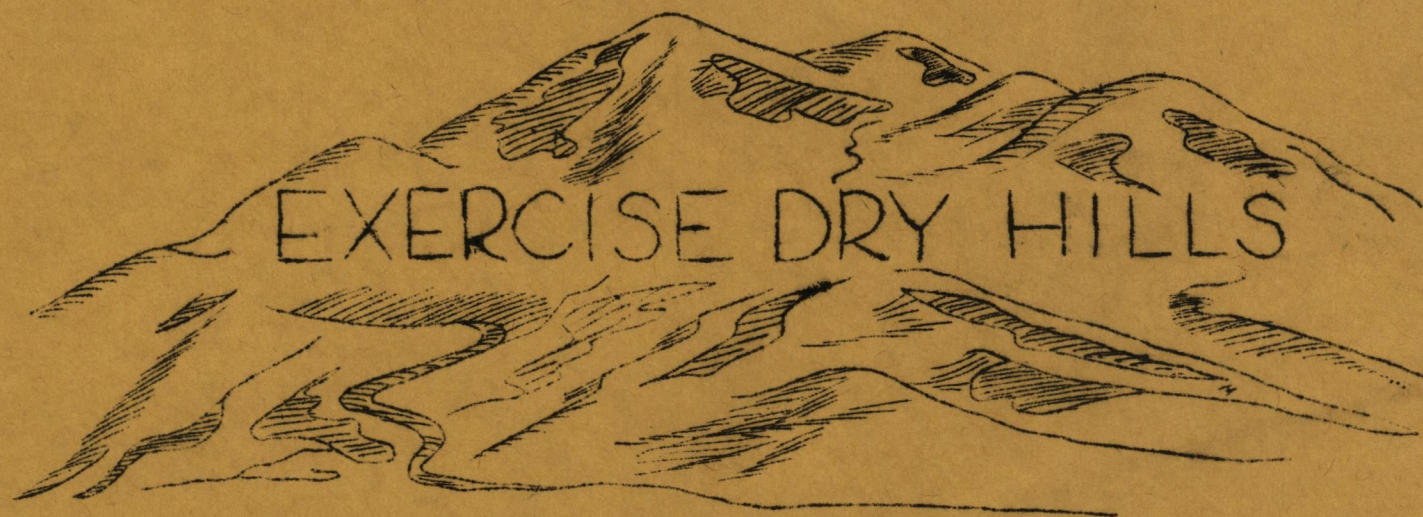


General



PRESS KIT

Exercise **DRY HILLS**



Troop Information Handbook



SIXTH US ARMY
YAKIMA FIRING CENTER



9-23 MAY 1959

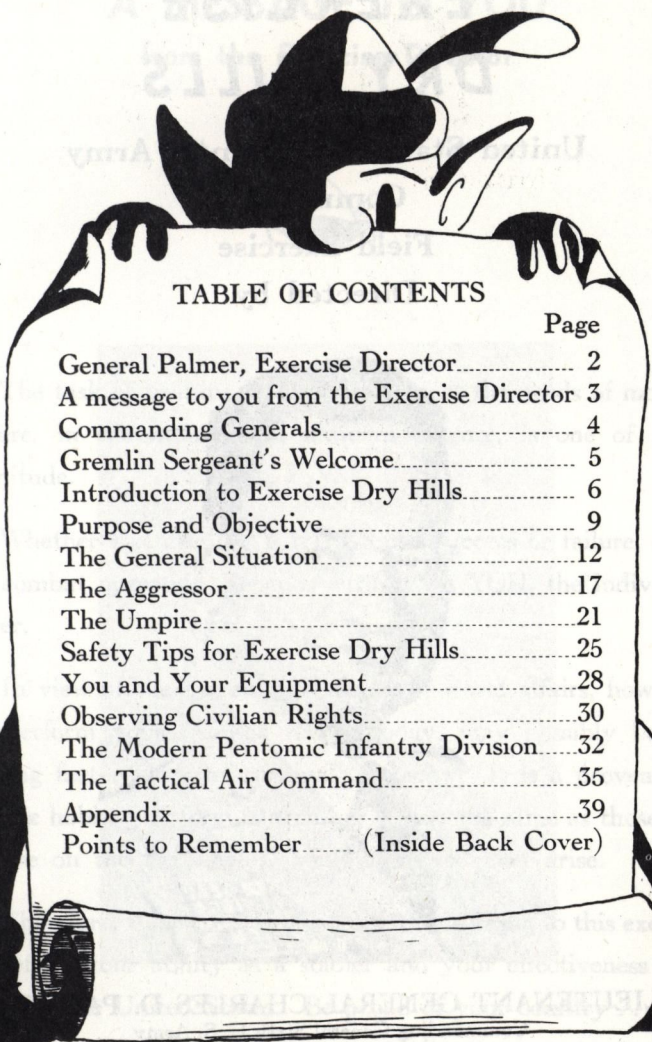
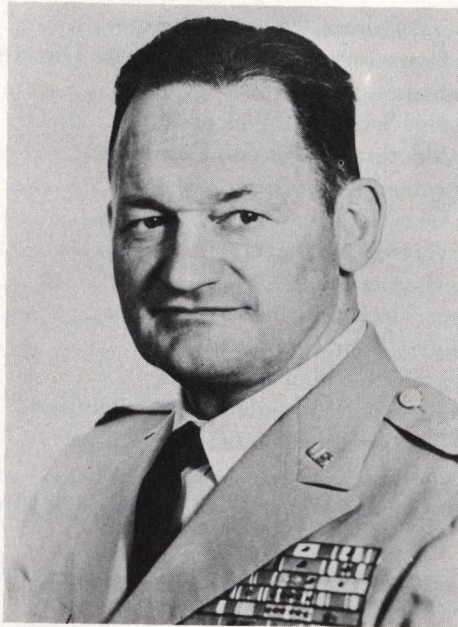


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EXERCISE DRY HILLS

United States Continental Army
Command
Field Exercise
Directed by



LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHARLES D. PALMER
Commanding General Sixth U. S. Army
Exercise Director



A MESSAGE TO YOU from the Exercise Director



The task of training the soldier to meet the needs of modern warfare, in the interests of national defense, is one of great magnitude.

