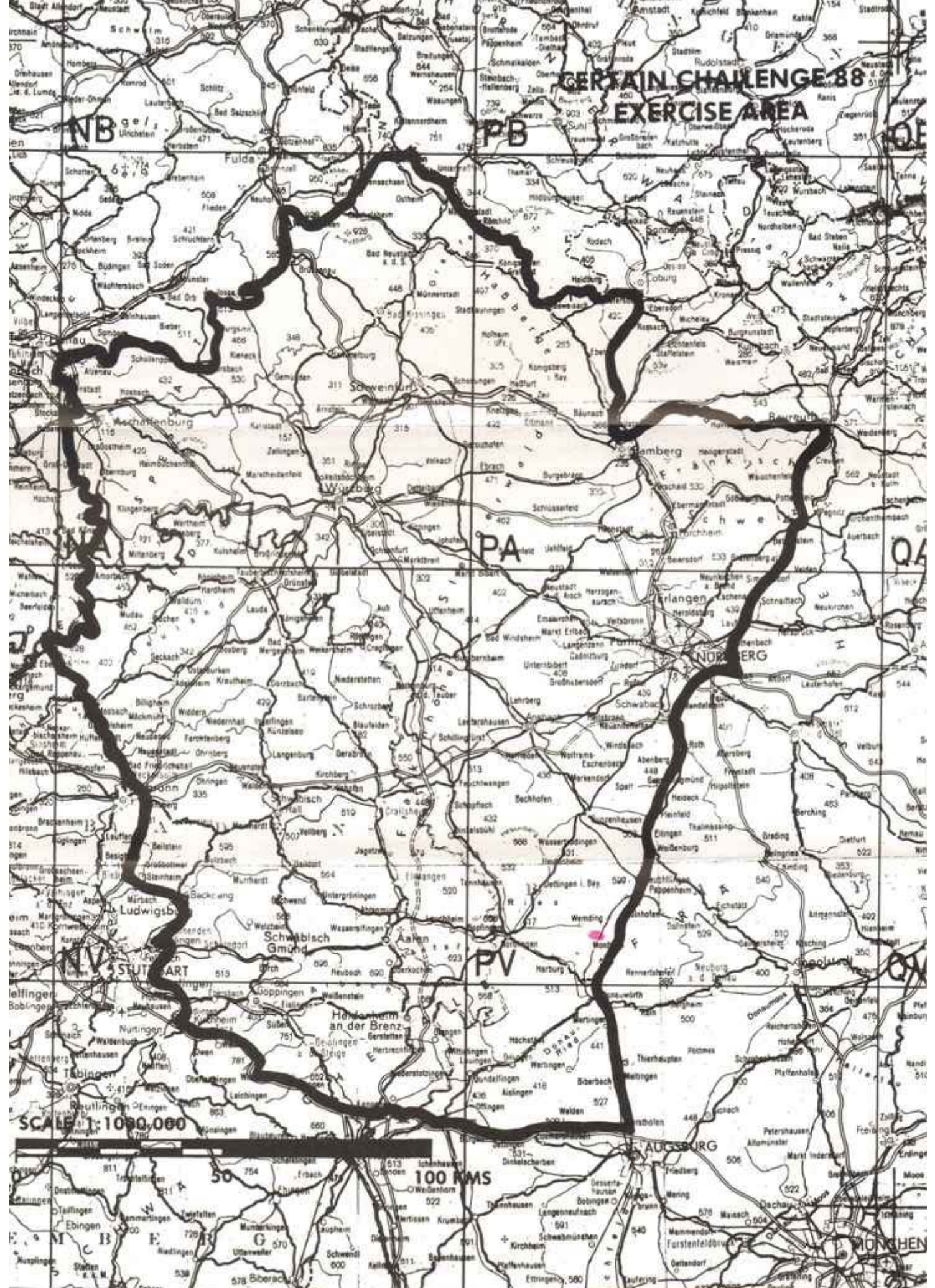


88

REFORGER

FTX CERTAIN CHALLENGE

# CERTAIN CHALLENGE 88 EXERCISE AREA



SCALE 1:1,000,000

100 NMS

MÜNCHEN



REFORGER '88 will enable participating countries to practice interoperability, build mutual trust and confidence, and exercise joint battlefield operations. In addition to enhancing military training, the exercise demonstrates the continuing resolve of the United States to reinforce NATO military commands in a crisis situation. REFORGER '88 is a free-play exercise which will give commanders maximum flexibility in planning and conducting operations.

