



enemy ground resistance by destroying his troops, supplies, buildings and equipment. Tactical air forces also provide timely and accurate intelligence information through aerial reconnaissance. This is one of the primary means available to ground force and air force commanders for obtaining information concerning enemy troop movements, operations and concentrations and of terrain not under friendly control.

One of TAC's major contributions toward insuring world peace has been the development of the Composite Air Strike Force (CASF) concept of meeting world aggression. CASF is an entirely self-sufficient tactical air organization, which can be flown to any trouble spot in the world in less than two and a half days. Composed of tactical fighters, bombers, reconnaissance, and transport aircraft with sufficient men, equipment and supplies to enable it to perform effective combat operations, without reinforcement for over a month, CASF has the further versatility of being effective in any all out war.

Participating in the exercise air operations with the 832d Air Division will be RF-101 Voodoo reconnaissance aircraft from the 837th Air Division at Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina. Air transport support will be provided by the 839th Air Division at Stewart Air Force Base, Tennessee, using C-130 prop-jet, Hercules and C-123 Providers. Both units are a part of the Ninth Air Force.

Tactical Air Command assault transport planes are essential to successful air-ground operations. Their ability to move troops, equipment and supplies to any theater of operation, coupled with the capability to air-drop reinforcements to troops deployed in the battlefield, are essential features of the tactical transport concept.





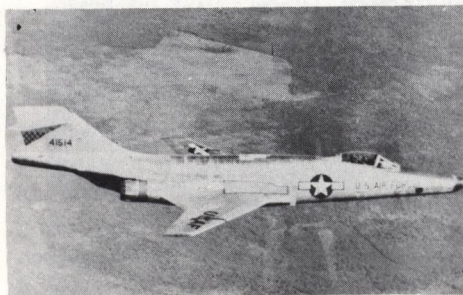
## AIR SUPPORT FOR EXERCISE DRY HILLS



U.S. Forces  
F-100D  
(without external  
Fuel Tanks)



Aggressor  
Fighter  
(with external  
Fuel Tanks)

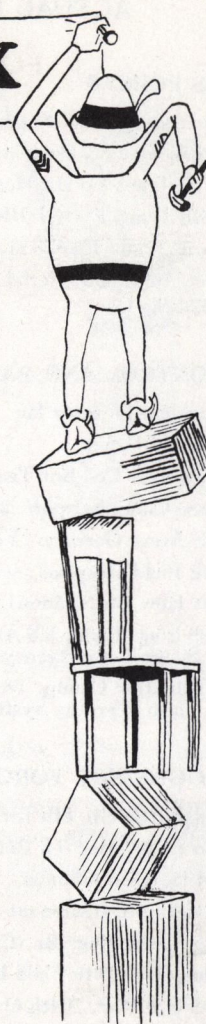


U.S. Forces  
"Voodoo"  
RF-101  
Reconnaissance  
Plane

## APPENDIX

### ACTUAL PARTICIPATING UNITS

US FORCES	PERMANENT STATION
4th Inf Div	Fort Lewis, Washington
4th MI Det	Fort Lewis, Washington
Det, 575th APU	Fort Lewis, Washington
Det, 3rd Observation Bn, 26th Arty	Fort Sill Oklahoma
2d AW Bn (SP), 44th Arty	Fort Lewis, Washington
Co B, 316th USASA Bn	Camp Wolters, Texas
Light Avn Det (Prov)	Fort Ord, Calif/Ft Lewis
50th Cml Plat (Cmbt Spt)	Fort Ord, California
10th Fin Disb Sec	Fort Lewis, Washington
43d Med Gp	Fort Lewis, Washington
51st Fld Hosp	Fort Lewis, Washington
Prov Med Amb Co	Fort Lewis, Washington
Det, 293d MP Co	Fort Ord, California
296th MP Co	Fort Lewis, Washington
Trans Army Avn Det, Field Maintenance	Fort Lewis, Washington
3d Ord Bn (Ammo) (CPX Hq)	Fort Bliss, Texas
20th Ord Co (DS)	Fort Lewis, Washington
170th Ord Det (EOD)	Fort Lewis, Washington
576th Ord Co (Ammo) (Asp & CPX Hq)	Fort Lewis, Washington
629th Ord Co (FS)	Fort Lewis, Washington
833d Ord Co (SW & Msl) (Depot Spt)	
(Assy Det & CPX Hq)	Fort Bliss, Texas





## ACTUAL PARTICIPATING UNITS (Cont'd)

### US FORCES

Prov QM Direct Spt Det  
Co A, 41st Sig Bn (Cmbt Area) (Army)  
57th Trans Co (Lt Hcptr) (H-21)  
98th Trans Det CHFM  
Prov Trans Trk Co (Lt Trk)  
Det, 109th QM Aerial Supply Co  
232d Sig Co

### CONTROL AND BASE SUPPORT

Exercise Director Hq  
Umpire Group  
Aggressor Cen Spt Team  
Base Camp Support, 2d EASC and atch Units  
US Army Garrison (Yakima)  
8th Field Hospital (—)  
1st How Bn (155mm), 30th Arty  
Advisory Team, US Army Combat  
Surveillance Agency  
Evaluation Group, Troop Test, Atomic  
Flash Warning Systems

### AGGRESSOR FORCES

1st Battle Gp, 8th Inf  
Co E, 1st Med Tk Bn, 34th Armor  
2d How Bn (155mm), 35th Arty  
Aviation Detachment  
Co A, 4th Engr Bn (C)  
Hosp Unit, 8th Field Hosp  
DS Ord Plat, 704th Ord Bn  
Det, Co A, 41st Sig Bn, (Cmbt Area) (Army)  
Prov Trans Det (Lt Trk & AC)