Whether Exercise DRY HILLS is a success or failure, as in any combat operation, depends entirely on YOU, the individual soldier.

In view of the current turbulence of world affairs, how well you perform your training duties today, may possibly be the deciding factor for your survival tomorrow. It is a proven fact that the habits you form in training will be the same as those you will use on the battlefield, should the need ever arise.

Therefore, the degree of success that you bring to this exercise will reflect your ability as a soldier and your effectiveness as a citizen of the United States. Be proud of your country . . . it is proud of you and of the work you are doing.



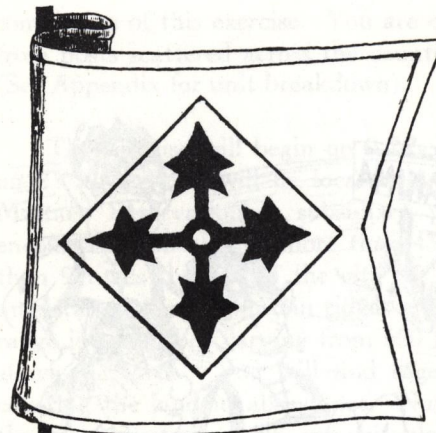


**MAJOR GENERAL
LOUIS W. TRUMAN**
Deputy Exercise Director



COMMANDING GENERALS

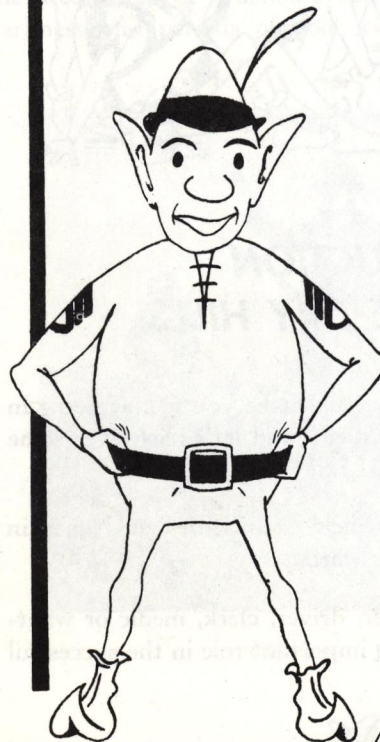
**MAJOR GENERAL
CHESTER E. McCARTY**
Commanding General, 12th Air Force

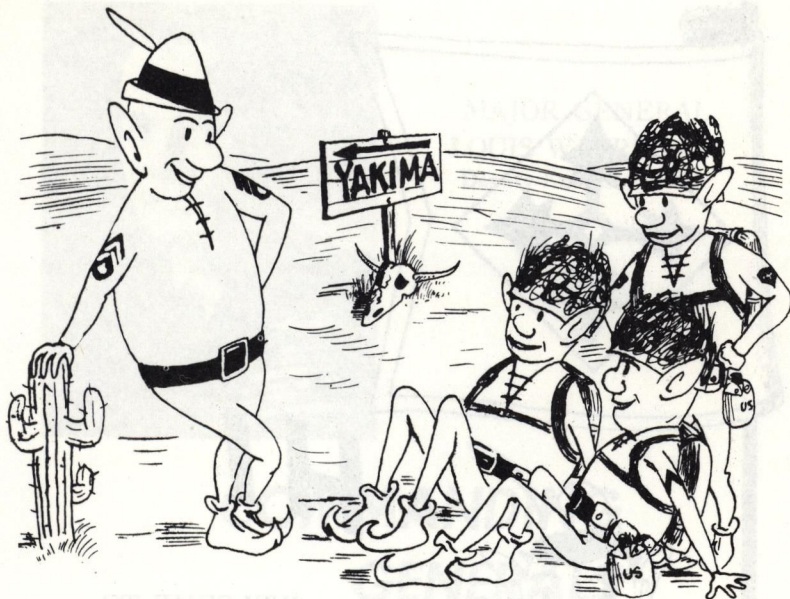


HI

**WELCOME TO
EXERCISE DRY HILLS!**

I am the Gremlin Sergeant and will be your guide throughout the exercise. In this booklet you will find the answers to many of your questions concerning this maneuver.





INTRODUCTION TO EXERCISE DRY HILLS

As your Gremlin guide, I can help make you feel at home in Yakima . . . so pull up a "spot of dust" and let's hash over some of your questions about DRY HILLS!

First of all, DRY HILLS is a field exercise designed to train you in modern concepts of nuclear warfare.

Rifleman, artilleryman, tanker, driver, clerk, medic or whatever your job may be, you play an important role in the successful



completion of this exercise. You are one of 18,000 troops coming from posts scattered across the country.
(See Appendix for unit breakdown).

The exercise will begin on 9 May 1959 and come to a close on 23 May. You will be located at the Yakima Firing Center Military Reservation, a subsidiary post of Fort Lewis, which encompasses an area of more than 437 square miles . . . or more than 9 times the size of the city of Tacoma. Its steep canyons and draws, sharp mountain ridges and desert areas reflect a wide range in elevation, varying from 500 feet to more than 4200 feet above sea level. You will find sage brush and fine lava dust covering the land in abundance. Numerous trails wind through the area, most of which are suitable for jeep travel. However, darkness and periods of poor visibility make travel dangerous



"OK Follow me!"