The REFORGER deployment fulfills the requirement of the United States, United Kingdom and Federal Republic of Germany tripartite agreement, signed in 1967, authorizing the removal of certain US and UK forces from West Germany. At that time, the United States agreed to return NATO-committed ground and air units to Germany annually for training.

The primary Army deploying force will be the 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized) from Fort Riley, Kansas. Also deploying will be the 197th Infantry Brigade (Separate) from Fort Benning, Georgia, and the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment from Fort Bliss, Texas.

REFORGER is designed to emphasize the US capability to transport combat forces by a combination of sealift and airlift to accomplish rapid reinforcement of Europe. The US Military Traffic Management Command will move equipment and vehicles from US installations to ocean ports where they are turned over to the Navy.

The Military Sealift Command then will use dry cargo ships and sea-train class ships to bring equipment to Antwerp.

The port operations provide an opportunity to exercise host-nation support agreements and facilities. The multinational participation in receiving and processing personnel and equipment at various sea- and airports is one of the key features of the exercise.

The majority of Army personnel and some of the equipment will be airlifted to Europe by the US Air Force Military Airlift Command (MAC).

An important part of REFORGER is that the majority of the deploying units will draw much of their equipment from material prepositioned in Europe. This material is stockpiled and ready for use should reinforcement of Europe be required.

After completing their training in Europe, REFORGER units will redeploy to their home bases beginning in late September.

## Certain Challenge



The exercise scenario portrays a conflict between two fictional countries, Northland and Southland; this facilitates maximum training for all participants; particularly the command and control elements of the two playing US corps.

The Northland forces (Blue) will consist of V (US) Corps and 10th (GE) Panzerdivision. V Corps will consist of the corps' headquarters together with the 3rd Armored Division, 8th Infantry Division, 197th Infantry Brigade (Separate), 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, the Corps' Combat Aviation Brigade and corps troops. The 197th Infantry Brigade (Separate) comes from Fort Benning, Georgia, and the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment is based at Fort Bliss, Texas; the other US elements under V Corps command for the exercise are stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG).

The forces of Southland (Gold) will consist of VII (US) Corps, 12th (GE) Panzerdivision and the 4th Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group. The VII Corps will be composed of the corps' headquarters together with the the 1st Infantry Division, 3rd Infantry Division, 1st Infantry Division (Forward), 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment, the corps' Combat Aviation Brigade and corps troops. With the exception of the the 1st Infantry Division, from Fort Riley, Kansas, all US units under VII Corps command for the exercise are stationed in the FRG.

Exercise planning started two years ago and has involved Headquarters, United States Army, Europe (USAREUR) and Headquarters, Central Army Group (CENTAG), together with the four participating nations. The exercise is being controlled by HQ, USAREUR under its Commander-in-Chief, General Crosbie E. Saint. As part of the exercise control structure, HQ, CENTAG will provide higher command elements for the forces of both Northland and Southland. The umpire and maneuver damage organizations are being coordinated by the 1st (US) Armored Division; the United States, Germany and Canada will provide umpires. The German Territorial Command South is establishing the organization for civil-military relations in coordination with HQ, USAREUR.

# Certain Challenge Principal Commanders

## Exercise Control

Commander-in-Chief US Army, Europe & Seventh Army	General Crosbie E. Saint
Deputy Commander-in-Chief US Army, Europe & Seventh Army	Lieutenant General G. R. Stotser
Chief of Staff US Army, Europe & Seventh Army	Major General Richard S. Kern
Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations	Major General Thomas C. Foley
Chief Umpire (Commander) 1st Armored Division	Major General Fredrick M. Franks, Jr.

