

UNITED STATES STRIKE COMMAND

PRESENTS



BRASS STRIKE V



**GENERAL
J. L. THROCKMORTON**

Commander in Chief
U. S. Strike Command/
USCINCMFAFSA



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Deputy Commander in Chief
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**REAR ADMIRAL
JOHN J. LYNCH**

Chief of Staff
U. S. Strike Command



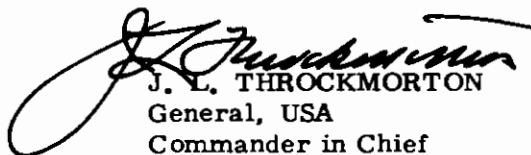
UNITED STATES STRIKE COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA 33608

It is with pleasure that I welcome you to Fort Bragg/
Pope AFB which will be the scene of the United States
Strike Command BRASS STRIKE V.

During this exercise you will have an opportunity to
observe the close and demanding relationships that
exist in a joint Service operation involving combat
elements of the Army and the Air Force. As you
watch the performance of our advanced weapons
systems, I hope you will keep in mind that despite
all of our modern technology, the key to the success
of any military operation is still the man in uniform
who makes the machine function.

Meanwhile, should you need any assistance during
your stay, please ask your escort officer.

Sincerely,


J. L. THROCKMORTON
General, USA
Commander in Chief

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

BRASS STRIKE V

TIME	GROUP	EVENT
0900-0925	All	USSTRICOM Briefing, Sergeant Alvin C. York Theater
0925-0950	All	En route to Pope AFB
0950-1025	A	Observe Initial Ready Force Outloading; Joint Airborne Communications Control/Command Post (JACC/CP)
	B	Observe Static Displays
1025-1030	All	Groups Reverse Positions.
1030-1105	A	Observe Static Displays
	B	Observe Initial Ready Force Outloading; USSTRICOM Joint Airborne Communications Control/Command Post (JACC/CP)
1105-1130	All	Enroute to Sicily Drop Zone
1130-1230	All	Observe Joint Special Warfare Demonstration
1230-1330	All	Lunch in Field
1330-1420	All	Observe Joint Airborne Assault and Reinforcement/Resupply Techniques
1420-1500	All	Enroute to Observation Post #5
1500-1620	All	Observe Joint Firepower Demonstration
1620	All	Return to Quarters or Depart

THE COMMAND

The United States Strike Command (USSTRICOM) is a Unified Command operating directly under the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS). USSTRICOM has operational command over all assigned combat ready ground and air forces of the U. S. Continental Army Command and the USAF's Tactical Air Command based in the continental United States.

The U. S. Strike Command is one of eight Department of Defense Unified and Specified Commands which weld together worldwide U. S. military responsibilities and control into a single network.

The Command was organized on October 9, 1961 by order of President John F. Kennedy as the newest of the Unified Commands. It completed the framework within which all of the United States strategic-retaliatory and general purpose combat forces come under the overall management of a Department of Defense Unified or a Specified Commander.

USSTRICOM is responsible for combining assigned Army combat units and Air Force tactical air squadrons into mobile, flexible, rapid reacting joint forces under single direction. By nature of its organization, structure and command/control system, USSTRICOM can deploy "fire-brigade" joint task forces of any size, anywhere, for any measured response required to support our national policy.

Pre-packaged joint forces are designed to bring hostilities of any scope or type on the spectrum of conflict to a successful conclusion. The mobile joint task force concept holds greatest promise for national security in two important respects;

(1) by deterrence of conflict through the existence of the air mobile versatile joint-action forces.

(2) by limiting conflict already underway through immediate deployment to the trouble spot of joint forces of sufficient size to deal with the situation promptly, thus minimizing the risk of escalation of hostilities.

MISSIONS

- Provide a general reserve of combat ready forces to reinforce other unified commands.
 - Plan and conduct contingency operations as directed by Joint Chiefs of Staff.
 - Plan for and conduct peacetime military activities in the Middle East/Southern Asia and Africa South of the Sahara (MEAFSA). For discharging responsibilities in the MEAFSA area, CINCSTRIKE uses the title of USCINCMEAFSA.