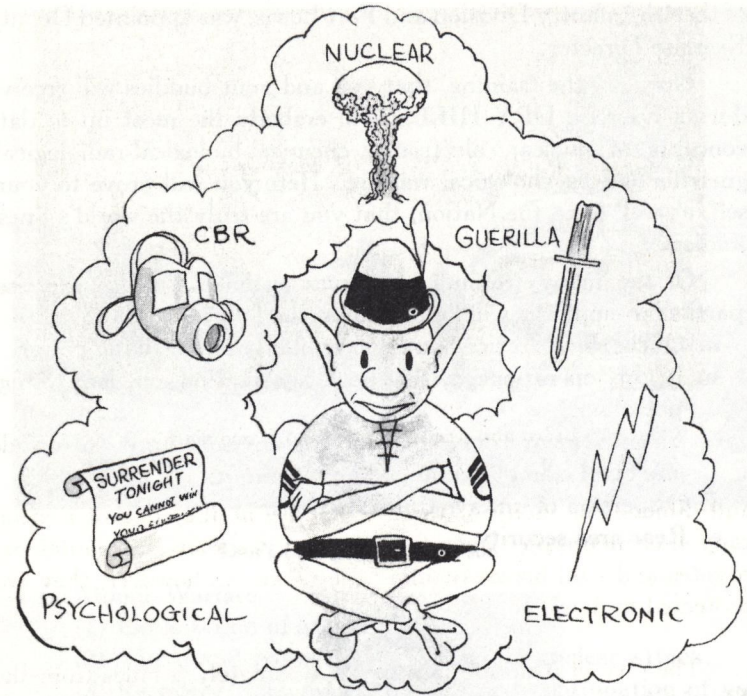


Learn and practice Cover and Camouflage

and difficult, as many of these trails end at the edge of a steep canyon or mountain. Then too, you may see a few deer, antelope, coyotes and wild horses roaming the range . . . however, they are protected by law!

The city of Yakima, located approximately 5 miles from the Firing Center, has a population of more than 44,000. Yakima's mild, dry climate rarely exceeds temperatures in the mid-90's with a sharp temperature drop after sundown. Residents of this "California of the Northwest" can expect to sense the radiant warm rays of the sun an average of 302 days per year, with very little rainfall to dampen one's spirits.

Also of some distinction for this city, are the vast hop fields where roughly half the hops grown in the nation are produced. However, the primary enterprise of the Yakima Valley is the fruit growing industry. Here, the abundant production of luscious apples, peaches, pears, and other fine quality fruits have won for the Valley the title of "Fruit Bowl of the Nation".



PURPOSE and OBJECTIVES

Now that you have been given a quick look at when and where you are going, you will no doubt be curious as to WHY you are going to Yakima.

The exercise itself was directed on 12 September 1958 by US Continental Army Command Headquarters at Fort Monroe, Virginia. The 4th Infantry Division at Fort Lewis was chosen as the major participating unit with Lieutenant General Charles D. Palmer, Commanding General Sixth US Army, as the Exercise Director. Major General Louis W. Truman, Commanding General



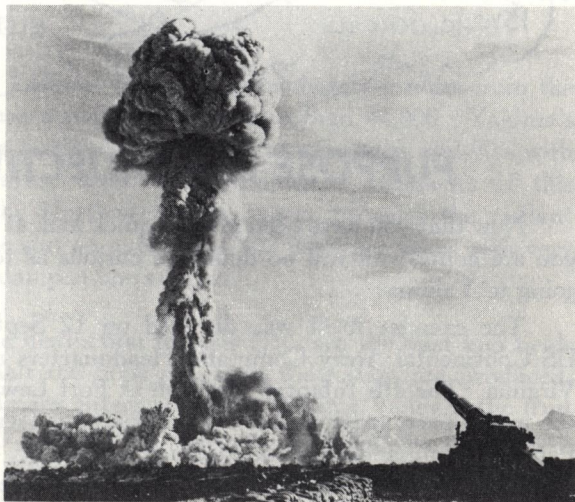
of the 4th Infantry Division and Fort Lewis, was appointed Deputy Exercise Director.

Now . . . the training, that you and your buddies will receive during Exercise DRY HILLS, will embody the most up to date concepts of nuclear, electronic, chemical-biological-radiological, guerrilla and psychological warfare. Here you will prove to yourself, as well as to the Nation, that you are truly the world's finest soldiers!

Of the many training objectives outlined for this exercise, particular emphasis will be placed on the following:

- a. Offensive operations stressing mobility and striking power.
- b. Night operations with specific attention to long range patrolling.
- c. Air-movement training of all 4th Division units to include practice loading and unloading techniques.
- d. Dispersion of units and installations.
- e. Rear area security.

Atomic Air
burst from
280 mm Gun.



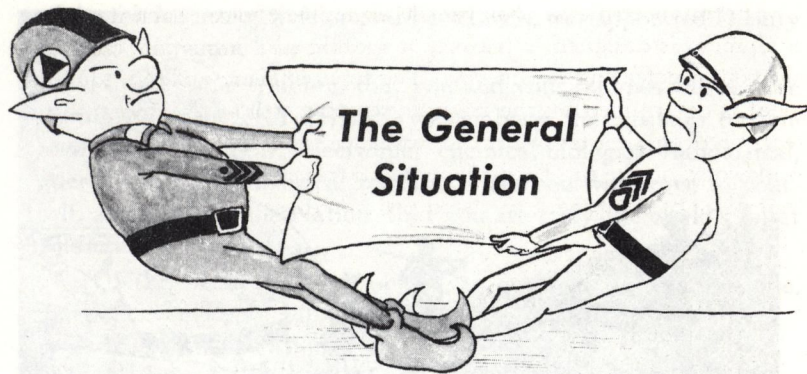
"Don't take guns to town son"

f. Atomic Warfare.

- (1) Exploitation of atomic strikes.
- (2) Active and passive defense against nuclear attack.
- (3) Recovery from nuclear effects and continuation of your individual and unit mission.

Furthermore, there will be two special troop tests during the exercise. The first, an Atomic Flash Warning Systems Test, will evaluate various communications warning systems, and your reaction time in taking the necessary safety precautions once you have been warned that a nuclear weapon is going to be employed against nearby Aggressor forces.

The second, a "Hardcore" ration test will 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.



The general situation up to this point is most likely still vague in your minds. Therefore, the following chronological sequence will give you and your buddies a clear picture of what has happened prior to the exercise.

January through December 1958

The year 1958 . . . was a year like all years . . . filled with those events that kept the nation in a turmoil !

During this year, the United States' forces and her allies fought vigorously against the Aggressor force in Europe and Southeast Asia. By the end of December, major offensives on both sides were unsuccessful, hence a stalemate resulted.

With the stalemate in Europe, the enemy forces suddenly shifted their attention to the North American Continent, where they had the capability of delivering atomic missiles with a high degree of accuracy.



