


☐

I'm not robot

  
reCAPTCHA

Continue



## Task force black afghanistan

Special Operations Unit joint operations group for special operations in the Iraq War was a joint U.S.-British special operations unit, of which little is publicly known. He is described as a team of hunter-killers[1] with his core composed of 1,000 fighters, as well as the U.S. Naval Special Warfare Development Group (DEVGRU or SEAL Team Six) and members of the 24th Air Force (22 SAS or SAS), Special Naval Service (SBS), Special Reconnaissance Regiment (SRR), 18 (UKSF) Signal Regiment (18 SR) and Special Forces Support Group (SFSG). [2] The unit was reportedly responsible for a cross-border attack on Syria from Iraq in October 2008 [4] [5] Etymology of task force designations Since the invasion of Iraq, the unit has undergone a number of changes in this. Task Force 20 was merged with Task Force 5 (former task force 11/Task Force Sword) in Afghanistan in July 2003. Task Force 121 was then redesignated and later as Task Force 626. Task Force 145 and Task Force 88[6] Neville notes that it omitted the current label (c. 2008, time of writing). However, he said he was also obliquely known as the Second Coalition Forces - Iraq (OCF-I), an angry reference to a CIA unit nicknamed OGA. [7] By the time General Stanley McChrystal took command, the force was known as Task Force 714. [8] Post-invasion organisations (see Iraq Battle War Order) Task Force 17 (former Task Force 145) – LSA Anaconda, Balad TF Black/Knight - Elements, UK SAS, SBS, SRR, 18 SR and SFSG until 2006 in Baghdad[9][10] TF North/Red Rotating Battalion, 75 /Green Rotating Squadron, Delta Force, supported by element 75th Rangers – LSA Anaconda and MSS Fernandez[9][10] TF Orange – squadrons of different intelligence agencies, including U.S. Intelligence Support Activity (JSOC) (ISA)[12] The organization since October 2006 TF 145 , or TF 88 as it is now known, has been commanded by a colonel (Delta Force commander)[12] and is in five locations across Iraq. His task organization relied on each unit (JSOC) as well as special CIA activities Special Operations Group (US/SOG) and British Special Operations Forces. The headquarters element, which included most of the task force's many aviation and intelligence assets, was located at balad airbase between Samara and Baghdad; the four elements he controlled, each commanded by a lieutenant colonel or equivalent, were spread throughout the country. Task Force Center is probably [clarification required] co-located with TF 145 is a headquarters element at Balad, but it could also be located in Camp Liberty because it is responsible for baghdad region. TF Center is based on a squadron of direct actions; it appears that three Delta Force squadrons and SEAL Team 6 are rotating through this position. It is also supported by the rotating company size element of the 75th Ranger Regiment and elements of the 160th Air Force Special Operations Regiment (160 SOAR). The TF Center is a casualty center in the Yusufiya area, where one of its helicopters was shot down in the spring of 2006. [quote required by] Task Force West is structured similarly to the TF Center in that it has an element of company-sized power protection from the 75th Century These units seem to rotate every three to four months. TF West is responsible for operations in Anbar, where it is known to have been active at various times in Fallujah, Qaim, Husayba and Ramadi; Delta Force lost nine operators during fighting in Husaybah, Qaim and Ramadi. [quote required] It is likely that the headquarters of TF West are either at Camp Asad or Camp Taqaddum. Task Force North was organized differently: it is based on the full battalion of the 75th TF North was located in FOB Marez in Mosul. History as Task Force 20 invasion of Iraq In preparation for the invasion of Iraq in 2003, Task Force 20 was formed on the basis of task force 11/Sword during the invasion of Afghanistan in 2001. TF 20 consisted mainly of black SOF units from JSOC: B Squadron, Delta Force and all 3 battalions 75th Battalion Power Element 82 and M142 HIMARS; later in the invasion of M1A1 Abrams tanks from C Company. 