To carry out his missions, CINCSTRIKE conducts joint training of assigned forces so that they will maintain a high level of combat effectiveness—with a rapid reaction capability. He also develops recommendations to the Joint Chiefs of Staff regarding doctrine and techniques for the joint employment of assigned forces.



**PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**



SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF



**COMMANDER IN CHIEF
U. S. STRIKE COMMAND/USCINCMFAFSA**

USSTRICOM HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION

USSTRICOM's Headquarters, located at MacDill AFB, Florida, has fully unified-Service staffing throughout each directorate and special staff office. Its officers and enlisted men come from the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps.

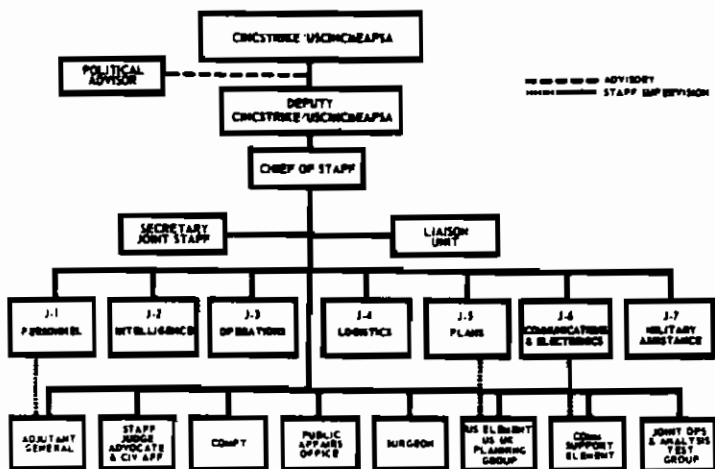
Within the Headquarters, the Deputy of each directorate is of a different Service from that of his chief. For example, the Director of Operations, J-3, is an Army major general; his deputy is an Air Force brigadier general. The Director of Plans, J-5, is an Air Force major general; the deputy J-5 is a Marine Corps brigadier general.

A senior Foreign Service Officer from the U. S. State Department is assigned to the Headquarters. He serves as Political Advisor to the Commander in Chief and holds the rank and title of Ambassador.

A Scientific Advisor serves on the HQ USSTRICOM staff. He is assigned to the Joint Operations Analysis and Test Group (JOATG), a Special Staff Agency of the HQ, which has staff responsibility for operations analysis, testing and assessing joint tactical warfare concepts and procedures for the employment of assigned Army and Air Force forces.

Another unique aspect of USSTRICOM organization is the Command's Communication Support Element (CSE). Co-located with USSTRICOM HQ at MacDill AFB, this 700 man unit of Army and Air Force communications specialists and their complete equipment is entirely air-mobile. The CSE can provide rapid, long range communications for two USSTRICOM Joint Task Force HQs deployed simultaneously overseas from their operating locale to CINCS-TRIKE, the JCS and the JTF's various Army and Air Force forces in the field.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES STRIKE COMMAND



COMBAT FORCES ASSIGNED

The ground forces of USSTRICOM—called U. S. Army Forces, Strike Command (USARSTRIKE)—are drawn from the United States Army's Continental Army Command. They comprise two Army Corp Headquarters plus their armored, mechanized and airborne divisions, and combat support units. The two U. S. Army Corps are the III Corps at Fort Hood, Texas, and the XVIII Airborne Corps at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

The air forces of USSTRICOM—called U. S. Air Force Forces, Strike Command (USAFSTRIKE)—are drawn from the United States Air Force's Tactical Air Command. They comprise three numbered Air Force Headquarters—Ninth Air Force at Shaw AFB, Sumter, S. C.; Twelfth Air Force at Bergstrom AFB, Texas; and the Nineteenth Air Force at Seymour Johnson AFB, N. C.—with their combat ready tactical fighter, reconnaissance, assault airlift squadrons, special operations forces and supporting air units.