January 1959

The ringing in of the New Year brought a new sound when on 1 January 1959, the Aggressors launched an airborne invasion of Alaska, where they succeeded in establishing an air head in the vicinity of Fairbanks. (See sketch map A, page 16).

At the same time that Alaska was being invaded, the remainder of the United States received a "shock" that was heard around the world. That which seemed impossible came true, as the Aggressors attacked distant early warning installations and military targets in the United States including vital air bases and missile launching sites.

To counter Aggressor's 1 January Airborne invasion of Alaska, the US XVI Corps composed of four divisions, including the 4th Infantry Division, was returned to the United States and was placed in reserve in California and Oregon.

February 1959

During the month of February, the Aggressors lodged elements of two armies in the Anchorage-Fairbanks region.



Aggressor tank pushes south towards Yakima



March 1959

On 6 March, the enemy successfully launched a three pronged airborne assault, resulting in the capture and consolidation of ports in Vancouver, British Columbia and Seattle. Moreover, the Aggressors captured the road nets in the Lethbridge, Alberta area, as well as the southern exit of the Alcan Highway. In spite of vigorous attacks by US and Canadian Air Forces and the US Pacific Fleet, the Aggressor's efforts to resupply these air heads by land, sea and air were successful.

April 1959

17 April . . . on this day of the 4th month, the enemy began an advance to the Southwest into the state of Washington. By 28 April . . . the Aggressors had reached Spokane. Here the enemy halted until additional forces and supplies necessary to continue the advance were obtained.

"Wonder what
honest Abe
would say
about Honest
John"



May 1959

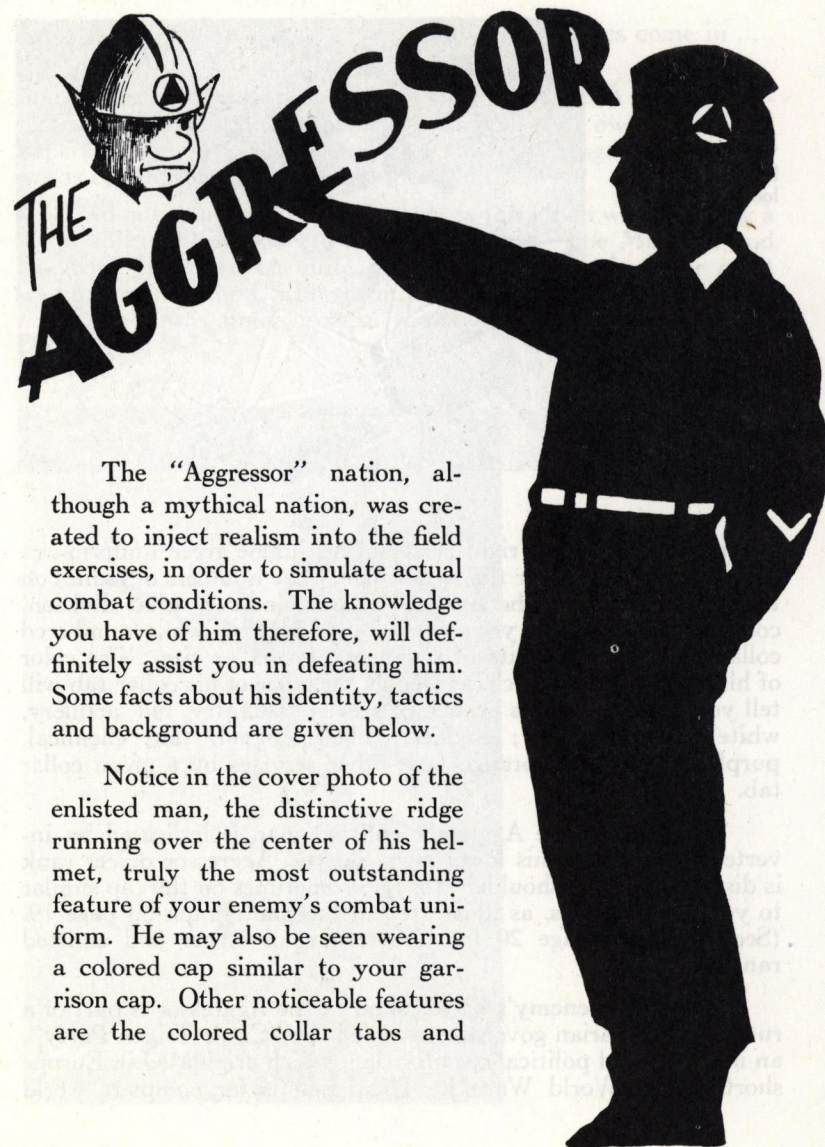
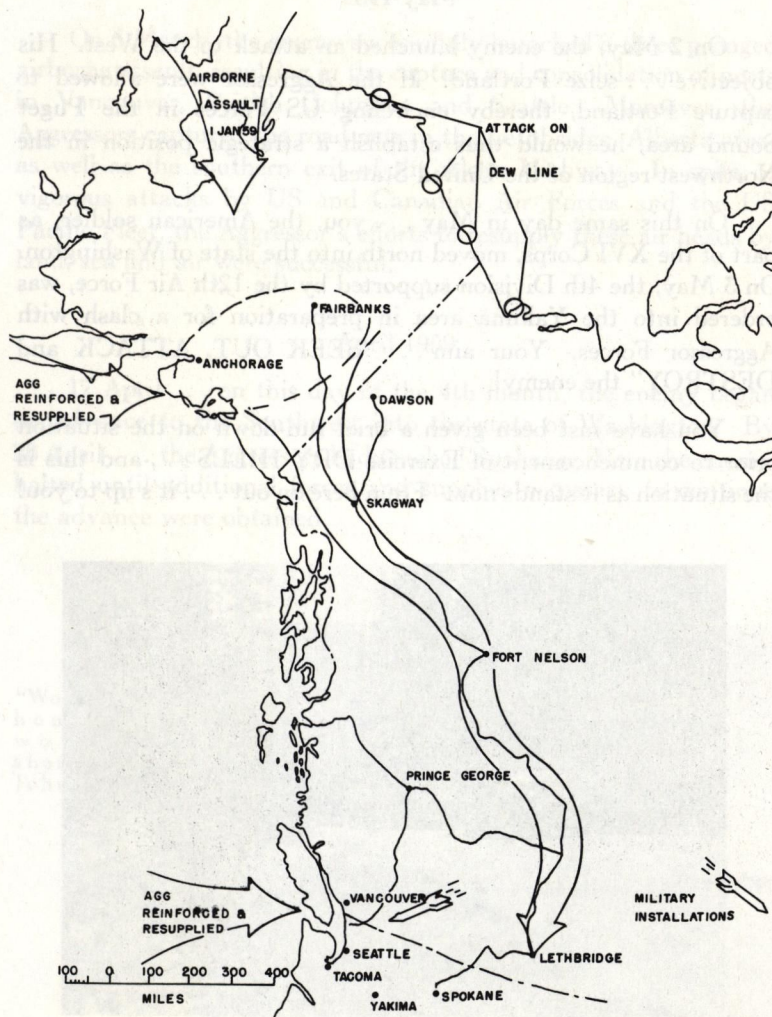
On 2 May, the enemy launched an attack to the West. His objective . . . seize Portland! If the Aggressor were allowed to capture Portland, thereby encircling US Forces in the Puget Sound area, he would thus establish a strategic position in the Northwest region of the United States.

