



UNITED STATES ARMY PACIFIC

USARPAC



UNCLASSIFIED SUMMARY | APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE | DISTRIBUTION UNLIMITED

THEATER ARMY STRATEGY

Get in Position to Compete, Fight, and Win!

APRIL 2025 (Interim Edition)

FOREWORD

The Indo-Pacific is the most consequential theater for the enduring security and prosperity of our Nation and for the well-being of our Allies and partners. The People's Liberation Army, with its associated militias, is a threat that we must confront. Our Army must cultivate a deep understanding of how the PLA operates in competition, and how they would fight in the event of a large-scale interstate war.

Foremost to our success is achieving positional advantage, a favorable condition that provides us freedom of action or, at a minimum, windows to maneuver. We achieve positional advantage with forces undergoing "Continuous Transformation" who occupy key terrain in competition and seize, hold, and defend land areas in combat. Key terrain is physical in the sense of geographical locations that are decisive to maneuver, but it is also non-physical, such as a leader's mental calculations of warfare or how information connects humans to the physical world.

Despite widely held bias rooted in a misconception that the Indo-Pacific is an air and maritime theater, the Chinese Communist Party cannot achieve its "great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation" absent seizing land objectives – the central prize being Taiwan. The long-term competition is a struggle over key terrain – including its human, physical, and information dimensions. Controlling terrain awards control over people, resources, and access to markets; only then could the CCP exert autonomy in the air and maritime commons.

U.S. Army Pacific prioritizes its People, Partnerships, and the ability to Prevail to achieve Unity of Effort, Lethality, and Positional Advantage in the region. This focus ensures a ready and modern force prepared to deter adversaries, and if necessary, fight and win our nation's wars.

- **PEOPLE:** USARPAC will prioritize its Soldiers, Civilians, and Families by providing tough, realistic training, advocating for quality-of-life improvements, and fostering a strong sense of community. This focus on the people ensures a ready and resilient force prepared for the challenges of the region.
- **PARTNERSHIPS:** Recognizing the strategic advantage of strong alliances, we will deepen partnerships with allies and partners through exercises, engagements, and initiatives like LANPAC. These efforts build interoperability, trust, and robust network capable of responding to shared threats and interest.
- **PREVAIL:** USARPAC is committed to deterring aggression and, if necessary, decisively defeating any adversary as the land forces component through:
 - Forward Presence and Campaigning: Deploying combat - credible ground forces and capabilities (e.g., Mid-Range Capability, HIMARS, Multi-Domain Task Forces) to key locations to deter adversaries and reassure partners and allies.
 - Multi-Domain Operations: Leveraging cutting -edge technology and multi-domain capabilities to create positional advantage to overmatch adversaries.
 - Joint Force Integration: Seamlessly integrate with the Joint Force to maximize combined effects and achieve strategic objectives.





VISION

U.S. Army Pacific contributes to a 'Free and Open Indo-Pacific' by leading multidomain transformation and applying landpower for maximal effect in the most consequential region for America's future.

MISSION

U.S. Army Pacific organizes, generates, applies, and builds Landpower in competition across the Indo-Pacific theater, creating dilemmas for adversaries by achieving positional advantage so that land forces can fight and win on and from the land in a combined, joint, and multidomain operational environment.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATIONAL DEFENSE

The Indo-Pacific is the most consequential region in modern history. It is the 21st Century's geostrategic center of gravity and epicenter of geopolitics, according to national strategic guidance. Many ask what the U.S. Army does in a theater seemingly defined by sea and air, but this question overlooks the fact that 25% of the world's land areas are in the Indo-Pacific. South Asia is comprised of 10 countries inhabited by 2 billion people, including the most populous country on the planet. Southeast Asia's archipelagos form a land bridge between the continents of Asia and Australia. Tens of thousands of islands form the Pacific Island Countries throughout Oceania, while many of the world's largest armies are found in Northeast Asia. The region features the most rugged, distributed, and diverse terrain on the planet – from tropical rainforests and low-lying coral atolls to arctic plateaus and immense mountain ranges.

People. Large blue swaths on the region's map notwithstanding, 60% of people on Earth live in the Indo-Pacific, which is expected to increase to 2/3 of the global population over the coming years. The people represent potential for progress and growth. Yet as populations increase, so does competition over key terrain that provides economic and security advantages as well as competition for resources such as fresh water, food, energy, and minerals to power factories and industry that sustain our societies.

Climate. Changing climate means sea levels are rising and extreme temperatures are becoming more commonplace, presenting problems where people live. Moreover, nearly 4 out of every 5 natural disasters in the world occur here – cyclones, typhoons, storm surges and tsunamis, floods, droughts, heatwaves, earthquakes, wildfires and volcanic activity. In the last 50 years, natural disasters in the region have affected 6.9 billion people and killed more than 2 million.

Regional Concerns. Coercive tactics, mis- and dis-information operations, border incursions, excessive maritime claims, territorial disputes, river damming, violent extremism, domestic instability, drug and human trafficking, and social inequality present incremental and invasive challenges to the sovereign rights of nations and are profoundly destabilizing.



Lt Gen Stuart (AUS), GEN Park (ROK), GEN Morishita (JPN), and GEN Flynn discuss "Staying Power" at LANPAC.

The Strategic Landpower Network

Despite PRC aggression the Strategic Landpower Network across the Pacific has never been stronger. The Annual LANPAC Conference in May 2024 brought together a record-breaking 30+ nations to collectively work together to ensure a safe, stable, and secure Indo-Pacific.

Regional Allies are Responding to the Strategic Uncertainty



Australia: The Australian Army is transforming into a littoral and expeditionary force with significant investment in areas like integrated air and missile defense.



Japan: The Self-Defense Force will form a joint command headquarters in 2025 and is making major investments in land-based fires and logistics; Japan is on track to double defense spending by 2027.



New Zealand: Political leaders have adopted tougher policies against the PRC; expanding security activities with Pacific Island neighbors.*



Philippines: The Philippines expanded US access to 9 total EDCA sites, created a Territorial Defense Concept for its army, and hosted JPMRC-X for the first time in 2024.



Republic of Korea: Korean forces are pursuing more multilateral training opportunities off the peninsula, including with Japan and Australia, and Korea has agreed to trilateral meetings annually with the US and Japan.



Thailand: The Royal Thai Military is undergoing a deliberate modernization while expanding its large-scale multilateral training to include the largest ever Cobra Gold in 2024.

*New Zealand is a FVEY partner but is not a U.S. treaty ally.

SOUTH ASIA

Border Disputes. Long-term border disputes reflect regional tensions, including the world's longest unmarked border between China and India. Following 2020 skirmishes, the PLA has deployed rotational forces and bolstered military activities, facilities, and infrastructure along the Line of Actual Control to support additional deployments if necessary.

Refugees. Over 1.2 million Rohingya refugees have fled Burma since 2017 due to civil war. 90% have relocated to Bangladesh and Malaysia, straining government systems, creating the largest refugee camp in the world in the Cox's Bazaar region of Bangladesh and leading to upheaval further inflamed by internal student protests.