## Participating Forces

Commander V (US) Corps	Lieutenant General John W. Woodmansee, Jr.
Commander VII (US) Corps	Lieutenant General Ronald L. Watts
Commander 1st (US) Infantry Division	Major General Gordon R. Sullivan
Commander 8th (US) Infantry Division	Major General Calvin A. H. Waller
Commander 3rd (US) Armored Division	Major General George A. Joulwan
Commander 3rd (US) Infantry Division	Major General Nicholas S. H. Krawciw
Commander 12th (GE) Panzerdivision	Major General Gert Verstl
Commander 10th (GE) Panzerdivision	Major General Hannsjoerg Boeess
Commander 197th (US) Separate Infantry Brigade	Colonel Harvey D. Watson
Commander 3rd (US) Armored Cavalry Regiment	Colonel Jarrett Robertson
Commander 4th (CA) Mechanized Brigade Group	Brigadier General Tom F. de Faye
Commander 2nd (US) Armored Cavalry Regiment	Colonel James J. Steele
Commander 11th (US) Armored Cavalry Regiment	Colonel John N. Abrams

# Commander's Welcome to REFORGER '88

Welcome to REFORGER '88 and its associated field training exercises.

REFORGER, which stands for the "Return of Forces to Germany," is a strategic mobility exercise involving the US Army, Navy and Air Force in a joint effort to transport Army combat and support forces from the United States to Europe. It vividly demonstrates the continuing capability and will of the United States to reinforce NATO in times of crisis. In this year's REFORGER, the 20th in an annual series, over 17,000 active-duty soldiers and reservists deploy from the United States to join about 86,000 European-based American soldiers for a series of field training exercises.

The principal field training exercise of REFORGER '88 is Certain Challenge, an Army group-level exercise pitting the V (US) Corps against the VII (US) Corps. Certain Challenge will be conducted in close coordination with Exercise Cold Fire and the annual exercise of the German Territorial Southern Command's Exercise LANDES-VERTEIDIGUNG '88 (Land Defense '88). These important exercises allow the combined air and land forces of the United States and her European allies to evaluate the plans and procedures for the defense of NATO.

In this information kit you will find detailed information on these exercises, on the units involved and on the measures we are taking to limit the inconveniences to the civilian population. In addition, the visitor and public information staffs are here to assist you. We appreciate your visit.

Crosbie E. Saint  
General, USA  
Commander in Chief

# Exercise Certain Challenge

## Participants/Teilnehmer

### Gold Forces/Übungstruppen Gold

Army Group South  
VII (US) Corps  
Corps Artillery  
Corps Troops  
1st Infantry Division  
1st Brigade  
4th Brigade  
Division Artillery  
Division Support Command  
Division Troops  
3rd Infantry Division  
1st Brigade  
2nd Brigade  
4th Brigade  
Division Artillery  
Division Support Command  
Division Troops  
12th Panzerdivision  
35th Brigade  
1st Infantry Division (Forward)  
4th Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group  
2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment

### Blue Forces/Übungstruppen Blau

Army Group North  
V (US) Corps  
Corps Artillery  
Corps Troops  
8th Infantry Division  
2nd Brigade  
3rd Brigade  
4th Brigade  
Division Artillery  
Division Support Command  
Division Troops  
3rd Armored Division  
2nd Brigade  
3rd Brigade  
4th Brigade  
Division Artillery  
Division Support Command  
Division Troops  
10th Panzerdivision  
29th Brigade  
30th Brigade  
Division Troops  
197th Separate Infantry Brigade  
3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment  
11th Armored Cavalry Regiment

### Exercise control/Übungsleitung

Headquarters, United States Army, Europe  
Headquarters, Wehrbereichskommando VI  
1st Armored Division (Umpire and Maneuver Damage Control)  
1st Brigade/8th Infantry Division (Joint Visitors Bureau)

# Facts and Figures

## Exercise Certain Challenge '88

Total strength of NATO land forces participating is about 124,841 men and women.

Approximate national totals are as follows:

Canada	5,100
Denmark	100
Federal Republic of Germany	16,358
France	150
United States	103,133

The approximate number of major pieces of equipment employed in the exercise is as follows:

Tanks	1,095
Tracked vehicles (including tanks)	7,000
Wheeled vehicles	15,000
Anti-tank guided missiles	795
*Cannon	400
Multiple Rocket Launchers	92
Helicopters	631

(\* single tube artillery pieces)

## Exercise Cold Fire

About 550 sorties will be flown each day in the FOURATAF area. The sorties will come from four different nations and more than 18 separate airfields.