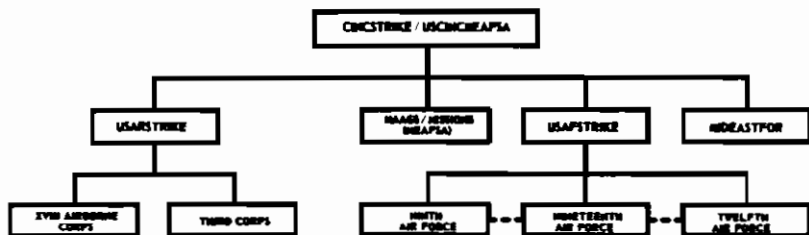
USCINCMFAFSA has operational command of the U. S. Middle East Force, a naval force of two destroyers, a transport aircraft and a command flagship operating in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf areas. This fleet serves as the nucleus for an expanded naval force if required.

These Army, Air Force and Navy Forces assigned to CINCSTRIKE/USCINCMFAFSA are constantly trained in joint exercises in the United States or overseas for reinforcement of other U. S. Unified Commands; or for the conduct of operations anywhere in the world, including the MFAFSA area, when directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Tailored forces of the precise size and composition—from a show of force to lessen tensions at a given trouble spot, to a full-scale general war role—can be provided by CINCSTRIKE within a few hours time from his inventory of combat-ready air/land/sea forces.

U. S. Strike Command planning generally envisions a building-block concept of joint task force composition and deployment, with a small rapid reaction force as the spearhead and a steady stream of joint forces and equipment following by air or sea lift until the force goal in the objective area is reached.

USSTRICOM FORCES ORGANIZATION



COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT ELEMENT

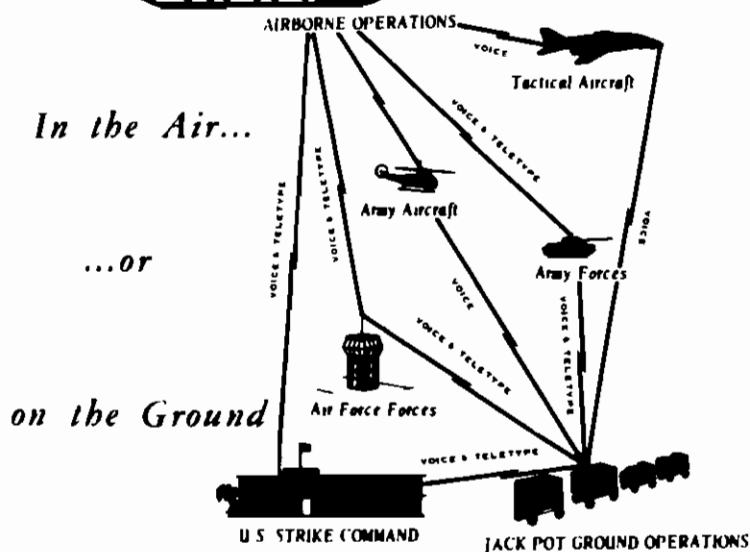
Organized in December 1961, the Communications Support Element based at MacDill Air Force Base, Florida is the only unit permanently assigned to USSTRICOM Headquarters. Unlike USSTRICOM Headquarters, CSE is a bi-service support organization which selects its personnel from the Army and Air Force communications systems.

The 700 officers and enlisted personnel assigned with CSE have the responsibility of providing, operating and maintaining the tactical communications facilities required for the simultaneous support of two USSTRICOM Joint Task Force Headquarters employed anywhere in the world.

CSE is commanded by an Army Colonel and below the command level it is divided into three basic units, all of which are staffed to provide specific tasks without outside personnel or material support. These consist of two Field Communications Unit—Field Unit "A" and Field Unit "B"—and a Support Unit. The 270 personnel in each Field Communications Unit are divided into teams, each of which is operationally self sufficient and contain the necessary personnel to operate radio equipment, vehicles and power generators. Equipment maintenance in the field is provided by additional teams supplied by the Support Units which are attached to the Field Unit teams.



JOINT AIRBORNE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER/COMMAND POST (JACC/CP)



The "JACK-POT"

The "Jack-Pot" is an airborne/ground communications package that can handle voice and teletype simultaneously between short range stations or can span distances of more than 5,000 miles.

When the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) direct the Commander in Chief, U. S. Strike Command (CINCSSTRIKE), to send forces to an overseas area to meet some form of contingency, a Joint Task Force (JTF) headquarters and supporting forces are ordered to deploy.

