

DAILY  
SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

- 4 - 8 May Movement of the 4th Infantry Division and Fort Lewis units to the Yakima Firing Center.
- 9 May Exercise DRY HILLS begins. Units advance to contact, initial establishment of defensive position.
- 10 May Aggressor conducts probing attacks on General Out Post Lines. 4th Infantry Division continues preparation of defensive positions. First elements of airlifted reinforced 2d Battle Group, 47th Infantry arrive in maneuver area, landing at Selah Springs Assault Air Strip, Yakima Firing Center.
- 11 May Aggressor drives in General Out Post Lines and attacks the US Forces defensive positions.
- 12 May VISITORS DAY - (No public announcement please! Due to limited facilities and accessibility to area, Guests are limited to 100. News media representatives are invited!) Penetration of US Forces defensive positions by Aggressors, Atomic Simulators exploded.
- 13 May US Forces counterattack Aggressor positions. XVI Corps orders withdrawal of US Forces to UMTANUM RIDGE.
- 14 May US Forces withdraw to UMTANUM RIDGE, starting End of Evening Nautical Twilight (EENT).
- 15 May US Forces withdrawal completed by Beginning Morning Nautical Twilight (BMNT). 4th Infantry Division continues organization of UMTANUM RIDGE defensive position. Aggressor probes Reconnaissance and Security Lines.
- 16 May Mid-Exercise Critique begins at 0600 hours. Maintenance of equipment.
- 17 May Mid-Exercise Critique. Critique to point out mistakes made and solutions to improve training during the remainder of the exercise. Critique begins at 1000 hours. Resumption of exercise, 1800 hours.
- 18 May Improvement of UMTANUM RIDGE defensive positions by US Forces. Aggressor drives in Reconnaissance and Security Forces XVI Corps.
- 19 May US Forces continues defense of UMTANUM RIDGE. Aggressors continue probing attacks. 4th Infantry Division prepares for attack. Corps directed night attack.
- 20 May US Forces continues defense of UMTANUM RIDGE. Preparation for attack.
- 21 May US Forces launches attack. COTTONWOOD RIDGE seized by US Forces.
- 22 May US Forces continues attack to seize SADDLE MOUNTAINS. Note: The attack on 21 or 22 May will include a vertical envelopment by helicopter borne forces.



23 May Exercise DRY HILLS TERMINATES. Preparation for return of units to home stations.

24 May Final Critique. Critique will cover mistakes made, problems encountered, solutions and future plans for field exercises of this nature. Units will perform maintenance on vehicles, weapons and other equipment.

NOTE: A FIRE POWER DEMONSTRATION will be conducted between 1100 and 1200 hours (Approximate) on 24 May. This demonstration is open to the public and they are cordially invited to attend. Signs will be posted at the Firing Center directing traffic to the demonstration site. Adequate parking facilities are provided. It is suggested that only casual attire be worn as bleachers will not be provided for seating.

The FIRE POWER DEMONSTRATION will include the firing of the following weapons:

762 mm HONEST JOHN ROCKET The Honest John Rocket, mounted on a 5 ton truck, is capable of delivering an atomic warhead up to 15 miles away at a speed of 1800 miles an hour. A highly mobile weapon, the 1500 lb free-flight rocket rests on a 43 ft (21 ton) launcher. The Honest John, with a 13 man crew, is 27 feet long and 2½ feet in diameter. For demonstration purposes, a smoke-flash warhead will be used.

8-inch HOWITZER The 8-inch Howitzer, considered the most accurate means of delivering an atomic warhead, has a maximum range of 18,500 yards. It has a 14 man crew and can be towed by a 10 ton truck or a tractor. For demonstration purposes, conventional warheads will be fired.

105 mm HOWITZER The 105 Howitzer with a range of 12,000 yards is the standard light Artillery weapon organic to the Infantry Division. It has a crew of 9 men and fires a 33 lb conventional Artillery shell.