On this same day in May . . . you, the American soldier, as part of the XVI Corps, moved north into the state of Washington. On 3 May, the 4th Division supported by the 12th Air Force, was ordered into the Yakima area in preparation for a clash with Aggressor Forces. Your aim . . . "SEEK OUT, ATTACK and DESTROY" the enemy!

You have just been given a brief run-down on the situation prior to commencement of Exercise DRY HILLS . . . and this is the situation as it stands now. From here on out . . . it's up to you!



The 4th Infantry Division moving North to stop the Aggressor



The "Aggressor" nation, although a mythical nation, was created to inject realism into the field exercises, in order to simulate actual combat conditions. The knowledge you have of him therefore, will definitely assist you in defeating him. Some facts about his identity, tactics and background are given below.

Notice in the cover photo of the enlisted man, the distinctive ridge running over the center of his helmet, truly the most outstanding feature of your enemy's combat uniform. He may also be seen wearing a colored cap similar to your garrison cap. Other noticeable features are the colored collar tabs and

"Boy . . . notice
how mean they
look!"



square patches on the right sleeve of his jungle green uniform . . . a uniform much darker than your own. The numbers or names on the square patch on the Aggressor's sleeve indicate what division, corps, army or group your enemy is a part of, while numbered collar tabs identify units of regiment or smaller size. The color of his square sleeve patch, as well as the color of his collar tab will tell you the Aggressor's branch of service: Infantry, red; artillery, white; armor, yellow; engineer, black; signal, tan; chemical, purple; propaganda, orange; and other services by a green collar tab.

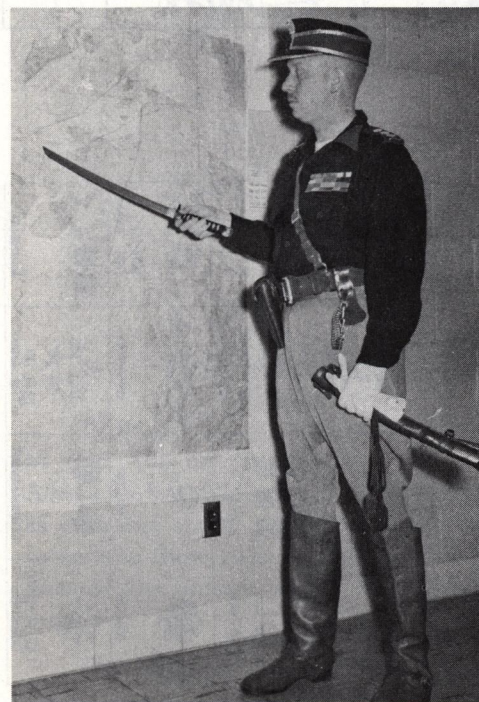
The rank of the Aggressor enlisted man is indicated by inverted chevrons on his lower right sleeve. Aggressor officer rank is displayed on the shoulder tabs and sometimes on the cap similar to your own officers, as illustrated in the photograph on page 19. (See charts on page 20 for illustrations of officer and enlisted rank).

As for your enemy's background . . . the Aggressor is part of a ruthless totalitarian government called the "Circle Trigon Party", an international political organization, which originated in Europe shortly after World War II. Their goal is for complete world


























domination, and this is where you and your buddies come in . . . STOP 'EM!

You can easily expect the Aggressors to have a good understanding of the English language, as well as their own Esperanto. Esperanto, as you may know, is a mythical language based on words common to the chief European nations.












And one more point to remember is this. You will be facing a mean and ruthless leader, Marshall Mawson. The Marshall and his Army have proven quite successful as shown by their great stamina against the US Forces in their big drive South to Yakima . . . but not this time, because you're going to stop them . . . at DRY HILLS!



The Aggressor
Commanding Officer.
Marshall Mawson

UNITED STATES ARMY	AGGRESSOR ARMY	COMPARABLE RANKS AND RATINGS	
		UNITED STATES ARMY	AGGRESSOR ARMY
 WARRANT OFFICER	 WARRANT OFFICER		
 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER	(NONE)		COLONEL
 SECOND LIEUTENANT	 SUB- LIEUTENANT		
 FIRST LIEUTENANT	 LIEUTENANT		
 CAPTAIN	 CAPTAIN		COMMODORE
 MAJOR	 MAJOR		
 LIEUTENANT COLONEL	 COMMANDANT		