NORTHEAST ASIA

An increasingly aggressive PRC remains the greatest strategic challenge to the region. The PRC seeks to match U.S. global influence, displace alliances and security partnerships, and revise the international order to support Beijing's authoritarian system. The PRC is applying a whole of government approach through mechanisms such as the Belt and Road Initiative, the Asian Infrastructure Bank, Confucius Institutes, PLA modernization, unsafe air intercepts and ADIZ encroachments, illegal unregulated fishing, maritime harassment, and intimidation of Taiwan.

Russia's unjustified war in the Ukraine has had ripple effects across the Indo-Pacific, while its leaders show signs of collaborating more with the PRC and have actively engaged in illegal weapons trading with North Korea. Nuclear-armed authoritarian DPRK's belligerent behavior – including increased missile and satellite testing – underscores the potential for crisis with clear implications for Counter-WMD and Noncombatant Evacuation Operations.

U.S. PACIFIC HOMELAND

Homeland Defense. Our sacred obligation is to protect the U.S. Homeland and keep the American people safe.

Our Pacific Homeland includes Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, with obligations to defend the Freely Associated States: FSM, RMI, and Palau.

Malacca Strait

Sunda Strait

Lombok Strait

Nine Dash Line

- Flooding
- Storm
- BRI Projects
- Border Dispute
- Damming
- Missile Launch



Chinese Coast Guard vessels use water cannons on a resupply boat from the Philippines on May 4 near Second Thomas Shoal.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Mainland Southeast Asia. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, is an inter-governmental union of 10 member states that plays a central role in regional cooperation and economic integration. The Mekong River supports millions, so continued economic growth depends on the river's health. Dams expand irrigation, generate electricity, and enable regional trade – but at a cost to agriculture. However, intrusive PRC hydropower projects have major potential to alter the river's ecology. **Maritime Southeast Asia** features strategic global transit points for international trade. 50% of global commercial shipping passes through the South China Sea. Overlapping and often excessive claims in the SCS and ECS by China and Russia have led Brunei, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam to increase emphasis on territorial defense.

OCEANIA

The expanded security relationship between Solomon Islands, Kiribati and the PRC underscores increased competition for influence in these island nations. The PRC continues to export internal security forces into Oceania and target government officials in Pacific Island Countries and territories with bribery attempts and other predatory economic practices designed to increase dependencies on the PRC.

THE PACING CHALLENGE:

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The People's Republic of China (PRC) is the “pacing challenge” for the United States and DoD given it maintains the intent and capability to upend the international order, supplant U.S. security leadership, and employ its authoritarian tactics to undermine the free and open Indo-Pacific.

PRC leaders believe the “rejuvenation” of China as a global power will be underpinned on the “inevitable” reunification with Taiwan as well as the reformation of the international governance system. **The PRC is using all levers of its national power to forge an external environment that is more favorable to Beijing**, including pressuring countries to act according to Beijing's interests in geopolitical, military, economic, and information areas.

- Geopolitically, the PRC draws upon ambiguous evidence and its “9 Dash Line” to claim primacy over the South China Sea (including its natural resources and critical role in global trade) and adjacent waters that lay in the exclusive economic zones of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Vietnam.
- Militarily, the PRC is intensifying its aggressive and illegal maritime activity and territorial encroachment, particularly against the Philippines and Taiwan. Beijing seeks to coerce Manila to give up its claim to Second Thomas Shoal (an underwater reef located in the Spratly Islands) - while simulating blockades, firepower strikes, and island seizures of Taiwan.



China's Expansionist “Nine Dash Line”
Claims Courtesy of Radio Free Asia

- The PRC also desires to increase military exercises, foreign military sales, military agreements, and professional military education to establish long-term host nation defense relationships.
- Economically, the PRC's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) projects are used as levers of power to subjugate external countries to PRC interests. They also serve as vectors to PRC placement and access and strategic advantages.



Chinese Investment Projects Across
the Indo-Pacific Region

- In the information environment, the PRC poses a grave threat to the United States and its Allies and partners. Beijing's cyber espionage and its export of surveillance, information, and communications technologies threaten to suppress the free flow of information. This includes planning potential cyber attacks that could disrupt global communications.

The PRC is coupling these aggressive actions with an extensive military buildup, which threatens to destabilize the region. Absent a credible deterrent, revisionist powers such as the PRC will be emboldened to increase efforts to threaten U.S. global interests.

- The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor** reduces the PRC's reliance on maritime shipping and vulnerabilities with the Malacca Strait and the Indian Ocean Region.

Beijing is actively working to secure overseas interests and bolster the PRC's control over global grain, energy, national resources, and industrial supply chains.

THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

The PRC's blunting strategy aims to restrict the United States from a presence in China's immediate periphery and limit U.S. presence across the Indo-Pacific. China's Communist Party (CCP) employs the People's Liberation Army (PLA) as a key instrument to advance these strategic goals. The CCP aspires to completely transform the PLA into a world-class force, and has set several benchmarks to guide modernization.

The PLA is evolving its capabilities to strengthen its ability to fight, counter an intervention by a third party in a conflict along the PRC's periphery, and project power globally. This includes focused initiatives to improve proficiencies across warfare domains and bolster joint force cohesion.

- By 2027, the PLA modernization aims to comprehensively advance military theories, personnel, and weapons and equipment. The PRC probably set this benchmark to support the development of capabilities that counter the U.S. military in the Indo-Pacific and compel Taiwan's leadership to negotiate on the PRC's terms.
- The PLA is making steady gains in implementing major structural reforms, fielding modern indigenous systems, building readiness, and strengthening joint operations capabilities.
- The PLA seeks to expand its overseas logistics and basing infrastructure to allow Beijing to project and sustain military power deeper into the Indo-Pacific and globally.

The People's Liberation Army Army (PLAA) is the PRC's primary ground fighting force and the world's largest standing ground force with approximately 975,000 active-duty personnel.

The PLAA is comprised of five geographically oriented Theater Army Commands and two military districts (Xinjiang and Tibet). Within this force, there are 13 Group Armies (equivalent to a US Corps) comprised of combined-armed brigades that serve as the PLAA's main maneuver element.



The PLAA is working to improve combat readiness, interoperability, and upgrade the methods and standards of training combined arms maneuver. In support of this, the PLAA prioritizes integrating training with joint forces and logistics, including executing multiple large-scale exercises, and sustaining deployments to the Line of Actual Control along the border with India.

- The PLAA is bolstering joint interoperability with other PRC internal security forces such as the People's Armed Police (PAP), which will focus on developing capabilities for rapid response, mobility, and counter terrorism operations.
- The PLAA benefits from efforts by the PLA Joint Logistic Support Force (JLSF) to improve joint strategic and campaign-level logistical efficiencies through training and integrating civilian products and services.

The PRC is seeking greater influence in and access to the Arctic. PLA vessels and aircraft demonstrate the capability and intent to operate in the region, to include joint patrols and exercises alongside Russian military forces. The 2024 DoD Arctic Strategy specifically warned that PRC-Russian collaboration in the Arctic could alter the Arctic's stability and threat picture.



US and Canadian aircraft intercept a PLAN bomber during the first ever PRC-Russia joint air patrol near Alaska in July 2024.