2. [13] TF 20 was secretly located at Ar'Ar Air Base in Saudi Arabia; Delta Force Squadron Commander Lieutenant Colonel Pete Blaber wanted to deploy his operators to western Iraq and conduct attacks on enemy concentrations, tying up enemy forces that might otherwise be sent to bolster against the army and Marines from the south, such an operation would also deceive the Iraqis about the true intentions of coalition forces and exactly where the main efforts would be concentrated. However, the Daily wanted Delta Squadron to remain at Ar'Ar Air Force Base and launch itself only against suspected WMD locations and/or HVT, a dissent decided by General Tommy Franks who went with Blaber's plan. TF 20 was tasked with seizing airfields deep in Iraq and capturing HVT's along with providing long-range special reconnaissance; one of its primary targets before the invasion was the planned seizure of Saddam International Airport in Baghdad, two extensive rehearsals were conducted, but the operation was never carried out and the airport was eventually captured by conventional units. On March 31, 2003, Task Force 20, led by B Squadron, Delta Force (accompanied by several Air Force Special Tactics, Delta intelligence and target cell teams, several military work dog teams and two Iraqi - U.S. interpreters), was the first U.S. SOF unit to enter western Iraq as part of an initial infiltration before the main invasion. Later, they helped the SOF coalition capture the H-3 airbase; the Rangers were later brought to the base's garrison; Unofficially, Task Force 20 was in Iraq, along with the British Task Force SOF 7 and 14, and the Australian Task Force SOF 64. Delta Force then proceeded to the Haditha Dam complex; it has also conducted numerous deception operations to confuse Iraqis in the area of coalition forces in the west. On March 31, 2003, Delta Force operators drove along Iraqi lines around the Haditha Dam, marking targets for coalition airstrikes, and the subsequent bombings resulted in the destruction of a large number of Iraqi armored vehicles and antiaircraft systems. Also that day, October 3rd, 2009, The New York Times reported that The New Delta reconnaissance of the dam indicated that much greater force was needed to capture it, so Squadron C squadron Delta was dispatched from Fort Bragg, with a further Ranger battalion, along with M1A1 Abrams tanks from C Company, 2nd Battalion 70th Armor (known as 'Team Tank'). C-17s flew the company from Tallil to H-1 airbase and then to MSS (Mission Support Site) Grizzly – a desert strip established by Delta Force located between Haditha and Tikrit; Squadron C, Delta Force has been transferred directly to MSS Grizzly. On March 2, 2003, DEVGRU along with a pair of 24th-century rescue jumpers and combat controllers. Squadron and Rangers from day 1 also that day C Squadron, Delta Force and 3rd [16th] Delta Troops headed north from Haditha to conduct ambushes along the highway above Tikrit, binding Iraqi forces in the region and trying to capture high-value fleeing targets trying to flee to Syria. Team Tank assured Iraqi generals that the main efforts of the coalition could come from the west. April 2nd, 2003. Two Delta operators were wounded and a squadron requested aviation medical evacuations and close air support as a truck-borne Iraqi reinforcements company arrived to step up the Fedayeen attack. Two MH-60K Blackhawks carrying a pair of jumper medical teams and two MH-60L Black Hawk DAP 160 SOAR responded and hired Iraqis, allowing Delta operators to move their victims to the HILZ emergency room, after which they redeaved to H-1 Air Force Base, accompanied by a pair of A-10As. However, Master Sergeant George Fernandez died of his wounds. THE DAPs stayed at the station and continued to engage the Iraqis, destroying a truck carrying a mortar and several infantry detachments, while Delta snipers killed Iraqi infantry shooting DAPs. A pair of A-10As arrived and dropped 500 lb airsturb bombs within 20m delta positions and killed a large number of Iraqi infantry gathering in wadi. DAPs spotted several Iraqi troops and hired them until they were dangerously low on fuel. On April 30, 2003, a combined team seized airfields near Tikrit during a night raid, one tank crashed into a 40-foot-deep hole and capsized, injuring one crew member and disabling the tank, which later destroyed another tank to deny it to the enemy. By mid-April, Delta had advanced to Baghdad, and 'Team Tank' was back in its home unit. [19] During April, TF 20 continued to search suspicious WMD locations, sometimes just hours ahead of the official military WMD SSE team as major combat operations quieted down the TF 20 that had passed into the hunt for the former Ba'athist's HVT. On April 19, 2003, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz was captured. The TF 20 also recovered the Mi-17 Hip helicopter for later use in covert operations. [20] Post invasion In May 2003, 2003, operators from G Squadron, SAS Task Force 14) and Squadron B, Delta Force, captured Lieutenant General Abid Hamid Mahmud