COMMISSIONED

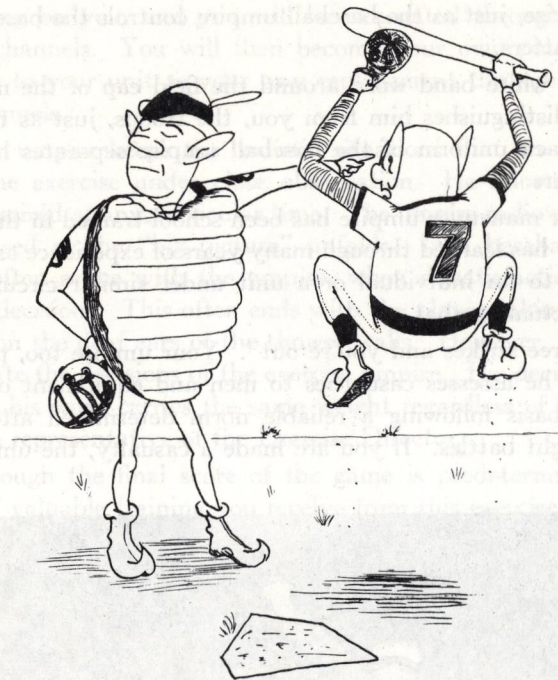
PAY GRADE	UNITED STATES ARMY	AGGRESSOR ARMY
E-1	(NONE) PRIVATE	(NONE) PRIVATE
E-2	(NONE) PRIVATE	 SENIOR PRIVATE
E-3	 PRIVATE FIRST CLASS	 CORPORAL
	NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS	
E-4	 CORPORAL	 SECTION SERGEANT
E-5	 SERGEANT	 PLATOON SERGEANT
E-6	 SERGEANT FIRST CLASS	 SENIOR SERGEANT
E-7	 M/SGT 1ST SGT	 STAFF SGT

ENLISTED

THE MANEUVER UMPIRE

"Play Ball" . . . These words echo in the ears of baseball fans all over the nation, signalling the start of another season of America's favorite sport. Everyone knows that a baseball game, as with any sport, cannot be played without rules, and someone to enforce these rules to make certain the game is played fairly. Because the umpire is in a sense a judge, he must naturally be impartial.

The maneuver umpire is the judge of exercise play. He will follow your unit wherever it may go, and will controll all phases of



the exercise, just as the baseball umpire controls the bases as well as the batters.

The white band worn around the field cap of the maneuver umpire distinguishes him from you, the troops, just as the traditional black uniform of the baseball umpire separates him from the players.

Your maneuver umpire has been school-trained in that which the army has learned through many years of experience as to what happens to an individual or a unit under similar circumstances during actual combat.

"Three strikes and you're out". Your umpire too, puts men out, i.e., he assesses casualties to men and equipment on a percentage basis following a reliable norm determined after many hard fought battles. If you are made a casualty, the umpire will



place a tag on you, and you will be evacuated through regular medical channels. You will then become your own pinch hitter returning to your unit as your own replacement through replacement channels.

Your umpire keeps the realistic situations that are unveiled during the exercise under close observation. He knows exactly what is desired at any particular time. The umpire radio net keeps him advised as the "big picture" unfolds. In a baseball game, players often argue with the umpire, when dissatisfaction arises over his decisions. This often ends with the player taking out his laments on the deaf ears of the shower walls. However, you cannot dispute the decisions of the exercise umpire. His decisions are final and his word carries the same weight regardless of his rank. He is the representative of the Exercise Director.

Although the final score of the game is predetermined, the degree of valuable training you receive from this exercise depends on YOU.

If any question arises concerning the current military situation, consult your unit umpire.



Korea — 1951, There were no umpires!

LEARN TO RECOGNIZE THESE FLAGS, MARKINGS, LIGHTS AND PYROTECHNICS



ARMY AIRCRAFT

US Forces

Aggressor

US Markings

(Fixed Wing) Prescribed Aggressor markings, green triangles on fuselage and wings.
(Rotary Wing) Flashing rotary beacon and collision lights or yellow skids.
H-21 Helicopter in addition has Aggressor markings.

Umpire and Control

(Fixed Wing) US markings with two white strips encircling fuselage and wingtips.
(Rotary Wing) White landing skids and "barber pole" tail rotor drive shaft.

AIR FORCE AIRCRAFT

US Forces

Aggressor

US markings without external tanks

US markings with external fuel tanks (see photo on page 38)

AGGRESSOR MINEFIELD

Standard triangular markings with pieces of white material attached at regular intervals.

Color

Red & White
White
Violet
Green
Red

Shoulder Loops & Cap Bands

Exercise Director Headquarters Personnel.
Umpires
Test and Technical support personnel.
Neutrals (Observers)
Firemarkers

Flags

Red & White
White
Violet
Green
Red
Orange
Yellow
Blue
Black
Red w/White center

Vehicles, Exercise Director Headquarters
Vehicles, Umpires
Vehicles, Test and Technical support personnel.
Vehicles, Neutrals (Observers)
Stop advance — Enemy fire superior.
Disabled or captured vehicles.
Stop all action — continue, with umpire permission.
Opposing force withdraw.
Marks end of simulated obstacle.
Incoming artillery or mortar fire.

Flares

Single yellow star
Single Green star
White Star cluster

Atomic simulator, alternate, indicates ground zero.
Atomic Flash Warning Systems Troop Test.
Stop all action.

Smoke

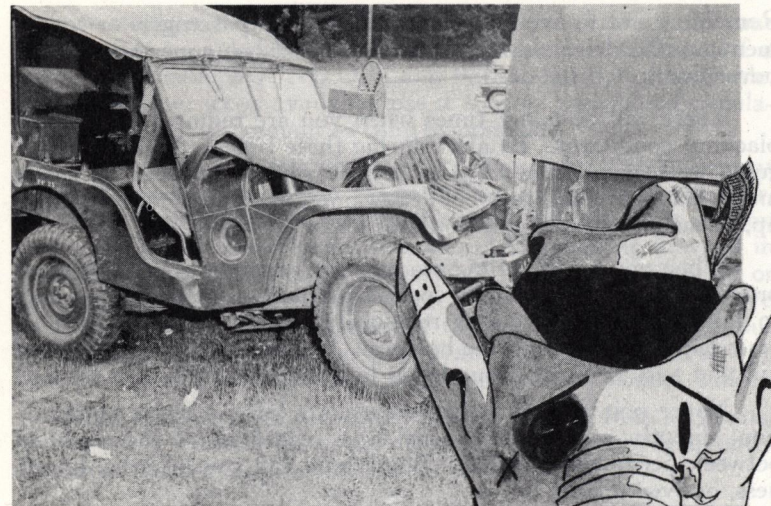
Grenade, yellow
Grenade, white
Grenade, green
Grenade, red

Marks location for Aggressor air strike as simulated artillery smoke.
Marks location for US Forces air strike as simulated artillery smoke.
Request for emergency air evacuation (Actual).
Atomic Flash Warning Systems Troop Test.