Control of these forces is vital while enroute and after arrival in the objective area because rapidly changing situations demand continuous evaluation by the JTF Commander, CINCSSTRIKE and JCS.

The "Jack-Pot" mission is to provide the necessary communications link among all elements for effective Command and Control.

Since 1964, the "Jack-Pot" has been used extensively for operational deployments, exercises and displays in a number of locations worldwide, including:

Congo	Malta	Liberia	Libya	Puerto Rico
Iran	Turkey	Ethiopia	Canada	Saudi Arabia
Spain	Greece	Germany	Panama Canal	

The "Jack-Pot" and its ten man crew are on alert 24 hours a day. They stand ready to provide CINCSSTRIKE with quick reaction communications for any contingency.

THE JOINT TASK FORCE

The heart of USSTRICOM operations is the Joint Task Force (JTF) concept.

This concept, pioneered by USSTRICOM, stems from direction by the Joint Chiefs of Staff that the main USSTRICOM HQ remain in the U. S. at all times, with capability to deploy an appropriate sub-headquarters overseas on short notice to operate directly under U. S. Strike Command or the Joint Chiefs of Staff or another Unified Commander.

To meet this requirement, HQ USSTRICOM has established two 73-man JTF Headquarters—JTF-7 and JTF-11—organized within the main USSTRICOM HQ command staff.

Each JTF HQ itself follows the normal joint staff organizational structure. Personnel who man the JTF HQs are selected from the USSTRICOM staff and hold JTF assignment as collateral duty.

Both JTF HQs are maintained in a high state of readiness for activation on short notice and immediate deployment. All equipment for each, including unit and personal, is pre-packaged and stored at MacDill AFB for immediate aircraft on-load.

JTF-7 is commanded by an Air Force Major General and is oriented to operate in Middle East and South Asia.

JTF-11 is commanded by an Army Major General and is oriented to operate in Africa.

Each of the JTF HQ's, at full strength, is organized, staffed and prepared to command control up to two Army divisions and two numbered tactical Air Forces in a combat situation. Each can be tailored down, however, to meet any situation requiring lesser number or types of forces or intensities of conflict.

The forces commanded by the JTF HQ are drawn from USSTRICOM's Army and Air Force components—the combat ready tactical air and ground forces located at bases within the continental United States.

Each JTF HQ can be moved by air to the objective area. The selected Air Force and Army assault force packages that come under the command of the JTF HQ are also air mobile and move with the HQ. Follow-on reinforcements can come either by airlift or sealift, as required by the situation.

A portion of each JTF HQ can be paratropped with equipment into the objective area to begin initial command/control operations, with the rest airlanded later.

All USSTRICOM activities—joint training exercises, contingency operations, mercy missions—are conducted under a Joint Task Force concept.

OVERSEAS AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

In 1963 CINCSRIKE was assigned responsibility for U. S. defense activities in the Middle East Southern Asia and Africa South of the Sahara (MEAFSA).

For all matters relating to military responsibilities in this area, CINCSRIKE and Deputy CINCSRIKE are designated as USCINC-MEAFSA and Deputy USCINCMEAFSA.

MEAFSA is a world of diversity. In size alone it is massive: approximately 7,500 miles from Dakar, West Africa, to the Burma border; and 5,000 miles from Capetown, South Africa, to the Iran-Soviet border . . . over four times as large as the United States. MEAFSA contains nearly one-fourth of the world's population. Of the 66 nations in MEAFSA, 43 are located in Africa South of the Sahara. Thirty-one of these African nations have become new, independent nations since World War II.

Within this area lie the air, land, and sea crossroads of the world—underscoring the relative strategic importance of the Middle East in the world community.

Based on natural resources, MEAFSA's potential is unlimited. It is a virtual untapped storehouse of raw materials, producing one-third of the free world's petroleum, almost all of the world's diamonds, considerable quantities of tin, copper, manganese and uranium, and two-thirds of the free world's gold and cobalt.