UNITED STATES ARMY

KEY

» OCEANIA ENGAGEMENT TEAM

» U.S. ARMY PRESENCE

» OPERATIONS AND EXERCISES

» BRIGADE SIZED ELEMENTS

22k

3k

2k

REPUBLIC OF KOREA (ROK)

- 8th Army ☆☆☆
- 2nd Infantry Division ☆☆
- 19th Expeditionary Sust. Cmd. ☆
- Far East District

APS-4 (ROK/JPN)

- x 5

JAPAN (JPN)

- US Army Japan (USARJ) ☆☆☆
- USARPAC-FWD
- Japan District

GUAM (US)

- Army National Guard ☆☆☆
- South Asia DREE
- Task Force Talon

APS-3 (AFLOAT)

- x 2

OCEANIA ENGAGEMENT TEAMS

- Federated States of Micronesia
- Fiji
- Kiribati
- Palau
- Papua New Guinea
- Republic of the Marshall Islands
- Solomon Islands
- Tonga

»Khaan Quest

»Ulchi Freedom Shield
»Ulchi Freedom Sentinel
»Freedom Passage

»Yama Sakura
»Orient Shield
»Keen Edge
»North Wind

»Valiant Shield
»South Asia DREE

»Tamiok Strike

Dalan Ba Dame

»Talisman Sabre
»Southern Jackaroo

»Croix du Sud

»Cartwheel

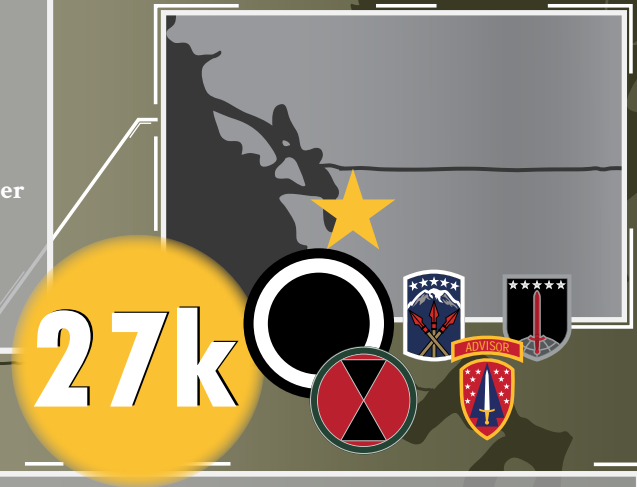
»Pacific Small
Armies Forum
»Cartwheel

IN THE INDO-PACIFIC



ALASKA

- 11th Airborne Division / US Army Alaska ★★
- Alaska Army National Guard ★
- Northern Warfare Training Center
- Alaska District
- Joint Pacific Multinational Readiness Center Alaska



JOINT BASE LEWIS-MCCHORD (JBLM)

- I Corps ★★ ★
- 7th Infantry Division ★★
- 593rd Expeditionary Sustainment Cmd. ★
- 1st Multi-Domain Task Force ★
- 5th Security Force Assistance Bde.

Hawai'i

Theater Enabling Commands

- US Army Pacific (USARPAC) ★★ ★★ ★
- 8th Theater Sustainment Cmd. ★★
- 18th Medical Command ★★
- 311th Signal Command (Theater) ★★
- 94th Army Air and Missile Def. Cmd. ★★
- 9th Mission Support Command ★
- 351st Civil Affair Cmd. (HQ located in CA) ★
- 196th Infantry Brigade
- 500th Military Intelligence Brigade
- 25th Infantry Division / US Army HI ★★ ★
- Hawaii Army National Guard ★★
- Corps of Engineers Pacific Ocean Division Honolulu District ★
- 3rd Multi-Domain Task Force ★
- Medical Readiness Command-Pacific ★
- Installation Management Command-Pacific
- Jungle Operations Training Course
- Joint Pacific Multinational Readiness Center Hawaii







WHO WE ARE | THE THEATER ARMY

As a **Theater Army**, USARPAC is an echelon of command responsible for recommendations of allocation and employment of Army forces to the commander of U.S. Indo-Pacific Command. As a **warfighting headquarters**, the Theater Army is organized, manned, and equipped to perform four roles:





Theater Joint Force Land Component Command (TJFLCC) Pre-conflict activities to set the theater, assess the theater and threats, develop the joint land operations plan, and conduct joint reception, staging/onward movement, and integration activities for the entire joint land force.	Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) Headquarters for joint/multinational forces during limited contingency operations. Typically has a combination of service and functional components.
Combined Joint Force Land Component Command (CJFLCC) Joint and/or multinational forces during a contingency operation that is responsible for the proper employment of land forces, planning and coordinating land operations, and accomplishing operational missions.	Army Service Component Command (ASCC) The senior Army command assigned to its combatant command. Exercises both administrative control and operational control over assigned and attached Army forces and installations under its command.

THEATER ENABLING COMMANDS

Found only at the Theater Army level, theater enabling commands provide **unique foundational capabilities to the Joint Force that only the Army can provide**. Further, they offer scalable, tailorable, multifunctional, and enduring support capabilities based on mission requirements.

 8th Theater Sustainment Command (TSC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides mission command for Army/Joint operational <u>sustainment</u> Integrates and synchronizes strategic sustainment capabilities 	 18th Medical Command (MEDCOM) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior <u>medical</u> command in USINDOPACOM area of operations. Synchronizes combat medical care and force health protection. 	 311th Signal Command (Theater) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enables DOD information <u>network</u> operations Provides network extension and reach back for the entire Joint Force
 94th Air and Missile Defense Command (AAMDC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commands all Army Air and Missile Defense units in theater <u>AMD coordinator</u> for land component 	 1st Multi-Domain Task Force (MDTF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scalable, tailorable and <u>multi-domain</u> Expeditionary <u>AI/ML</u>-enabled capabilities 	 3rd Multi-Domain Task Force (MDTF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scalable, tailorable and <u>multi-domain</u> Expeditionary <u>AI/ML</u>-enabled capabilities
 351st Civil Affairs Command (CACOM) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USAR command that supports <u>civil-military</u> operations Deploys civil affairs brigades throughout the theater 	 9th Mission Support Command (MSC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US Army Reserve (USAR) Command Supports <u>security cooperation</u> programs and Reserve <u>mobilization</u> 	 196th Infantry Brigade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Trains</u> and <u>mobilizes</u> Army Reserve forces Operates the Joint Pacific Multinational Readiness Center (JPMRC)
 500th Military Intelligence Brigade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducts multi-discipline <u>collection</u> and <u>analysis</u> across the theater Deploys operational capabilities and <u>sets the theater</u> for Army intelligence 	 5th Battlefield Coordination Detachment (BCD) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Army's liaison to Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) Coordinates and integrates cross-domain efforts and <u>joint fires</u> 	

U.S. ARMY'S GLOBAL ENABLING COMMANDS SUPPORTING ALL THEATERS

 412th Theater Engineer Command (TEC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides senior theater engineer HQ Offers assured mobility, logistics, infrastructure 	 200th Military Police Command <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior law enforcement unit in USAR Provides full range of police support
 20th Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear and Explosives (CBRNE) Command <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides senior theater CBRNE HQ Assesses, protects, and mitigates CBRN and explosive hazards 	 Installation Management Command (IMCOM) - Pacific <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of Army installations in theater Infrastructure enables <u>mobilization</u> and <u>power projection</u>

SUBORDINATE UNITS



OPERATIONAL COMMANDS

8th Army Currently the only of its kind, this **Field Army** performs operational tasks on the Korean Peninsula and is the Army component to U.S. Forces Korea (USFK). During large scale combat operations, the field army represents the Joint Force's best option to command and control multiple corps-sized formations as part of a joint or multinational command.