Lights

Green, blinker

Marks actual exclusion area.



"O - U - C - H!"

SAFETY TIPS

Your health and welfare are of as much concern to the Army as they are to you. For as accidents and illness cause suffering to you, the Army, as with any employer, suffers the loss of your abilities and contributions to the efficient operation of the organization.

Accidents are caused by carelessness and failure to practice sound safety measures. In a field exercise, duties performed are different from those in normal military life. Therefore, each of you men should have an adequate knowledge of the do's and don'ts to be followed during Exercise DRY HILLS.

First of all, maneuver driving is made difficult by rough, hilly roads, dust and darkness. Your vehicle will take a rough beating on this type of terrain. Therefore, it is very important for you drivers to check your vehicles often and carefully and keep them in top notch mechanical condition. "Good tires, brakes, steering and lights may guide you away from dangerous plights."



Remember not to overload your vehicle with passengers or equipment and to drive slowly. "He who insists on super speed may never live to tell the deed."

There will be many times when you are required to observe blackout conditions. Be alert during these times. Always have a guide walking in front of your vehicle when you drive off roads under blackout conditions. Furthermore, anytime you're backing up, be sure to have a guide on foot leading you!

When you are handling ammunition, explosives or petroleum products, be sure to read the special instructions attached . . . and to follow these instructions religiously. Your life and those of your buddies may be in the balance. A carelessly lit cigarette can kill you and all those around you in a mere fraction of a second.

Never point or fire your weapon, containing blank ammunition, directly at anyone at any time regardless of the distance between personnel involved. Blank ammo can cause burns, blindness, or even death!

What about DUDs? During Exercise DRY HILLS the safety precautions will be identical to those that you have observed in your previous training. DUDs are extremely dangerous. If you see such an object . . . leave it alone! Report it immediately to your platoon leader, and he, along with the umpire assigned to your unit, will mark the dud until it can be properly disposed of by an ordnance team.

Furthermore, everyone must do his part in order to help prevent accidental fires from heating and cooking stoves or from firing blank ammunition, pyrotechnics or other explosive materials.

Although you will be primarily concerned with a successful performance of your duties during Exercise DRY HILLS, you should also remain on the "look out" for one of your worst enemies . . . the rattlesnake! The rattlesnake is as much afraid of you as you are of him and will do his best to avoid you. However, if you should be bitten . . . don't panic! Just sit down and RELAX and remember the instructions you have been given. Avoid speeding the circulation of the poison by moving as little as possible. With a sharp instrument, cut over the fang marks to force bleeding, taking care not to cut veins or arteries. Then apply pressure or use a tourniquet, between the wound and the

heart to stop circulation of the poison. In the meantime, send your buddy after a snakebite kit containing a suction device or if a medic is available, SOUND OFF and he'll be there on the double. If cold water or ice is available, use it to slow your blood circulation, and above all, remain as calm as possible.

A few black widow spiders and scorpions may also be present in the Yakima area. If you are bitten by a black widow spider, follow the same procedure as with the snake bite using the suction device contained in the snake bite kit. Administering first aid in the case of a scorpion sting consists of merely applying ice or baking soda as a paste to the bite. This treatment will relieve pain and decrease the absorption of the venom by the body, but has no effect on the poison itself. First aid treatment should always be followed by prompt medical attention from a Medical Officer.

Only you yourself can reduce injuries resulting from accidents. So, be wise, remember . . . an accident is an event frequently descended from a long line of advice not listened to!



"He who insists on super speed may never live to tell the deed!"



"Now how many times have I told
you not to use your MI as a jack handle!"



YOU AND YOUR EQUIPMENT

YOU, the American fighting soldier, have the finest equipment in the world . . . and the most expensive! It will warm you, protect you, cover you, defend you and work for you. But, if you are careless or negligent, it may cost you your life.



From your rifle to your vehicle or artillery piece, each item of equipment is designed to perform a specific and important task to aid you in defeating the enemy. The final efficiency of this equipment is determined by the way you treat it, for in the midst of a real, or even simulated battle, replacement is a major problem. And worst of all, the lives of your buddies might well depend on that piece of equipment rendered unserviceable by you!

Here are a few good points to remember:

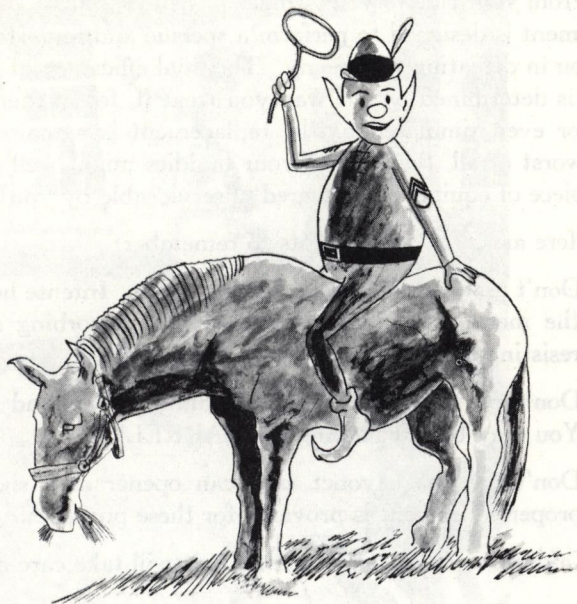
- a. Don't use your helmet for boiling water. Intense heat softens the metal, reducing its capability of absorbing shock and resisting the impact of shrapnel or bullets.
- b. Don't use your weapon as a hammer to pound tent pegs. You may be left holding the BARREL!
- c. Don't use the bayonet as a can opener or a shovel. The proper equipment is provided for these purposes.

Take care of your equipment . . . it will take care of you !



