

Military and Government

Research the History, Glory, and Nitty-Gritty of the U.S. Military

Establishing and maintaining a military force is one of the oldest traditions in human history. After centuries of military administration and development, the United States Armed Forces are now considered the world's most powerful.

Made up of six service branches—the **Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, Space Force,** and **Coast Guard**—their mission is to protect the United States and U.S. interests at home and abroad. Aside from their obvious role as a fighting force, the missions of these branches have evolved over time to include humanitarian assistance, natural disaster relief, rescue operations, and policing the seas against piracy and drug smuggling.

With such crucial responsibilities, the military continues to be paramount in the defense and betterment of the United States. As such, it is an institution that receives an enormous amount of policy consideration, funding and appropriations, administrative hours, technological resources, and political debate as compared to others. In addition, an effective U.S. military necessitates significant dedication of resources toward recruitment, training, retention, and care for its personnel; the uniqueness of these practices and procedures, in turn, makes the military a distinct social subculture complete with its own norms, values, and concerns. Thus, just by its nature, a study of the U.S. military is inherently multidisciplinary— simultaneously a study of history, politics, sociology, economics, human rights, medicine, technology, mental health, employment and labor, and more.

Subjects-Coded Content for Ease of Usability

Every title within this collection has been analyzed and assigned to one or more subjects based on subject matter and military branch.

CFR, and US Code

Access all titles dedicated to the military and military-related matters within the CFR and U.S. Code.

Committee Prints and Congressional Hearings

More than 6,000 documents providing background information, records, and transcripts of military-related Congressional activity.

CRS and GAO Reports

More than 8,000 reports on a diverse range of military-related topics.

Legislative Histories

More than 100 histories on legislation relating to the military.

Serials, Periodicals, and Scholarly Articles

Numerous secondary sources that discuss and analyze military matters.



About the Database

HeinOnline's Military and Government allows users to research the functions of the federal government in administering these essential armed forces, as well as the issues confronting service personnel both on and off the battlefield—from women's changing role in the military to the development of new weaponry to navigating benefits offered by the Department of Veterans Affairs after service. With funding to the Department of Defense making up the largest portion of the U.S. federal budget, users can also find publications devoted to debating and accounting for appropriations and other funds spent.

Start your research with primary source documents such as committee prints, government reports, congressional hearings, legislative histories, and the entirety of three *Code of Federal Regulations* Titles (6, 32, and 38) and multiple relevant *U.S. Code* Titles (6, 10, 14, 32, 34, 37, 38, and 50). Supplement with thought-provoking books, serials, periodicals, and scholarly articles, carefully curated and added to this database for their analyses and discussions of military life, operations, administration, and related issues. Finally, also find the entirety of the *Pentagon Papers* in a fully searchable format, allowing researchers access to these essential documents for understanding foreign policy, the Vietnam War, and chain-of-command decision-making.

Subject-Coded Content

HeinOnline editors have created **30 new subjects** to help users discover the content most relevant to their research. Every title in this collection has been analyzed by HeinOnline editors and assigned one or more subjects based on its subject matter and military branch (titles dealing with the military, Department of Defense, or Homeland Security generally have not been assigned a branch).

Subjects include:

- Air Force
- Alliances and Coalitions
- Armed Conflict
- Army
- Branch Roles and Missions
- Coast Guard
- Compensation in the Military
- Cyberwarfare
- Defense Accounting and Acquisitions
- Defense Appropriations and Authorizations
- Diversity in the Military
- Draft and Selective Services
- Ethics and Law of War
- Marine Corps
- Military Command and Organization
- Military Contracting
- Military Health and Wellness Issues
- Military Installations
- Military Justice
- Military Procedure and Regulations
- Military Recruitment and Training
- Military Workforce and Personnel
- National Security
- Navy
- Sexual Assault
- Space Force
- Terrorism and Insurgency
- Veterans' Issues
- Weaponry, Technology, and Equipment
- Women in the Military

Books

Browse **more than 1,000 titles** ranging in date from the 1700s to present day. Find accounts of the American Civil War, profiles of generals, historical court martial trials, manuals and memorandums, and more.