I Corps The Army **Corps** is the Army's most versatile headquarters. The corps is deployable and scalable to meet almost every requirement of the combatant commander for senior level headquarters. The corps functions as the principal integrator of landpower into campaigns and is the critical link between the operational and tactical levels of war.



SUBORDINATE SENIOR ARFOR COMMANDS



U.S. Army Japan (USARJ)



U.S. Army Hawaii (USARHAW) ¹



U.S. Army Alaska (USARAK)

These commands serve as the Army Force (ARFOR) to a sub-unified command (or other authority) by cooperating with local and regional partners, providing trained and ready forces, exercising tactical command and control, and supporting joint land operations including homeland defense and defense support of civil authorities.

TACTICAL COMMANDS



2nd Infantry Division



25th Infantry Division



7th Infantry Division ²



11th Airborne Division

The **Division** operates in tactical environments spanning the range of military operations. A division commands multiple brigades and is the primary tactical headquarters for decisive action.

The **Brigade Combat Team (BCT)** is the Army's principle ground-maneuver unit of the division. The BCTs have organic combined arms capabilities, including battalion-sized maneuver, field artillery, reconnaissance, and sustainment units. Medical units are also organic to the BCTs.



Armor BCT (ABCT)



Stryker BCT (SBCT)



Infantry BCT (IBCT) (Special IBCTs include Airborne and Arctic)

The **Multi-Functional Support Brigades (MFSB)** complement the BCTs and provide multi-functional capabilities to deployed forces like attack and utility rotary wing, unmanned aircraft systems, self-propelled and towed artillery, and multi-role sustainment.



Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB)



Sustainment Brigade



Field Artillery Brigade (FAB)

The **Functional Brigades** (and other unique functional units) typically operate under Theater Army control and depend on theater-level elements for signal and other support.



Air Defense



Battlefield Coordination



Civil Affairs



Contracting



Engineer



Finance



Human Resources



Heavy Boat



Medical Brigade



Transportation



Military Police



Military Intelligence



Signal



Support

OTHER THEATER-ALIGNED ARMY FORCES



Medical Readiness Command-Pacific

- Provides medical, dental, and public health
- Ready, responsive, relevant Army medicine



599th Transportation Brigade

- Surface deployment and distribution
- Project and sustain Army/Joint Forces



5th Security Forces Assistance Bde (SFAB)

- Supports theater security cooperation
- Builds partner nation security forces



593rd Expeditionary Sustainment Command

- Synchronize Joint Sustainment, distribution
- Mission command for Corps/ARFOR/JTF



402nd Army Field Support Brigade (AFSB)

- Forward expeditionary logistics & materiel
- Logistics Readiness Centers (LRC)



413th Contracting Support Brigade (CSB)

- Operational contingency contracting
- Contracting for Army and Joint Force



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Pacific Ocean Division

- Infrastructure development support
- Engineer site assessments, design, and planning

1. USARHAW is not an ARFOR but the CG, 25ID also functions as the CDR, USARHAW granting him/her tasking authority over tenant units on a shared installation.

2. 7ID HQ is a service-retained unit assigned to FORSCOM; however, all 7ID subordinate brigades are assigned to the Theater Army.



STRATEGIC ENDS

The **USARPAC strategic approach** allows the Pacific Theater Army to campaign and set the theater in ways that achieve **POSITIONAL ADVANTAGE**. As part of the Combined/Joint Force, the Pacific Army advances the ends of U.S. defense policy and achieves the **COMBATANT COMMANDER's** operational objectives by:

- Presenting *credible deterrent capabilities*
- Denying *key terrain* to adversaries
- Assuring *Allies and partners*
- Setting conditions to **PREVAIL** in war

USARPAC'S OPERATIONAL GEOMETRY IDENTIFIES FOUR OPERATIONAL APPROACHES

NORTHERN APPROACH: Republic of Korea and Japan

CENTRAL APPROACH: Philippines, Guam Cluster, and Freely Associated States

SOUTHERN APPROACH: Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Singapore, and Australia

WESTERN APPROACH: Mainland South Asia and Southeast Asia

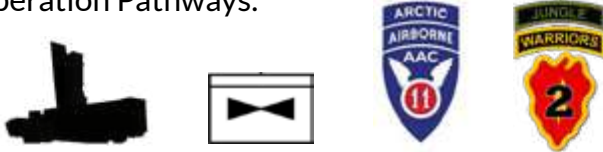
HAWAII, ALASKA and AUSTRALIA serve as the REAR AREAS.
CONUS serves as the STRATEGIC SUPPORT AREA



THEATER ARMY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2024

1 Transforming in Contact

USARPAC activated a **second battery** of the Mid-Range Capability, activated the 11th Arctic Aviation Command, and transformed 2/25 ID to a Light Brigade Combat Team (Prototype) all while continuing to campaign forward with Operation Pathways.



2 JPMRC-X

USARPAC conducted JPMRC-X (exportable) in the Philippines for the first time ever, on the heels of a successful JPMRC-X during Talisman Sabre in 2023.



3 Deployment of Mid-Range Capability to the Philippines

USARPAC deployed the Typhon mid-range capability to the Philippines for the first time, providing a deterrent effect, reassuring a U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty Ally, and **dominating the information space** for months.



Land Forces of the Pacific Conference

(LANPAC) brought together nearly **30 countries, 13 Army Chiefs and 75 Industry Partners** to discuss “Campaigning with Landpower” in Honolulu.



Access to New Locations

USARPAC conducted training in new locations and in new ways in strategic locations to include the following:

- JPMRC-X at **Fort Magsaysay**, Philippines (new Philippine CTC location)
- Conducting Keris Strike on **East Sabah** on the island of Borneo, Malaysia for the first time
- Setting logistics conditions for success in **Timor-Leste**
- Improving HA/DR capabilities on the **northernmost islands of the Philippines**



Institutional Inroads

USARPAC played HICOM to the 18th Airborne Corp's Warfighter, marking the first time that the Army's premier quick-response Corps used a scenario focused on the Pacific Region.



METHOD 1: ORGANIZE

TO MEET THE OPERATIONAL DEMAND

THE PACIFIC THEATER ARMY is a warfighting formation developing the most battle-winning mix of capabilities to execute Army and Joint Force required missions, roles, and functions in the Indo-Pacific Theater and across the competition continuum. The Pacific Theater Army cultivates the right combination of people, units, locations, infrastructure and command relationships (COMREL) while undergoing Continuous Transformation - including Transforming in Contact - to conduct MDO in large scale combat operations in the Indo-Pacific and fulfill requirements of the Army's Arctic Transformation.