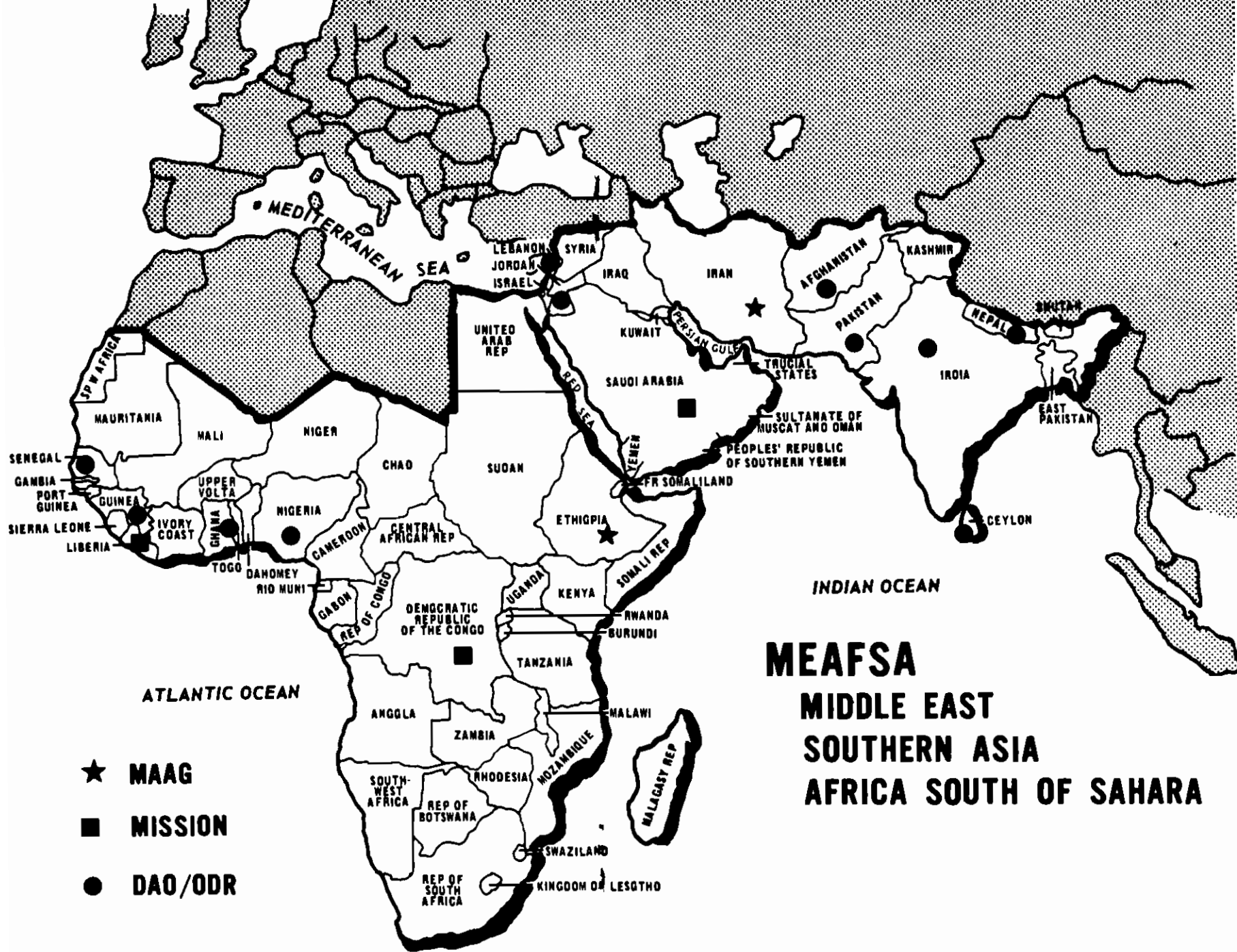
Based on its geography which ranges from lofty mountain ranges to tropic jungles and scorching deserts, it offers complex obstacles to military operations relative to distances, sharp variations in terrain features, and accompanying climatological factors.

Modern communications, transportation, and base facilities within the area are limited. Because of political economic, and social differences throughout the region, the governmental environment is one of constant change and unpredictability.

USCINCMEAFSA's major peacetime defense activity is to provide military assistance to a limited number of countries participating in the Military Assistance Program. U. S. Military Advisory Groups or Military Missions have been established in some countries to manage material and or training advisor programs; in other countries the Defense Attache Office (DAO) or Office of the Defense Representative (ODR) administers the programs.