Cold Fire

88

**REFORGER**

**FTX CERTAIN CHALLENGE**

Exercise Cold Fire, controlled by Commander-in-Chief Central Europe, General Hans-Henning von Sandrart, is a scheduled air live fly exercise conducted in the Central Region and adjacent areas from Sept. 6 - 22 as part of the Autumn Forge series. Cold Fire is conducted each year in order to exercise the employment of Allied Tactical Air Forces of the Central Region in support of ground forces during their major field training exercises (FTX).

FOURATAF will conduct Cold Fire in coordination with Central Army Group in support of the United States Army, Europe's FTX Certain Challenge. Support will also be provided for the German "Heeresübung - Landesverteidigung '88," conducted by the Territorial Southern Command. The French Army will also be involved with some simulated ground targets in northeastern France. Air operations will be conducted to exercise operational units and command levels. All aspects of conventional support operations will be involved to the maximum extent possible within constraints of peacetime operations.

Air Forces from several nations will participate in the exercise in support of V and VII Corps. The average number of daily sorties will vary during different phases of the exercise, but about 550 are scheduled for each day. The total number of planned sorties for the exercise is approximately 6,000. These sorties will fly above 500 feet above ground level (AGL) except in specially designated areas where they will fly at or above 300 feet AGL.

Low level activities are scheduled daily from 7 a.m. until 5 p.m. local time. In addition, a maximum of 70 night flying sorties are planned each day at or above 1,000 feet AGL. Weekend flying will be limited to a maximum of 10 sorties flown on Saturday before noon.

Flight safety will be stressed throughout the exercise by all levels of command. National and NATO flying regulations will be strictly enforced. Aircrews will be required to observe their own national flying regulations as well as those of the nations whose territory they will overfly.

Media

Ground Rules -

REFORGER '88

- 1. Do not attempt to gain access to classified/security zones.** Classified information is not for dissemination. Any attempt to circumvent the safeguards placed on such materials/areas can result in embarrassing detention by security personnel, significant time delays and possible loss of access to other activities.
- 2. Press badges must be prominently displayed at all times.** Military personnel will be more cooperative and helpful if they know who you are and are confident you have a legitimate reason for being in their area. If you become separated from your colleagues or become disoriented, we will be better able to get you where you need to be with minimum delay. Further, it will discourage unauthorized elements from attempting to impersonate the press to gain access to REFORGER activities.
- 3. Stay with your assigned escort.** Military escorts have been provided to help you see what you want to see and go where you want to go. They are your knowledgeable guides to military activities and equipment; they are your conduit to military operations and personnel. They are also responsible to ensure you avoid dangerous areas. Use them to get the most out of your time at REFORGER.
- 4. Do not interfere with operations.** Please refrain from becoming involved in military operations. In time of actual conflict it could inadvertently contribute to the blurring of your distinctive status as a "non-combatant." Further, many facets of military operations involve the use of heavy machinery/equipment which can be dangerous to bystanders, particularly in bad weather.
- 5. Attempts to corner senior officers or VIPs for "spot" interviews must be an exception rather than the rule.** Every effort will be made to set up interviews with senior officers and VIPs. Most people will welcome the opportunity to speak with you and answer your questions. Some, however, will be unable to oblige due to tight time schedules. Asking for your escort's assistance in these matters will expedite your request and avoid possible embarrassing confrontations with security personnel.
- 6. Observe the "spirit" of operations.** Please observe unit rules about noise, light discipline and camouflage. Operations in peacetime are designed to simulate as closely as possible a wartime scenario. Habits acquired in these operations tend to be carried over from peacetime to wartime, not only for soldiers but for correspondents as well. Momentary lapses or inattention to detail in combat can have catastrophic consequences.
- 7. Always check in and check out.** When moving from one area of operations to another, always let the Allied Press Information Center know when you arrive and when you leave. Your escorts can usually handle this for you. Not only will this save time and effort in "getting where the action is," but it will help us locate you if you become separated or lost.