ANALYZING OPERATIONAL DEMANDS WITH UNIFIED PACIFIC

WARGAMES such as the CSA-sponsored, USARPAC-led **Unified Pacific Wargaming Series** identify and validate gaps to inform Army Force Design and Development. The Pacific Theater Army addresses such gaps at the Operational Level, recognizing that contemporary demand requires readiness at higher echelons and that the Pacific Theater Army must **campaign forward** and set the theater as a **combined joint force**. Deterrence is an outcome of readiness, but that readiness must be tailored to meet the demand and applied in proper ways and with **properly organized forces**.

MEETING OPERATIONAL DEMANDS WITH THEATER ARMY SOLUTIONS

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| • PLA mass and magazine depth | → | • Joint Interior Lines |
| • Joint Interoperability risks | → | • Train and Exercise at Scale, as a Combined Joint Force |
| • Intelligence Support to Joint Targeting | → | • Target-centric rehearsals, Integrated PED |
| • Contested Joint Logistics | → | • Emplaced Sustainment Networks, APS |
| • Joint Protection/Survivability | → | • Pre-Positioned Assets & Layered Protection |
| • Dependence on Access, Basing, Overflight | → | • Joint Campaigning & Persistence Presence |
| • Requirements for Integrated Deterrence | → | • Operation Pathways, MDTF Deployments, Persistent Deep-Sensing through Forward Collection and Increased Sustainment Posture |

FORCE DESIGN INITIATIVES

RIGHT-SIZING ARCTIC AVIATION



Restructuring 11th Arctic Aviation Command to ensure it is Arctic and High-Altitude focused and has flexibility with adequate assault, support, and C2 requirements to fulfill demanding missions in Arctic plateaus.

A MORE LETHAL & MOBILE LIGHT BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM.



Using quantifiable data from FTX, CTC, and WARSIMs to ensure the new Light Brigade Combat Team Prototype (LBCT-P) can shape operations, win engagements, and achieve positions of relative advantage in multiple domains.

3RD MDTF



Resourcing positions at the task force level to provide adequate C2 for the MDTF's geographically distributed units and enabling the ability to conduct self-sufficient expeditionary operations.

UNIQUE OFF-AXIS APPROACHES



SECURITY FORCE ASSISTANCE BRIGADES provide persistent and scalable presence and engagement by advising and training foreign militaries on fundamentals of warfighting, combined arms warfare command and control, battle staff and communications.



OCEANIA ENGAGEMENT TEAMS (OETs) promote relationships with the people of Pacific Island Countries. Soldiers within these specialized teams, often with cultural or linguistic ties to the region, work with the U.S. State Department and host-nation governments to support social programs, multilateral activities, infrastructure projects, and humanitarian assistance / disaster relief projects.



STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM (SPP) links a state's National Guard with military or security forces of a partner country in a cooperative, mutually beneficial relationship that supports theater campaign plan objectives.



ORGANIZING FOR WARFIGHTING

MARITIME DOMAIN SUPPORT

The Theater Army demonstrated its ability to both detect ships with the CIEFC's Maritime Domain Awareness capability and kill ships as demonstrated by support to Navy SINKEXs during both Operation Valiant Shield and RIMPAC.



WARFIGHTERS



USARPAC served as HICOM for 18th Airborne Corp's WFX 24-5, based on a Pacific Scenario.



USARPAC Simulation Center served as simulation provider for WFX 25-02 integrating forces across seven sites to include Australia, Japan, and Alaska.



Yama Sakura 85 was the 43rd and largest iteration to date and featured the active participation of Australia for the first time.

An Army Warfighter Exercise (WFX) is an upper echelon training exercise for Theater Armies, Corps, and Divisions. Training focuses on developing core warfighting competencies for upper echelon headquarters in decisive action training environments (DATE).

PROJECT CONVERGENCE



Project Convergence is the U.S. Army's signature joint and multinational "in-the-dirt" experiment. Led by Army Futures Command, Project Convergence Capstone 4 (PCC4) in 2024 showcased Pacific-focused experiments with C2, fires, contested logistics, and autonomous systems. PCC5 will take place west of the International Date Line for the first time.



METHOD 2: GENERATE READY LANDPOWER

JPMRC

JPMRC is the Joint Pacific Multinational Readiness Center – The Army’s first Regional Combat Training Center in the Indo-Pacific. It is also the Army’s contribution to USINDOPACOM’s Pacific Multinational Training and Experimentation Capability or PMTEC, one of the Combatant Commander’s priorities since the early 2010s. PMTEC is an initiative to link live, virtual, and constructive training across training ranges in the Western Pacific from South Korea to Australia.

JPMRC COMPONENTS – HAWAII, ALASKA, AND EXPORTABLE

JPMRC executes multiple rotations a year: one each in Hawaii and Alaska and one or more “exportable” rotations in a partner nation west of the International Date Line.

JPMRC is the primary mechanism to generate readiness.

HAWAII CAMPUS

Hawaii provides opportunities for training in tropical, volcanic, mountain, and jungle environments and stresses the ability of units to maneuver and transport equipment across archipelagos. The Jungle Academy on Oahu also provides units with tailored jungle training.



ALASKA CAMPUS

The Alaska campus provides opportunities for training in high altitudes and extreme cold weather and offers specialized training at the Northern Warfare Training Center. This training allows USARPAC to generate Arctic-ready formations where climate change is creating “new corridors of strategic interaction.”



JPMRC-EXPORTABLE

The exportable version of JPMRC provides a capability to build partner capacity, develop a fingertip feel for the region, and rehearse logistical movements such as port operations.

There have been four iterations of JPMRC-X to include two in Indonesia, and one in both Australia, and the Philippines. JPMRC-X will deploy instrumentation packages to Thailand, the Philippines, and Australia in 2025.



JPMRC’S STRATEGIC CONTRIBUTIONS





- **Keeps trained and ready forces aggregated and available** to the Combatant Commander
- **Generates ready, combat credible forces** to project west of the IDL via Operation Pathways
- **Trains in environments and conditions** where Soldiers and equipment are most likely to operate
- **Rehearses warfighting at echelon** with Joint Teams and Multinational Partners
- **Experiments** with system prototypes, emerging organizations, and multi-domain partners
- **Trains alongside Allies and Partners** in environments that reflect their home nations
- **Integrates Joint and Service warfighting concepts** with Multi-Domain Operations

Fully Joint and Multinational High-End Collective Training

JPMRC HAWAII 24-01

Spanned five Hawaiian Islands. USARPAC, PACFLEET, SOCPAC, PACAF, and USCG contributed forces including a brigade combat team, a host of theater enablers, Multi-Domain Task Force, naval surface vessels, and the new Marine Littoral Regiment.

24-01 MULTINATIONAL PARTICIPATION

 **New Zealand:** Field Artillery Battery
 **Indonesia:** Infantry Platoon
 **Thailand:** Infantry Company
 **United Kingdom:** Ranger Company; Advise and assist

12 Multinational Observers

JOINT PARTICIPANTS



JPMRC HAWAII 25-01

JPMRC-HI will feature an INCREASE in five participating nations including Singapore, Maldives, Malaysia, Australia and Japan. The rotation will also include an airfield seizure by a ranger company and a High Mobility Artillery Rocket System Rapid Infiltration (HIRAIN) on the island of Palau.