Notable titles include:

- Frederic L. Borch. *Judge Advocates in Combat: Army Lawyers in Military Operations from Vietnam to Haiti* (2001)
- Donn Piatt. *Memories of the Men Who Saved the Union* (1887)
- Ulysses Lee. *Employment of Negro Troops* (1966)
- Mattie E. Treadwell. *Women's Army Corps* (1954)

CFR and US Code

Between the CFR and US Code, there are a multitude of titles dedicated to matters concerning the military and military-related issues available within this database.

Relevant titles include:

CFR:

- Title 6: Homeland Security
- Title 32: National Defense
- Title 38: Pensions, Bonuses and Veterans' Relief

US Code

- Title 6: Domestic Security
- Title 10: Armed Forces
- Title 14: Coast Guard
- Title 32: National Guard
- Title 34: Navy [repealed]*
- Title 37: Pay and Allowances of the Uniformed Services
- Title 38: Veterans' Benefits
- Title 50: War and National Defense

Committee Prints and Congressional Hearings

Find **more than 6,000 committee prints**, providing background information on committee topics as well as official congressional hearings.

Notable titles include:

Comittee Prints:

- *Bombing as a Policy Tool in Vietnam: Effectiveness; A Staff Study Based on the Pentagon Papers, Study No. 5* (1972)
- *Future of the U.S. Military Ten Years after 9/11 and the Consequences of Defense Sequestration* (2011)
- *Japanese War Relocation Centers: Report of the Subcommittee to the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate on S. 444 & S. Res. 101 & 111, May 7, 1943* (1943)
- *Plans for the Implementation of the Post-Vietnam Era Veterans' Educational Act of 1977* (1978)

Congressional Hearings:

- *Access to Mental Health Care and Traumatic Brain Injury Services: Addressing the Challenges and Barriers for Veterans* (2015)
- *Korean War Atrocities* (Part 1) (Part 2) (Part 3) (1953)
- *Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm* (1991)
- *Yacht Hijacking and Drug Smuggling* (1978)

Legislative Histories

This collection contains **more than 100 histories** on legislation relating to the military, allowing users to browse content by its title, public law number, or popular name.

Some legislative histories of note:

- *Legislative History of the Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 P.L. 99-43*
- *Posse Comitatus Act of 1878: A Documentary History* (2003)
- *Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act of 2000 P.L. 106-523*
- *Selective Service Act: Its Legislative History, Amendments, Appropriations, Cognates and Prior Instruments of Security P.L. 80-759*

CRS and GAO Reports

Browse **more than 8,000 reports** on a diverse range of topics, including weaponry, naval ships, troop levels, courts martial, the military's civilian workforce and more, authored by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) and Government Accounting Office (GAO).

Notable reports include:

- *Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome and Military Manpower Policy* (1988) (CRS)
- *Roles and Functions: Assessment of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Report* (1993) (GAO)

Serial and Periodicals

Browse **more than 20 serials** and periodicals dedicated to military matters.

Notable titles include:

- *Air Force Law Review* (1959-2019)
- *Army Lawyer* (1971-2020)
- *Journal of Law & Cyber Warfare* (2012-2020)
- *Operational Law Handbook* (1994-2020)
- *Naval Law Review* (1947-2020)
- *Manual for Courts-Martial, United States* (1890-2019)
- *Veterans Law Review* (2009-2016)

Scholarly Articles

Access more than 500 scholarly articles selected by HeinOnline editors on military justice, women in the military, private military contractors, sexual assault, and other issues confronting the military.

The Pentagon Papers

Officially titled *Report of the Office of the Secretary of Defense Vietnam Task Force*, the *Pentagon Papers* is a Department of Defense-produced history of the United States' involvement in Vietnam from 1945 to 1967. Some of the more explosive revelations in the Papers include the United States' bombing of Cambodia and Laos—not reported in mainstream media at the time—the extent and length of U.S. involvement in Vietnam prior to the Gulf of Tonkin incident, including involvement in a 1963 coup in South Vietnam, and the stark difference between internal federal government intentions with regards to Vietnam versus those expressed to the public, such as the China containment objective rather than aiding South Vietnam.