# Headquarters, (GE) Military District VI, Bavaria



The area of responsibility of Headquarters, Military District VI (HQ, MDVI) coincides with the boundaries of the Free State of Bavaria, which by area is the largest federal state of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The units and command agencies of HQ, MDVI are elements of the Territorial Army, which has the main responsibility for national military defense. They will remain under national command while Army field forces will be assigned to NATO.

The most important mission of the units of the Territorial Army within HQ, MDVI is the support of NATO forces by maintaining the freedom of operation comprising rear area protection, military movement control, military engineering, NBC defense, military damage control organization and implementation of medical and health services, host-nation support and wartime host-nation support, acting as mediator between the national civil authorities and NATO Army and Air Forces (GE, US, FR, CA).

The Territorial Army command and control structure within HQ, MDVI is as follows:

- HQ, MDVI, which has been located in Munich, the capital of Bavaria, since January 1956.
- Seven military region commands (VBKs). Their areas of responsibility coincide with the boundaries of the seven Regierungsbezirke (administrative districts) of Bavaria.
- 18 military subregion commands (VKKs) within the area of responsibility coinciding with the boundaries of the Landkreise (counties) and independent cities not belonging to Kreise (counties). In addition, there are three movement headquarters which are located in Munich, Ansbach and Regensburg and the HQ, MDVI communication officer.

For the accomplishment of its mission, the following formations and units are assigned to HQ, MDVI:

- One home defense brigade, three home defense regiments, 19 home defense companies, 33 security platoons and five war host nation support platoons
- One engineer regiment, one NBC battalion
- One transportation battalion, four maintenance and four supply companies
- Two medical regiments
- Three signal companies, five signal platoons and three military police battalions
- 11 Army replacement depots/replacement training battalions, four training centers

These units mainly consist of reservists.

Not counting the members of the Territorial Army, there are about 100,000 servicemen of the federal armed forces at 70 military posts and the bulk of the VII (US) Corps stationed in Bavaria. Four major training areas (Grafenwoehr, Hohenfels, Wildflechen and Hammelburg) are also located in Bavaria.

## Environment and Damage Control

Every effort is being made to minimize the strain on the population, to preserve the natural environment and to keep maneuver damage as low as possible during the exercise.

To meet these goals, a number of measures have been taken:

A close cooperation with civilian authorities at land, regional and local levels was established during the planning stages. Through joint coordination, certain areas of the exercise will be especially protected. These areas have been declared restricted or prohibited for exercise troops and have been identified on the basic maneuver map which is used by all units down to company level.

Pre-maneuver orientations are keyed to the particular topography and weather conditions, and the sensitivity of soil conditions is determined.

All soldiers have been thoroughly briefed on exercise regulations and on the sensitive balance of the natural environment, specifically as it concerns agricultural fields, roads, forests and the protection of water and soil. For example, every soldier is aware that entering nurseries and seedbeds is prohibited. There are strict safety regulations for the use of ammunition and camouflage material.

In addition to these instructions, a team of specialists, including representatives from the German civil police, will support United States Army Forces Command units in their training on damage prevention and German traffic regulations.

In large-scale exercises, maneuver damage can never be completely eliminated, no matter how thorough the precautions. During the exercise, the directing staff is supported by a comprehensive organization designed especially for dealing with environmental concerns and maneuver damage control. This organization is jointly manned by representatives from the different military and civil authorities concerned, such as from the land governments from Baden-Wuerttemberg, Bayern, Rheinland-Pfalz, Hessen Chamber of Agriculture and the Civil Police.

Trained infantry and engineer units as well as civilian street cleaning vehicles will remove dirt from roads. These companies also repair minor damage. Every unit participating has a trained maneuver damage team which is responsible for advising the aggrieved parties.

In addition, loudspeaker and information teams will warn the public directly before the arrival of troops in areas which will be particularly affected by the exercise.

As a final step, the implementation of a revised maneuver management system will constitute an improvement to maneuver damage claims verification by a stricter verification process, stricter damage reporting and on-site verification.

## 12th (GE) Panzer- division



The history of the 12th Panzerdivision started when Headquarters, Panzerbrigade 36, was reorganized into Headquarters, 12th Panzerdivision. On April 1, 1961, Panzergrenadierbrigade 35, which came into being in July 1960, was integrated into the division. Panzerbrigade 36 reinforced the division in September 1962 as its second major maneuver element.