PROJECTED 25-01 MULTINATIONAL PARTICIPATION

 **Malaysia:** Logistics Platoon
 **Singapore:** Infantry Company
 **Indonesia:** Infantry Platoon
 **Maldives:** Infantry Platoon
 **Thailand:** Infantry Company
 **New Zealand:** Logistics Platoon+ Staff
 **United Kingdom:** Advise and Assist
 **Australia:** C-17 with Crew
 **Japan:** Infantry Regiment

14 Anticipated Observers

Growing in Multinational Participation Each Year 24-01→24-02



JPMRC-AK

JPMRC-AK 25-02 continues to add complexity from previous rotations with expansion to the Aleutain Islands with Joint Agile Combat Employment, integration of a Maritime Component Commander response cell, and High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS) rapid infiltration with USMC and USAF participation.

JPMRC-X 2023 AUSTRALIA

- First-ever Combined long range firepower demo with anti-ship live fires
- Largest-ever sustained land combat maneuvers: amphibious and airborne ops
- Operational Combined/Joint Command and Control led by I Corps as CTJF 660
- Large-Scale sustainment rehearsals including amphibious logistics offload
- Major fuel offload with Joint Petroleum Over the Shore
- First operational employment and multinational integration of 3rd MDTF



M1A2 Tanks, moved to Australia by Army Watercraft and crewed by 1st Armored Division, conduct field training with ADF counterparts

JPMRC-X 2024 PHILIPPINES

- First-ever JPMRC-X in the Philippines
- Assisted Philippines Army in development of their own combat readiness training center on Fort Magsaysay, one of the 9 EDCA sites
- Featured partnered 25th ID (US) and 7th ID (PHL) HICOM, the first fully instrumented live-virtual-constructed rotation west of the IDL.
- Decisive action rotation in a tropic-jungle environment C2'd by a Combined Operations Center
- Assisted Philippine Army in the development of their own Observer-Controller/Trainers
- Fostered deeper partnership between 25th ID and 7th ID and increased interoperability during crisis or conflict.



U.S. Army Soldiers and soldiers of the Philippine Army observe the inflation of an Urban Sky High-Altitude Balloon system during JPRMC-X

METHOD 3: APPLY

DECISIVE LANDPOWER ON KEY TERRAIN

THE PACIFIC THEATER ARMY

CAMPAIGNS to deliberately position combat-credible forces forward, conduct joint rehearsals, and bolster partners' ability to resist adversary coercion, by focusing on key terrain – human, physical, or informational.

OPERATION PATHWAYS

OPERATION PATHWAYS is the **primary way** the Pacific Theater Army **applies decisive landpower**. Operation Pathways increases the Theater Army's forward presence and reduces transportation costs by keeping Army forces in the region for extended periods. As the adversary-focused operational design for campaigning, Operation Pathways consists of logical and sequential arrangement of more than 40 army-to-army and joint bilateral and multilateral exercises.



END STATE – POSITIONAL ADVANTAGE

CAMPAIGNING – the sustained application of **decisive landpower** on key terrain – provides the **JOINT FORCE** with cumulative effects including meaningful relationships, forward presence, and **POSITIONAL ADVANTAGE**.

FEATURED OPERATIONS PATHWAY EXERCISES



COBRA GOLD is a Thailand-U.S. led multilateral joint exercise and the longest running in SE Asia – consisting of a staff exercise, HA/DR, and field training with upwards of 10,000 troops from 30 countries.



SUPER GARUDA SHIELD is an annual joint and multilateral training exercise between the U.S. and Indonesia military (TNI) that has expanded to 10 participating nations and over 4,000 troops in 2024.



BALIKATAN is the most prominent joint exercise between the U.S. and the Philippines with nearly 18,000 troops conducting a wide range of training from long range strike to urban operations.



TALISMAN SABRE is a biennial field training exercise held every odd year in Australia. Talisman Sabre 2025 promises to be the largest to date with over 30,000 personnel from 13 nations.



Ulchi Freedom Shield is a computer simulated, defense-oriented training event designed to enhance the ROK-U.S. combined defense posture on the Korean Peninsula.



Yama Sakura is the largest Japan-U.S. bilateral and joint command post exercise allowing for the exchange of techniques and experience while exercising simulated capabilities in defense of Japan.

BENEFITS OF CAMPAIGNING






- Builds Interoperability
- Creates Unity of Effort
- Raises Confidence of our Allies and Partners
- Improves Warfighting Capacity
- Denies Key Terrain

ALLY & PARTNER TRENDS

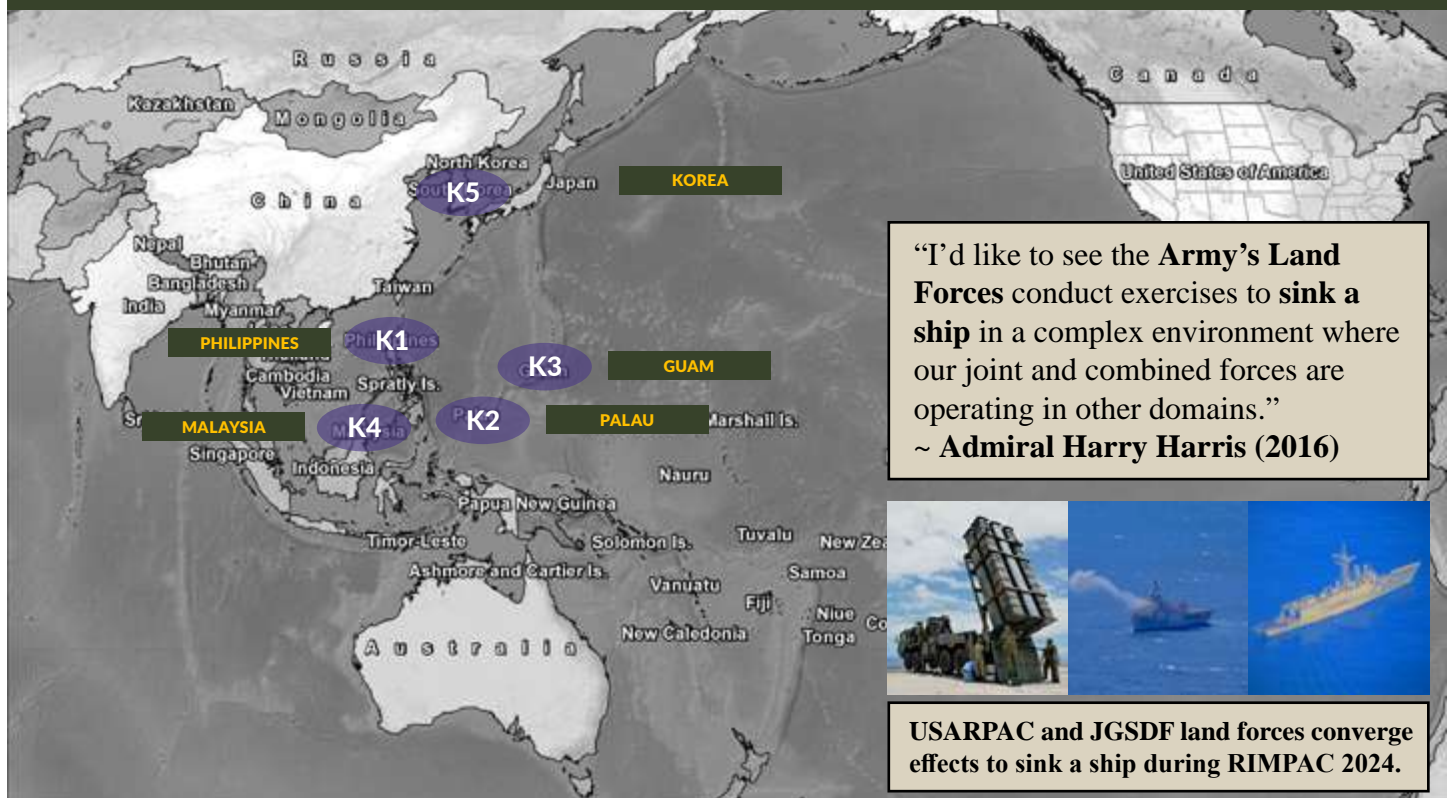
- Increased Interest and Defense Investment
- Increased Readiness and Force Modernization
- More Combined Forces
- More Coalition-led Operations
- More Multilateral Initiatives