155 mm HOWITZER With a 96 lb high-explosive Artillery shell, the 12 man crew of the 155 Howitzer can place accurate fire power against the enemy up to 16,000 yards away. Organic to the Infantry Division, the 155 is the standard medium Artillery piece.

M-48 TANK Weighing approximately 98,000 lbs, the M-48 Medium Tank is equipped with a 90 mm gun and has a range of over 13,000 yards. The M-48 has a 4 man crew.

M-56 ASSAULT GUN The M-56, better known as the "Scorpion", is a self-propelled anti-tank weapon with a 90 mm gun capable of firing over 13,000 yards. A light weight weapon, the Scorpion can be air-dropped into the battlefield ready for immediate use. The M-56 has a 3 man crew.

M-41 TANK Although a light reconnaissance type weapon, the M-41 Tank has a 76 mm gun with a range of over 15,000 yards. The Tank has a 4 man crew.



M-42 AA Gun      The M-42 Anti-Aircraft, self propelled air defense weapon, has two 40 mm guns capable of 6,000 yards, vertical fire. Although the "twin 40's" are mainly used for low flying planes, the M-42 is also an effective ground weapon. It has an 8 man crew.

106 mm  
RECOILLESS  
RIFLE      The highly mobile Recoilless Rifle is an anti-tank weapon mounted on a jeep with a 3 man crew. Although it is a light weight weapon, the Recoilless has a deadly range of more than 8,000 yards.



## BIOGRAPHY

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHARLES D. PALMER  
Commanding General Sixth US Army, Presidio of San Francisco  
Exercise Director, Exercise Dry Hills

Charles D. Palmer was born in Chicago, Illinois, February 20, 1902. He was graduated from the US Military Academy and appointed a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery June 12, 1924. His first assignment was at Fort Meyer, Virginia, as assistant executive, reconnaissance officer and executive of Battery A, 16th Field Artillery.

In September 1928, General Palmer entered the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He completed the battery officer course in August 1929 and was assigned to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, as battery commander and later as plans and training officer of the 11th Field Artillery.

General Palmer became a Reserve Officers' Training Corps instructor at Harvard University in June 1932 and also was Assistant Professor of Military Science and Polo Coach. In August 1937, he entered the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and in October 1938 joined the 82d Field Artillery at Fort Bliss, Texas, where he was battery commander, battalion commander, and adjutant, successively.

In April 1941, General Palmer became supply officer of the Trinidad Sector and Base Command, British West Indies. In July 1942, he was assigned to the 11th Armored Division, then at Camp Polk, Louisiana, which he accompanied as chief of staff to Camp Barkelley, Texas, Desert Training Center, California, and Camp Cooke, California.

General Palmer, in March 1944, became chief of staff of 2d Armored Division in the European Theater of Operations, and in September 1944 assumed duty with the V Corps. In October 1944, he became chief of staff of the VI Corps. In June 1945, he returned to the United States as chief of staff of the Fourth Service Command and a year later was named chief of staff of the Seventh Army at Atlanta, Georgia. He was appointed chief of staff of the Third Army at Atlanta in January 1947.

In December 1947, General Palmer went to Japan as artillery commander of the First Cavalry Division with station at Osaka. In July 1950, he accompanied the 1st Cavalry Division to Korea. He assumed command of that Division February 19, 1951.

General Palmer went to Europe in April 1954. He became chief of staff of the United States European Command in May 1954.

General Palmer was serving as Deputy Commanding General, Eighth US Army, and Commanding General, US Army, Japan, when announcement of his assignment as Commanding General, Sixth US Army, effective mid-March, 1958, with headquarters at the Presidio of San Francisco, was made by the Department of the Army on January 15, 1958.

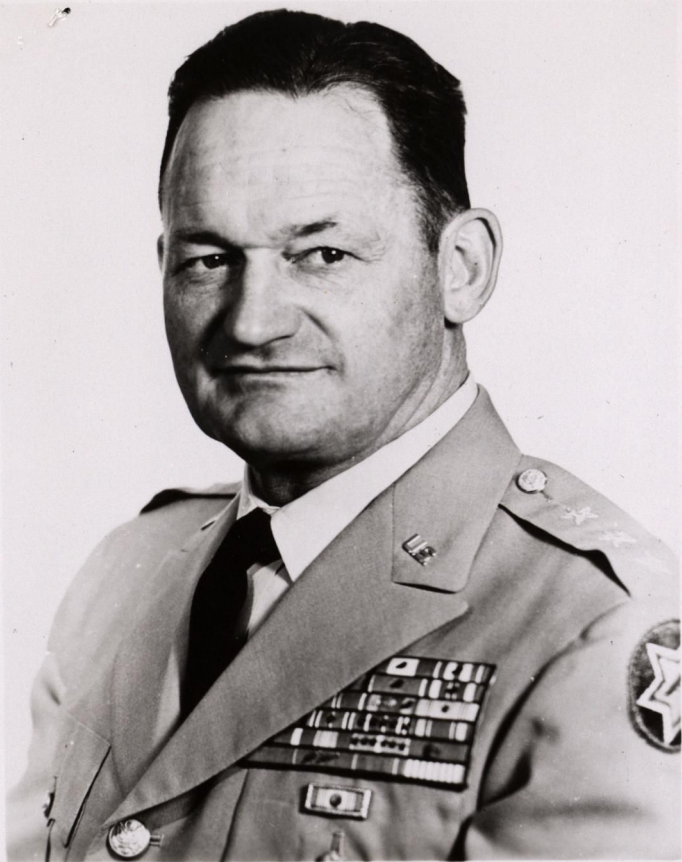
General Palmer has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit, and the Distinguished Flying Cross, each with one Oak Leaf Cluster, the Bronze Star Medal, and the Air Medal with twelve clusters.



His foreign decorations include the French Legion of Honor (Officer and Chevalier) and the French Croix de Guerre.

General Palmer was promoted to first lieutenant January 6, 1929; to captain August 1, 1935; to major January 31 1941; to lieutenant colonel December 24, 1941; to colonel July 22, 1942; to brigadier general January 13, 1945; to major general February 13 1951, with date of rank from April 9, 1949; to lieutenant general August 9, 1955.







## BIOGRAPHY

MAJOR GENERAL LOUIS W. TRUMAN

Commanding General, 4th Infantry Division and Fort Lewis  
Deputy Exercise Director, Exercise Dry Hills

Major General Louis W. Truman, Commanding General, 4th Infantry Division and Fort Lewis, was born in Kansas City, Missouri, on 20 June 1908.

He graduated from Springfield High School, Springfield, Missouri, in 1925. General Truman attended Springfield Teachers College, Springfield, Missouri, for two years prior to his appointment to the United States Military Academy.

His military career began when he enlisted in Company "M", 140th Infantry Regiment, Missouri National Guard, on 20 June 1926. Through the Missouri National Guard, he received his appointment to the U.S. Military Academy in 1928.

He graduated from the Academy on 10 June 1932, and was assigned to duty with the 6th Infantry Regiment, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

In 1936-1937 he was a student at the Infantry School Regular Course and in 1937-1938 he attended the Tank Course. Both of these schools were at Fort Benning, Georgia.

General Truman was then assigned to the 14th Infantry Regiment, Fort Davis, Canal Zone, from August 1938 to August 1940. Returning to the United States in September 1940, he was assigned to the 14th Armored Brigade Headquarters, 2d Armored Division at Fort Benning, Georgia.

In February 1941, he was assigned as Aide-de-Camp to Lt General Walter C. Short, Department Commander, Hawaiian Department, Fort Shafer, Hawaii. He was present there during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941. He continued in this assignment until 28 February 1942.