Except for the U. S. Middle East Force, which operates in Persian Gulf Red Sea waters, Strike Command has no combat forces, no established base structure, and limited support facilities in MEAFSA.

The concept is that all of these required to support U. S. policy in the area can be brought in swiftly whenever, wherever needed.





United States Strike Command

forces in action





THE RECORD

1. JOINT TRAINING:

Over the years, continuous training of land/air and sea personnel in exercises of all types has provided joint training experience to over a half million personnel in Army and Air Force units. Many of these combat-ready forces were sent to Southeast Asia where their training experience enabled them to enter combat quickly and successfully.

- MAJOR JOINT EXERCISES IN THE U. S. Swift Strike II, Coulee Crest, Desert Strike, Swift Strike III, and Gold Fire I. Some of these exercises involved up to 100,000 soldiers and airmen and 1000 aircraft each.

- MINOR JOINT EXERCISES IN THE U. S. (Ten per year)—involving from 150 to 1,500 ground and air personnel each. These exercises provide rapid reaction and mobility training.

- MAJOR OVERSEAS EXERCISES augmenting other Unified Commanders.

BIG LIFT in 1963: 15,000 troops airlifted from the U. S. in 63 hours and 20 minutes together with a Composite Air Strike Force of tactical fighters, reconnaissance aircraft and assault transports.

DELAWARE in 1964: 6,800 personnel and 133 aircraft from the U. S. jointly maneuvered with Iranian Forces in Iran.

DEEP FURROW in 1965: 4,000 troops and 140 aircraft from the U. S. joined a NATO exercise in Turkey.

DEEP FURROW in 1967: 2,200 troops and 87 aircraft from U. S. joined a NATO exercise in Turkey.

BOLD SHOT/BRIM FIRE 2-69: 2,700 troops and 81 aircraft deployed from U. S. to Vieques Island, Puerto Rico to conduct a joint assault training exercise.

FOCUS RETINA in 1969: 7,500 troops and 64 aircraft deployed from Pope AFB, N.C., to participate in a joint maneuver exercise with troops in the Republic of Korea.

2. CRISIS PERIODS:

- Provided a JTF Command element and the airlift forces for the joint Belgian-American rescue operations at Stanleyville and Paulis, Congo, 1964. 2,000 hostages were liberated from Congolese rebels and airlifted to safe havens.

- Augmented the Commander in Chief Atlantic with the 82nd Airborne Division, a tactical fighter squadron, reconnaissance aircraft and assault airlift during the Dominican Republic Crisis in 1965. In six days and 15 hours, 15,558 combat ready troops and 13,643 tons of cargo were airlifted to their destinations.

- Deployed a JTF to the Congo to provide non-combatant, logistic airlift support to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 1967.

- Large Scale Augmentations to Commander in Chief, Pacific, for Southeast Asia operations. These involved the overseas movement of over 500,000 Army and Air Force personnel as of June 1968.



Hurricane disaster assistance, Mexico 1966, 1967



Rescue/evacuation, Congo, 1964



Food to Chad, Africa, 1966



Logistic Support Congo, 1967

3. HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS:

- In 1965, evacuated U. S. nationals from West Pakistan during Pak/Indian hostilities.

- In 1965 sent a medical team with 20,000 pounds of medical supplies to Somalia, Africa, to treat over 7,000 Somalians suffering from malnutrition and disease.

- In 1966 airlifted 500 tons of sorghum wheat grain to famine stricken areas in the Republic of Chad, Central Africa.

- In 1966 assisted the Mexican government by airlifting over 30 tons of food, medicine and clothing supplies, evacuating 74 Mexican citizens and treating over a hundred sick in the aftermath of Hurricane Inez.

- In 1967 airlifted food/medicine and evacuated civilians of many nationalities to safety during mercenary-led rebellion in Congo.

- In 1967 airlifted food/medicine/clothing to the citizens of Guerrero, Mexico, who were isolated by widespread flooding.

- In 1968, airlifted 177,000 lbs. of food to flood stricken areas in Ethiopia.



Flood Relief to Ethiopia, 1968



General
James K. Woolnough
CINCARSTRIKE

USARSTRIKE

The Headquarters of U. S. Army Forces, Strike Command (USARSTRIKE) is located at Fort Monroe, Virginia. It provides the powerful ground arm of U. S. Strike Command. These forces consist of airborne, armored, mechanized, infantry forces and Special Forces Units.

USAFSTRIKE

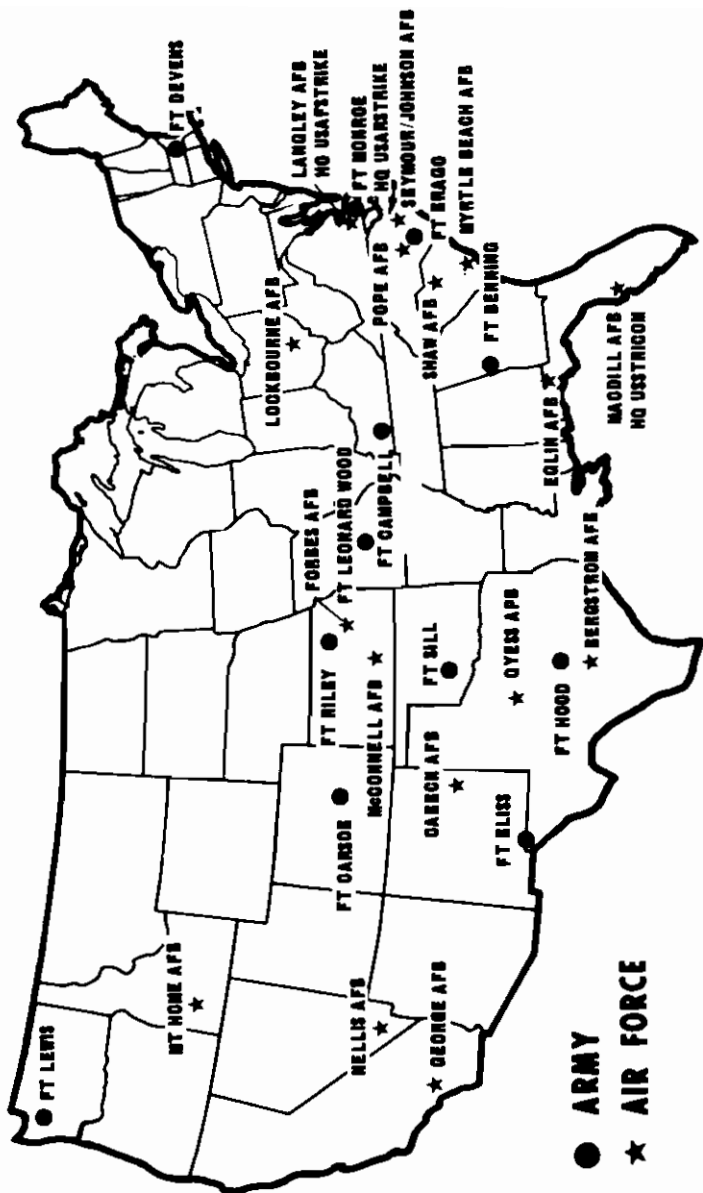
The Headquarters of U. S. Air Force Forces, Strike Command (USAFSTRIKE) is located at Langley AFB, Virginia. It provides the versatile and flexible air arm of the U. S. Strike Command. These forces consist of combat ready fighter, reconnaissance and assault air-lift squadrons, and Special Air Warfare Units.



General
William W. Momyer
CINCAFSTRIKE

USARSTRIKE AND USAFSTRIKE plan for and provide CINCS-TRIKE/USCINCMFAFSA combat-ready land and air forces for the augmentation of other Unified Commands, and for deployment on contingency operations overseas as directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. They provide forces for USSTRICOM joint training exercises and for logistical support of deployed units. They also assist USSTRICOM in the development of recommendations regarding doctrine and techniques for the employment of assigned Army and Air Force forces.

LOCATION OF MAJOR US STRIKE COMMAND FORCES





ARMY



NAVY



AIR FORCE



MARINE CORPS

**PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
HQS, U. S. STRIKE COMMAND
MacDILL AFB, Fla., 33608**

OCTOBER, 1969