12th Panzerdivision, the youngest and last major formation of the German Army, was placed under NATO command during a ceremony held on the historical Residence Square in Wuerzburg on April 10, 1965. Division Headquarters and Headquarters Company moved from Tauberbischofsheim to Veirshochheim in January 1967.

Nine years after its initial formation, the division was reassigned from II (GE) Corps (Ulm) to III (GE) Corps (Koblenz) on Jan. 1, 1970. Panzerbrigade 14 of the 5th Panzerdivision was redesignated as Panzerbrigade 34 and assigned to 12th Panzerdivision as its third major maneuver element on Jan. 1, 1977.

The tradition of the "Bayerische Tapferkeitsmedaille" (Bavarian Medal of Gallantry) was bestowed on 12th Panzerdivision on Nov. 14, 1985, the 30th anniversary of the Bundeswehr. The symbols of this medal were integrated into the unit badge of Headquarters and Headquarters Company.

12th Panzerdivision and the 3rd (US) Infantry Division, which is stationed in the Wuerzburg region, have been associated with a partnership for more than 14 years. Close official cooperation at all levels, exchanges of units and soldiers, and combined athletic and social activities constitute the foundations of more than 50 partnerships between German and American units.

12th Panzerdivision also maintains partnerships with the 5th (FR) Armored Division, Landau, and its subordinate units. Combined activities and mutual participation in exercises highlight the good relationship.

12th Panzerdivision, a major subordinate unit of III (GE) Corps, is stationed in 14 posts in the Federal States of Bavaria, Baden-Wuerttemberg and Rhineland-Palatinate. With its 16,700 soldiers, about 4,200 wheeled and 1,000 tracked vehicles, the division is a highly developed and modern formation with great combat power and mobility.

12th Panzerdivision will participate in the REFORGER '88 field training exercise with Panzergrenadierbrigade 35 and a small slice of division troops as player units. The division will be reinforced by the 1st (US) Infantry Division (Forward) and the 4th Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group, and it will receive combat support from the 72nd (US) Field Artillery Brigade as well as from the 115th (US) Engineer Group. Panzerbrigade 36, which will provide umpire support during the exercises and Panzerbrigade 34, which will participate in the German field training exercise taking place at the same time, will not participate.

## 10 (G) Panzer- division



The history of this division began on Oct. 1, 1959. However, the activation of individual units dates back to the year 1956. In the first instance, the 10th was activated as an armored infantry division and redesignated the armored division on Jan. 1, 1970. In the course of its existence, the division had to tackle a multitude of problems in the fields of organization, equipment, infrastructure, personnel and training.

The first ten years were characterized by reactivations, reorganizations, and forming partnerships with allied elements. The division was put under command of NATO, reaching its peak in participating for the first time in the annual II GE Korps large-scale exercise. From 1969 thru 1979, 10th Panzerdivision experienced "tryouts" and pilot experiments for the new Heeresstruktur 4 (Army structure 4).

Being equipped with LEOPARD and MARDER weapons systems (tanks) the division became a modern, armored formation.

The past five years were earmarked by reorganizing the division into Heeresstruktur 4, improving combat effectiveness by modernizing major weapons systems and conducting a large number of field training exercises.

Today, the 10th Panzerdivision, which is one of twelve divisions of the German Army, is a powerful formation and able to rapidly react and defend southern German territory. Due to its first-rate equipment, the 10th has top fighting strength. Material, equipment and supplies are worth 3.5 billion marks. The 10th has a personnel strength of 17,000 soldiers which will increase to 24,000 in case of war. About 650 civilians are employed by the division.

The 10th Panzerdivision closely cooperates with the Ansbach stationed 1st (US) AD, the 1st (US) ID in Göppingen and the Freiburg based 3rd (FR) AD. Cooperation means: joint exercises, joint tactical seminars, exchange of units and joint sports events.



# Central Army Group



Originally established as a planning staff within Headquarters, United States Army, Europe (USAREUR) in 1952, Central Army Group (CENTAG) became an independent headquarters on Oct. 1, 1960, and took on its present structure in 1970. Since November 1980, Headquarters, CENTAG has been located in Heidelberg, Federal Republic of Germany (FRG).

