

U.S. ARMY **CIVIL AFFAIRS**

History Handbook



USASOC HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

Produced as a cooperative effort between the USASOC History Office and the 95th Civil Affairs Brigade. This history handbook is for Civil Affairs (CA) soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and officers. It is a quick reference tool that includes a brief historical overview, a timeline of key events in CA history, lineages and honors of current active and reserve CA units, their insignia, and other relevant information. This primer is designed to present a broad history of the CA Branch and to stimulate further research. Members of the CA community are encouraged to seek out more information about the CA Corps' proud history and legacy.



A Note on the Organization of this Handbook

The following CA branch history handbook describes the active and reserve force. An introductory historical timeline covers the entire CA Branch. The handbook is divided into the active component (95th and 85th), followed by the reserve component. The majority of the reserve component is comprised of units assigned to USACAPOC. However, there are also sections on independent reserve CA units not subordinate to USACAPOC. These are the Europe-based 361st CA Brigade, of the 7th Mission Support Command, and the Hawaii-based 322nd CA Brigade, in the 9th Mission Support Command.

U.S. Army

CIVIL AFFAIRS

History Handbook

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A Brief History

CIVIL AFFAIRS

The history of U.S. Army Civil Affairs (CA), alternately known as Military Government (MG) prior to 1959, can best be described as one of continuous evolution. From its *ad hoc* origins in the immediate aftermath of WWI, CA has become an official Regular Army Branch (2006). This brief history provides a short overview of U.S. Army CA. While it highlights critical events, it is not comprehensive. Those interested in learning more about specific aspects of CA history are encouraged to consult the reading list at the end of the handbook.

The U.S. Army has conducted functions similar to CA/MG since the Early Republic. Examples include: the Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-1806), Major General Winfield Scott's occupation of Mexico City (1847-1848), post-Civil War reconstruction in the American South (1865-1877), and the Philippine-American War (1899-1908). General Orders No. 100 (1863) gave the U.S. Army a code of conduct for treatment of civilians in the occupied South during and after the Civil War. As important as that was, it was just a step towards developing formal CA/MG structure, doctrine, and training.



Military Government officers in the Information Control Division of the Office of Military Government, United States (OMGUS) grant German publishers authority to print anti-Nazi newspapers after WWII.

The true beginning of modern U.S. Army Civil Affairs is the post-World War I occupation of the German Rhineland from December 1918 until July 1923. The lessons from this experience led the Army to develop CA doctrine, provide professional education, and eventually, create specialized CA/MG units. In the words of Major Truman Smith, one of the authors of the final report on the occupation, the Army's post-WWI CA actions "lacked both training and organization to guide the destinies of nearly 1,000,000 civilians whom the fortunes of war had placed under its temporary sovereignty."¹ Lasting until 11 July 1923, the U.S. Army occupation performed civil administration tasks and ensured that Germany would not resume hostilities. Although a new experience for the Army, this postwar mission left such an impact that it led to the creation of a formal CA capability.

One important development was the subsequent publication of *American Military Government of Occupied Germany: 1918-1920; Report of the Officer in Charge of Civil Affairs, Third Army and American Forces in Germany*. Known as the 'Hunt Report' after its director, Colonel Irvin L. Hunt, it provided analyses of the Army's experience, which included the lack of formal CA training. This official study drove change.

The 'Hunt Report' and similar studies of Army involvement in the Philippines pointed to a requirement for a standing CA staff section and to incorporate CA in war planning.² This led to the publication of the *Rules of Land Warfare* in 1934. It contained a section on military government and established the need for a CA/MG capability. Based on these sources, in 1940 the Army published its first doctrine that focused on these special skills. FM 27-5: *Military*

Government guided U.S. Army CA/MG throughout WWII. Further study of the 'Hunt Report' and the new doctrinal publications led to the creation of the first U.S. Army CA training program in May 1942.

The School of Military Government at the University of Virginia (UVA) was the first formal Army CA training. UVA instructed officers in staff level Military Government functions. That program was exported to other civilian universities. Officers serving in lower CA assignments received training at Fort Custer, Michigan, the Civil Affairs Staging Area at Fort Ord/Presidio of Monterey, California, or in courses taught overseas.

The creation of specialized CA/MG organizations was an equally important development. The first was the Military Government Division, established in July 1942 under the Office of the Provost Marshal General. Its small size and lack of influence necessitated the formation of the Civil Affairs Division (CAD), under the War Department in

Military Government personnel discuss post-WWII efforts in Germany.



March 1943. Led by Major General John H. Hilldring, it formulated policy for CA/MG units, in sizes that ranged from the European Civil Affairs Division, with more than 8,200 personnel, to nine-man CA Detachments. These CA/MG elements had huge roles in the final year of WWII and in post-WWII Germany, Austria, Italy, Japan, and Korea. The numbers of CA personnel declined considerably as the occupations ended.

The Korean War resurrected U.S. Army Civil Affairs and served as a turning point for the employment of CA/MG. With the brief exception of conducting MG in North Korea in late 1950, U.S. CA personnel worked in a sovereign country with a functioning government (South Korea). The branch title soon reflected this condition. While established in the Army Reserve on 17 August 1955 as the CA/MG Branch, the term MG was eliminated on 2 October 1959. It was simply the CA Branch. That distinction was significant as the U.S. joined the South Vietnamese government to combat internal communism.

The CA effort in Vietnam was conditioned by operations in a sovereign allied country. The mission set for South Vietnam became associated with unconventional warfare (UW) as the three active duty CA companies assigned to South Vietnam helped integrate rural and war refugee populations into the national economic and political systems. Today, that mission would be reflected as Village Stability Operations (Afghanistan).

The CA experience in Vietnam brought lasting changes. On 15 September 1971, the CA School moved from Fort Gordon, Georgia, to Fort Bragg, NC. Active duty units were led by the 95th CA Group. The school and the CA units were transferred from the Provost Marshal

General's Office to the U. S Army Institute for Military Assistance, today's U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School (USAJFKSWCS). However, in the post-Vietnam drawdown, the Army disbanded most active-duty CA units. Only the 96th CA Battalion at Fort Bragg remained on active duty. The preponderance of CA units stayed in the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR).

CA then made incremental steps towards becoming a core element of Army Special Operations. On 1 October 1982, the Army established the 1st Special Operations Command (1st SOCOM) at Fort Bragg, NC, with the 96th CA Battalion (CAB) subordinate. After the U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) was created at Fort Bragg, NC, on 1 December 1989, the 96th CAB stayed under U.S. Army SF Command. All Reserve CA units were assigned to the U.S. Army Reserve Special Operations Command (USARSOC), which became the U.S. Army Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Command (USACAPOC) on 27 November 1990. This command took control of the 96th CAB and the reserve CA and Psychological Operations units. On 3 March 1993, Secretary of Defense Les Aspin formally designated active and reserve CA as Army Special Operations Forces.

Significant changes took place during the Global War on Terror (GWOT). On 1 October 2006, USACAPOC was reassigned from USASOC to U.S. Army Reserve Command, but the 96th CAB was retained by USASOC. Two weeks later, on 16 October 2006, the Army established CA as a branch in the Regular Army. Constant rotations to Afghanistan and Iraq accelerated the operational tempo of CA units and promoted growth in the active force. Personnel from the 96th CA Battalion were used as cadre to create four additional active CA Battalions

(91st, 92nd, 97th, and 98th) under the newly organized 95th CA Brigade (2007). However, the demand to support continued GWOT operations led to the creation of the 85th CA Brigade on 16 September 2011. Based at Fort Hood, TX, this Regular Army unit was subordinated to U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM). Currently, the 95th provides support to ARSOF and USSOCOM commitments, while the 85th and its five subordinate battalions support the conventional force. As history has shown, more changes will come.

Army Civil Affairs has evolved considerably since its origins in the post-WWI occupation of Germany. The Army has recognized the continuing need for formalized CA instruction and planning, and the requirement for a standing Civil Affairs force. CA engages across the spectrum of warfare ranging from the prevention of hostilities through unconventional warfare to assisting people to restore order and normality after hostilities end. The demand for CA remains strong because it is a force multiplier.

Endnotes

- 1 I.L. Hunt, *American Military Government of Occupied Germany, 1918-1920* (Washington, D.C: United States Government Printing Office), 1943, 65
- 2 Walter M. Hudson, *Army Diplomacy: American Military Occupation and Foreign Policy after World War II* (Lexington, Kentucky: University Press of Kentucky, 2015), 48-55.



Civil Affairs soldiers from CA Team (CAT) 821, 98th CA Battalion, provide humanitarian assistance to earthquake survivors in Haiti. As part of Operation UNIFIED RESPONSE, CA soldiers greatly eased the suffering caused by the 12 January 2010 earthquake.

CIVIL AFFAIRS HISTORY

CIVIL AFFAIRS HISTORY TIMELINE

6 APRIL 1917 The U.S. declared war on Germany and joined the Allied Powers in WWI. War was declared on the Austro-Hungarian Empire on 17 December 1917.

11 NOVEMBER 1918 Armistice ended the fighting in World War I.

12 NOVEMBER 1918 TO 11 JULY 1923 U.S. Third Army conducted Military Government operations in occupied Germany.

23 NOVEMBER 1918 TO 1 APRIL 1920 American Expeditionary Forces to Russia (North Russia and Siberia) performed Military Government tasks to protect Allied military material previously sent to the Czarist government from falling into Bolshevik hands.

4 MARCH 1920 Colonel I.L. Hunt submitted his report on Military Government in Germany. The 'Hunt Report' became the basis for Civil Affairs/Military Government manuals and instruction in WWII.

2 JANUARY 1934 *Basic Field Manual: Volume VII Military Law, Part Two: Rules of Land Warfare* published. Had a large section on Military Government. It became the basis for *FM 27-10: Rules of Land Warfare*, published on 1 October 1940.



F Battery, 432nd Field Artillery on occupation duty in post-WWI Germany.

30 JULY 1940 Army/Navy Field Manual FM 27-5: *Military Government* published.

7 DECEMBER 1941 Japanese forces attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The U.S. declared war on the Axis and joined the Allied Powers in World War II.

9 MAY 1942 School of Military Government established at the University of Virginia (UVA). It began its first course two days later. UVA was the first of several universities that trained personnel for CA staff-officer duties in WWII.

13 JUNE 1942 Office of Strategic Services (OSS) formed. Its Research and Analysis (R&A) Branch wrote a large portion of the Civil Affairs area manuals used in WWII and helped train officers for Civil Affairs duties in Europe and the Far East.