General Truman then was assigned to Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, Washington, D. C., in April 1942. There he served with the General Staff in the G3 Section. In February 1943 he was assigned as Secretary, General Staff for Lt General Lesley J. McNair until April 1944.

At that time, he was assigned as Chief of Staff of the 84th Infantry Division. He served with that Division in Europe from August 1944 until December 1945, when the Division rotated to the United States.

From 1946 until 1948, he was Secretary of the United States Delegation to the United Nations Military Staff Committee stationed in New York.

He attended the National War College at Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, D.C., as a student during the 1948-1949 school year.



Following graduation from the National War College, he was assigned to the Joint Chiefs of Staff from August 1949 until May 1952. During this time, he served with the Joint Strategic Plans Group on the Joint Staff.

In July, 1952, he arrived in Korea and was given command of the 223d Infantry Regiment, 40th Infantry Division.

Upon his return to the CONUS from Korea in July 1953, he was assigned as Chief of Staff, Headquarters, Third US Army, Atlanta, Georgia. In May 1954, he was assigned as Deputy Army Commander of Third Army, which position he held until October 1954, when he reverted to Chief of Staff.

In August 1955 to August 1956 he served as Assistant Chief of Staff, Plans and Operations, Allied Forces, Southern Europe with stations in Naples, Italy.

He was assigned as Chief, MAMG, Pakistan, Karachi, Pakistan, from August 1956 to June 1958. He was recently transferred from that position to Fort Lewis, arriving there on 3 August 1958.

General Truman has been awarded the Silver Star with one Oak Leaf Cluster, the Legion of Merit with one Oak Leaf Cluster, the Bronze Star with three clusters, the Combat Infantry Badge with one Star, the American Defense Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, the American Theater Ribbon, the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with one Star, the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with three stars, the Korean Service Medal with three stars, the World War II Victory Medal, the Army of Occupation Medal (Germany) World War II; in addition, he has been decorated by the French, Netherlands, and Belgian governments.

He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in 1935, Captain in 1940, Major in 1942, Lt Colonel in 1942, Colonel in 1944, took an automatic reduction in 1947 to Lt Colonel and again was promoted to Colonel in 1950. He was promoted to Brigadier General in March 1953, and to Major General on 27 July 1956, with date of rank 1 January 1952.

General Truman and his wife, Margaret Stevenson Truman, reside at Fort Lewis. Other members of his family are: his father, Major General Ralph E. Truman (retired), Springfield, Missouri, his sister, Mrs Henrietta Davidson, Wichita Falls, Texas, and his brother Major Corbie R. Truman, US Army, Presently assigned as a student at Maxwell Field.







## BIOGRAPHY

### MAJOR GENERAL CHESTER E. McCARTY, Commanding General, 12th Air Force

Chester Earl McCarty was born in Pendleton, Oregon, December 31 1905. He was graduated from Jefferson High School in Portland, Oregon in 1923 and received his LLB degree from Northwestern College of Law (Portland) in 1929.

From 1930 to 1936, General McCarty served as Assistant Attorney General of Oregon, and in 1942 he was elected an Oregon State Senator.

General McCarty was commissioned in the rank of Captain and called to active duty with the Air Corps on 1 June 1942, after more than 11 years service with the Oregon National Guard and Reserve Corp in the Infantry and Field Artillery from 1921 to 1933. He assumed command of the 64th Transport Squadron at Borinquen Field, Puerto Rico, in March 1943.

That September, General McCarty joined the North African Division, Air Transport Command, serving successively as Air Inspector, Deputy Operations Officer and Deputy Chief of Staff for the North African Division. In July 1944, he assumed command of the 82d Air Depot Group and Air Transport bases in the Middle East, with headquarters at Abadan, Iran. From May 1945 until September 1945, he commanded the US Air Bases in Tunisia, and was then sent to Washington, D.C. as commander of the 503rd Base Unit at National Airport. The following February, he was transferred to Boeing Field at Seattle, Washington. He reverted to inactive status July 11, 1946.