CENTAG is one of three Principal Subordinate Commands (PSCs) in Allied Forces Central Europe (AFCENT). The assigned CENTAG forces now include two German corps, two United States corps, and a Canadian mechanized brigade group, which remains under national control during peacetime.

Commander, CENTAG (COMCENTAG) is a United States four-star general. His staff includes officers and soldiers from the three nations whose forces are assigned to CENTAG.

The CENTAG area of responsibility includes the middle and southern areas of FRG (south of a line running east-west just north of Bonn).

In peacetime, HQ, CENTAG plans for the defense of this area, oversees the training of its assigned forces, and conducts exercises to test and improve the readiness of the CENTAG units and command structures.

The basic mission of CENTAG is to deter Warsaw Pact aggression against this key sector of the Allied Command Europe (ACE) Central Region. Should deterrence fail, CENTAG will repel enemy attacks in joint operations with Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force (FOURATAF).

The CENTAG forces would then include more than 300,000 soldiers, in five infantry divisions, five armored divisions, one mountain division, one airborne division and one mechanized brigade group.

CENTAG weapons include Leopard 2 and M-1 Abrams tanks, tube artillery pieces and Multiple-Launch Rocket Systems, Lance surface-to-surface missiles and Roland surface-to-air missiles.

# 4th (CA) Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group



Canada's participation in the North Atlantic Treaty, signed in Washington D.C. on April 4, 1949, involves, among other things, the maintenance of armed forces in Europe.

During the fall of 1951, the 27th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group was sent to Germany where it was stationed on the outskirts of the city of Hannover for almost two years.

In 1953, this brigade was replaced by the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade Group which, during the year, moved to newly constructed bases near the Westphalian towns of Soest, Hemer and Werl.

From 1953 to 1970, Canada maintained a brigade group in Westphalia as part of the Northern Army Group. In 1970, the brigade underwent a major reorganization due to changes in Canadian defense policy. The formation, reduced to half its former personnel strength, moved from the Soest area to the Lahr and Bad Soellingen areas and was renamed 4th Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group (CMBG).

The 4,200-man Brigade Group, which is assigned to NATO's Central Army Group, is prepared to carry out a number of roles, including counter-penetration, counter-attack, rear area security and other conventional tasks.

The units of the formation are:

- 4th CMBG Headquarters and Signal Squadron
- 1st Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, equipped with M-109 self-propelled 155mm howitzers
- The 8th Canadian Hussars, equipped with Leopard tanks
- 1st Battalion, Royal 22nd Regiment, a mechanized infantry battalion
- 2nd Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (2 PPCLI), a mechanized infantry battalion, the only brigade unit to be garrisoned at Bad Soellingen
- 4th Service Battalion
- 444th Tactical Helicopter Squadron, equipped with Kiowa helicopters
- 4th Combat Engineer Regiment
- 4th Field Ambulance
- 4th CMBG Military Police Brigade.

# 197th (US) Infantry Brigade



The 197th Infantry Brigade (IB), headquartered at Fort Benning, Georgia, is the largest mechanized, separate brigade in the US Army today. The "Sledgehammer" Brigade provides a heavy, mechanized strike force to the XVIII Airborne Corps.

The 197th's primary mission is to maintain a high level of combat readiness as a US Army Forces Command unit. The brigade also supports the US Army Infantry School, Center and Board, located at Fort Benning, and provides training assistance and support to affiliated Army Reserve Component units.

Headquarters, 197th was formed in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania in 1941, and redesignated as the 99th Reconnaissance Troop (Mechanized) in 1942 as an element of the 99th Division. Ordered into active military service in December 1942, the unit fought in the European theatre of war in three major campaigns: the Ardennes-Aisace, Rhineland and Central Europe. As a result of valorous actions during World War II, the 99th Recon Troop was awarded the Belgian Forreger. The unit was inactivated following the war.

The brigade was reactivated at Fort Benning in 1962 to support the Army Infantry School. In 1973, the 197th was assigned to the Strategic Army Reserve Force, taking on an additional mission of combat readiness and world-wide deployability.

- 2nd Battalion, 18th Infantry
- 1st Battalion, 58th Infantry
- 2nd Battalion, 69th Armor
- 2nd Battalion, 10th Field Artillery
- 197th Support Battalion
- Headquarters Company
- Troop A, 15th Cavalry.