15 SEPTEMBER 1942 CA Section of Armed Forces Headquarters (AFHQ) formally activated in London.

1 MARCH 1943 The Civil Affairs Division (CAD) under the direction of acting chief Colonel John H.F. Haskell was established in the War Department as a special staff section under the Chief of Staff. Major General John H. Hilldring became its chief a month later.

1 MAY 1943 Allied Military Government for Occupied Territories (AMGOT) established before the Invasion of Sicily.

MAY 1943 Office of the Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments to the Chief Civil Affairs Officer of Allied Military Government set up in the War Department. This two-man section evolved into the Civil Affairs Section of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives



'Monuments Men' inspect a Rembrandt self-portrait hidden by the Nazis in a salt mine in Heilbronn, Germany, 1945.

Subcommission (MFA&A) on 23 March 1944. Personnel assigned to the MFA&A are better known by their nickname 'Monuments Men.'

1 JUNE 1943 The Provost Marshal of the U.S. Army opened a Civil Affairs School at Fort Custer, Michigan, to train officers for unit-level CA duties.

23 JUNE 1943 President Franklin D. Roosevelt approved the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in Europe. Called the 'Roberts Commission' after its chairman, Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, it worked with the U.S. Army MFA&A to preserve architectural and cultural treasures.

25 JUNE 1943 The Combined Chiefs of Staff approved the formation of a Combined Civil Affairs Committee based in Washington, D.C., to determine general CA policies for occupied areas resulting from Allied operations.

1 DECEMBER 1943 The Civil Affairs Center was established at Shrivenham, England, to assign, train, and equip Civil Affairs personnel for European service.

12 FEBRUARY 1944 The European Civil Affairs Division (ECAD) was created to “perform the administrative and operational functions for all CA personnel” assigned in the European Theater of Operations. The Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF) and First U.S. Army Group had separate elements. ECAD later activated three CA regiments.

15 JULY 1944 Civil Affairs Staging Area (CASA) created at Fort Ord, California, to train U.S. Army and U.S. Navy personnel for Civil Affairs duties in the Far East. The OSS Research and Analysis Branch provided support.

15 AUGUST 1944 The Tenth U.S. Army began planning to establish Military Government for the Ryukyu Islands. It was instituted after the 1 April 1945 invasion of Okinawa. It later transitioned to a Civil Government and functioned until 15 May 1972 when control returned to the Japanese Government.

8 MAY 1945 Germany formally surrendered.

9 MAY 1945 TO 5 MAY 1955 Occupation of Germany, administered by the Office of Military Government, U.S. (OMGUS).

9 MAY 1945 TO 27 JULY 1955 Army Occupation of Austria.

9 MAY 1945 TO 15 SEPTEMBER 1947 Army Occupation of Italy.

14 JULY 1945 The Psychological Warfare Division (PWD), created 13 April 1944 under SHAEF, was dismantled. Its assets were transferred to the Information Control Division (ICD), a CA element, under the leadership of former PWD director Brigadier General Robert A. McClure. The ICD ensured that the German media was pro-democracy and supported denazification efforts.

2 SEPTEMBER 1945 Japan formally surrendered.

3 SEPTEMBER 1945 TO 27 APRIL 1952 U.S. Army conducted Military Government duties during the Occupation of Japan.

3 SEPTEMBER 1945 TO 29 JUNE 1949 U.S. Army Occupation of Korea.

A Korean and an American soldier assigned to the Korea Civil Assistance Command post informational flyers for Korean citizens.



16 NOVEMBER 1945 U.S. President Harry S. Truman approved the use of United States forces as part of the Allied Mission for Observing the Greek Elections (AMFOGE). Composed of British, French, and American troops, AMFOGE observed post-war elections in Greece to ensure they were fair. The mission ended on 10 April 1946.

FEBRUARY 1947 Military Government Association, now the Civil Affairs Association, established in Washington D.C.

1 MAY 1947 Trieste United States Troops (TRUST) was established to conduct Military Government in the Free Territory of Trieste. The main unit involved was the 351st Infantry Regiment, 88th Infantry Division. Military Government duties ended on 26 October 1954 when the territory was returned to Italy.

15 JULY 1949 The Civil Affairs Division (CAD) was abolished. Its functions were transferred to the Office of Occupied Areas in the Office of the Under Secretary of the Army.

25 JUNE 1950 The North Korean invasion of South Korea led to U.N. intervention. An Armistice was signed on 27 July 1953.

29 OCTOBER 1950 CA team under Colonel Charles R. Munske began Military Government activities in P'yongyang, North Korea. The occupation of the only Communist capital governed by U.S. forces lasted until 4 December 1950, when the Chinese invaded.

4 NOVEMBER 1950 Brigadier General Crawford F. Sams set up the United Nations Public Health and Welfare Detachment in Korea, the first unified CA effort in the Far East Command. It had been unofficially active since September.

10 DECEMBER 1950 UN Public Health and Welfare Detachment was renamed the United Nations Civil Assistance Command, Korea (UNCACK).

15 JANUARY 1951 Military Government School opened at Camp Gordon, Georgia, under the oversight of the Army Provost Marshal.

10 APRIL 1952 The Psychological Warfare Center was established at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. That is today's United States Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School (USAJFKSWCS).

13 APRIL 1952 Office for Occupied Areas was abolished. Its functions were transferred to the Office of the Chief of Civil Affairs and Military Government (OCCAMG) in the Army Staff.

20 OCTOBER 1952 The Psychological Warfare School was established at Fort Bragg, North Carolina under the U.S. Army Psychological Warfare Center.

30 JUNE 1953 UNCACK renamed the Korea Civil Assistance Command (KCAC).

17 AUGUST 1955 Civil Affairs/Military Government Branch established in the U.S Army Reserve (USAR).

1 JUNE 1956 CA Branch insignia approved. Purple and white are the designated branch colors.

15 MAY 1959 OCCAMG redesignated the Office of the Chief of Civil Affairs in the Army Staff.

2 OCTOBER 1959 CA/MG Branch redesignated the Civil Affairs Branch in the USAR.

1962 Department of the Army published *Special Warfare* to promote counter-insurgency operations. Those Special Forces Groups designated as Special Action Forces (SAF) had an assigned CA Company.

1 MAY 1962 Office of the Chief of Civil Affairs abolished. Its functions were transferred to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations on the Army Staff.

MAY 1962 FM 41-10: *Civil Affairs Operations* published. It defined the CA role in guerrilla and counter-guerrilla operations, often in conjunction with Special Forces and Psychological Operations units.

Specialist Richard W. McAdoo, 41st Civil Affairs Company, Vietnam, makes a friend while performing CA duties in a Vietnamese village.



2 MAY 1965 TO 1 NOVEMBER 1965 42nd CA Company conducted Civil Affairs in the Dominican Republic following U.S. intervention (Operation POWER PACK).

1 DECEMBER 1965 41st Civil Affairs Company deployed to Vietnam. Two more CA companies (2nd and 29th) follow.

MAY 1967 The Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support (CORDS) program formed to coordinate rural pacification programs in the Republic of Vietnam. Civil Affairs units in Vietnam were directed by CORDS.

28 FEBRUARY 1970 41st CA Company deactivated in Vietnam. The 2nd and 29th soon follow.

8 JULY 1971 95th CA Group moved from Fort Gordon, Georgia, to Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

15 SEPTEMBER 1971 U.S. Army Civil Affairs School moved from Fort Gordon, Georgia, to Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and CA proponenty is shifted from the Provost Marshal to what is now USAJFKSWCS.

10 JULY 1973 96th CA Battalion moved from Fort Lee, Virginia, to Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

21 DECEMBER 1974 Inactivation of the 95th CA Group at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

24 APRIL 1980 Operation EAGLE CLAW, the mission to rescue fifty-two American hostages held in Iran, failed. This led to the passage of the Goldwater-Nichols Act (1986) and Nunn-Cohn Amendment (1987) to clarify command and service relationships, and resulted in the creation of USSOCOM.

1 OCTOBER 1982 1st Special Operations Command (1st SOCOM) created provisionally to be the command and control headquarters for all active Army special operations units.

1 OCTOBER 1983 1st SOCOM formally activated. Subordinate units included the 96th CA Battalion.

25 OCTOBER 1983 Operation URGENT FURY, the U.S. invasion of Grenada, began. The 96th CA Battalion and elements of the 358th CA Brigade participated.

16 APRIL 1987 USSOCOM was activated at MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, to provide unified command and control for all military special operations forces.

15 OCTOBER 1987 Active and Army Reserve CA units are assigned to USSOCOM.

14 APRIL 1989 CA Regimental insignia approved.

15 JUNE 1989 U.S. Army Reserve Civil Affairs Corps established.

1 DECEMBER 1989 USASOC created as an Army major command (MACOM) and as the Army Service Component Command of USSOCOM. United States Army Reserve Special Operations Command (USARSOC) created as a provisional major subordinate command under USASOC for reserve Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations units.

20 DECEMBER 1989 Elements of the 96th CA Battalion conducted a parachute assault with U.S. Army Rangers on Torrijos-Tocumen airport during Operation JUST CAUSE, the invasion of Panama.

27 NOVEMBER 1990 USARSOC inactivated. U.S. Army Civil Affairs/Psychological Operations Command (USACAPOC) created to command all Active and USAR CA and PSYOP units assigned to USASOC.

1 DECEMBER 1990 Soldiers from the 352nd CA Command and 354th CA Brigade activated for service as the Kuwaiti Task Force (KTF). As part of the Combined Civil Affairs Task Force (CCATF), the KTF assisted Kuwait with reconstruction. It disbanded in May 1991.

16 JANUARY 1991 360th CA Brigade arrived in Saudi Arabia for Operation DESERT STORM. Elements of the 354th CA Brigade followed later.

26 FEBRUARY 1991 B Company, 96th CA Battalion performed occupation duties in As Salmon, Iraq.

29 FEBRUARY 1991 Elements of the 450th CA Battalion participated in the seizure of Tallil Airbase in Iraq, capturing many prisoners and operational aircraft.

APRIL 1991 TO 24 JULY 1991 Operation PROVIDE COMFORT provided aid and assistance to Kurds in Northern Iraq.

13 DECEMBER 1992 Elements of C Company, 96th CA Battalion arrived in Somalia to support Operation RESTORE HOPE.

3 MARCH 1993 Secretary of Defense Les Aspin designated Civil Affairs forces as Army Special Operations Forces (ARSOF) elements.

19 SEPTEMBER 1994 TO 31 MARCH 1995 The 96th CA Battalion and 351st CA Command supported Operation UPHOLD DEMOCRACY in Haiti.

26 DECEMBER 1995 The 308th CA Brigade, 415th CA Battalion, 353rd CA Command, 304th CA Brigade, and 432nd CA Battalion supported Operation JOINT ENDEAVOR in Bosnia beginning years of CA involvement in the Balkans.

18 SEPTEMBER 1996 TO APRIL 1997 Operation PACIFIC HAVEN in Guam helped transition Kurdish refugees for life in the U.S. The 96th CA Battalion and 351st CA Command supported.

11 SEPTEMBER 2001 Terrorist attacks in the U.S. led to operations in Afghanistan. Combined with demands from subsequent operations in Iraq, active duty CA experienced dramatic force structure growth that included the activation of two brigades.

7 OCTOBER 2001 U.S. began military operations in Afghanistan against the Taliban.

21 MARCH 2003 422nd CA Battalion crossed the Iraqi border to support the 3rd Infantry Division during Operation IRAQI FREEDOM.

2 APRIL 2003 Elements of the 96th CA Battalion facilitated the repair of the Hadithah Dam, Iraq, which had been captured by the 3rd Ranger Battalion the previous day. The repair prevented the collapse of the dam which would have flooded areas up to 20 miles away.

12 APRIL 2003 404th CA Battalion established a Civil Military Operations Center (CMOC) in Irbil, Iraq.

23 APRIL 2003 Soldiers from the 354th CA Brigade set up the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Center (HACC) in Baghdad, Iraq.



Civil Affairs soldiers under the 95th CA Brigade distribute supplies in rural Afghanistan.

16 JUNE 2004 U.S. Army Reserve Civil Affairs Corps renamed the U.S. Army Civil Affairs Corps.

1 OCTOBER 2006 USACAPOC and its subordinate units (-96 CAB) are transferred from USASOC to U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC).

16 OCTOBER 2006 Civil Affairs established as a basic branch in the Regular Army.

16 MARCH 2007 95th CA Brigade reactivated, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

16 MARCH 2007 97th CA Battalion activated, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

16 MARCH 2008 98th CA Battalion activated, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

16 MARCH 2009 91st CA Battalion activated Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

13 JANUARY 2010 The first elements of the 98th CA Battalion arrived in Haiti after the devastating 12 January earthquake that killed more than 100,000 people.

16 SEPTEMBER 2011 85th CA Brigade activated at Fort Hood, Texas.

6 OCTOBER 2011 81st CA Battalion activated at Fort Hood, Texas.

14 OCTOBER 2011 92nd CA Battalion activated at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

27 SEPTEMBER 2012 82nd Civil Affairs Battalion activated at Fort Stewart, Georgia.

18 SEPTEMBER 2012 83rd CA Battalion activated at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

20 SEPTEMBER 2013 80th Civil Affairs Battalion activated at Fort Bliss, Texas.

3 OCTOBER 2013 84th Civil Affairs Battalion activated at Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington.

25 NOVEMBER 2013 The 38G (Military Government) MOS is approved for the USAR.

24 JULY 2014 1st Special Forces Command (1st SFC) established provisionally. The 95th CA Brigade and its subordinate units are assigned from USASOC to 1st SFC.

15 SEPTEMBER 2016 80th CA Battalion inactivated, Fort Bliss, Texas.

15 SEPTEMBER 2016 84th CA Battalion inactivated, Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington.



U.S. Army Civil Affairs units took over the German court system after WWII because it had been completely dominated by Nazi party members.

CIVIL AFFAIRS

BRANCH INSIGNIA

DESCRIPTION AND SYMBOLISM

In 1955, the Civil Affairs and Military Government branch, USAR, was established. The branch was redesignated to Civil Affairs USAR on 2 October 1959. On 16 October 2006, the U.S. Army established Civil Affairs as a basic branch in the Regular Army.

On 30 April 1956, the Office of Civil Affairs and Military Government concurred with the branch design (gold globe background with gold torch, sword and scroll superimposed thereon). The Department of the Army General Staff approved the insignia design on 1 June 1956. The branch was redesignated to Civil Affairs USAR on 2 October 1959 and the insignia adopted by Reserve CA units. The globe indicates the worldwide areas of Civil Affairs operations. The torch is from the Statue of Liberty, a symbol associated with the spirit of the United States. It also represents enlightened performance of duty. The scroll and sword depict the civil and military aspects of the organization's mission. The insignia was authorized for wear by all personnel assigned to Regular Army Civil Affairs TOE units on 13 October 1961. Therefore, the branch insignia is used by Reserve and Active CA enlisted soldiers and officers.



95TH CIVIL AFFAIRS

USASOC

Lineage, Honors, & Insignia

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

The stylized spearhead alludes to the shoulder sleeve insignia worn by the 1st Special Service Force and signifies the heritage and traditions that the US Army Special Operations Command will perpetuate. The unsheathed black dagger symbolizes total military preparedness and has long been associated with Army special operation forces. The shoulder sleeve insignia was approved effective 1 December 1989.



CIVIL AFFAIRS COMMANDS

1ST SPECIAL FORCES COMMAND

As an aspect of ARSOF 2022 enacted under USASOC Commander Lieutenant General Charles T. Cleveland, 1st Special Forces Command was established on 30 June 2014 to direct the training, readiness, and oversight of select ARSOF components, namely the Special Forces Groups, Psychological Operations units, the 528th Sustainment Brigade, and the 95th Civil Affairs Brigade. Still in provisional status, it wears the SSI of the former Special Forces Command.

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

The arrowhead alludes to the American Indian's basic skills in which Special Forces personnel are trained to a high degree. The dagger represents the unconventional nature of Special Forces operations, and the three lightning flashes, their ability to strike rapidly by air, water, or land.



95TH CIVIL AFFAIRS BRIGADE

25 AUGUST 1945 Constituted in the Army of the United States as the 95th Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Military Government Group, and activated at the Presidio of Monterey, California

30 JUNE 1946 Inactivated in Japan

7 SEPTEMBER 1948 Redesignated as the 95th Military Government Group

29 OCTOBER 1948 Activated at Fort Bragg, North Carolina

28 OCTOBER 1951 Inactivated in Korea

9 DECEMBER 1954 Allotted to the Regular Army

9 FEBRUARY 1955 Activated at Camp Gordon, Georgia

25 JUNE 1959 Reorganized and redesignated as the 95th Civil Affairs Group

21 DECEMBER 1974 Inactivated at Fort Bragg, North Carolina

14 MARCH 2006 Redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 95th Civil Affairs Brigade

16 MARCH 2007 Activated at Fort Bragg, North Carolina

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Purple and white are the colors traditionally associated with Civil Affairs units. The quill and sword with points down represent the transition from war and conflict to the post-combat phase of military operations. The flame, adapted from the torch of the Civil Affairs branch insignia, symbolizes guidance and enlightenment. The fire also underscores the flames of war and how we must make the change to peace and then defend and enforce the peace. The three stars commemorate the campaign awards for service in Korea. The shoulder sleeve insignia was approved on 15 August 2006.



DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Purple and white are colors used for Civil Affairs. The organization's three campaign awards for service in Korea are commemorated by the gold Korean Gate. The white scroll alludes to civil and military laws and the safeguarding of records. The globe refers to the unit's capability to fulfill worldwide responsibilities in accomplishing its mission. Together with the red flash, which denotes keenness in providing guidance and swift courageous action, it signifies the unit's successful performance of civil affairs and military government functions in support of combat and post-combat phases of military operations. The distinctive unit insignia was originally approved for the 95th Civil Affairs Group on 27 March 1969. It was redesignated for the 95th Civil Affairs Brigade with the description and symbolism updated on 26 July 2006.



91ST CIVIL AFFAIRS BATTALION

25 JUNE 1969 Constituted in the Regular Army as the 1st Civil Affairs Battalion and activated on Okinawa

30 JUNE 1974 Inactivated at Fort Bragg, North Carolina

14 MARCH 2006 Redesignated as the 91st Civil Affairs Battalion

16 MARCH 2009 Activated at Fort Bragg, North Carolina

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

The *torii* alludes to service in Okinawa and the winged crossbeam denotes the unit's airborne capability. The Battalion's former mission requirements which included all of Southeast Asia are signified by the rays of the sun. The sword and scroll were suggested by the Civil Affairs insignia of branch; the scroll, however, is depicted open to indicate actual conduct of 'civil affairs' overseas and symbolizes law and order and stability in government. The unsheathed sword is symbolic of authority and the colors purple and white are used for Civil Affairs organizations. The distinctive unit insignia was originally approved for the 1st Civil Affairs Battalion on 13 January 1970. It was redesignated for the 91st Civil Affairs Battalion with the description and symbolism updated on 14 April 2008.



DECORATIONS

Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered JULY-AUGUST 1972

A veterinarian assigned to the 91st CA Battalion looks at the teeth of a camel to estimate its age, Rig Rig, Chad, 2011.



92ND CIVIL AFFAIRS BATTALION

20 JUNE 1962 Constituted in the Regular Army as the 2nd Civil Affairs Detachment

25 JULY 1962 Activated at Fort Bragg, North Carolina

1 APRIL 1964 Redesignated as the 2nd Civil Affairs Company

27 JULY 1971 Inactivated in Vietnam

15 OCTOBER 2009 Redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 92nd Civil Affairs Battalion (organic elements concurrently constituted)

16 OCTOBER 2011 Battalion activated at Fort Bragg, North Carolina

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

The yellow shield signifies the four virtues of nobleness, goodwill, vigor, and magnanimity. The pheon recalls the Second Field Force distinctive unit insignia, with the red bars indicating Vietnam service. Blue signifies constancy, justice, sincerity, thinking, and truth. Red signifies valiance. The purple and white star indicates the branch colors with twelve points symbolizing the number of Vietnam campaigns in which the unit participated. Purple signifies loyalty and patience. White or silver signifies the five virtues of humility, beauty, purity, clarity, and innocence. The dagger is taken from U.S. Army Special Operations Command. The red wings represent airborne. The distinctive unit insignia was approved effective 16 October 2011.



CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Vietnam

Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase VI
Tet 69 Counteroffensive
Summer-Fall 1969
Winter-Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII
Consolidation I

War on Terrorism

Global War on Terrorism

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966-1968

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968-1969

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969-1970

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968-1969

Company B additionally entitled to:

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered EASTERN AFGHANISTAN FEB-AUG 2012

Company C additionally entitled to:

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered AFGHANISTAN NOV 2013-APR 2014

96TH CIVIL AFFAIRS BATTALION

25 AUGUST 1945 Constituted in the Army of the United States as the 96th Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Military Government Group

26 AUGUST 1945 Activated at the Presidio of Monterey, California

25 JANUARY 1949 Inactivated in Korea

10 MAY 1967 Redesignated as the 96th Civil Affairs Group and allotted to the Regular Army

25 AUGUST 1967 Activated at Fort Lee, Virginia

26 NOVEMBER 1971 Reorganized and redesignated as the 96th Civil Affairs Battalion

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

The sunburst on the left is used to represent the Presidio of Monterey, California where the unit was first activated and symbolizes the setting sun in the West. The sunburst on the right represents the unit's current location at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and symbolizes the sun rising in the East. The globe refers to the organization's global capabilities. The scroll with the sword alludes to the organization's ability to bring and maintain civil order. Purple and white are colors used by Civil Affairs units. The distinctive unit insignia was originally approved for the 96th Civil Affairs Group on 6 Jun 1969. It was redesignated on 1 July 1980 for the 96th Civil Affairs Battalion and the symbolism revised to reflect the current location of the unit.



CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Armed Forces Expeditions

Grenada
Panama

Southwest Asia

Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

War on Terrorism

Company A additionally entitled to:

Global War on Terrorism

Company D additionally entitled to:

Afghanistan: Consolidation I

Company E additionally entitled to:

Afghanistan: Consolidation I

Company F additionally entitled to:

Global War on Terrorism

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered SOUTHWEST ASIA 1990-1991

Army Superior Unit Award, Streamer embroidered 1998-1999

Army Superior Unit Award, Streamer embroidered 2003-2004

Company B additionally entitled to:

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered
EASTERN AFGHANISTAN JUL-SEP 2012

Company C additionally entitled to:

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered
IRAQ-KUWAIT 1991

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer
embroidered WAR ON TERRORISM MAR-DEC 2010

Company D additionally entitled to:

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer
embroidered AFGHANISTAN MAR 2005-FEB 2006

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer
embroidered AFGHANISTAN SEP 2006-APR 2007

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer
embroidered WAR ON TERRORISM MAR-DEC 2010

Company E additionally entitled to:

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered
AFGHANISTAN JUN 2011-FEB 2012

97TH CIVIL AFFAIRS BATTALION

25 AUGUST 1945 Constituted in the Army of the United States as the 97th Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Military Government Group, and activated at the Presidio of Monterey, California

25 JANUARY 1949 Inactivated in Korea

8 NOVEMBER 1961 Redesignated as the 97th Civil Affairs Group and allotted to the Regular Army

15 DECEMBER 1961 Activated on Okinawa

25 JUNE 1969 Inactivated on Okinawa

16 MARCH 2007 Activated at Fort Bragg, North Carolina

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Purple and white are the colors traditionally used by Civil Affairs. The *torii* gateway represents the Asian history of the unit. The sun against the bright blue sky expresses optimism, energy, and the rebirth of a nation. The globe stands for the Civil Affairs' worldwide mission and the wings highlight the 97th being airborne. The sword point down signifies the primary mission of the unit to defend the peace during support and stabilization phases prior to, during, and after combat phases of military operations. The distinctive unit insignia was approved on 2 October 2006.



98TH CIVIL AFFAIRS BATTALION

25 AUGUST 1945 Constituted in the Army of the United States as the 98th Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Military Government Group

26 AUGUST 1945 Activated at the Presidio of Monterey, California

25 JANUARY 1949 Inactivated in Korea

31 DECEMBER 1989 Consolidated with Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 3rd Civil Affairs Group (see ANNEX), and consolidated unit redesignated as the 98th Civil Affairs Group; concurrently allotted to the Regular Army

16 SEPTEMBER 1992 Redesignated as the 98th Civil Affairs Battalion

16 MARCH 2008 Activated at Fort Bragg, North Carolina

ANNEX (Although the 98th CA Battalion derives its lineage from the 98th Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Military Government Group, due to its geographical orientation, it also derives lineage to the 3rd Civil Affairs Group. That lineage is below.)

1 DECEMBER 1967 Constituted in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 3rd Civil Affairs Group

1 OCTOBER 1968 Activated in the Panama Canal Zone

31 DECEMBER 1974 Inactivated in the Panama Canal Zone

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Purple and white are the Civil Affairs Branch Colors. The angular gold diagonal stripe is a map symbol representing the Panama Canal Zone where the unit was activated as a Group. The Spanish colors red and gold indicate the Latin American orientation of the unit's activities. The mural crown, a heraldic symbol of municipal authority, denotes the civil affairs operations and civic action functions of the unit. The scroll and quill pen represent the contingency planning aspects and together with the masoned battlements of the crown connote the combined political-military activities. The three projections at the top of the mural crown allude to the former numerical designation of the unit as the 3rd Civil Affairs Group. The distinctive unit insignia was originally approved for the 3rd Civil Affairs Group on 10 March 1969. It was redesignated for the 98th Civil Affairs Battalion on 1 June 2007, with the description and symbolism updated.



FORSCOM

Lineage, Honors, & Insignia

III CORPS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

The triangular design represents the numerical designation of the corps. The blue and white are the authorized colors used in distinguishing flags to represent Corps. The shoulder sleeve insignia was approved by telegram on 3 December 1918. It was authorized/announced by letter dated 17 June 1922.



85TH CIVIL AFFAIRS BRIGADE

31 JANUARY 1966 Constituted in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 362nd Civil Affairs Area and activated at Dallas, Texas.

1 JUNE 1975 Reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 362nd Civil Affairs Brigade.

16 SEPTEMBER 1979 Inactivated at Dallas, Texas.

4 JUNE 2009 Redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 90th Civil Affairs Brigade and allotted to the Regular Army.

23 SEPTEMBER 2009 Redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 85th Civil Affairs Brigade.

16 SEPTEMBER 2011 Activated at Fort Hood, Texas.

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Purple and white are the colors used for Civil Affairs and gold symbolizes achievement. The swords, symbol of leadership and protection, are sheathed and unsheathed to symbolize the politico-military authority of the organization. A quill is a symbol of knowledge and alludes to the issuing and dissemination of all directives. The three charges on the six-sided hexagon with the two swords allude to the unit's present numerical designation.



The shoulder sleeve insignia was originally approved for the 362nd Civil Affairs Brigade on 31 August 1976. It was redesignated effective 16 September 2011, for the 85th Civil Affairs Brigade with the description updated.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

The scroll and sword saltirewise symbolize strong support and allude to the unit's mission. The star is a symbol of achievement and leadership; it also refers to Texas, the Lone Star State and the present location of the organization. Purple and white are colors used for Civil Affairs units. The distinctive unit insignia was originally approved for the 362d Civil Affairs Brigade on 27 October 1976. It was redesignated effective 16 September 2011, for the 85th Civil Affairs Brigade with the description updated.



85th soldiers meet with local women in Afghanistan.



BATTALIONS



25 AUGUST 1945 36th Military Government, Headquarters and Headquarters Company (HHC) activated at the Presidio of Monterey, California. This is the parent unit of the 80th CA Battalion, Fort Bliss, Texas. Reactivated 17 September 2013. Inactivated 15 September 2016.



25 AUGUST 1945 41st Military Government, HHC activated at the Presidio of Monterey, California. This is the parent unit of the 83rd CA Battalion, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Reactivated 18 September 2012.



25 AUGUST 1945 42nd Military Government, HHC activated at the Presidio of Monterey, California. This is the parent unit of the 84th CA Battalion, Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington. Reactivated 17 September 2013. Inactivated 15 September 2016.



28 AUGUST 1945 29th Military Government, HHC constituted, activated 2 September 1945 in Manila, Philippines. This is the parent unit of the 81st CA Battalion, Fort Hood, Texas. Reactivated 16 September 2011.



28 AUGUST 1945 28th Civil Affairs Company constituted, activated 2 September 1945 in the Philippines. This is the parent unit of the 82nd CA Battalion, Fort Stewart, Georgia. Reactivated 18 September 2012.

CIVIL AFFAIRS COMMANDS

USARC

Lineage, Honors, & Insignia

USACAPOC

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

The shoulder sleeve insignia was originally approved for the U.S. Army Reserve Special Operations Command on 16 January 1990. It was amended to change the color of the border on 2 March 1990. It was amended to change the color of the subdued border on 30 April 1990. The insignia was redesignated for the U.S. Army Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Command on 19 December 1990. The sword represents the military nature and strength of the Command. The flashes suggest speed and electronic communications. The colors of the insignia reflect the units within the Command. Purple is traditionally associated with Civil Affairs and dark green with Psychological Operations and Special Forces. The color gold (yellow) denotes excellence.



350TH CIVIL AFFAIRS COMMAND

16 OCTOBER 1999 Constituted in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 350th Civil Affairs Command, and activated at Pensacola, Florida

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Purple and white are the colors traditionally used by Civil Affairs units. The mountains or land area is divided by the light blue stylized wave symbolizing the Caribbean and the organization's home area and theater of operations. The rope annulet ties the two areas together symbolizing unity and constancy. The sword and olive branch represent conflict and peacetime operations highlighting the Command's mission. The shoulder sleeve insignia was approved on 6 October 1999.



DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Purple and white are the colors traditionally used by Civil Affairs units. The mountains or land area is divided by the light blue scroll symbolizing the Caribbean and the organization's home area and theater of operations. The rope annulet ties the two areas together symbolizing unity and constancy. The sword and olive branch represent conflict and peacetime operations highlighting the Command's mission. The distinctive unit insignia was approved 6 October 1999.



BATTALIONS



25 AUGUST 1945 86th Military Government, HHC activated at the Presidio of Monterey, California. This is the parent unit of the 486th CA Battalion, Broken Arrow, Oklahoma.



25 AUGUST 1945 78th Military Government, HHC activated at the Presidio of Monterey, California. This is the parent unit of the 478th CA Battalion, Perrine, Florida.



22 NOVEMBER 1948 402nd Military Government Company constituted. Activated 1 December 1948 at Buffalo, New York. It is the parent unit for the 402nd CA Battalion, Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico.



9 AUGUST 1950 436th Military Government Company constituted. Activated 1 September 1950 in Atlanta, Georgia. It is the parent unit of the 436th CA Battalion, Orlando, Florida.

321ST CIVIL AFFAIRS BRIGADE

25 AUGUST 1945 Constituted in the Army of the United States as the 101st Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Military Government Group

26 AUGUST 1945 Activated at the Presidio of Monterey, California

25 JANUARY 1949 Inactivated in Korea

4 AUGUST 1955 Redesignated as the 321st Military Government Group and allotted to the Army Reserve

16 SEPTEMBER 1955 Activated at Albuquerque, New Mexico

15 OCTOBER 1956 Reorganized and redesignated as the 321st Civil Affairs and Military Government Group

20 OCTOBER 1959 Redesignated as the 321st Civil Affairs Group

27 MARCH 1963 Location changed to San Antonio, Texas

16 SEPTEMBER 1992 Reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 321st Civil Affairs Brigade

23 JANUARY 1995 Elements ordered into active military service at San Antonio, Texas (Bosnia); released from active military service 21 July 1995 and reverted to reserve status

19 MAY-16 JUNE 1996 Elements ordered into active military service at San Antonio, Texas (Bosnia); released from active military service 1 February 1997 and reverted to reserve status

30 NOVEMBER-6 DECEMBER 1997 Elements ordered into active military service at San Antonio, Texas (Bosnia); released from active military service 26 August-1 September 1998 and reverted to reserve status

27 MARCH 2003 Detachment called into active military service at San Antonio, Texas (GWOT); remainder of Headquarters and Headquarters Company ordered into active military service 1 June 2003 at San Antonio, Texas

25 MARCH 2004 Detachment released from active military service and reverted to reserve status; remainder of Headquarters and Headquarters Company released from active military service 30 May 2004 and reverted to reserve status

18 APRIL 2005 Elements ordered into active military service at San Antonio, Texas (GWOT); released from active military service 4 July 2006-17 April 2007 and reverted to reserve status

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Purple and white are the colors traditionally associated with Civil Affairs units. Gold is symbolic of excellence and achievements. The partly sheathed demi-sword and scabbard reflect the Brigade's mission, both during and subsequent to hostilities.



DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Purple and white are colors associated with Civil Affairs organizations. The scroll is symbolic of legal documents and the quill pen stands for authority and justice. The Alamo (originally the Church of Mission San Antonio de Valero) has throughout its history played a major role in

the Civil Affairs of San Antonio, Texas, where the unit has its headquarters. The distinctive unit insignia was originally approved for the 321st Civil Affairs Group on 23 June 1971. It was amended to change the motto on 5 May 1987. The insignia was redesignated for the 321st Civil Affairs Brigade, with description and symbolism revised, on 4 March 1993.



BATTALIONS



25 AUGUST 1945 90th HHD, Military Government Group constituted at the Presidio of Monterey, California. This is the parent unit of the 490th CA Battalion, Grand Prairie, Texas.



16 FEBRUARY 1949 410th Military Government Company constituted. Activated 25 February 1949 at San Antonio, Texas. It is the parent unit of the 410th CA Battalion, El Paso, Texas.



17 FEBRUARY 1949 413th Military Government Company constituted. Activated 25 February 1949 at Dallas, Texas. It is the parent unit of the 413th CA Battalion, Lubbock, Texas.



6 DECEMBER 1955 451st Military Government Group constituted. Activated 10 January 1956 at Portland, Oregon. It is the parent unit of the 451st CA Battalion, Pasadena, Texas.

351ST CIVIL AFFAIRS COMMAND

1 JANUARY 1966 Constituted in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 351st Civil Affairs Area, and activated at Mountain View, California

1 JUNE 1975 Reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 351st Civil Affairs Command

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Purple and white are the colors used for Civil Affairs units. The simulated wall section at the top is symbolic of cities and human population and in this instance, along with the scroll, sword and torch, alludes to the Civil Affairs mission of the Command. Yellow, synonymous with gold in heraldry, signifies excellence and achievement. The shoulder sleeve insignia was approved on 11 April 1977.



DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Purple and white are the colors used for Civil Affairs. The torch alludes to the Statue of Liberty and refers to the organization's motto. The scroll denotes the application of law and justice in the conduct of civil affairs activities and the formulation of coordinated plans. The sword indicates the ability to provide military support in re-establishing civil government and the oak leaves are for courage and strength of purpose. The globe represents the worldwide capabilities of the unit. The scroll, globe and torch (3), the flame tips (5) and the vertical position of the sword (1), connote the numerical designation of the organization. The distinctive unit insignia was originally approved for the 351st Civil Affairs Area (A) on 18 October 1971. It was redesignated for the 351st Civil Affairs Command on 14 October 1975.



358TH CIVIL AFFAIRS BRIGADE

31 JANUARY 1966 Constituted in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 358th Civil Affairs Area, and activated at Norristown, Pennsylvania

1 JUNE 1975 Reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 358th Civil Affairs Brigade

16 FEBRUARY 2003 Ordered into active military service at Norristown, Pennsylvania (GWOT); released from active military service 14 February 2005 and reverted to reserve status

20 SEPTEMBER 2006 Ordered into active military service at Norristown, Pennsylvania (GWOT); released from active military service 17 March 2008 and reverted to reserve status

30 APRIL 2008 Location changed to Riverside, California

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Purple and white are the colors used for Civil Affairs. Blue and yellow are the colors of the State of Pennsylvania where the unit was activated. The globe alludes to the scope of the organization capabilities. The sword represents military authority and is sheathed to symbolize support of post combat military operations.



DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Purple and white are the colors used for Civil Affairs. The scroll and quill in saltire represent strength in civil authority and justice while the upright sword refers to the military responsibility to secure and protect peace. A keystone, symbol for Pennsylvania, the unit's original home state, reflects the state colors blue and gold, while the globe is indicative of the organization's mission and capabilities. The distinctive unit insignia was approved on 27 April 1977.



BATTALIONS



25 AUGUST 1945 92nd Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment (HHD), Military Government Group constituted at the Presidio of Monterey, California. This is the parent unit of the 492nd CA Battalion, Buckeye, Arizona.



24 FEBRUARY 1949 416th Military Government Company constituted. Activated 10 March 1949 at Norristown, Pennsylvania. It is the parent unit of the 416th CA Battalion, San Diego, California.



8 APRIL 1949 425th Military Government Company constituted. Activated 16 May 1949 in Santa Barbara, California. This is the parent unit of the 425th CA Battalion, Encino, California.



8 APRIL 1949 426th Military Government Company constituted. Activated 16 May 1949 in San Bernardino, California. This is the parent unit of the 426th CA Battalion, Upland, California.

364TH CIVIL AFFAIRS BRIGADE

1 JANUARY 1966 Constituted in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 364th Civil Affairs Area, assigned to the Sixth United States Army, and. activated at Portland, Oregon

1 JUNE 1975 Reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 364th Civil Affairs Brigade

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

The sword and scroll were suggested by the Civil Affairs insignia of branch. The stylized fir tree represents the forests of Oregon, symbolizing the present location of the organization. Purple and white are colors used for Civil Affairs units. The shoulder sleeve insignia was authorized on 21 December 1976.



DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Purple and white are colors used for Civil Affairs. The globe, torch, scroll and civic crown symbolize the worldwide aspects and control of civilian activities, facilities and material within those territorial areas in which armed forces are employed. The swords represent maximum support and assistance to the military operations and conduct of Civil Affairs and military government activities. The green oak leaves

are symbolic of stability. The distinctive unit insignia was authorized on 27 Dec 1976.



BATTALIONS



13 NOVEMBER 1945 117th Military Government, HHC constituted. Activated 21 December 1945 in Korea. Redesignated the 405th Military Government Company 7 December 1948. Redesignated 1 December 1959 as the 405th CA Group. It is the parent unit of the 405th CA Battalion, Pleasant Grove, Utah.



20 SEPTEMBER 1950 440th Military Government Company constituted. Activated 1 October 1950 at Wenatchee, Washington. It is the parent unit for the 440th CA Battalion, Fort Carson, Colorado.



25 SEPTEMBER 1950 445th Military Government Company constituted. Activated 15 October 1950 at Oakland, California. It is the parent unit of the 445th CA Battalion, Mountain View, California.



13 NOVEMBER 1950 448th Military Government Company constituted. Activated at Bellingham, Washington. This is the parent unit of the 448th CA Battalion, currently stationed at Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington.

352ND CIVIL AFFAIRS COMMAND

31 JANUARY 1966 Constituted in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 352nd Civil Affairs Area, and activated at Washington, D.C.

11 JANUARY 1970 Location changed to Riverdale, Maryland

1 JUNE 1975 Reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 352nd Civil Affairs Command

1-11 DECEMBER 1990 Five detachments ordered into active military service at Riverdale, Maryland (DESERT STORM); remainder of unit ordered into active military service 25 January 1991 at Riverdale, Maryland

18 MAY 1991 Released (less detachment) from active military service and reverted to reserve status; detachment released from active military service 10 June 1991 and reverted to reserve status

13 DECEMBER-28 FEBRUARY 2003 Ordered into active service at Riverdale, Maryland (GWOT). Released from active military service 17 March-21 May 2004 and reverted to reserve status

22 JULY 2005-22 JANUARY 2006 Ordered into active military service at Riverdale, Maryland (GWOT)

16 DECEMBER 2006 Location changed to Fort Meade, Maryland

6 MAY-21 JULY 2007 Released from active military service and reverted to reserve status

(Additional elements ordered into active military service for the War on Terrorism)

Campaign Participation Credit

In Southwest Asia

- Liberation and Defense of Kuwait
- Cease-Fire

In War on Terrorism

- Global War on Terrorism

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Purple and white are the colors used for Civil Affairs units. The sword and scroll, adapted from the insignia of branch, are symbolic of the unit's basic mission. The cross bottony refers to the flag of the state of Maryland, where the unit is headquartered. The shoulder sleeve insignia was approved on 25 October 1977.



DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Purple and white are the colors used for Civil Affairs units. The sword, scroll and globe reflect the branch insignia. The sword also simulates the Washington Monument located within the organization's home area. The oak leaves refer to strength; the sword hilt embodies the principle of control, and with the scroll signifies a determined stability not accomplished solely by force of arms. The black in the motto scroll relates to jurisprudence and the motto reflects the reconstruction aspects of the unit's mission. The motto translates to 'Not By The Sword Alone.' The distinctive unit insignia was originally approved for the 352nd Civil Affairs Area (A) on 29 July 1970. It was redesignated for the 352nd Civil Affairs Command on 21 December 1976.



354TH CIVIL AFFAIRS BRIGADE

31 JANUARY 1966 Constituted in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 354th Civil Affairs Area, and activated at Riverdale, Maryland

1 JUNE 1975 Reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 354th Civil Affairs Brigade

11 DECEMBER 1990 Detachment ordered into active military service at Riverdale, Maryland; remainder of unit ordered into active military service 3 January 1991 at Riverdale, Maryland (DESERT STORM); Detachment released from active military service 14 April 1991 and reverted to reserve status; remainder of unit released from active military service 24 June 1991 and reverted to reserve status

7 MARCH 2003 Ordered into active military service at Riverdale, Maryland (GWOT); released from active military service 24 May 2004 and reverted to reserve status

7 NOVEMBER 2009 Ordered into active military service at Riverdale, Maryland (GWOT); released from active military service 11 December 2010 and reverted to reserve status

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

The sword was suggested by the Civil Affairs insignia of branch. The V-shape, simulating a ray of light, is symbolic of enlightenment; the white dome represents the United States Capitol and alludes to the unit's present location in the Washington D.C. area. Purple and white are colors used for Civil Affairs units.



DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Purple and white are the colors associated with the Civil Affairs units. The column suggests public buildings and thus alludes to civil affairs. The torch-like flame above and the rays signify guidance and enlightenment and the V-shape adds emphasis to the words of the motto, "Guide the Victory." The distinctive unit insignia was approved on 23 September 1981.



BATTALIONS



22 NOVEMBER 1948 401st Military Government Company constituted. Activated 1 December 1948 at New York, New York. It is the parent unit for the 401st CA Battalion, Webster, New York.



16 AUGUST 1950 437th Military Government Company constituted. Activated on 5 September 1950, this is the parent unit of the 437th CA Battalion, Fort Story, Virginia.



16 FEBRUARY 1949 Constituted as the 414th Military Government Company. Activated 2 March 1949 at New York, New York. This is the parent unit of the 414th CA Battalion, Southfield, Michigan.



29 MARCH 1949 422nd Military Government Company constituted. Activated 5 April 1949 at Trenton, New Jersey. This is the parent unit of the 422nd CA Battalion, Greensboro, North Carolina.

360TH CIVIL AFFAIRS BRIGADE

6 JANUARY 1966 Constituted in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 360th Civil Affairs Area, and activated at Fort Jackson, South Carolina

1 JUNE 1975 Reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 360th Civil Affairs Brigade

11-27 DECEMBER 1990 Brigade ordered into active military service at Fort Jackson, South Carolina (DESERT STORM); released from active military service 8-22 April 1991 and reverted to reserve status

11 JULY-3 OCTOBER 2002 (Elements ordered into active military service at Fort Jackson, South Carolina (GWOT); released from active military service 10 July-2 October 2003 and reverted to reserve status)

6 AUGUST 2004 (Element ordered into active military service at Fort Jackson, South Carolina (GWOT); released from active military service 5 August 2005 and reverted to reserve status)

1 AUGUST 2007 Ordered into active military service at Fort Jackson, South Carolina (GWOT); released from active military service 3 September 2008 and reverted to reserve status

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Purple and white are the colors used for Civil Affairs units. The annulet or circle, a symbol for continuity and perfection, together with a chevron representing the gables of a house and also the military presence, symbolizes with the globe, the worldwide aspects and mission of organization. Furthermore, the circle in its sum total of 360 degrees alludes not only to the numerical designation, but combined with the chevron also forms the initials of the organization. The insignia was approved 28 January 1977.



DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

The opened scroll and globe allude to the unit's mission of civil affairs worldwide. The palmetto palm, symbolic of victory and justice, is the state tree of South Carolina, the present location of the organization. The color green represents vigor and growth, while purple and white are colors used for Civil Affairs units. The distinctive unit insignia was approved on 25 March 1977.



BATTALIONS



25 AUGUST 1945 107th HHD, Military Government Group activated at the Presidio of Monterey, California. This is the parent unit of the 431st CA Battalion, North Little Rock, Arkansas.



17 FEBRUARY 1949 412th Military Government Company constituted. Activated 2 March 1949 at Columbia, South Carolina. Redesignated 16 September 1992 as the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 412th CA battalion. It is the parent unit of the 412th CA Battalion, Whitehall, Ohio.



20 MARCH 1951 450th Military Government Company constituted. Activated 13 April 1951 at Fort Myer, Virginia. It is the parent unit of the 450th CA Battalion, Riverdale, Maryland.



25 AUGUST 1945 Activated at the Presidio of Monterey, California, as the 89th Military Government HHC. Redesignated 1 November 1955 as the 489th Military Government Company. This is the parent unit of the 489th CA Battalion, Knoxville, Tennessee.

353RD CIVIL AFFAIRS COMMAND

31 JANUARY 1966 Constituted in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 353rd Civil Affairs Area, and activated at Bronx, New York

24 MARCH 1970 Ordered into active military service at Bronx, New York; released from active military service 26 March 1970 and reverted to reserve status

1 JUNE 1975 Reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 353rd Civil Affairs Command

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

The quill, sword and civic crown are symbolic of planning, training and readiness requisite to the United States Army's conduct of civic affairs and military government operations in countries in which United States Armed Forces are or may be employed. The torch alludes to guidance and the vertical rises or steps simulate the silhouette of the Manhattan skyline adjoining the home area and location of the organization. The shoulder sleeve insignia was approved on 10 February 1977.



DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Purple and white are colors used for Civil Affairs. The stylized figure denotes the human factors which are essential elements of Civil Affairs operations. The sealed scroll represents the establishment of order through law and together with the rays of light signifies government with freedom. The enflamed globe and sword allude to the aftermath of battle and also connote the military - political capabilities of the organization. The distinctive unit insignia was originally approved for 353rd Civil Affairs Area (A) on 27 May 1970. It was redesignated for the 353rd Civil Affairs Command on 9 December 1976.



LTC Roberto L. Garcia, 353rd Civil Affairs Command, tosses a t-shirt to an Iraqi child in a village outside Baghdad.



304TH CIVIL AFFAIRS BRIGADE

18 FEBRUARY 1949 Constituted in the Organized Reserve Corps as the 304th Military Government Group

1 MARCH 1949 Activated at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

9 JULY 1952 (Organized Reserve Corps redesignated as the Army Reserve)

20 AUGUST 1956 Reorganized and redesignated as the 304th Civil Affairs and Military Government Group

1 DECEMBER 1959 Redesignated as the 304th Civil Affairs Group

11 DECEMBER 1990 Detachment ordered into active military service at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (DESERT STORM); remainder of group ordered into active military service 27 December 1990 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

21 MAY 1991 Group released from active military service and reverted to reserve status

16 SEPTEMBER 1992 Reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 304th Civil Affairs Brigade

14 FEBRUARY 2003 Ordered into active military service at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (GWOT); released from active military service in 3 June 2004 and reverted to reserve status

26 NOVEMBER 2007 Detachment ordered into active military service at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (GWOT); remainder of Headquarters and Headquarters Company ordered into active military service 8 May 2008 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Purple and white are the colors traditionally associated with Civil Affairs units. Gold denotes excellence and achievement. The torch and liberty bell symbolize leadership, guidance and freedom. The shoulder sleeve insignia was approved on 5 March 1993.



DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Purple and white are colors traditionally associated with Civil Affairs organizations. The Liberty Bell, symbolic of freedom, alludes to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where the unit was originally constituted and activated and is stationed. The globe refers to the unit's worldwide capabilities. The open wreath of olive branches and oak leaves symbolize the unit's mission to assist in the maintaining of civil order and in support of combat and post combat phases of military operations. The distinctive unit insignia was originally approved for the 304th Civil Affairs Group on 22 March 1972. The insignia was redesignated for the 304th Civil Affairs Brigade, with description and symbolism revised, on 5 March 1993.



BATTALIONS



22 NOVEMBER 1948 403rd Military Government Company constituted. Activated 1 December 1948 at Syracuse, New York. It is the parent unit for the 403rd CA Battalion, Mattydale, New York.



22 NOVEMBER 1948 404th Military Government Company constituted. Activated 1 December 1948 at Newark, New Jersey. It is the parent unit for the 404th CA Battalion, Fort Dix, New Jersey.



18 FEBRUARY 1949 411th Military Government Company constituted. Activated 10 March 1949 at Hartford, Connecticut. It is the parent unit of the 411th CA Battalion, Danbury, Connecticut.



28 AUGUST 1950 443rd Military Government Company constituted. Activated 15 September 1950 at Providence, Rhode Island. This is the parent unit of the 443rd CA Battalion, Newport, Rhode Island.

Soldiers from the 304th Civil Affairs Brigade, October 2002, Fort Dix, New Jersey.



308TH CIVIL AFFAIRS BRIGADE

1 MARCH 1949 Constituted in the Organized Reserve Corps as the 308th Military Government Group

24 MARCH 1949 Activated in Chicago, Illinois

11 SEPTEMBER 1950 Ordered into active military service in Chicago, Illinois

9 JULY 1952 (Organized Reserve Corps redesignated as the Army Reserve)

9 FEBRUARY 1955 Released from active military service and reverted to reserve status

3 AUGUST 1956 Reorganized and redesignated as the 308th Civil Affairs and Military Government Group

1 JUNE 1957 Location changed to Evanston, Illinois

26 OCTOBER 1959 Redesignated as the 308th Civil Affairs Group

1 MARCH 1963 Location changed back to Chicago, Illinois, and on 1 September 1975 moved to Homewood, Illinois

16 SEPTEMBER 1992 Reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 308th Civil Affairs Brigade

(Elements ordered into active military service for the Global War on Terrorism)

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Purple and white are the colors traditionally associated with Civil Affairs units. Gold denotes excellence and achievement. The three sections of the background reflect the transition from conflict and the upraised sword symbolizes the Brigade's mission to defend and enforce the peace. The shoulder sleeve insignia was approved on 3 February 1993.



DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Purple and white are colors traditionally associated with Civil Affairs units. The white scroll alludes to civil and military law, while the globe refers to the unit's global capabilities. The scroll with the sword also symbolizes the unit's mission to maintain civil order and to support combat and post combat phases of military operations. The distinctive unit insignia was originally approved for the 308th Civil Affairs Group on 20 October 1971. It was redesignated, with description and symbolism revised, for the 308th Civil Affairs Brigade on 3 February 1993.



BATTALIONS



25 AUGUST 1945 103rd HHD Military Government Group constituted at the Presidio of Monterey, California. This is the parent unit of the 432nd CA Battalion, Green Bay, Wisconsin.



1 FEBRUARY 1949 407th Military Government Company activated at St. Paul, Minnesota. It is the parent unit for the 407th CA Battalion, Arden Hills, Minnesota.



18 FEBRUARY 1949 415th Military Government Company constituted. Activated 4 March 1949 in Saginaw, Michigan. It is the parent unit of the 415th CA Battalion, Kalamazoo, Michigan.



28 FEBRUARY 1949 418th Military Government Company constituted. Activated 23 March 1949 at Kansas City, Missouri. It is the parent unit of the 418th CA Battalion, Belton, Missouri.



A soldier from the 95th CA Brigade shows village children how to use a watercolor paint by numbers set, Afghanistan, 2007. CA soldiers often distribute such items to help the local population understand that the U.S. and partner nations are there to assist.

CIVIL AFFAIRS COMMANDS

7TH MISSION SUPPORT COMMAND Lineage, Honors, & Insignia

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

The shoulder sleeve insignia was originally approved for the 7th Civil Support Command on 23 September 2009. It was redesignated for the 7th Mission Support Command with the description updated effective 1 October 2015.

The colors are taken from the Seventh Army shoulder sleeve insignia. The mill rind refers to the 21st Theater Sustainment Command's shoulder sleeve insignia. The arrows suggest the ability to rapidly deploy in response to mission directives.



361ST CIVIL AFFAIRS BRIGADE

6 January 1966 Constituted in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 361st Civil Affairs Area, and activated at Pensacola, Florida.

1 June 1975 Reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 361st Civil Affairs Brigade.

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

The sunburst is symbolic of authority, enlightenment and wisdom. The sun represents Florida, the 'Sunshine State,' with blue area representing the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean alluding to the present location of the organization. Purple and white are colors used for Civil Affairs units.



DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

The upright sword alludes to the unit's mission to protect and secure peace. The sun is symbolic of authority, enlightenment and wisdom. The sun also represents the organization's present location in Florida, the 'Sunshine State,' while the wavy bars represent the waters around Florida, the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. Purple and white are colors used for Civil Affairs units. The distinctive unit insignia was approved on 6 Jan 1977.



BATTALIONS



28 AUGUST 1945 27th Military Government, HHC constituted, activated 2 September 1945 in the Philippines. This is the parent unit of the 457th CA Battalion, at Kaiserslautern, Germany.

CIVIL AFFAIRS COMMANDS

9TH MISSION SUPPORT COMMAND

Lineage, Honors, & Insignia

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

The Roman numerals IX (9) reflect the numerical designation of the unit. The shoulder sleeve insignia was originally approved for the IX Corps on 17 June 1922. On 24 October 1997, it was redesignated for the 9th Regional Support Command. The insignia was redesignated effective 16 April 2008, for the 9th Mission Support Command.



322ND CIVIL AFFAIRS BRIGADE

25 AUGUST 1945 Constituted as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 102nd Military Government Group; concurrently, activated at the Presidio of Monterey, California.

25 JANUARY 1949 Inactivated in Korea.

12 JUNE 1955 Reorganized and redesignated as 322nd Military Government Group; concurrently, allotted to the Army Reserve.

1 SEPTEMBER 1955 Activated at Fort DeRussy, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

1 DECEMBER 1959 Reorganized and redesignated as 322nd Civil Affairs Group

15 OCTOBER 1974 Relieved from U.S. Army Hawaii and assigned to U.S. Army Pacific.

1 OCTOBER 1987 Reassigned from U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) and assigned to U.S. Army Western Command (WESTCOM), with further assignment to HHC, IX Corps (Reinforcement).

16 SEPTEMBER 1992 Reorganized and redesignated on 16 September 1992 as 322nd Civil Affairs Brigade.

Unit relocated in 1994 from Fort DeRussy to Fort Shafter, Hawaii, as a result of the closure of the Reserve Center at Fort DeRussy and opening of a new Reserve Center on Fort Shafter Flats.

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Purple and white are the colors associated with Civil Affairs. Yellow/gold denotes high achievement and excellence. The light blue represents the great Pacific and highlights the unit's location at Fort Shafter, Hawaii. The wooden dagger with the shark's teeth is a traditional Hawaiian war club. A *Puloulou*, a wooden staff with a ball attached wrapped in white cloth, signifies authority and stability. It was placed by the hut and warned the passer-by that the ground was in possession of the king or chiefs. The two Hawaiian images symbolize the transition from conflict to peacetime activities, underscoring the Civil Affairs mission. The shoulder sleeve insignia was approved on 5 March 2008.



DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Purple and white are the colors used for Civil Affairs organizations. The open scroll refers to the Brigade's mission to perform civil affairs functions in support of combat (symbolized by the crossed swords) and post-combat (the sheathed sword) phases of military operations. The palm branches, denoting justice, honor, and triumph, also refer to the State of Hawaii where the unit is stationed. The motto translates to "For The Benefit of Mankind." The distinctive unit insignia was originally approved for the 322d Civil Affairs Group on 17 July 1971. It was redesignated effective 16 September 1992, for the 322d Civil Affairs Brigade with the description and symbolism revised.

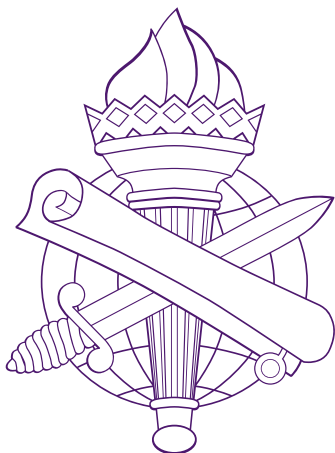


CIVIL AFFAIRS

CURRENT USASOC/USACAPOC ALIGNMENTS

The Civil Affairs and Military Government Branch, USAR, was established in 1955. Redesignated in 1959 to Civil Affairs USAR. Then in 2006, the U.S. Army established Civil Affairs as a basic branch in the Regular Army.

The organization of Civil Affairs has changed and expanded since its conception. Following are organizational charts illustrating the current USASOC and USACAPOC structures.

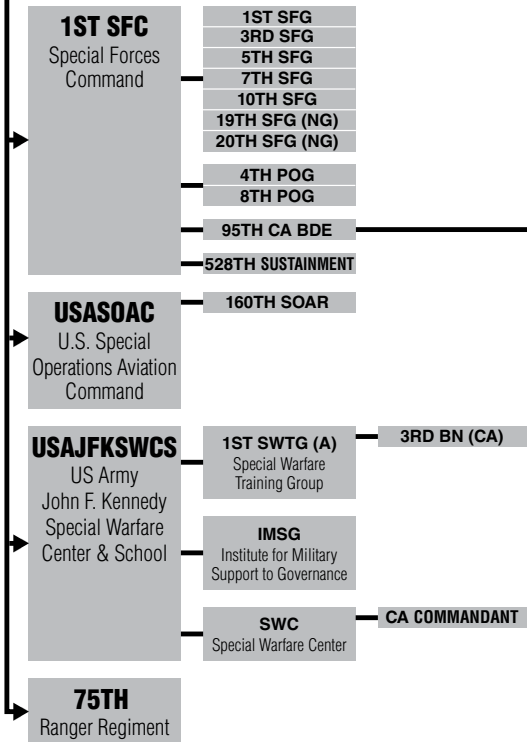


2015

USASOC CA

ALIGNMENTS

USASOC (A)



(A) denotes 'Airborne.'

2015

95TH

CA BDE (A)

95TH CA BDE (A)

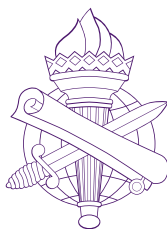
91ST CA BN (A)
USAFRICOM

92ND CA BN (A)
USEUCOM

96TH CA BN (A)
USCENTCOM

97TH CA BN (A)
USPACOM

98TH CA BN (A)
USSOUTHCOM



2015

USACAPOC CA

ORGANIZATIONAL ALIGNMENTS

USACAPOC (A)

HHC FORT BRAGG, NC

1TB FORT DIX, NJ

CACOM

CA BRIGADES

CA BATTALIONS

350

PENSACOLA, FL

**DIRECT
REPORTING
UNITS**

402

436

478 (A)

486

321

SAN ANTONIO TX

410

413

451

490

351

MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA

358

RIVERSIDE, CA

416 (A)

425

426 (A)

492

364

CLACKAMAS, OR

405

440

445

448

352

FORT MEADE, MD

354

RIVERDALE, MD

401

414

422

437

360

FORT JACKSON, SC

412 (A)

431

450 (A)

489

353

STATEN ISLAND, NY

304

BRISTOL, PA

403

404 (A)

411

443

308

FOREST PARK, IL

407

415

418

432

TB denotes 'Training Brigade.'

(A) denotes 'Airborne.'

CIVIL AFFAIRS

CIVIL AFFAIRS NOTABLES



COLONEL CHARLES R. MUNSKÉ

Born in New York, New York, on 12 July 1897, Munske joined the NY National Guard on 14 November 1914 as an enlisted man. He remained in the Guard, and deployed to France in 1917 as an artilleryman. In 1919, because of his German language ability, he served as an interpreter at the Paris Peace Talks that resulted in the Versailles Treaty ending WWI.

Receiving a commission on 7 June 1920, Munske remained in the Guard. In WWII, he was called to duty and served in Coast Artillery units on the eastern seaboard until 1944. Looking to get overseas, Munske volunteered for Military Government and from 3 November to 16 December 1944, attended the School of Military Government at the University of Virginia. This was followed with additional Military Government training at Harvard University from 17 December 1944 to 30 June 1945.

Munske next deployed overseas first to the Philippines to serve as a CA officer with the 6th U.S. Army, then to Japan to serve with the G-5 of the 98th Infantry Division on occupation duty. This was followed by Military Government with the 8th U.S. Army, also in Japan. Munske returned to the U.S. and was stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, first in the 95th Military Government Group and then as commander of the 28th Military Government Company.

As one of the U.S. Army's most experienced CA officers, Munske deployed during the Korean War to serve in CA units in that country. He was the Assistant Deputy Commander for the United Nations Civil Assistance Command, Korea (UNCACK). However, his greatest contribution was as the lead Civil Affairs/Military

Government officer, the *de facto* 'Mayor' of P'yongyang, North Korea, during the brief 37-day occupation. This was the only time that a Communist capital was held by Allied powers. Colonel (COL) Munske led the effort to rehabilitate the city's water and power systems, as well as establish sanitation collection and order before the Chinese Communist invasion forced Allied forces to withdraw.

COL Munske retired on 28 February 1958. His last position was as Senior Unit Advisor for Military Government units in the U.S. Army Military District of New York. COL Munske's dedication to CA and its utility—particularly his work in P'yongyang, North Korea—serves as a model for what a small, but dedicated, CA team can accomplish in a short time.

A thoroughly tired Colonel Charles Munske sitting on concrete steps prior to evacuating P'yongyang, North Korea, 4 December 1950. He and his small CA team had been working non-stop for more than a month to restore services to the shattered Communist capitol.



MAJOR GENERAL JOHN HENRY HILLDRING

Born in New Rochelle, New York, on 27 March 1895, Hilldring graduated in 1917 with a degree in horticulture from the Connecticut State College of Agriculture in Storrs, Connecticut. In October 1917, he was commissioned in the Regular Army and served with the 38th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, of the American Expeditionary Forces in France during WWI. He participated in the Aisne (27 May-5 June 1918), Champagne-Marne (15-18 July 1918), and Aisne-Marne (18 July-6 August 1918) campaigns, earning the Distinguished Service Cross. Hilldring then had his first association with Civil Affairs/Military Government on occupation duty with the 355th Infantry Regiment, 89th Infantry Division.

After WWI, Captain Hilldring served as an instructor with the Texas National Guard. He went to the Philippines on 14 January 1929, assigned to the 57th Infantry Regiment, Philippine Scouts. Returning to the U.S. in 1931 for the Infantry Officer Advanced Course at Fort Benning, Georgia, Hilldring met then Lieutenant Colonel George C. Marshall, the future Army Chief of Staff, who became a guiding force in his career. Assignments with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in Arizona dictated working closely with civilians and local officials. Hilldring's final CCC assignment was as the officer-in-charge of the forty-five camps in the Arizona District, a huge command.

In 1939, Marshall called Major Hilldring to Washington, D.C., to serve in the Planning Branch, Personnel Division, G-1, of the War Department General Staff. In 1940, he made Lieutenant Colonel, a year later, Colonel, and less than a month later, Brigadier General. From July 1942 to

April 1943, he was the Commanding General of the soon-to-be activated 84th Infantry Division. He received his promotion to Major General (MG) on 7 September 1942.

In April 1943 General Marshall appointed him chief of the Civil Affairs Division (CAD). As head of the CAD, MG Hilldring was “responsible for providing the Secretary of War with information and advice with which to establish policies in connection with the function of military government and civil affairs in areas occupied

in the course of military operations in all Theaters of War.” On 8 August 1944, Hilldring joined the Combined Liberated Areas Committee, and was the War Department representative to the Combined Civil Affairs Committee (CCAC) of the Combined Chiefs of Staff. MG Hilldring retired on 31 July 1946 to fill the Department of State position of Assistant Secretary of State for



Occupied Areas. After retiring a second time, he was elected as the first president of the Military Government Association, today's Civil Affairs Association. He died on 14 January 1974. MG Hilldring's efforts as head of the CAD helped to ensure that CA remained an Army function and eventually became a branch. That is why the CA School is dedicated to MG Hilldring.

BRIGADIER GENERAL CRAWFORD F. SAMS

U.S. ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Born in St. Louis, Missouri, Brigadier General Crawford F. Sams was commended for rebuilding the Japanese health system after WWII and leading the CA effort early in the Korean War. He served as a private during WWI and then graduated from the University of California in 1925 with a Bachelor of Arts in Psychology. Commissioned as a Captain in the Field Artillery, Sams resigned after three years. In 1929, he graduated from the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, Missouri, as a Doctor of Medicine and was commissioned as a First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps. Sams served in that branch for the remainder of his Army career.

During WWII, Sams served in North Africa, Europe, and the Philippines, attaining the rank of Colonel. In 1945 he transferred to serve in occupied Japan as Chief of the Public Health and Welfare Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. By bringing the Japanese medical system up to modern standards while engaged in eliminating persistent endemic diseases and malnutrition, Sams engineered one of the most transformative medical revolutions ever done. He expanded these practices to South Korea and was promoted to Brigadier General (BG) in 1948. When war broke out in Korea, General (GEN) Douglas A. MacArthur made BG Sams the Chief of Health and Welfare, United Nations Command, Korea. The brigadier was determined to prevent smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, and typhus from raging through the large refugee population. His success had positive propaganda value because controlling epidemics was a “test of communist versus democratic

abilities ... if we could control these diseases ... and the communists could not, it would be a direct and telling blow to the communist propaganda ... because we could show that literally the chances of dying under the communist banner were far greater,” recalled BG Sams. This medical doctor was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for a highly classified mission. Following GEN MacArthur’s April 1951 relief in Korea, BG Sams, a close associate, returned to the United States after being overseas almost ten years.

BG Crawford Sams retired in July 1955 after a thirty-three year career. “To me the highlight of such a career has been...helping to rebuild a destroyed nation and to establish health and welfare programs which, on a nation-wide basis, are among the most modern in the world today ... I hope to have influenced the thinking of many peoples in the underdeveloped countries so that they can know that, literally their lives are worth saving.” After the military, Dr. Sams joined the research faculty of the University of California, San Francisco Medical Center, to study the general effects of low-level radiation on the human nervous system. He died in 1994 and is buried at Arlington National Cemetery.



SFC MATTHEW S. SLUSS-TILLER

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM

A native of Ashland, Kentucky, Sergeant First Class Matthew S. Sluss-Tiller was killed on 3 February 2010 in Timagara, Pakistan, by an Improvised Explosive Device. He was supporting Operation ENDURING FREEDOM.



Sluss-Tiller enlisted in the U.S. Army Reserve in 1991 as a Heavy Construction Equipment Mechanic and served in the 261st Ordnance Company, Cross Lanes, West Virginia. In 1993, he enlisted in the Army as a Signal Specialist and served at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and in Germany and Kuwait. In 2009, he was assigned to the 96th Civil Affairs Battalion, 95th Civil Affairs Brigade, Fort Bragg to a Civil Military Operations Cell.

SFC Sluss-Tiller was serving as Team Sergeant CA Team 622, 96th Civil Affairs Battalion, 95th Civil Affairs Brigade when he was killed. The final CA capabilities exercise in the Civil Affairs Qualification Course was named in his honor.

RELATED READING

GENERAL

Stanley Sandler, *Glad to See Them Come and Sorry to See Them Go: A History of U.S. Army Tactical Civil Affairs/Military Government, 1775-1991* (USASOC, 1993)

WWI

American Military Government of Occupied Germany, aka, the Hunt Report, found on-line at <http://www.history.army.mil/html/books/011/11-3/index.html>

Alexander Barnes, *In a Strange Land: The American Occupation of Germany, 1918-1923* (Atglen, Pennsylvania: Schiffer Military History, 2011)

WWII

Harry L. Coles and Albert K. Weinberg, *Civil Affairs, Soldiers Become Governors* (Washington D.C, Office of the Chief of Military History, 1964), found on-line at <http://www.history.army.mil/html/books/011/11-3/index.html>

Robert M. Edsel, *Saving Italy* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2013)

Robert M. Edsel, *Monuments Men* (New York: Center Street, 2009)

Crawford F. Sams, *"Medic" The Mission of an American Military Doctor in Occupied Japan and Wartorn Korea* (Armonk, New York: M.E. Sharp, 1998)

Walter M. Hudson, *Army Diplomacy: American Military Occupation and Foreign Policy After World War II* (Lexington, Kentucky: University Press of Kentucky, 2015)

Earl F. Ziemke, *The U.S. Army in the Occupation of Germany 1944-1946* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Army Center of Military History, 1975)

GULF WAR

Civil Affairs in the Persian Gulf War: A Symposium; Proceedings, 25-27 October 1991 (U.S. Army J.F.K. Special Warfare Center and School, Fort Bragg, North Carolina)

ALSO AVAILABLE

Special Warfare (Published by U.S. Army J.F.K. Special Warfare Center and School, Fort Bragg, North Carolina)

Veritas (Journal of Army Special Operations History).
Published by the United States Army Special Operations Command History Office, Fort. Bragg, North Carolina)

A soldier from the 91st CA Battalion talks with local Afghan children, Kunar Province, 2016.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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U.S. Army Center of Military History.

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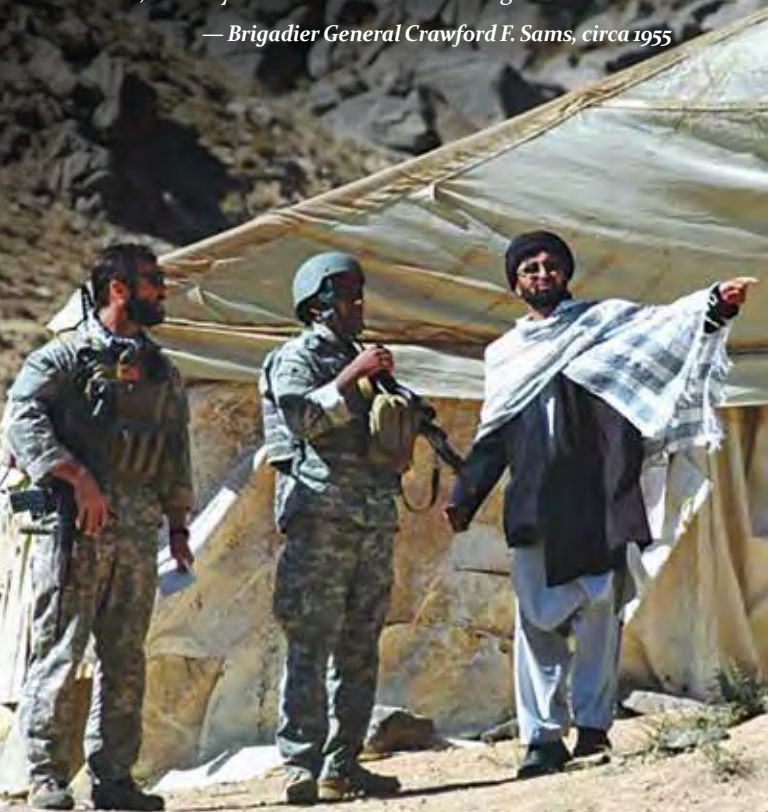
2016

Historical Information Provided By

USASOC History Office and
Dr. Troy J. Sacquety, CA Branch Historian.

“Helping to rebuild a destroyed nation and to establish health and welfare programs... so that they can know that, literally their lives are worth saving.”

— Brigadier General Crawford F. Sams, circa 1955



USASOC HISTORY

Published by the United States Army Special Operations Command
History Office in cooperation with the 95th Civil Affairs Brigade,
Ft. Bragg, North Carolina