Intermittently **APPLYING DECISIVE LANDPOWER** – like the capabilities below – on **key terrain in the first and second island chains** raises the confidence of the Strategic Landpower Network of Allies and partners and creates flexible deterrent and flexible response options.

NEW CAPABILITIES DEPLOYED IN 2024

APRIL	JUNE	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
				
USARPAC deploys Mid-Range Capability (MRC) to the Philippines.	Launch of Precision Strike Missiles from Palau to sink a moving ship during VALIANT SHIELD.	USARPAC launches High Altitude Ballons with sensing and communications capabilities from Guam.	3 MDTF supported Malaysia Maritime Domain Awareness with a Combined Information and Effects Fusion Cell.	A battalion from 1/1 Armor deploys from Texas to South Korea, draws equipment, and conducts a LFX within six days.
K1	K2	K3	K4	K5

APPLIED ON KEY TERRAIN



METHOD 4: BUILD JOINT INTERIOR LINES

GAINING POSITIONAL ADVANTAGE FOR WARFIGHTING

JOINT INTERIOR LINES comprise the Theater Army's most comprehensive posture efforts in the region. They describe the Lines of Movement, Communication, and Supply that are shorter inside an area than on the outside. An 'inside force' can more easily supply, communicate, and more quickly and unpredictably move forces. Joint interior lines are necessary to enable distributed all-domain operations at scale and at every echelon.

Army forces build Joint Interior Lines on key terrain for warfighting to allow the Joint Force to impose dilemmas along multiple strategic approaches and enable the endurance of Allies and partners. Joint Interior Lines give the Pacific Theater Army and the Ground Component Commander the ability to control decisive points; operational endurance to see, sense and understand the region; sustain, protect, and C2 large operations at scale; and, when directed, conduct maneuver and fires.



5th Composite Watercraft Company activated in Japan

Understanding the theater's 'tyranny of distance,' wargames since 2015 show that in acute crisis, forces west of the IDL will impact a fight in the INDOPACOM AOR. They also contribute to deterrence. This has long posed a major challenge for U.S. land forces: to counter key adversaries, the U.S. Army, as part of the Joint Force, must minimize Exterior Lines - or create Interior Lines - through posture.

The Theater Army's Joint Interior Lines largely consist of the following **four warfighting areas**:

COMMAND AND CONTROL

- **Distributed forward command posts** for strategic, operational, and tactical echelons
- Forward-staged **equipment** sets for operational and tactical headquarters to rapidly fall in on
- Resilient, redundant, and accessible **communications networks**

SUSTAINMENT

- **Joint Theater Distribution Centers** to provide operational endurance to the Joint Force
- Army Watercraft Systems to perform intra-theater distribution and inland/shore operations
- Persistently forward and persistently utilized **Army Prepositioned Stocks and Activity Sets**

COLLECTION

- Terrestrial Sensor Layer allows us to **See, Sense, and Understand** the environment
- Combined Information Effects Fusion Cells improve partners' **Maritime Domain awareness**
- Joint Processing Exploitation and Dissemination support at the Pacific PED Center

PROTECTION

- Upper, mid, and lower tier **Integrated Air and Missile Defenses** to defend the critical areas
- Engineering, counter-mobility, and survivability to enable freedom of action
- Defensive cyber capabilities and network hardening to safeguard critical networks

JOINT PETROLEUM OVER THE SHORE

In the small town of Weipa, Australia; Engineers, Quartermasters and Navy Seabees participated in Joint Petroleum Over-The-Shore (JPOTS). JPOTS successfully demonstrated a proof-of-concept for a 3.2-mile inland pipeline trace to provide fuel "from ship to shore" to a Joint Force over an unimproved shoreline and past the high-water mark as part of Talisman Sabre 2023.



Examples of ongoing **Command and Control**, **Sustainment**, **Collection** and **Protection** initiatives related to USARPAC's **JOINT INTERIOR LINES** include . . .

C2: DISTRIBUTED COMMAND AND CONTROL

Distributed Command and Control developed by I Corps, the Army's operational headquarters in the region, is a nodal mission command construct tailored to the region's vast non-contiguous environment. The corps is deliberately placed in space and time, task-organized, and purpose-built by mission and available resources. The distribution is a necessary condition for operations in the Indo-Pacific, making the corps agile, resilient, scalable, and most importantly - survivable.



SUSTAINMENT: JOINT THEATER DISTRIBUTION CENTERS (JTDCS)



JTDCs are nodes established by 8th TSC in the joint distribution network. The JTDC consists of sustainment activities necessary to support operations in a specific area anchored by a modular distribution hub – the standardized minimum requirements for a JTDC. This reduces the cost of operations west of the IDL by providing capabilities such as a warehouse storage and a central receiving and shipping point augmented with motor transport and container management.

PROTECTION: GUAM DEFENSE SYSTEM AND PRECISION STRIKE CAPABILITIES

USARPAC continues to enhance ballistic missiles defense capabilities on Guam, a US territory. Additionally the Multi-Domain Task Force deployed a CIEFC and mid-range capability to Luzon in the Philippines to demonstrate the ability to detect and destroy ships - all capabilities which provide a deterrent effect and reassure Allies and partners.



COLLECTION: COMBINED INFORMATION EFFECTS FUSION CELL (CIEFC)



The CIEFC's information-sharing capability continues to provide a desired maritime domain awareness capability to Allies and partners. Not only did 1 MDTF set up a CIEFC in a Combined Joint Fusion Cell during Balikatan 2024, but 3 MDTF has demonstrated the CIEFC capability to Malaysia during Keris Strike 2024. The CIEFC is an example of traditional land forces projecting more capabilities seaward to influence operations in maritime environments.

UPCOMING EVENTS

1 80th Anniversary

The U.S. Army made historic and significant contributions to the Pacific War Effort during World War 2. USARPAC is leading the Army's effort in 2024 and 2025 to commemorate the 80th Anniversary of many of these heroic actions on location where they occurred.