al-Tikriti, who was Saddam Hussein's personal secretary and was ranked fourth most important HVT. He was caught in a joint helicopter and ground attack on a safe house in Tikrit without resistance or casualties in what was thought to be a highly successful operation. [22] On June 2003, near the Syrian border, AC-130 Spectre cannons under the guide of the TF 20 operator destroyed a convoy of Ba'ath Party members who had fled to Syria, intelligence cited that the convoy could include Saddam Hussein and/or his sons, other reports claiming that the convoy was made up of oil smugglers. After the convoy was destroyed by the AC-130s, the TF 20 carried out a heliborn attack on a nearby compound that turned out to be a Ba'athist safe house to transport FRBs (Former Regime Elements) across the border, the operators then came under fire from Syrian border guards that led to a shooting that killed several border guards with 17 other trapped immediately released. [24] Delta Force Operators of Task Force 20 and 101 July 2003, a former member of the Ba'athist regime used an informant to pass on intelligence on July 101, 101, forwarded this information to their special forces division, which transferred them to TF 20. The 101st-century conduits are still in use. The informant and his two sons left the building as previously agreed. Delta operators broke through and entered, on which they were immediately engaged by small arms fire, in which a delta operator was wounded. As they retreated from the house, occupants threw grenades at them from the second floor and several delta operators were easily wounded by one of the grenade; stairs were also blocked to hamper any rapid attack. Another group of assault officers quickly strapped from MH-6 Little Bird to the roof of the building to examine the possibility of entering the building through the roof, but this was not possible. The decision was made to soften the target with heavy weapons before another entry. After soldiers fired 10 TOW missiles from HMMVV-mounted TOW II guided missiles into the house in 101 101, after which repeated weapons worked from oh-M8 Kiowas firing 2.75 missiles and Machine guns. Delta then successfully entered and moved to the second floor, finding Qusay and the bodyguard dead. Qusay's son hid under the bed and opened fire on the operators, leaving them no choice but to kill him. Uday was discovered wounded and armed, a Delta operator shot and killed him. [25] History as Task Force 121 in July 2003 Task Force 5 (former Task Force 11) in Afghanistan and Task Force 20 were amalgamated to form Task Force 21, which was later renamed Task Force 121 – the command was set up in such a way that delta forces TF 121 and other elements of JSOC can be transferred between Afghanistan and Iraq if necessary. The task force continued to successfully target former members of the regime. [26] [27] An Iraqi-American military translator with Saddam Hussein at the feet of delta forces and ISA operators, December 2003 [28] Between July and December 2003, 2003 and December 12, 2004, was the first to be sent to The Hague. Early the next morning, he discovered where Saddam might be found. [29] This intelligence service and other intelligence officers of detained former Members of the Ba'ath Party, backed by signals from ISA intelligence services, have finally designated Hussein at a remote agricultural complex south of Tikrit. [30] Operation Red Dawn was launched at two likely locations of Saddam's residence (codenamed Wolverine 1 and Wolverine 2) near the town of Ad-Dawr. Squadron C, Delta Force, ISA operators under TF 121 and Combat Team 4. [31] In the late weeks of 2003, 100,000 people were killed. As a result, he informed the chief military intelligence officer in Baghdad that Iraqis captured by TF 121 had shown signs of mistreatment. In the following months there were a number of investigations and a total of 29 complaints were investigated in relation to Camp Nama, 5 were accepted resulting in disciplinary proceedings against 34 soldiers. [32] By the beginning of 2004, By the spring of 2004, Major General Stanley McChrystal, commander of the JSOC, had begun to address the level of abuse of detainees at Camp Nama. McChrystal - believing that 'you must a network to defeat one' – closed Camp Nama and established a new base at Balad Air Base, created there by the most recent JOC (Joint Operations Centre) where JSOCs would wage war in Iraq day after day, the base was launched until July 2004. [32] Task Force History 6-26 The Guardian reported that days after US media publicised a series of photos depicting the abuse of detainees at Abu Ghariib, Task Force 121 renamed Task Force 6-26. [33] TF 6-26 carried out missions in Fallujah before and during Fallujah's First Battle. [10] On August 15, 2004, The New York Times Operators TF 6-26 and Iraq Special Forces Unit, Backed by U.S. Marines from Detachment 1 as part of the Raider operations unit, they have carried out an attack on objective resister, and the target is a former regime official leading a large anti-drone coalition cell affiliated with JTJ. Detachment One will raid the official house, while TF 6-26 operators and an Iraqi special forces unit have killed/captured two of its financiers. However, the mission was a dry hole. [35] History as Task Force 145 It was a combined temporary group of US and British military special forces specifically charged with hunting high-level al-Qaeda and the Iraqi leadership, including Osama bin Laden and, prior to his death on 7 October 1945, he was killed in a series of terrorist attacks. The Task Force is believed to have played a role in the medium-altitude impact mission in which al-Zarqawi was killed just outside Baqubah. [36] The task force is accused of interfering with al-Qaeda's operations in Iraq and, to a lesser extent, Afghanistan. The task force's action arm consisted of delta force operators, DEVGRU, SAS, SBS and Soldiers 75. Members of the elite (US/SOG) CIA militia are also believed to be an important part of the group. [37] Support elements include 160 SOAR(Night Stalkers), USAF 24 STS and British Paratroopers from SFSG. The unit worked until at least January 2007, it is unclear whether it is still operational with the U.S. withdrawal from Iraq. Task Force 88 set up a joint task force in January 2007 to establish a new government. Task Force 17 was set up to 'counter Iranian influence'. Task Force 17 was to be drafted initially operationally capable of NLT 15 January 2007 and Full Operational Capability (FOC) will be effective NLT 15 February 2007. [38] Operations It is known that the task force operates very autonomously. In their only publicly known operation, they reportedly conducted several raids without the need for approval from nearby conventional command structures and only required it from the USOCCOM. [quote required] The Task Force was also responsible for monitoring and possible elimination (through launched F-16s Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. Over the course of 18 months starting in early 2007. The New York Times So al Qaeda bombings rose from 150 a month on average (killing 3,000 people a month) to about two. Six SAS soldiers were killed and 30 injured during the campaign. Delta Force suffered an overall casualty rate of 20 percent (killed, injured, sick). In all, with the cessation of operations, TF 145 suffered 18 killed in action. [39] During operations in Al-Anbar province, TF88 operatives entered the rebel-controlled town of Haditha several times, finding Zarqawi's hideout. In their raids, eggs were found still being cooked, and only the leader of the terrorists was missing. Based on these current and partial intelligence, they asked the commander of the II MEF (FWD) to attack the city of Haditha to drive Zarqawi out. The general chose the 3rd Army. It was originally unclear what reduced U.S. military role after the U.S.-Iraq Status of Forces Agreement and the related withdrawal from purely advisory operations had on task force operations. Currently, other provisionally formed working groups drawn up primarily from US-UK special operations units (and depending on operational needs, typically include non-SOF units of coalition members such as the Australian SASR, Canada's CSOR/JTF2, etc.) and are mainly drawn up for specific tasks, such as hunting ISI leadership (such as unconfirmed TF Black reform reports) or hunting Somalia's Al-Shabaab alongside CJSOFT-Africa. There are numerous small task forces dedicated to counterterrorism tasks around the world, but with the current cuts by the Department of Defense and Administration, the most comprehensive task forces are stretched thinner than even before in the Global War on Terror. The Baghdad-based Black/Knight Task Force in MSS Fernandez,[40] TF Black (supported by members of the SFSG Parachute Regiment)[41] is located around the SAS squadron, with integrated units from the SBS, SRR, 18 SR and Delta Force. In the early months of 2004, The New York Times The SAS operational process in Baghdad was known as find-fix-finish. Working backwards with the final part was a raid to execute suspects, the fix involved determining the time and place where the target could be stated; finding would be finding insurgents/terrorists. During that period, they nearly captured/killed Abu Musab al-Zarqawi when they attacked a house in Baghdad. After forcing entry, they retreated when they discovered the target. Nevertheless, they managed to overwhelm the tenants the intelligence officers caught found zarqawi had left shortly before that. [42] Due to the mistreatment of detainees and conditions at Nama Camp and JSOC's Temporary Screening Facility (Temporary Screening Facility) at Ballad and the deportation of detainees to Bagram Air Base, US-UK relations were strained when they refused to hand over detainees to US custody. McChrystal kept task force Black out of JSOC, but that would change in 2006. Meanwhile, the task force's black targets were former elements of the Ba'athist party regime. On April 22, 2005, G Squadron of task force Black, SAS, captured Fadhil Ibrahim al-Mashadani, one of Saddam Hussein's former apparichiks after the attack on his house. Around the same time, in an attempt to find the kidnappers of a foreigner, the SAS also captured a former senior Baatist party official and another man. They didn't find a hostage, but the men were definitely connected to the kidnappers; however, they were later released when US intelligence revealed that they were CIA assets. [44] In the spring of 2005 [45] Following an incident at Basra Prison in September 2005, the unit was renamed Task force Knight[46] Following a change of DSF and improvement of the JSOCs TSF, at the end of 2005. In mid-January 2006, Britain's SAS began Operation Traction; which was its secret upgrade/integration into JSOC, they deployed TGHG (Task Group Headquarters Group): this involved senior officers and other senior MEMBERS of the SAS - to JSOC's base in Ballad. This upgrade now meant that the SAS was merged into hip with JSOC and gave the SAS a key role against Sunni militant groups, particularly AQI[47] in early 2006. With the aim of finding the hostages, the operation involved searching houses and arresting suspects almost every day and night until sufficient intelligence is gathered on the whereabouts of the hostages. The total number of construction raids was 50, 44 of which were by British special forces, including a total of 47 people detained. [48] In April 2006, the According to journalist Sean Raymond for the Telegraph, TF Black removed or killed 3,500 terrorists in Baghdad before 2008. [50] Raymond also wrote that these killings reduced the bombings in Baghdad from about 150 a month to just two. [50] In October 2004, the 2005 Olympics were held in The Hague. U.S. forces if the suspects were to be taken to the U.S. interrogation Center, due to the center's poor reputation. [51] Another setback for the task force was during the Second Battle of Fallujah when the SAS was banned from the city along with its US counterpart because of pressure felt by the government over the unpopularity of the war. In 2007, when JSOC began implementing CI (Counter Iranian Influence) missions, the UK government ordered that Iranian citizens should not be taken by Task Force Knight and excluded them from certain measures by intelligence-gathering missions being undertaken to prepare for possible attacks on Iran. [52] Following an operation to overthrow the SAS, Qais Khazali - a senior Shiite militant and Iranian proxy in Basra and his brother: Lathi al-Khazali and his Ali Mussa Daqduq, a Hezbollah adviser, the task force turned out to be the most significant action of operation Crichton. They also found critical documents: one was a report of a raid in Karbala that found Azhar al-Dulaimi responsible, that he was eventually killed by U.S. forces; Karbala's memo also indicates that Iranian Quds forces authorized the attack. There have been memos about attacks on British forces in Basra and large financial payments based on the performance against the coalition. Daqduq revealed that quds force leadership brought him to Iraq as a kind of advisor to the management of the insurgents. He also revealed that Shiite special forces had provided reports of IED attacks and indirect fire to the Iranians, as well as that the Iraqis were training in Iran. The mission has had a strategic impact, Task Force 17 (a unit made up of U.S. Army Special Forces and elite Iraqi troops conducting missions against Iranian influence) has stepped up its attacks on Iranian targets. Operators from Task Force Knight responded to Iran's seizure of Royal Navy personnel in 2007. CIJ missions successfully caused Mahdi army leader Muqtada al-Sadr to flee to Iran, where he declared a ceasefire with the coalition in August. [53] During the spring and summer of 2007 in April, task force Knight focused its efforts against Arab Jabour, which Humin intelligence revealed was an al-Qaeda bastion. Following the dissolution of the Spartan task force in southern Iraq following the British withdrawal, task force Knight focused its efforts on the al-Qaeda VBIED network in Iraq, mainly in Doura, Salman Pak and Arab Jabour, killing dozens of people in the summer months of 2007. By March 2008, 100,000 People's 100, targets the Iraqi army could cope with. [54] The UKSF left Iraq in May 2009. The Black/Knight Task Force has provided the UK with one clear success of the countries' controversial involvement in the Iraq War. In an interview with The Times newspaper in August 2008, He said 'I'm not going to do this. Lieutenant General Rob Fry described the role of British special forces in defeating al-Qaeda as 'absolutely historic in proportion'. [56] The SAS campaign against Iraqi special forces was successful, Iraqi populatn, however, is made up of Shiite majorities whose insurgents have been covertly supported by Iran. The task force and the JSOC could therefore only contain the threat, not destroy it. The Iraqi government, meanwhile, has released many members of special groups. [57] Rumors have currently surfaced about reforming a similar task force called TF Black. Most former members of the Mission and Insider Special Unit believe, however, that because the concept of the Task Force is temporary, hence the notion of a Task Force, as a task with a specific goal, this would be unlikely, regardless of mainstream media reports to the contrary. Most of the time, working groups like the original TF Black, technically cannot be reformed to hunt down ISIL. If the establishment of a more current and lesser-known joint task force made more sense to those within the Joint Special Operations Command. [51] History as task force 88 The Long War Journal reported that a task force of 88 operators with Iraqi forces raided the north of Baquba, Diyala province on 22 October 1945. The target of the raid was an expert in improvised explosive devices involved in co-ordinating IEDs and suicide attacks in the region linked to several senior al Qaeda leaders in Iraq. They killed a high-value target and another operative during the raid and found IEDs and grenades at the scene. The next day, TF 88 returned to the region in search of another ISI (Islamic State of Iraq) leader. Ten ISI fighters were killed in the air strikes and three others were killed in ground fire as they attacked the operators. While securing a building used by terrorists, coalition forces found machine guns, military-style assault vests, rocket fuel for a grenade and various munitions, Iraqi multinational forces reported. Nearby, ground forces discovered additional weapons stockpiles to include rocket-propelled grenades, artillery and mortar bullets, improvised IEDs and materials from suicide vests. [58] The Long War Journal reported June 24, 2008 [59] References ^ What lies behind the US military strike on Syria?. Time. October 27th, 2008. ^ Naylor, Sean (2006). Not a good day to die: The untold story of Operation Anakoda. Berkeley: Berkley Books. ISBN 978-0-425-19609-0. ^ Bill RoggioOctober 27, 2008. [27] A U.S. strike in Syria has beheaded an al Qaeda facilitation network. The Long War Journal. [1] On July 1, 2012, The New York Times ^Gordon, Michael R.; Mazzetti, Mark (February 23, 2007). A U.S. base in Ethiopia to hunt al Qaeda. The New York Times. ^Schmitt, Eric; Mazzetti, Mark (November 10, 2008). Secret order allows U.S. attack on Al Qaeda. The New York Times. ^ Leigh Neville, 'Special Operations Forces in Iraq', Osprey Publishing Elite 170, Osprey, 2008, ISBN 978-1-84603-357-5, 32. ^ Neville, 2008, 32. ^ McChrystal, My Part of The Task, ISBN 978-1-59184-475-4, p. 90, 93, 96-7, 111. ^ a b Urban, Mark, Task Force Black: The Explosive True Story of the Secret Special Forces War in Iraq , St. Martin's Griffin , 2012 ISBN 1250006961 ISBN 978-1250006967,p.15-16 ^ a b c SAS - Task Force Eliteukforces.info, is 23. ^ a b Urban, Mark, Task Force Black: The Explosive True Story of the Secret Special Forces War in Iraq , St. Martin's Griffin , 2012 ISBN 1250006961 ISBN 978-1250006967, p.71 ^ a b Michael Smith, SAS Secret War, Sunday Times, 16. ^ Neville, Leigh, Special Forces in the War on Terror (General Military), Osprey Publishing, 2015 ISBN 978-1-4728-0790-8, p. 93 ^ Neville, Leigh, Special Forces in the War on Terror (General Military), Osprey Publishing, 2015 ISBN 978-1-4728-0790-8, p. 93 ^ Neville, Leigh, Special Forces