HeinOnline presents the entirety of the *Pentagon Papers* in a fully-searchable format, allowing researchers access to these seminal documents in our user-friendly platform. They are essential for understanding foreign policy, the Vietnam War, and chain of command decision making, as well as touching upon citizens rights to know when concerning governmental actions and freedom of the press.

The screenshot shows the HeinOnline website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Military and Government' selected. Below this is the HeinOnline logo and a search bar with the text 'Search Military and Government...'. To the right of the search bar are links for 'Advanced Search | Search Help' and a 'Search All Databases' checkbox. Below the search bar is a breadcrumb trail: 'Databases > Military and Government > LibGuide'. A horizontal menu below the breadcrumb trail contains various document types: Introduction (highlighted), All Titles, Books, CFR Titles 6, 32 & 38, Committee Prints, CRS Reports, GAO Reports, Hearings, Legislative Histories, Serials & Periodicals, US Code Titles 6-50 Misc., Additional Resources, and Scholarly Articles. The main content area is titled 'Introduction to Military and Government' and contains several paragraphs of text. To the right of the text are two images: the top one shows a silhouette of a group of people standing in front of a large aircraft at sunset, and the bottom one shows a soldier in a military aircraft cockpit. A 'Live Chat' button is visible on the right edge of the page.

Introduction to Military and Government

The United States Armed Forces are considered the world's most powerful military. Made up of six service branches—the **Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, Space Force, and Coast Guard**—their mission is to protect the United States and U.S. interests at home and abroad. Aside from their obvious role as a fighting force, the missions of these branches also include humanitarian assistance, natural disaster relief, rescue operations, and policing the seas against piracy and drug smuggling.

The Military's Command Structure

Civilian control of the military is sacrosanct in America, and as such the power to declare war is given to Congress under **Article I of the Constitution**, with the President of the United States designated as the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Armed Forces under **Article II of the Constitution**. Administration of the armed forces as a whole is split, with five of the branches falling under the **Department of Defense** and the Coast Guard falling under the **Department of Homeland Security** (transferred to the Department of the Navy during wartime). The Secretary of Defense is the leader of the Department of Defense and has the second-highest level of authority over the military after the president. The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security, head of the Department of Homeland Security, are both appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate. Within the Department of Defense are three other departments, the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, which are responsible for the organization and equipment of their respective forces. These departments are led by their own secretaries that again are appointed by the president and approved by the Senate. All of these secretaries—of the departments of Defense, Homeland Security, Army, Navy, and Air Force—are civilians, as prescribed by America's ethos of civilian control of the military, leaving ultimate responsibility for the armed forces with politicians rather than military officers.

The **Joint Chiefs of Staff**, on the other hand, are the most senior uniformed leaders within the Department of Defense. Collectively, the Joint Chiefs of Staff consist of a chairman, vice chairman, and an individual service chief or commandant for the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, Space Force, and National Guard. Led by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, they work directly under the secretaries of their respective military departments. The Chairman is the highest-ranking and most senior military officer in the Armed Forces and is the principal military advisor to the president, secretary of defense, and the National Security and Homeland Security Councils. Despite his high rank and seniority, he commands no troops. Much like the previous positions mentioned earlier, the chairman is nominated by the president and confirmed by the Senate.

The modern-day structure of America's armed forces took shape under the **National Security Act of 1947**. The Act, in conjunction with its **amendment in 1949**, created the Department of Defense and the position of Secretary of Defense. It also renamed the Department of War to the Department of the Army, created the Air Force and Department of the Air Force, and protected the independence of the Marine Corps within the Department of the Navy. Lastly, it also created the National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Further changes within the structure of the Department of Defense and the military's command structure came in 1956 with the passage of the **Goldwater-Nichols Act**, including increasing the powers of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Branches by Land, Air, Sea, and Space

For more information about this database, please contact your sales representative or Marketing at marketing@wshein.com or 800-828-7571.



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