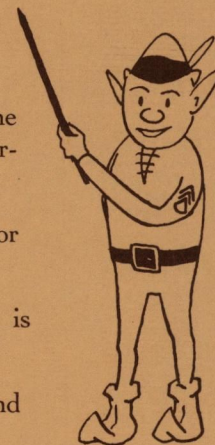
### PERMANENT STATION

Fort Lewis, Washington  
Fort Lewis, Washington  
Fort Lewis, Washington  
Fort Lewis, Washington  
Fort Lee, Virginia  
Fort Huachuca, Arizona  
  
Fort Lewis, Washington  
Fort Lewis, Washington  
Fort Riley, Kansas  
Fort Lewis, Washington  
Yakima Firing Center, Wash.  
Fort Lewis, Washington  
Fort Lewis, Washington  
  
Arlington, Virginia  
Fort Lewis, Washington

Fort Lewis, Washington  
Fort Lewis, Washington  
Fort Lewis, Washington  
Fort Lewis, Washington  
Fort Lewis, Washington  
Fort Lewis, Washington  
Fort Lewis, Washington  
Fort Lewis, Washington  
Fort Lewis, Washington

## POINTS TO REMEMBER . . . . .

1. No live ammunition will be taken into the Exercise area, unless specifically authorized by the Exercise Director.
2. Use your first aid training to prevent minor injuries from becoming serious.
3. Be alert at all times . . . the Aggressor is eager to make you look like a recruit.
4. Be at least 100 feet from chemical land mines when they are detonated.
5. Leave explosives alone.
6. Practice camouflage and concealment.
7. Be at least 150 feet from the M-10 Gun flash Simulator during firing.
8. Give all intelligence information to your leaders without delay.
9. Keep all your valuables and personal articles in your upper left hand pocket. This pocket has been placed "OFF LIMITS" to searches if you should be captured by your enemy.
10. Be Safety Conscious.
11. Use common sense.
12. Look and act like what you are . . . the best soldiers in the world!





# EXERCISE DRY HILLS

## Observers Handbook

*Sixth US Army*

*Yakima Firing Center  
9-23 May 1959*







*"BLAST-OFF" to Exercise Dry Hills*

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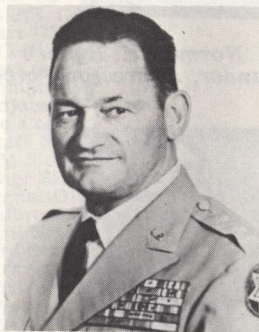


# *Welcome to Exercise Dry Hills!*

Welcome to Exercise DRY HILLS. This exercise is the culmination of unit training and will be conducted under simulated combat conditions over the 280,000 acre military reservation at Yakima, Washington. United States forces will engage an active aggressor on the ground and in the air.

As part of an Army Corps supported by tactical and transport aircraft, the 4th Infantry Division, reinforced, will function as a team employing the fast moving, hard-hitting concepts of modern warfare. Some training objectives to be emphasized are: offensive and defensive employment of nuclear weapons, mobility and striking power of a pentomic division, and air movement of a reinforced battle group into the combat area.

You are invited to assist us with our vital training mission by offering your comments and recommendations based on your observation of the exercise.



*Lieutenant General*  
**CHARLES D. PALMER**  
*Exercise Director*



*Major General*  
**LOUIS W. TRUMAN**  
*Deputy Exercise Director*



*Major General*  
**CHESTER E. MCCARTY**  
*Commander 12th AF*

**CHARLES D. PALMER**  
Lieutenant General, USA  
Exercise Director





## Major Commanders and Key Personnel



Col. Alfred Martin  
Chief of Staff



Brigadier General  
John H. McGee  
Acting  
Commanding General  
4th Infantry Division



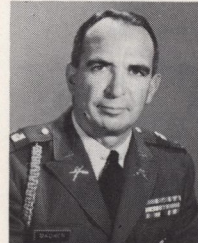
Col. Norman P. Barnes  
Deputy Chief of Staff



Col. Norman H. Bykerk  
Commander, Aggressor Forces



Col.  
Thomas D. Robertson  
Acting Commander  
832d Air Division



Col. Edwin A. Machen  
Chief Umpire

## Exercise Director Staff

Yakima Firing Center, Washington

### TITLE AND OFFICE

Ex Director  
Aide-de-camp  
Dep Ex Director  
Aide-de-camp  
Chief of Staff  
Dep Chief of Staff  
ACofS, G1  
Asst G1  
ACofS, G2  
Asst G2  
ACofS, G3  
Asst G3  
ACofS, G4  
Asst G4  
Comptroller  
Adjutant General  
Hq Comdt  
Staff Surgeon  
QM Staff Officer  
Engr Staff Officer  
Signal Officer  
Information Officer  
Cml Staff Officer  
Ord Staff Officer  
Army Avn Staff Officer  
Claims Officer  
Provost Marshal  
Chief Umpire  
Trans Staff Officer

Artillery Staff Officer  
Chaplain  
Safety Officer

### NAME

Lt Gen Charles D. Palmer  
Maj S. J. Sullivan  
Maj Gen Louis W. Truman  
Capt Eugene R. Bauer  
Col Alfred Martin  
Col Norman P. Barnes  
Maj Richard J. Boomer  
Capt Benjamin F. Wilson  
Lt Col Charles E. LaMont  
Maj Arthur F. Van Cook  
Lt Col Melvin Fletcher  
Lt Col Robert J. Davenport  
Lt Col Arnold E. Rice  
Major John C. Davis  
Capt Willard D. Lee  
Capt Glen L. Howard  
Maj William M. Hope Jr.  
Lt Col Theodore Stalk  
Lt Col Norton L. McDonald  
Maj Robert C. Butler  
Maj John J. Harrington  
Maj Roy T. Jackson  
Capt Donald F. Hulin  
Capt Frank S. Campbell Sr.  
Capt Thomas E. Sears  
Capt Paul E. Beckman  
Capt George E. Messmore  
Col Edwin A. Machen Jr.  
Capt Donald H. Conner

Lt Col Bill W. Paden  
Maj John E. Simpson  
1st Lt James E. Dougherty

### EXTENSION

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## Yakima Highlights

*Apple Picking*

To those who are unfamiliar with this area, we would like to pass on some interesting facts about Yakima County.

County Seat: Yakima  
County Pop: 146,000  
Yakima City Pop: 44,200

Climate: mild and dry temperature rarely reaches 100 degrees. Average annual temperature is 51.2 degrees. Summer evenings are cool, with a sharp temperature drop after sunset. Sun shines an average of 302 days per year. Rainfall follows a normal annual rate of 7.28 inches.

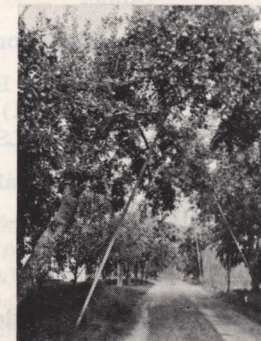
One of the primary enterprises of the Yakima Valley is the fruit growing industry. The principal crops are apples, peaches, and pears. The abundant production of these high-quality fruits has won for the Yakima Valley the title of "Fruit Bowl of the Nation."

Also of notable distinction are the vast hop fields, where roughly half the hops grown in the United States are produced.

Other major industries in Yakima County include lumbering and livestock.

The Yakima Firing Center, a subsidiary post of Fort Lewis and one of the largest military reservations in the United States, spans an area of more than 280,000 acres. Its steep canyons and draws, sharp mountain ridges and desert areas reflect a wide range in elevation, varying from 500 feet to more than 4,200 feet above sea level. Sagebrush and fine lava dust cover the land in abundance. There are numerous trails winding throughout the area, most of which are suitable for jeep travel. Darkness and periods of poor visibility make travel difficult over many of these trails, which end at the edge of steep canyons and mountains skirted by the Columbia River. The type and expanse of terrain lends itself exceedingly well to field training exercises.

Army Reserve and National Guard units assemble at the firing center during the summer months to conduct their annual field training. The remainder of the year finds active US Army units sharpening up their marksmanship on the firing ranges at the center.



*Apple Orchard*



# Visitors' Facilities

## AT YAKIMA FIRING CENTER

**BRIEFING:** Briefings on the exercise and its tactical and logistical aspects will be conducted in the briefing room, located in building T1263. Current situation briefings will also be conducted in the briefing room, three times daily at 0815, 1300 and 1700 hours. Special briefings will be scheduled throughout the maneuver period (times to be announced by the briefing officer).

**MESS:** There are two Officers' Field Messes within the base camp. A General and Visiting Officers' Mess located in building T1252. Meal hours are as follows:

Breakfast	0600 hours to 0730 hours
Luncheon	1130 hours to 1300 hours
Dinner	1730 hours to 1900 hours

Facilities made available for your convenience include the following:

**GENERAL:** The Visitor's Bureau is located in building T1148, telephone 240. (Yakima Firing Center is Yakima GLEncourt 3-5551.) Personnel are on duty 24 hours daily to assist you with any matter concerning Exercise DRY HILLS.

**RECEPTION:** Upon arrival at Exercise DRY HILLS, personnel of the Visitor's Bureau will orient you concerning the following:

Billets	Post Exchange
Club	Dispensary
Mess	Chapel
Transportation	Red Cross
Other Information	

Meal hours will be adjusted in all messes to meet special requirements which may arise as the exercise develops. Any necessary changes in the mess hours will be announced and posted in mess facilities.

**CLUB FACILITIES:** An Officers' Club is located in building T1267. Hours of operation are from 1630 to 2230 week days, 1200 to 2400 Saturday, and 1200 to 2230 on Sundays.

**BILLETS:** Visitors' billets are located in building T1269 and T1270. Quarters assignments will be made by the Visitors' Bureau. Hotel accommodations can be arranged in Yakima, Washington at normal commercial rates.

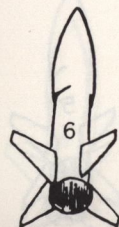
**UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT:** The duty uniform for military personnel during Exercise DRY HILLS is OG 107 (HBT) (fatigues) with field cap, and combat boots (black). The uniform for off-duty wear will be the duty uniform or appropriate civilian attire on post; tropical worsted, cotton khaki or appropriate civilian attire off post. The recommended civilian attire is outdoor type clothing with boots. The following items are available for issue at the Visitors' Bureau:

Trouser, HBT (1 per visitor)	Compass
Jacket, HBT (1 per visitor)	Maps
Pistol Belt	Field Glasses
First Aid Packet and Pouch	Field Jacket
Canteen, with Cup and Cover	

Observers are reminded that boots (combat), are not available at Yakima Firing Center.

**AIR TERMINAL:** The Yakima Municipal Airport, is located approximately four miles southwest of Yakima, Washington and within 30 minutes driving time of the base camp. The Yakima Firing Center Main Airstrip for military aircraft is located just south of the base camp.

**RAIL TERMINAL:** The Northern Pacific Railroad terminal in Yakima, Washington is located on the corner of North Front and East A Street and is within 20 minutes driving time of the base camp.





**MOTOR TRANSPORTATION:** Necessary motor transportation within the base camp, maneuver area, and to and from the city of Yakima will be provided by the Visitors' Bureau.

**POST EXCHANGE:** The Post Exchange is located in building T678 at the southwest corner of base camp. Hours of operation are from 1000 hours to 2130 hours daily.

**BARBER SHOP:** There is a barber shop in the base camp area, located in the Post Exchange Building T678. Hours of operation are from 1000 to 2130 hours daily.

**TELEPHONE SERVICE:** Personal long distance telephone calls must be processed over commercial service. A telephone center consisting of 5 booths is located in building T756.

**CHAPEL:** The Chapel is located in building T1272. Schedules of services are posted in each billet. Additional information pertaining to churches in Yakima, Washington is available at the Visitors' Bureau.

**RED CROSS:** Field Director is located in building T1257.

**DISPENSARY:** The dispensary is located in building T697 at the southwest corner of the base camp.

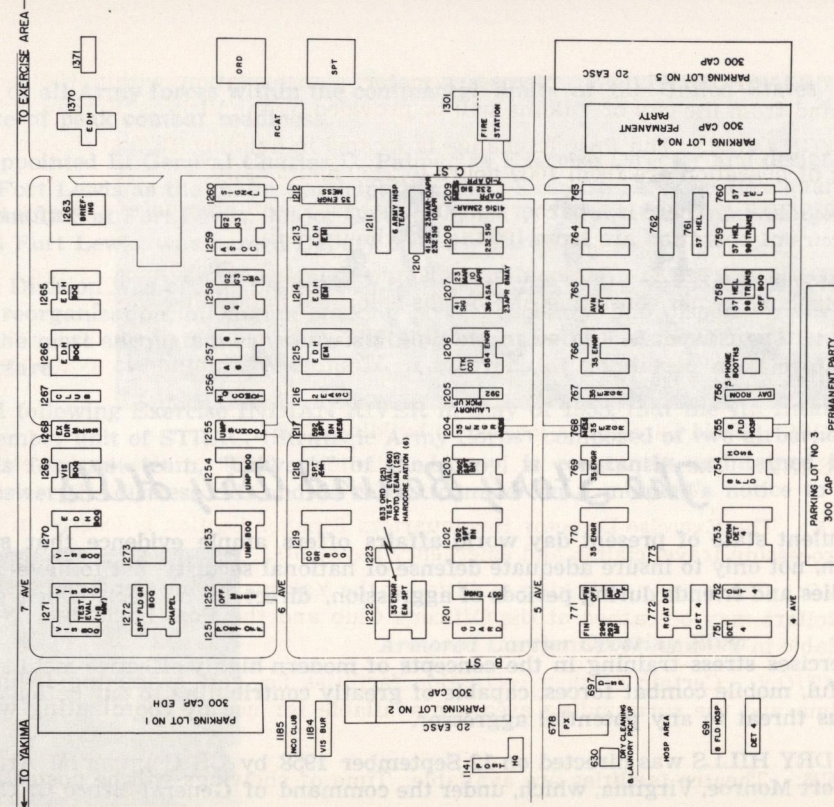
**FINANCE:** The Exercise Director Headquarters Finance Section is located in building T771 for the purpose of processing travel claims and emergency payments.

**BANKING:** There are no banking facilities at the Yakima Firing Center. Personal checks not to exceed \$25.00 dollars may be cashed at the Officer's Club and the Post Exchange. Normal banking facilities are available in Yakima, Washington.

**RECREATION:** Certain off-post recreation facilities, i.e., golf, swimming, fishing and bowling in the City of Yakima and the surrounding area are available for use by coordinating with the Visitors' Bureau.

**THEATER:** Theater facilities are available. Time of showings will be posted in all visitors' billets.

## EXERCISE DRY HILLS CANTONMENT AREA YAKIMA FIRING CENTER







*Infantrymen in the Assault*

## *The Story Behind Dry Hills*

The turbulent state of present day world affairs offers ample evidence that substantial measures must be taken, not only to insure adequate defense of national security, but to have the means as well, of aiding our allies and friends during periods of aggression, direct or indirect, which could easily incite a major war.

Field exercises stress training in the concepts of modern highly effective methods of warfare, resulting in powerful, mobile combat forces, capable of greatly contributing to our national security, by posing as an ominous threat to any potential aggressor.

Exercise DRY HILLS was directed on 12 September 1958 by US Continental Army Command Headquarters at Fort Monroe, Virginia, which, under the command of General Bruce C. Clarke, is responsible

for directing training of all Army forces within the continental limits of the United States, to maintain these forces in a state of peak combat readiness.

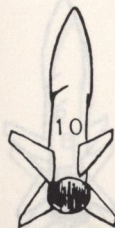
General Clarke appointed Lt General Charles D. Palmer as Exercise Director and designated the 4th Infantry Division at Fort Lewis as the major participating unit. Exercise Director Headquarters was activated on 19 September 1958 at Fort Lewis. Major General Louis W. Truman, Commanding General, 4th Infantry Division and Fort Lewis, was named Deputy Exercise Director.

The 4th Infantry Division was one of the first to be reorganized under the pentomic concept in 1957. Under this pentomic reorganization, maximum striking power, mobility, and dispersion are the key elements in promoting the most adequate means of sustaining offensive or defensive operations under conditions of nuclear warfare.

It was announced following Exercise INDIAN RIVER in May of 1958, that the 4th Infantry Division had been named a member unit of STRAC, (Strategic Army Corps) composed of two airborne and two infantry divisions. This four-unit team, "bulwark" of the Army, is constantly maintained in a combat ready condition to answer the distress call and be ready to move on a moment's notice to any trouble



*Armored Carrier Crossing River*





spot in the world. Thus, the motto, "Skilled, Tough, Ready, Around the Clock", appropriately describes the role of the 4th Infantry Division as an integral component of STRAC. The mobility and striking power of this fighting force reflects its capability of extinguishing a "brush fire" conflict before it can spread into a major war.

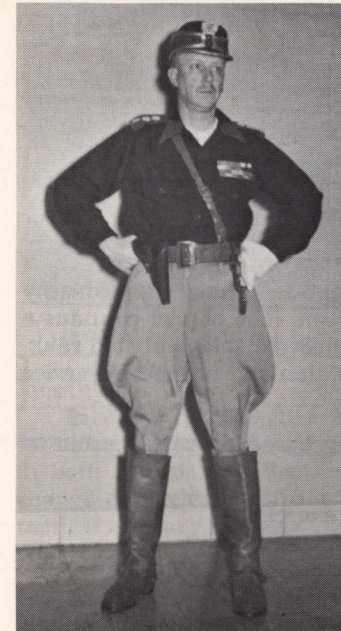
DRY HILLS, the first field exercise since the 4th Infantry Division became a part of STRAC, will maintain the high standards of efficiency necessary to meet the demands of the Strategic Army Corps.

Over 18,000 troops of the 4th Infantry Division and supporting units from posts scattered across the nation are assembled to take part in this exercise.

Training will be focused on modern concepts of nuclear, electronic, chemical, biological, radiological, guerrilla and psychological warfare. These concepts form the nucleus of the most effective combat techniques yet devised by the US Army.

Air support provided by the 12th Air Force will include a tactical airlift of a reinforced battle group from Fort Lewis to Yakima.

*Ready for Action*



*Aggressor Commanding Officer*

## *The Aggressor*

The mythical Aggressor nation was created about 1946 by the US Army as an extremely realistic field training device. Prior to World War II, Army training exercises pitted similar organizations (regiments, divisions, etc.) against each other. While this afforded good tactical training, it offered little opportunity for evaluating the capabilities of an enemy, exploiting intelligence and for the realization that the potential enemy had different customs, language and military organizations from that of US forces. Hence, the development of the Aggressor nation was effected with its own history, traditions and military establishments.

Aggressor history begins shortly after World War II, when a small group of determined advocates of a totalitarian government instituted the Circle Trigon Party, an international political organization. Control of the Circle Trigon and hence of the Aggressor nation fell into the hands of a triad known as the Trinity. Development of natural resources was implemented by the Trinity into a well-balanced, carefully controlled program.

The Aggressor Army is composed of four Army groups (East, West, North and South), which are further broken down into individual armies, corps, divisions, regiments and so on.







*Aggressor Troops on Parade*

The uniform and insignia of the Army are distinctive. The uniform resembles that of the US Army fatigue uniform, but the essential difference lies in the color which is jungle green. The helmet contains a sharp ridge running from front to rear. Inverted stripes on the lower right sleeve display enlisted rank, while officer rank is visible on the shoulder straps or on the cap. Unit designation and branch of service are indicated by colored tabs on the collar and by square sleeve patches.

Aggressors speak Esperanto, a mythical language containing a vocabulary based on words common to the chief European languages.

The role of the Aggressor will be played by the following units during the exercise:

1st Battle Group, 8th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division

Co E, 1st Medium Tank Battalion (Patton), 34th Armor

2d Howitzer Battalion (155mm), 35th Artillery

Aviation Detachment

Co A, 4th Engineer Battalion

Hospital Unit, 8th Field Hospital

Direct Support Ordnance Platoon (+), 704th Ordnance Battalion

Detachment, Co A, 41st Signal Battalion (Combat Area) (Army)

Prov Trans Det (Lt Trks & Armd Pers Carriers)



*Helicopter Loading Aggressors*

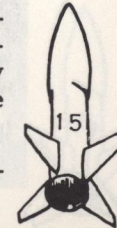
#### a. Aggressor

In January 1958, the Aggressor forces launched a major offensive in Europe and Southeast Asia initiating a general war. Allied forces countered Aggressor advances, and were able to contain Aggressor in both Europe and Southeast Asia by mid-year, although both sides suffered severe damage. The exchange of nuclear weapons during combat operations was limited to small and medium yields against tactical military targets.

On New Years' Day 1959, the enemy launched an airborne invasion of Alaska with simultaneous attacks on strategic military targets, and distant early warning installations in the United States and succeeded in establishing an airhead in the vicinity of Fairbanks. (See situation map, page 18.) Shortly thereafter, the Aggressor had moved elements of two armies from Army Group West (forward) into the Anchorage-Fairbanks area.

A "three-pronged" airborne assault followed on 6 March 1959 which resulted in the capture and con-

## *Exercise Situation*







*Aggressor Troops in Firing Position*

solidation of the ports of Vancouver, British Columbia and Seattle, Washington as well as the road nets in the Lethbridge, Alberta area, including the southern exit of the Alcan Highway. Aggressor forces successfully managed to resupply these airheads by land, sea, and air despite strong opposition from US and Canadian Air Forces, organized ground forces and the US Pacific Fleet.

On 17 April, Aggressor troops from the Lethbridge airhead commenced an advance to the south-east into Washington and by 28 April had reached Spokane. Here Aggressor halted, awaiting additional forces and supplies to enable him to continue the advance.

Amassing a large potent force in Spokane, Aggressor planned to continue his drive to the southwest with the ultimate objective of seizing Portland, Oregon, thereby encircling US Forces in the Puget Sound area, to enhance his port facilities and consolidate his position in Northwestern United States.

b. US Forces

US Armed Forces, meanwhile, had been actively engaged in combat with Aggressor Forces in Europe

and Southeast Asia where they were successful in containing the enemy.

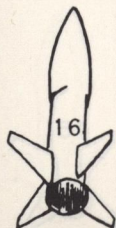
To counter the enemy's airborne invasion of Alaska on 1 January, XVI US Corps, composed of four divisions including the 4th Infantry Division, was ordered to return to the US and placed in reserve awaiting further orders.

*SPECIAL SITUATION*

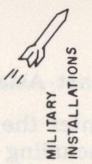
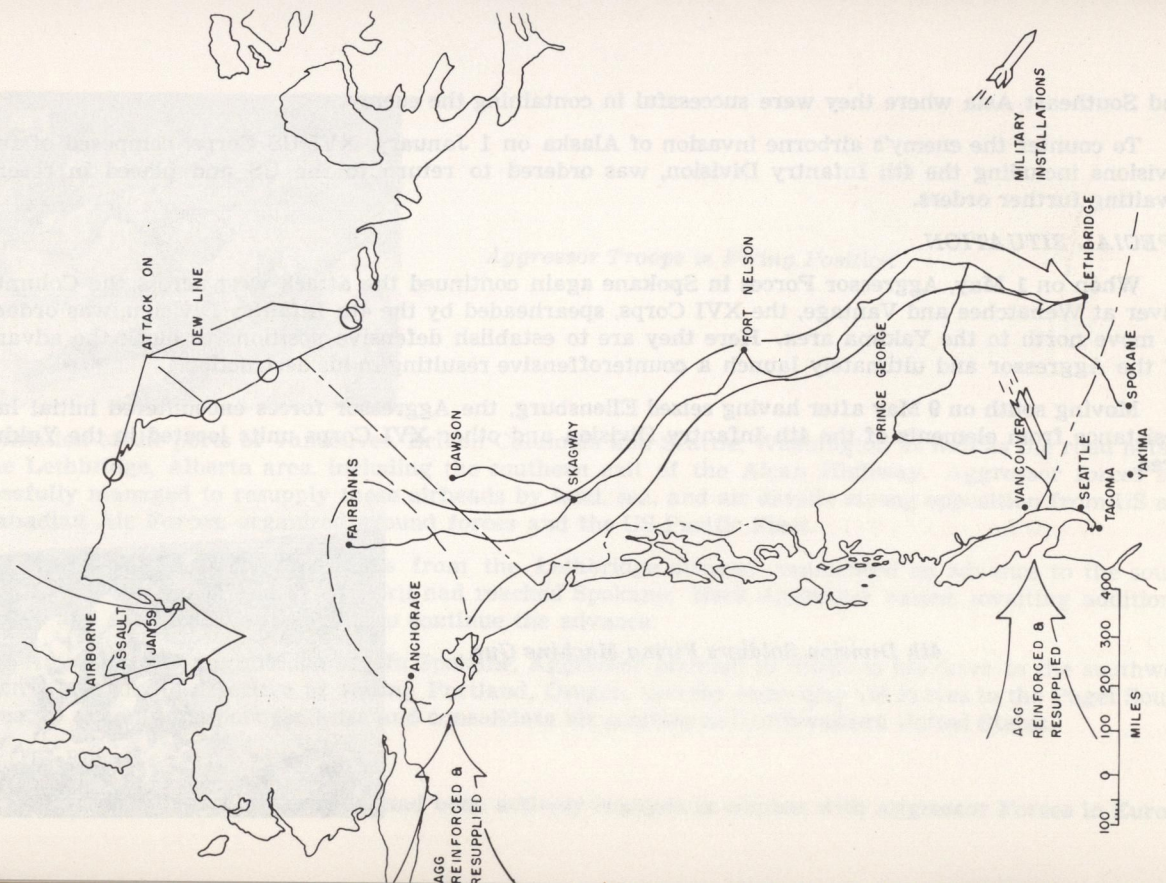
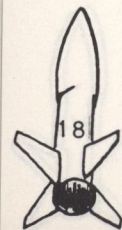
When on 1 May, Aggressor Forces in Spokane again continued the attack west across the Columbia River at Wenatchee and Vantage, the XVI Corps, spearheaded by the 4th Infantry Division, was ordered to move north to the Yakima area. Here they are to establish defensive positions to block the advance of the Aggressor and ultimately launch a counteroffensive resulting in his destruction.

Moving south on 9 May after having seized Ellensburg, the Aggressor forces encountered initial land resistance from elements of the 4th Infantry Division and other XVI Corps units located in the Yakima area.

*4th Division Soldiers Firing Machine Gun*



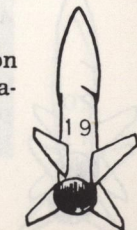




## Schedule of Events

*Troops Loading on C-123 Aircraft*

5 January	Beginning of Pre-exercise training.	12 May	Visitors' Day.
4 - 8 May	Movement of 4th Infantry Division from Fort Lewis to Yakima Firing Center, Washington.	17 May	Mid-exercise critique.
9 May	Exercise begins.	23 May	Problem ends.
10 May	Movement of the 2d Battle Group, 47th Infantry reinforced, by air from Fort Lewis to Yakima Area.	24 May	Final critique.
		25 - 27 May	Return of 4th Infantry Division and supporting units to home stations.





## SPECIAL EVENTS

### VISITORS' DAY

Visitors assembled at a vantage point on the DRY HILLS battlefield on Tuesday, 12 May will witness an exciting phase of the exercise play in which hard hitting, fast moving infantry, armor and helicopter borne forces will exploit the firing of atomic simulators in a sharp penetration of defensive positions.

### HARDCORE RATION TEST

A Hardcore Rations Test is being conducted to determine the feasibility of do-it-yourself cooking by inexperienced personnel under combat conditions. Specially prepared, non-perishable foods packed in units sufficient to feed 25 men will be used, plus a menu with instructions.

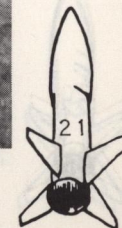
### ATOMIC FLASH WARNING SYSTEM TROOP TEST

An atomic flash warning system is undergoing testing during this exercise. The purpose of this troop test is to determine the best procedure to be employed in warning friendly troops, within the shortest time possible, that a nuclear weapon is to be detonated against the Aggressor, in order that the necessary safety measures may be taken.

The warning system to be tested is essentially a communications system.

The message is initiated at division headquarters or at the headquarters employing the weapon; the objective being to give prior warning to every individual soldier in the danger area.

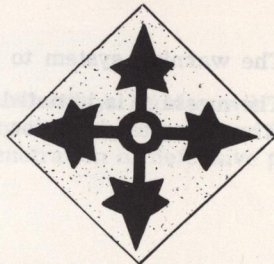
*C-123's Landing to Unload Troops*







## History of The Famous 4th



The 4th Infantry Division was first organized at Camp Green, North Carolina, on 3 December 1917, under the command of Major General George H. Cameron. Its distinctive insignia, the Ivy Leaf, dates back to that time. The word "Ivy", as pronounced, suggests the characters used in the Roman numeral "IV." The division, better known as the Famous Fourth, has always been proud of and lived up to its motto - "Steadfast and Loyal."

The division first saw action in France in the summer of 1918, where it was successful in stopping the German advance toward Paris at the Marne River. The 4th then continued to push the Germans back, climaxing its gallant offensive against the heavily fortified Meuse-Argonne area, where a decisive victory marked the beginning of the end for the Kaiser's dream of conquest. The division returned to the United States and demobilized on 1 August 1919.

When Hitler rose into power, and again touched off the spark that flamed into World War II, the 4th Division was reactivated on 3 June 1940. During the next three years the 4th trained in the states, and on 18 January 1944 departed for Europe for World War II service.

*The Famous 4th in Action*

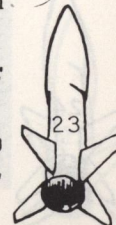


Here on D-Day, 6 June 1944, the scene of the Normandy invasion, units of the Ivy Division were the first to contact the Germans. After three days of hard fighting, the beachhead was established, and then began the big push toward Cherbourg, an important link in the German coastal supply line. Overcoming overwhelming obstacles, by the end of June, the 4th marched into Cherbourg, occupying the city. It was during this period of grit and dogged determination that the division was named, "The men with the terrible green crosses" by the German troops. During the period 24 July to 18 August, as a part of General Patton's Third Army, the Ivy Division was in the thick of the drive across France and materially aided in the liberation of Paris, being the only American division to march through that city.

During September and October, the Famous 4th breached the supposedly impregnable Siegfried Line, fighting its way across the border into Germany, where it is credited as being the first American unit to set foot on German soil.

The Division held firm at Dickweiler and Ostweiler in Luxembourg when the Germans made their last big attack of the war on 16 December in the Ardennes Forest.

The 4th quickly overran Fuhren and Viaden, after crossing the Sauer River on 18 January 1945, in pursuit of the Germans, who were, by that time, in full flight. At the time of the cessation of hostilities,





the 4th had driven deep into the vital heart of Germany, capturing 75,000 German soldiers and killing an inestimable number from D-Day to VE-Day.

The 4th Division won battle streamers for the following World War II campaigns: Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, and Central Europe. It was also awarded the Belgian Fourragere for action in the St. Hubert area. The 8th, 12th and 22d Infantry Regiments of the 4th were each awarded Distinguished Unit Citations.

Returning to the United States after VE-Day, the Famous 4th was inactivated following VJ-Day. It was again reactivated on 15 July 1947 at Fort Ord, California, this time as a training division. Reorganized as an infantry division at Fort Benning, Georgia on 10 October 1950, the 4th began training for overseas shipment.

The division arrived in Germany during May-June 1951. Taking its place with the NATO forces, the 4th occupied operational readiness positions in the main avenues of approach within its assigned zone of responsibility. It served five years in Germany.

In April 1957, seven months after the 4th's colors were returned to the U.S. and assigned to Fort Lewis, Washington, the Ivy Division underwent a pentomic reorganization revolutionizing the size and



*4th Infantry Division Troops Training  
for Amphibious Landing Operation*

structure of all units. The 2d Battle Groups of the 39th and 47th Infantry were added to the 1st Battle Groups of the 8th, 12th and 22d Regiments implementing the five-sided battle concept. Other units formed by the pentomic reorganization included the 124th Signal Battalion, 2d Reconnaissance Squadron, 8th Cavalry, 14th Transportation Battalion, and the 4th Aviation Company. Division artillery was altered from five to two battalions, having atomic capabilities in its 8-inch howitzer and 762mm Rocket (Honest John) batteries.

By means of continual training and regular maneuvers, the pentomic 4th Division is maintaining a high peak of preparedness for all possible emergencies.

All units of the 4th Infantry Division participate annually in Army Training Tests designed to assess the division's efficiency on a small unit level of pentomic tactics. Exercise COLD BAY held in Alaska tested the new tactics on a larger scale, and the 2d Battle Group of the 39th Infantry thereby became the first unit of its size to put these tactics to the test.

Exercise INDIAN RIVER in May 1958, the first to coordinate training of the entire division in a field exercise was followed by the announcement of the 4th Infantry Division's integration into STRAC

*4th Infantry Division Troops in Combat-Lidin, Belgium-September 1944*







*4th Infantry Division Troops Fighting in Germany-1945*

(Strategic Army Corps), the Army's newly developed highly mobile fighting force, composed of two airborne and two infantry divisions. The Famous 4th increased its versatility as a result of Exercise ROCKY SHOALS conducted off the California coast in November, where units gained proficiency in sea to land operations in the largest amphibious exercise since 1950.

In March 1959, the pentomic structure of the 4th Infantry Division underwent major revisions. Division Artillery was augmented to include five direct support battalions and one general support battalion, each containing a Headquarters and Service Battery. Fire power in each direct support battalion was increased by one 105mm howitzer battery and one 155mm howitzer battery. The general support battalion gives the devastating "punch" of the atom with its 8-inch howitzer battery and 762mm Honest John Rocket battery. The number of rifle companies in each battle group has been increased from four to five. The Battle Group Headquarters and Headquarters Company was divided into a combat support company and a Headquarters and Headquarters Company. A heavy mortar platoon was organized for inclusion in the combat support company.

Exercise DRY HILLS is being conducted to maintain the high state of combat efficiency and readiness of the 4th Infantry Division.



*F-100's flying over tanks*

The United States Air Force's Tactical Air Command is participating in Exercise DRY HILLS in order to improve established procedures and to practice the inter-service coordination needed for successful air-ground operations.

The role of tactical air power, when operating in conjunction with Army field forces is to gain control of the air space over the theater of operations, thus insuring freedom of movement for US Army troops, aiding in the destruction of enemy ground troops and destroying their supply lines, installations, and equipment. Tactical air forces also provide timely and accurate intelligence information through aerial reconnaissance. The Tactical Air Command's supersonic fighters and fighter-bomber aircraft are capable of performing this role by delivering any type of weapon, from leaflets to the full sized devastation of thermonuclear bombs.

TAC is composed of the Ninth, Nineteenth, and Twelfth Air Forces. Command Headquarters is located at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia.

OPERATION OF THE

## *Tactical Air Command*





*Aggressor F-100D Plane*

One of TAC's major contributions toward insuring world peace has been the development of the Composite Air Strike Force concept of meeting world aggression. The Composite Air Strike Force, CASF for short, is an entirely self-sufficient tactical air organization composed of tactical fighters, bombers, reconnaissance, and transport aircraft with enough men, equipment, and supplies to enable it to perform effective combat operations, without reinforcement, for over a month. A Strike Force can be organized from TAC's resources and flown to any trouble-spot in the world in less than two and a half days.

The versatility of a Composite Air Strike Force lies in its ability to be used as a show of force in a local war, for employment to augment theater forces in a local war, or to participate in an all-out war.

Headquarters Twelfth Air Force has assigned the responsibility for tactical air operations at Exercise DRY HILLS to the 832d Air Division at Cannon Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico. The Air Division is equipped with supersonic North American F-100D Super Sabre fighter-bombers. The F-100D has aerial refueling and nuclear or conventional weapons capabilities, and can fly to any trouble spot in the world within hours.



*F-100D Flying over Tank Convoy*

Men of the 832d Air Division were able to prove this ability in 1958 when they were ordered to take part in the rapid deployment of a Composite Air Strike Force in the Far East at the outbreak of renewed hostilities in the Formosa Straits.

Tactical air reconnaissance cannot be overemphasized. Current information derived from aerial reconnaissance is required from the inception of an aerial operation and continues through the conclusion of the campaign. This is one of the primary means available to ground force and air force commanders for obtaining timely information of enemy troop movements, operations and concentration, and of terrain not under friendly control.



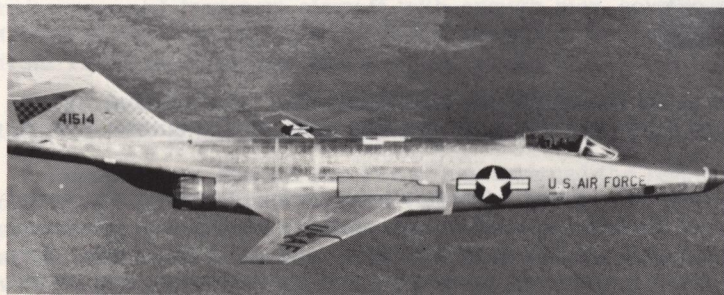
Participating in the exercise air operations with the 832d Air Division will be RF-101 Voodoo reconnaissance aircraft from the 837th Air Division at Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina.

Tactical Air Command assault transport planes are considered essential to successful air-ground operations. Their ability to move troops, equipment, and supplies to any theater of operation, coupled with the capability to air-drop reinforcements to troops deployed in the battlefield are essential features of the tactical transport concept.

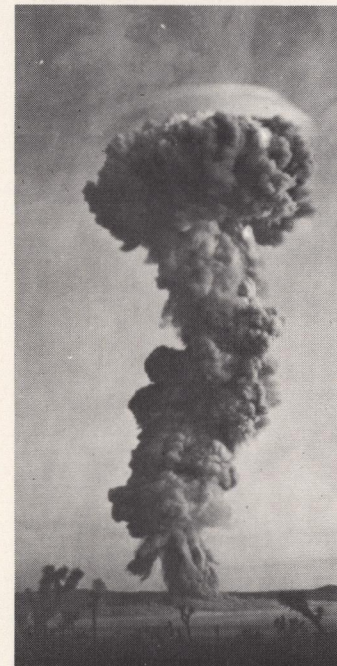
The Composite Air Strike Force is also highly dependent upon tactical transports because they perform the vital function of carrying support personnel, equipment, and supplies to CASF deployment bases.

Supplying air transport support for Exercise DRY HILLS will be the 839th Air Division at Sewart Air Force Base, Tennessee, using C-130 (prop-jet) Hercules and C-123 Providers.

The reconnaissance and transport units are a part of the Ninth Air Force.



RF-101 "VOODOO" Reconnaissance Plane



## Acknowledgements

Taking into account the benefits to be gained from this exercise in the furtherance of national defense, the Exercise Director, in behalf of the United States Army, expresses his sincere appreciation to the following for their valuable contributions and services rendered toward the successful conduct of this operation:

Citizens of Yakima  
City and County Officials of Yakima  
Property Owners of the Yakima Valley  
Yakima Chamber of Commerce  
News Media Representatives  
Washington State Highway Patrol

for their cooperation in the dissemination of news, the provision of adjacent lands, courtesies accorded to visiting troops, traffic control and the countless other considerations in the fulfillment of Exercise DRY HILLS.

"THE MIGHTY HAND OF POWER REACHES OUT .....