2 Operation Pathways 25

Pathways will feature **expanded participation with multiple countries** to include Australia, India, Japan, Philippines, and the Republic of Korea. Pathways will:

1. Establish Positional Advantage
2. Build Ally & Partner Warfighting Capacity
3. Enhance Multi-National Interoperability
4. Develop Joint Interior Lines
5. Set the Theater



3 3rd Multidomain Task Force

3 MDTF will convert to its full design of 2100 Soldiers including a Long Range Fires Battalion and Brigade Support Battalion structure. Additionally, the 3rd Multidomain Effects Battalion will convert to its full design in Hawaii.



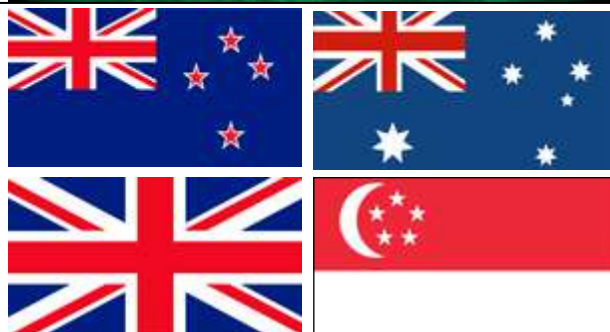
4 11th Airborne and 25 ID Transform in Contact

11th Airborne was the first unit in the Army to establish push-to-talk, air-to-air and air-to-ground Enroute Mission Command employing their fielded AN/PRC-158 Mobile User Objective System radios internally. With the fielding of Mounted Mission Command – the next generation of JBCP capability – **25th Infantry Division** will become the most technologically advanced division in the Army.



5 Military Exchange Program

USARPAC added a new Military Exchange position in New Zealand and will host new U.K, Australian, New Zealand, Singapore, and Brazilian positions on Oahu, expanding interoperability with multiple Allies and partners.



REMEMBER OUR HISTORY

KEY 75 AND 80 YEAR ANNIVERSARY EVENTS

75-Year Anniversary Events – Korean Theater of Operations (KTO)

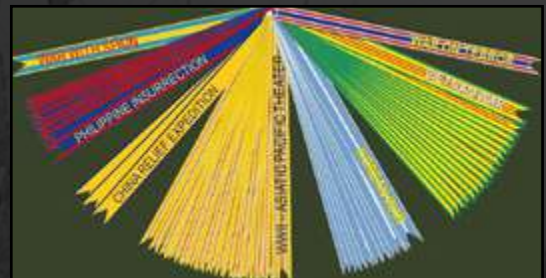
25 June 2025: North Korean forces cross South Korean border, 25 June 1950
 28 July 2025: North Korean Peoples Army captures Seoul, 28 June 1950
 1 July 2025: Task Force Smith arrives in Korea, 1 July 1950 (24th Infantry Division)
 3 July 2025: North Korea takes Inchon, 3 July 1950
 5 July 2025: First US ground action at Osan, 5 July 1950 (Task Force Smith, 24th ID, and 25th ID)
 4 August 2025: Pusan Perimeter is established, 4 August 1950 (Task Force Smith)
 15 September 2025: Amphibious landings at Inchon, 15 September 1950 (X Corps/1st MARDIV)
 16 September 2025: 8th Army begins the breakout of Pusan, 16 September 1950 (Eighth US Army)
 9 October 2025: Forces of the 8th U.S. Army cross 38th Parallel near Kaesong (Eighth US Army)
 19 October 2025: A ROK division and US forces capture P'yongyang, 19 October 1950 (1st Cav)
 26 October 2025: Amphibious landing at Wonsan, North Korea 26 October 1950 (X Corps)
 27 November 2025: Chinese forces attack X Corps at Chosin Reservoir, (X Corps)
 5 December 2025: 8th Army begins retrograde from P'yongyang, 5 December 1950

80-Year Anniversary Events – Pacific Theater of Operation (PTO)

15 June 2024: Invasion of Saipan, 15 June to 9 July 1944 (27th Infantry Div)
 21 July 2024: Invasion of Guam, 21 July to 10 August 1944 (77th Infantry Div)
 24 July 2024: Invasion of Tinian, 24 July to 1 August 1944 (XXIV Corps Arty)
 15 September 2024: Battle of Peleliu, 15 September to 27 November 1944 (81st Infantry Div)
 17 September 2024: Battle of Angaur, 17 September to 22 October 1944 (81st Infantry Div)
 20 October 2024: Battle of Leyte, 17 October to 26 December 1944 (Sixth Army)
 11 November 2024: Battle of Ormoc Bay, 11 November to 21 December 1944 (77th Infantry Div)
 15 December 2024: Battle of Mindoro, 15 to 16 December 1944 (Sixth Army)
 9 January 2025: Battle of Luzon, 9 January to 15 August 1945 (Sixth and Eighth Army)
 15 January 2025: Amphibious Landing at Manila, 15 January 1945 (Sixth Army)
 30 January 1945: Cananatuan Raid (POW Rescue) Luzon, Philippines (Sixth Rangers/Alamo Scouts)
 3 February 2025: Airborne Assault at Tagaytay Ridge, Luzon, 3 February 1945 (11th Airborne)
 16 February 2025: Airborne Assault of Corregidor, Luzon, 16 to February 1945 (503rd PIR)
 19 February 2025: Battle of Iwo Jima, 19 February to 26 March 1945 (147th Inf Regt)
 23 February 1945: Los Banos Raid (Internees rescue), Luzon, (11th Airborne Div/Phil Guerrillas)
 28 February 2025: Assault on Palawan, 28 February to 22 April 1945 (186th RCT)
 10 March 1945: Invasion of Mindanao, 10 March to 15 August 1945 (24th, 31st Infantry Div)
 18 March 2025: Battle of Visayas, 18 March to 15 August 1945 (40th Infantry Division)
 26 March 2025: Capture of Kerama Islands, Ryukyus, 26 to 31 March 1945 (77th Infantry Div)
 1 April 2025: Battle of Okinawa, 1 April to 22 June 1945 (10th Army)
 23 June 1945: Glider assault at Aparri, 23 June 1945 (11th Airborne Division)

HISTORY OF CAMPAIGNING IN THE INDO-PACIFIC

“The United States Army has earned more campaign streamers in the Indo-Pacific than in all wars, contingencies and expeditionary operations outside the North American continent combined.”



Other Significant Events

6 August 2025: Atomic bombing of Hiroshima, 6 August, 1945
 9 August 2025: Atomic bombing of Nagasaki, 9 August 1945
 2 September 2025, V-J Day, 2 September 1945 (USS Missouri (BB-63), Pearl Harbor, Hawaii)

Background: Soldiers from 25 ID fire at enemy in a culvert off the Balete Pass road in the Philippines



Designed in 1944, USARPAC's insignia reflects the axis of advance across the Central Pacific then underway. A blue disc symbolizes the heavens, with twelve white stars that show Polaris (the North Star), seven stars of the Big Dipper, and four stars of the distinctive Southern Cross. Polaris's sitting above the horizon indicates the latitude of Hawaii. Cutting across the star field is a red on white Arrow of War, unsupported in the sky, signifying the Armed Forces is self-reliant. The colors red, white, and blue are symbolic of our national flag, and decoding the stars (12 total-7-4-1) reveals a key date—December 7th, 1941.

USARPAC THEATER ARMY STRATEGY



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