Resuming his law practice in Portland, Oregon, as senior partner in the firm of McCarty, Dickson and Swindells, General McCarty continued to take an active part in the Air Force Reserve program and in 1947 he was elected Nation President of the Air Reserve Association. He was commander of the 305th Air Division (Reserve) and later the 403rd Troop Carrier Wing (Reserve) at Portland Municipal Airport.

Recalled to active duty in that capacity on April 1, 1951, General McCarty later took the 403rd to Japan. On April 10, 1952, he assumed command of the 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) of the Far East Air Forces. He was promoted to the rank of Major General while in this assignment.

From 1952 until the 1953 Korean Truce, General McCarty personally commanded many combat airlifts which were vital in stopping enemy attacks, particularly during the closing weeks of the war.

During the Indo-China conflict, General McCarty supervised the support airlift carried on from Japan, and the loan and maintenance of USAF aircraft which were used by the French Air Force to air-drop combat supplies to the beleaguered garrison at Dien Bien Phu.

In November, 1954, he returned to the United States, where on November 22, 1954, he assumed command of the Eighteenth Air Force at Donaldson Air Force Base, South Carolina. The Eighteenth was then Tactical Air Command's global airlift component.



Eighteenth Air Force wings under his command won the Air Force Distinguished Unit Citation for the DEWline airlift in the Arctic, a hazardous mission involving hundreds of icestrip landings by C-124 Globemasters; and Operation Snowbird, the airlift of an airborne regimental combat team from Kentucky to Alaska, where the unit was airdropped in winter weather. An Eighteenth Air Force C-124 unit airdropped South Pole station in the Antarctic, and airlanded buildings and equipment for two floating ice island stations near the North Pole following the airdrop of tractors which were used to build airstrips on the rough sea ice.

General McCarty was pilot of the Globemaster which made the first South Pole airdrop, the seventh flight over the South Pole in history. This followed by only 30 days, a flight over the North Pole in the same aircraft.

The Eighteenth Air Force carried out global airlift operations in support of the Army, including many unit deployments to Europe, and one airborne regimental airlift to Japan. More than a quarter million paratroopers annually jumped from Eighteenth Air Force aircraft.

In July and August, 1957, the Eighteenth Air Force airlift wings were transferred to the Military Air Transport Service and TAC's (Tactical Air Command) Ninth Air Force. General McCarty moved to Waco, Texas with the Eighteenth Air Force, and assumed command of TAC's supersonic fighter and fighter bomber bases and units west of the Mississippi River. The Eighteenth Air Force was redesignated the Twelfth Air Force on January 1, 1958.

The Twelfth Air Force, augmented on July 1, 1958 by three former Air Training Command bases, is the world's first all-supersonic Air Force, equipped with F-100 Supersabres and F-101A Woodcocks. A Twelfth Air Force Woodcock, piloted by Major Adrian Drew, won the World's Speed Record and the Thompson Trophy in December, 1957, by flying 1207.6 miles per hour. The Twelfth Air Force planes have a global strike force mission, using either atomic or conventional weapons, flying nonstop mission across the oceans using air to air refueling from tanker aircraft.

General McCarty's decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star, Air Medal (4 OLC), Korean Service Medal, Distinguished Marksman Medal, Commendation Medal, Air Force Reserve Medal (1st HGD), Presidential Unit Citation (Air Force Outstanding Unit Award), and many theater and service ribbons.

His foreign awards include the Medal for Distinguished Acts and Commendation Medal from Greece, Honorary Member Royal Thai Air Force, Honorary Commander of the Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (CBE), Honorary Member of the French Foreign Legion, Honorary Pilot Observer of the French Air Corps, Honorary Pilot of the Chinese Air Force, Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Quissam Alouite Cherifien (Rank of Commander) by Sultan of Morocco, Nichan-Ifti Khar (Rank of Commander) by Bey of Tunis, Order of the Crown of Thailand, Order of Taiguk from Korea, and Order of the Cloud and Banner from the Republic of China.



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He is rated a Command Pilot, with more than 10,000 flying hours, including supersonic time in F-100 and F-104 aircraft. This includes 469 hours of combat time in bombardment and transport aircraft on 152 combat missions.







## BIOGRAPHY

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN H. MCGEE

Assistant 4th Division Commander

Acting Commander, 4th Infantry Division, Exercise Dry Hills

US

John H. McGee was born in Minot, North Dakota on 10 May 1908. He attended the University of Notre Dame 1926-1927. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy in 1927. From his graduation in 1931 until 1940, he served at various posts in the United States and Hawaii.

In July 1940 General McGee was assigned to the 45th Infantry (Philippine Scouts) at Pettit Barracks, Zamboanga. During the defense of the Philippines he commanded the Davao Sub-sector. He was taken prisoner and two years later he escaped. In September 1944 he assumed command of a group of survivors from a torpedoed prison ship and was evacuated to the United States with the group. In July 1945 he returned to the Philippines where he commanded the 169th Infantry on Luzon and in the initial occupation of Japan.

He served as Assistant PMST at the University of Illinois during 1946-49. During 1949-50 General McGee commanded the 8th Infantry at Fort Ord, California. In August 1950 he was assigned to the Eighth Army in Korea, where he organized and commanded the United Nations Reception Center and the 8086th Army Unit.

After his return from the Far East, General McGee attended the Army War College, from which he graduated in 1952. Following this he served with the Third Army at Fort McPherson, Georgia. In September 1952, he was transferred to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, where he was appointed Deputy Post Commander and Chief of Staff of the 8th Infantry Division.

In August 1954 he returned to Hawaii and served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G3, United States Army, Pacific, until 29 October 1955, when he became the Assistant Division Commander of the 25th Infantry Division at Schofield Barracks.

General McGee became Assistant Division Commander of the 4th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Washington, on 1 October 1957.

General McGee became Commanding General, 4th Infantry Division and Fort Lewis on 3 June 1958. He held that position until 3 August 1958, when he again became Assistant Division Commander.

The General is married to the former Mary Anne Pratt, daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel Pratt (Medical Corps, US Army) and Mrs. Pratt. They have one daughter, Kathy, age 17.

General McGee's decorations include the Silver Star and the Legion of Merit with two Oak Leaf Clusters.

He was promoted to first Lieutenant (RA) 1 August 1935; to Captain (AUS) 2 October 1940; to Captain (RA) 11 June 1941; to Major (AUS) 21 Jan 1942; to Lieutenant Colonel (AUS) 10 April 1942; to Colonel (AUS) 20 Oct 1944; to Lieutenant Colonel (RA) 1 July 1948; to Colonel (RA) 3 August 1953; and to Brigadier General (AUS) 29 November 1955.







## BIOGRAPHY

### COLONEL ALFRED MARTIN Chief of Staff, Exercise Dry Hills

Colonel Alfred Martin, a veteran of over 19 years service, is presently the chief of staff for Exercise Dry Hills.

The Colonel has served previously in Europe. He came to Fort Lewis from Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania where he was a student at the Army War College. The Colonel has served 2 tours of duty in the Pentagon, the last tour from 1953-1956 in the office of the Secretary of the Army. Combat service includes participation in the Ardennes, Central European and Rhineland campaigns. His decorations are: Bronze Star Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Purple Heart, American Campaign Medal, National Defense Service Medal, European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, World War II Victory Medal and the Combat Infantryman's Badge.

Colonel Martin is married to the former Doris Taliaferro of Denton, Texas. They have three children.

The Colonel is a native of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and was graduated from the University of California, Los Angeles, in 1939.