Protect your equipment . . . it may save your life





"Remember . . . you're on an Army Training
Exercise . . . not home on the Range"

OBSERVE CIVILIAN RIGHTS IN THE MANEUVER AREA

Realistic training under modern concepts of nuclear warfare requires a great deal of area for dispersion of units and men. To obtain the expansive area for the exercise in which you are participating, it was necessary to lease adjacent lands from private land owners to supplement acreage on the military reservation.

The land owners have agreed to the lease, providing care will be exercised in avoiding damage to fences, cattle, cultivated land and other private property holdings on the premises. The government is held responsible for the repair or replacement of damaged property.



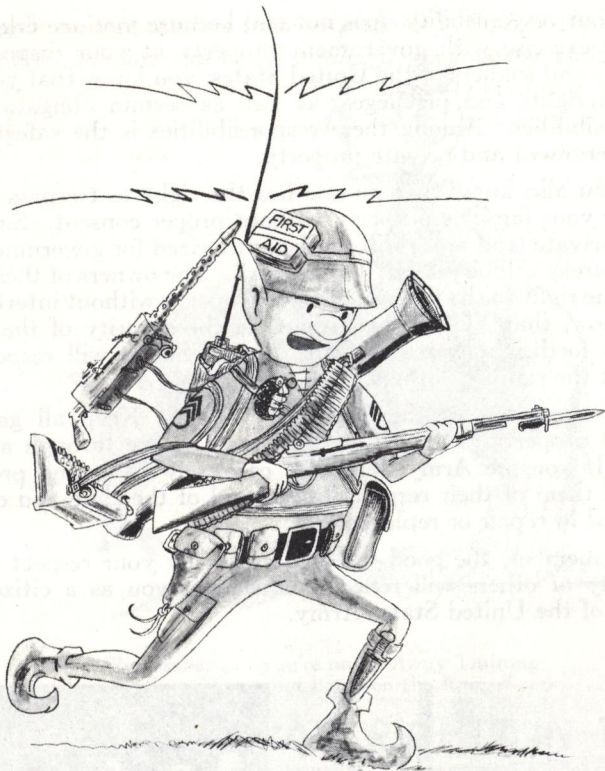
Your responsibility does not end because you are engaged in a field exercise with government property at your disposal. As citizens and soldiers of the United States, you know that you have certain rights and privileges, as well as certain obligations and responsibilities. Among these responsibilities is the safeguarding of government and private property.

You also know that no one has the right to trespass against you or your family's property without proper consent. Similarly, some private land areas will not be authorized for government use. These areas will be placed "Off Limits". The owners of these lands have the right to the free use of their property without interference. We know, that YOU, as guardians of the security of the nation and as forthright citizens of the United States will respect and protect the rights of others.

Be conscious of these property rights. Keep all gates on private property closed. Livestock may escape through an open gate. If you see Army personnel carelessly damaging property, remind them of their responsibilities and of the time and expense involved in repair or replacement.

Remember, the good will you create by your respect for the property of others will reflect credit upon you as a citizen and soldier of the United States Army.





THE MODERN PENTOMIC INFANTRY DIVISION

Throughout history, methods of conducting warfare have been largely dependent upon the weapons used. The introduction of the rifle, the machine gun, and the airplane, to name a few, have each made it necessary for a revision in military structure and



tactics. As a result of the development and production of devastating nuclear weapons and accurate long range missiles, it has again become necessary to revise the methods of ground warfare . . . hence the modern Pentomic Infantry Division. The 4th Infantry Division was one of the first to be reorganized under this new concept.

The basic Pentomic structure replaces the former three regiments of the triangular division with five battle groups, thus the five sided Division. It is designed to afford the maximum in offensive capability in exploiting our own mass-destruction weapons and in defense against enemy weapons.

What is required most in the ground warfare of today, is **MOBILITY!** Due to the wide casualty radius of modern weapons, it can be virtual suicide to mass a large numbers of troops for any great length of time. Therefore, troops must be **DISPERSED**



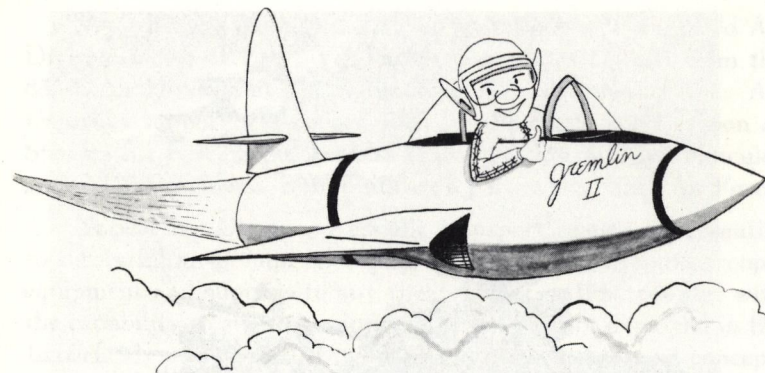


"I never thought I'd need that gas mask"

over a large area in the shortest possible time . . . yet be able to **CONCENTRATE** at a given moment in order to strike a devastating blow against the enemy. Moreover, all of these movements call for rapid and reliable communications for maximum **CONTROL**!

As you can easily see, all of this movement, coordination and control in the face of possible enemy retaliation calls for more highly trained troops than ever before. Every day of your training deserves your utmost effort. Exercise DRY HILLS is a practical application of all your training.

When you think of Pentomic, also recall **MOBILITY, CONCENTRATION, DISPERSION** and **CONTROL**. "The Department of the Army has developed the Pentomic structure for the Defense of America . . . assume your responsibility in a mature manner . . . you are America!"



THE TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

The United States Air Forces' Tactical Air Command (TAC) is composed of the Ninth, Twelfth, and the Nineteenth Air Forces with its headquarters located at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia. TAC is participating in Exercise DRY HILLS in order to improve established procedures and to practice the inter-Service coordination required for successful air-ground operations.

Headquarters Twelfth Air Force, commanded by Major General Chester E. McCarty, 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 832d Air Division is equipped with supersonic North American F-100D Super Sabre fighter-bombers.

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, thereby allowing freedom of movement for friendly ground forces, and to aid ground forces in eliminating