in the War on Terror (General Military), Osprey Publishing, 2015 ISBN 978-1-4728-0790-8, p. 93, p.96 ^ Neville, Leigh, Special Forces in the War on Terror (General Military), Osprey Publishing, 2015 ISBN 978-1-4728-0790-8, p. 128-129 ^ Neville, Leigh, Special Forces in the War on Terror (General Military), Osprey Publishing, 2015 ISBN 978-1-4728-0790-8, p. 97, p. 133-134 ^ Neville, Leigh, Special Forces in the War on Terror (General Military), Osprey Publishing, 2015 ISBN 978-1-4728-0790-8, p.129-130 ^ Neville, Leigh, Special Forces in the War on Terror (General Military), Osprey Publishing House, 2015 ISBN 978-1-4728-0790-8, p. 131 ^ Neville, Leigh, Special Forces in the War on Terror (General Military), Osprey Publishing, 2015 ISBN 978-1-4728-0790-8, p.167-168, p. 190 ^ Neville, Leigh, Special Forces in the War on Terror (General Military), Osprey Publishing, 2015 ISBN 978-1-4728-0790-8, p. 190-191 ^ Urban, Mark, Task Force Black: An Explosive True Story of the War of the Secret Special Forces in Iraq, St. Martin's Griffin , 2012 ISBN 1250006967, p.232,p.240,p.253-254,p.254,p.2262,263 ^ Urban, Mark, Task Force Black: Explosive True Story of Iraq Secret Special Forces War , St. Martin's Griffin , 2012 ISBN 1250006961 ISBN 978-1250006967,p.270 ^ Urban, Mark, Task Force Black: Explosive True Story of The War of the Secret Special Forces in Iraq , St. Martin's Griffin , 2012 ISBN 1250006961 ISBN 978-1250006967,p.274 ^ Urban, Mark, Task Force Black: Explosive True Story of Iraq Secret Special Forces War , St. Martin's Griffin , 2012 ISBN 1250006961 ISBN 978-1250006967,p.275 ^ Thirty al Qaeda in Iraq killed in Diyala. Long War Journal. January 23rd ^ U.S. forces are killing an al Qaeda leader in Mosul. Long War Journal. June 24th, 2008. Further reading Michael Smith, 'Killer Elite: The Inside Story of America's Most Secret Special Operations Team', 2008 Mark Urban, 'Task Force Black', 2010 Gordon, Michael R., Coach, Bernard E. (2012). The endgame: The Inside Story of the Fight for Iraq, from George W. Bush to Barack Obama. Pantheon books. P. 620-621 ISBN 978-0-307-37722-7. Richard Shultz, (2018). U.S. Counterterrorism Operations During the Iraq War: Case Study of Task Force 714 Intelligence and National Security 33.7, pages 974-998. External connections Cuomo, C, McNiff, E., & ABC News Law and Justice Unit., June 8th, 2006. Shadow People – Hunting al-Zarqawi GlobalSecurity.org, Task Force 145 Hala Jaber, Sarah Baxter and Michael Smith, How Iraq's Ghost of Death was Conered, The Times, 11 June 2006 Brian Ross, Secret U.S. task force changes its name, again, The Blotter, ABC News, 12 June 2006 Mark Bowden, The Play, Atlantic Monthly, May 2007 Bill Roggio, Secret Command target Al-Qaeda, November 2008 Bill Roggio, Black Guard, Long War Journal, September 2006 Retrieved from 2Nest permission to edit this site, for the following reason: Your IP address is located in a range that is blocked on all Wikimedia Foundation wikides. The block was made by Martin Urbanec (meta.wikimedia.org). The reason is Open Proxy. Block start: 4:11 p.m., April 6, 2020 Block expiration: 4:11 p.m., April 6, 2020 Your current IP address is 95.216.244.183, and the blocked range is 95.216.0.0/16. Include all of the above details in any queries you make== If you believe you are blocked by mistake, you can find additional information and instructions in the No open proxies global policy. Otherwise, to discuss the block, post a review request to Meta-Wiki or email OTRS queue managers for stewards@wikimedia.org including all of the details above. You can view and copy the source of this page.==Etymology of workgroup labels== Since the invasion of Iraq, the unit has undergone numerous tag changes. Task Force 20 was merged with Task Force 5 (former task force 11/Task Force Sword) in Afghanistan in July 2003. It was then redesignig [[Task Force 121], and later as [Task Force 626],[Task Force 145]] and Task Force 88. Leigh Neville, Special Operations Forces in Iraq, &ref&gt;Osprey Publishing Elite 170, Osprey, 2008, [[ISBN|978-1-84603-357-5]], 32.&lt;/ref&gt; Neville notes that he omitted the current label (c. 2008, writing time). However, he said he was also obliquely known as the Second Coalition Forces - Iraq (OCF-I), a reference to a CIA unit nicknamed OGA. &lt;ref&gt;Neville, 2008, 32.&lt;/ref&gt; By the time [General (United States)] General]] [Stanley McChrystal] took command, the force is known as Task Force 714.&lt;ref&gt;McChrystal, My Part of Task, [ISBN|978-1-59184-475-4]], p. 90, 93, 96-7, 111.&lt;/ref&gt; Return to the Joint Special Operations Task Force in Iraq, drawn from



