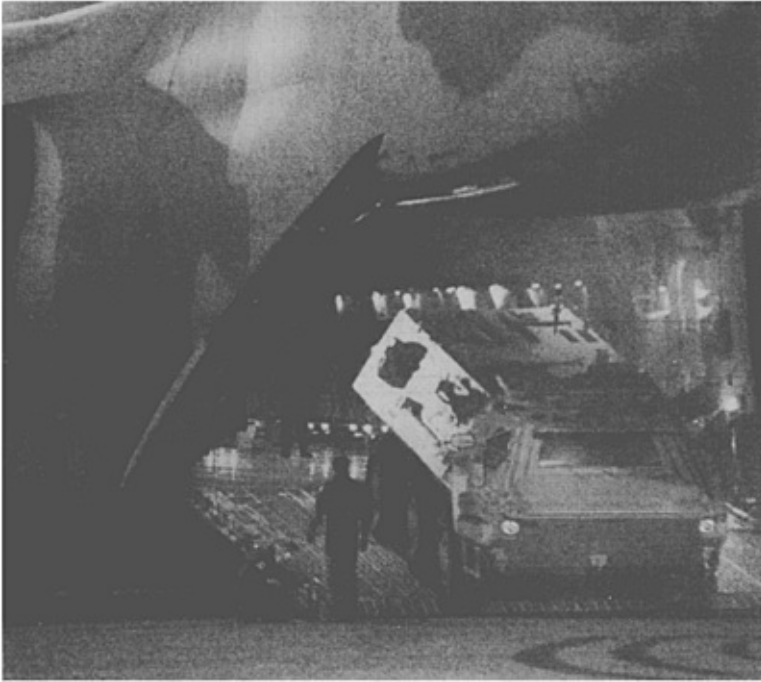
Book let of M8 detection paper, roll of sticky M9 detection paper, a M256A1 detector kit, and the M1 Chemical Agent Monitor (CAM) make up the basic chemical agent detection tools for the small combat units. Courtesy of the U.S. Army



XM-21 Remote Sensing Chemical Agent Alarm (RSCAAL) detected chemical agent vapors up to five kilometers distant, but weighted nearly fifty pounds and could not detect agents “on the move” mounted on a vehicle. Courtesy of the U.S. Army



A trainee uses an M11 decontaminating apparatus to clean an agent-contaminated M151 jeep in the U.S. Army Chemical School's Chemical Defense Training Facility at Fort McClellan, Alabama. Courtesy of the U.S. Army



An XM93 “Fox” NBC Reconnaissance System backs into a C5A1 cargo plane at Ramstein Air Force Base, Germany, on its way to Saudi Arabia. Courtesy of the U.S. Army



Soldiers in the 1st Corps Support Command, XVIII Airborne Corps, practice deconning their individual combat gear in a makeshift decontamination line. Courtesy of Major Shirley DeGroot



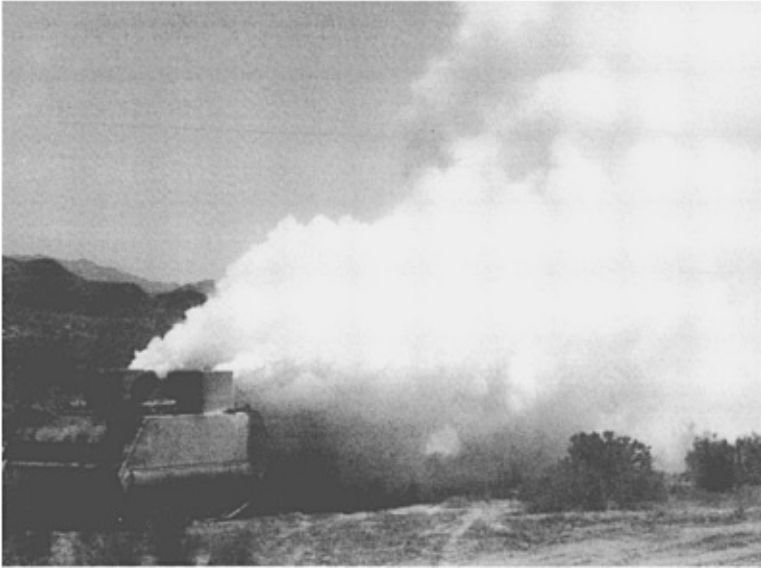
Then the soldiers in the 1st Corps Support Command strip off their “contaminated” clothing in a personal decon exercise. In an actual decon drill, they would don new protective gear or move out of the contaminated area. Courtesy of Major Shirley DeGroot



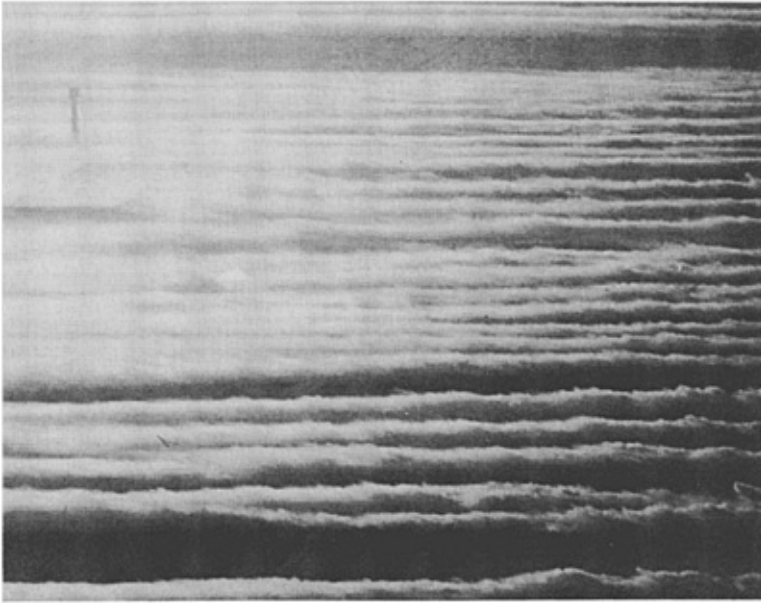
XM2/XM19 Biological Detection and Warning System. Each system stands about six feet tall. Courtesy of the U.S. Army



The Army's interim biological agent reconnaissance vehicle for the Gulf War was a leased Isuzu civilian truck with an XM2 Biological Sampler strapped to its hood. Courtesy of the U.S. Army



M1059 mechanized smoke generator system lays down a dense white screen at the National Training Center, Fort Irwin, California. Courtesy of the U.S. Army



Smoke covers King Fahd International Airport, generated by seventy-two smoke generators on thirty-six HMMWVs. Notice the control tower jutting out of the blanket of smoke in the upper left corner. Courtesy of the U.S. Army



2d Chemical Battalion and mechanized smoke generator systems roll into Iraq, supporting VII Corps. Courtesy of Lieutenant Colonel Michael T. Brown



UNSCOM inspector takes a sample from one of Iraq's Scud warheads. Courtesy of the U.S. Army

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CHEMICAL-BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE

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CHEMICAL-BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE

U.S. Military Policies and Decisions in the Gulf War

ALBERT J. MAURONI

Foreword by

Lieutenant General Daniel R. Schroeder, USA (Ret.)

PRAEGER

**Westport, Connecticut
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