# 3rd (US) Armored Cavalry Regiment



The 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment (ACR), organized in 1846, is one of the oldest and most famous mounted units still in existence in the US Army. Second only to the 2nd ACR in terms of continuous service by a regimental-size mounted unit, the 3rd ACR, along with the 11th ACR, is one of the last three organizations in the Army to retain the distinctive regimental designation.

The regiment has a long and distinguished record of faithful and unbroken service to the US, including nearly every type of duty that the US Cavalry has been called upon to perform. The regiment has participated in 36 campaigns in seven wars and has served with distinction at home and abroad, spanning a period of more than 140 years.

From 1846 to 1894 the regiment was never stationed east of the Mississippi River, except for brief periods during the Mexican and Civil Wars. Its history, therefore, is closely associated with the opening and settling of the West and Southwest of the US and clearly indicates the role of the US Army, and the cavalry in particular, in the development of the vast area west of the Mississippi River.

As the days of western expansion drew to a close, the regiment was called upon to carry its colors to foreign soil. San Juan Hill, the Philippine Insurrection and World War I are milestones in its proud history. It was during World War II that the regiment saw some of its most demanding service. In 1944, troopers of the regiment became the first American soldiers to enter Germany.

The 3rd ACR moved to Fort Bliss, Texas in 1972. Its troops are recognized as the Army's experts in desert warfare, maintain their combat ready stature through frequent field training exercises and semi-annual gunnery training, command post exercises and semi-annual gunnery training. Command post exercises test the ability of the regimental squadrons to react to the situations that arise in combat. Although the training takes place in a desert environment, it is still a major REFORGER unit, expected to operate in the climate and terrain of northern and central Europe.

The availability of an extensive training area, along with the regiment's exchange programs, major exercises, affiliation with several National Guard armored cavalry units, as well as being the first unit in the US Army to receive the M1A1 Abrams tank, makes the 3rd ACR a force to reckon with. Additionally, the regiment will soon be receiving the Bradley fighting vehicle to complement the M1A1 upgrade, thus making the 3rd ACR an important and unique part of the United States' defense.

# 32nd (US) Army Air Defense Command



The command originated in January 1918 with the constitution of Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 32nd Artillery Brigade, Coast Artillery Corps at Key West Barracks, Florida. An element of the American Expeditionary Forces, the unit reached France on April 4 and in June added the 58th, 59th and 65th Artillery Regiments of the Coast Artillery Corps to its strength. The brigade participated in the battles of St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne, using French 75mm and 9.2-inch howitzers. After the armistice, the brigade was returned to the United States and demobilized on Jan. 18, 1919.

The unit was reconstituted on Oct. 18, 1927, as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 32nd Coast Artillery Brigade; at this time it was placed on the inactive list.

Reactivated as the 32nd Anti-Aircraft Artillery Brigade on Nov. 20, 1942, at Fort Bliss, Texas, the unit was deployed to the Pacific theater and participated in the campaigns for Arawe, New Britain, and New Guinea at the 32nd although landed under fire on the beach at Leyte during Gen. Douglas Mac Arthur's return to the Philippines. The brigade was credited with 249 enemy aircraft destroyed, 111 probables and 129 damaged during the Philippine campaign.

The unit was deactivated in the Philippines on May 30, 1947.

On Feb. 6, 1951, the brigade was reactivated at Mildenhall, England. It was deployed to Kaiserslautern, FRG, in June 1957 and redesignated the 32nd Artillery Brigade (Air Defense) on May 20, 1958.

The unit was redesignated the 32nd Army Air Defense Command (AADCOM) on May 11, 1966. Major General George V. Underwood was assigned as its first two-star commander.

Today the 32nd AADCOM employs Patriot, Hawk, Chaparral, Vulcan and Stinger throughout the Central Region of West Germany. Under the operational control of the Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force, it is the US Army's largest air defense organization.

# 21st (US) Support Command



The 21st Support Command stems from several organizations which in the past were charged with performing functions and missions in support of the US Army in Europe.

In the early days of World War II, the US Army in England organized the Services of Supply, Europe. