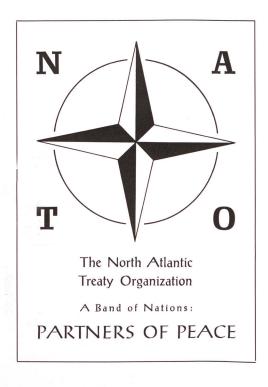
32D ARTILLERY BRIGADE PRESENTS

NATO MOBILITY DEMONSTRATION

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Brigadier General Richard T. Cassidy Commander General 32d Artillery Brigade

WELCOME

We welcome your visit to the 32d Artillery Brigade, and are happy to demonstrate for you the U.S. Army's NIKE and HAWK Air Defense missile systems, which are a part of the United States Contribution to NATO Air Defense.

The instincts of self-preservation and the continued technical advancement of weapons systems have given us a highly efficient combination of air defense weapons. These weapons form one of the most important deterrents to aggression during this cold war.

We anticipate that upon your departure this week, we of the NATO Armed Forces will have a much clearer understand-

ing of some of the weapons which contribute to our common objective of preserving the security of the free world.

During your stay you will receive briefings on and observe demonstrations of the NIKE Hercules and HAWK Missile systems which are the primary armament of this brigade. The Army units participating in these briefings and demonstrations are the 1st Missile Battalion, 67th Artillery, Nike-Hercules, and the 6th Missile Battalion, 59th Artillery, HAWK. They are attached to the 94th Artillery Group and the 10th Artillery Group respectively.

In order to provide a free exchange of ideas please feel free to ask any questions which you may desire.

The Brigade Story

The 32d Artillery Brigade history had its beginning during World War I, when the Brigade was constituted and organized as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 32d Artillery Brigade, Coast Artillery Corps, American Expeditionary Forces, in January 1918, at Key West Barracks, Florida. During the war, the Brigade earned battle honors while participating in action at St. Mihiel and Meuse Argonne. After World War I ended, the Brigade returned to the United States, where it was inactivated on January 18, 1919.

Though on the inactive list, the Brigade was added to the roster of Regular Army units after being reconstituted as Head quarters and Headquarters Battery, 32d Coast Artillery Brigade

WORLD WAR II ACTION

On November 20, 1942, the Brigade was activated at Fort Bliss, Texas, and a few months thereafter, on May 28, 1943, was redesignated as the 32d Anti-Aircraft Artillery Brigade.

During World War II, the Brigade participated in actions in the South Pacific. Battle honors were won for outstanding ser-

vice at Milne Bay, New Guinea, and for participation in the Leyte, Philippine Islands operations. During the period October 17, 1944, through July 1945, the Brigade was awarded the Philippine Presidential Unit Streamer, resulting from outstanding action at Leyte.

The Brigade was once more inactivated after World War II; this time at Luzon in the Philippine Islands, on May 30, 1947.

Four years elapsed before the 32d Artillery Brigade was activated again, at Mildenhall, Suffolk, England. On October 1, 1953, the Brigade moved from Mildenhall to Bushey, Herts, England. While in England, it not only provided for the air defense of Air Force bases, but also functioned as the senior Army headquarters in the United Kingdom. During June of 1957 the Brigade redeployed from England to Kaiserslautern, Germany.

MODERN ORGANIZATION

Today, three air defense artillery groups are organic to the Brigade, each with a number of battalions ranging from three to six. The 94th Artillery Group, in Kaiserslautern, protects central European airways with the powerful Nike System. The 10th and 69th Artillery Groups in Darmstadt and Wuerzburg, provide for the defense against low-altitude supersonic jets with the versatile HAWK surface-to-air missile system. Brigade battalions are strategically placed throughout central Germany, insuring maximum protection from air attacks. Complementing the organization of the Brigade are assorted ordnance detachments, radio relay sites, and other signal stations. The vital Communications link is provided by the Seventh U.S. Army Signal Support Unit.

A Deterrent to Aggression

THE MISSIONS:

The men and missiles of the 32d Artillery Brigade provide a powerful deterrent to aerial aggression against both military and industrial complexes located in central Europe. An evervigilant curtain of air defense is provided for by powerful missile units that are located throughout the Federal Republic of West Germany. Brigade units are manned by highly skilled, carefully selected Army personnel. These men keep the intricate mechanisms of their modern weapons tuned to the peak of operational efficiency, insuring that they are capable of detecting and destroying hostile targets at a moment's notice.

A secondary mission consists of continuing the emphasis on mutual cooperation and understanding between personnel of the Brigade and their German hosts in various localities. In many instances, 32d Brigade unit members are the only U.S. soldiers in a particular area. Because of this, all Brigade units continuously strive for improvement with regard to German-American relations.

THE WEAPONS:

During the initial years of the past decade, the Brigade was equipped with 90 millimeter and 75 millimeter antiaircraft guns. Shortly after it redeployed from England to Germany, however, the Brigade began the conversion to NIKE-AJAX surface-to-air missiles. This conversion was accomplished by shipping "packages" of personnel and equipment from the United States and establishing them initially at temporary installations. These "package" units had been trained at Fort Bliss, Texas, and had actually test fired the equipment that they brought with them.

The year 1959 saw the arrival of the NIKE-HERCULES system, which is a more powerful, longer reaching missile, capable of carrying a nuclear warhead. The HERCULES did not replace the

AJAX but rather complemented it, adding greater depth to existing defenses.

In the following years, plans were completed and carried out to incorporate the HAWK missile, adding to the huge arsenal of air defense weapons now under the Brigade's operational control. HAWK, short for "Homing All the Way Killer" is the U.S. Army's newest surface-to-air missile, designated to detect and destroy supersonic aircraft flying at altitudes as low as tree-top level.

To gain split-second control over this vast operation, the Brigade has incorporated into its defense system several unique electronic control devices. Initial long range hostile target early warning information originates at the Sector Operations Center, a joint Army-Air Force control center. This center is responsible for selecting and designating which target or targets will be engaged by Brigade units.

The Missile Control Center receives this information and then designates the selected target to a specific firing battery, which has its missile prepared for firing the instant the target is tracked by its own radars.

Battle Stations

The crisp pre-dawn hours are pierced by the wail of an air defense siren. Alert crews run a familiar path to the radar control vans, or the battalion operations central, the heart of a missile unit. One man checks the proper flow into the maze of electronic equipment.

Within seconds, another man energizes a multitude of switches which cause power to flow to all stations, through countless miles of wire and cable. Electron tubes glow red with heat, relays click, the computer settles out to predetermined points, antennae slew to new positions and indicator lights glimmer, giving important data to operators.

Checks are performed, reports are in, and within a few seconds the unit is ready to carry out its mission; the destruction of hostile aircraft approaching Seventh Army defenses.

ltinerary

MONDAY 4 MAY 1964

1200-1420 Registration and Luncheon Ambassador Arms 1420-1430 Bus Travel and Seats Room 110, IG Farben Building 1430-1435 Welcoming Remarks 1435-1520 Operations and Logistics Briefing 1520-1540 Intelligence Briefing 1540-1600 Signal Briefing 1600-1610 Bus Travel 1610-1820 Free Time 1820-1830 Bus Travel Club 1830-1930 Cocktail Party Club 1930-2130 Dinner

2130-2140 Bus Travel

Brig General Cassidy Brig General Cassidy Brigade S-2 Brigade Signal Off.

Ambassador Arms Ambassador Arms Frankfurt Officers Frankfurt Officers Frankfurt Officers Club Ambassador Arms

TUESDAY 5 MAY 1964

| 0745-0830 | Bus Travel | A-1-67 Darmstadt |
|-----------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 0830—1145 | Nike Briefing and Tour of | NYOLINAN |
| | Nike Battery | A-1-67 Darmstadt |
| 1145—1200 | Bus Travel | Darmstadt Officers Club |
| 1200—1300 | Lunch | Darmstadt Officers Club |
| 1300-1315 | Bus Travel | A-1-67 Darmstadt |
| 1315-1600 | Observe March Order of | |
| | Nike Battery | A-1-67 Darmstadt |
| 1600-1645 | Bus Travel | Ambassador Arms |
| 1645 | Free Time | Ambassador Arms |

WEDNESDAY 6 MAY 1964

| 0845-0930 | Bus Travel |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 0930-1145 | Integrated Fire Control |
| | Platoon Occupation of |
| | Position |
| 12 LONG 10 LONG 10 LONG | 2005 MRN 2024 |

1145-1200 Bus Travel

-1300 Lunc 1200

| 1300-1315 | Bus Travel |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| 1315-1530 | Launcher Platoon Occupa- |
| | tion of Position |
| 1530-1615 | Bus Travel |

Free Time 1615

A-1-67 Darmstadt

A-1-67 Darmstadt Darmstadt Officers Club Darmstadt Officers Club A-1-67 Darmstadt

A-1-67 Darmstadt Ambassador Arms

THURSDAY 7 MAY 1964

| 0800—0900 | Bus Travel |
|-----------|----------------------|
| 0900—1230 | Orientation and HAWK |
| | Battery Occupation |
| | of Position |
| | |

- 1230-1330 Lunch
- 1330-1530 March Order of HAWK Battery
- 1530-1630 Bus Travel
- 1630-Free Time

B-6-59 Babenhausen

B-6-59 Babenhausen Babenhausen Officers Club

B-6-59 Babenhausen

Ambassador Arms

FRIDAY 8 MAY 1964

- 0900-1000 Nike Summary
- 1000-1100 HAWK Summary
- 1100-1110 Closing Remarks
- 1110-Departure.

Room 110, IG Farben Building Room 110, IG Farben Building Brigadier General Cassidy



FLAGS OF NATO NATIONS: PARTNERS FOR PEACE



THE PROUD BRIGADE FLAG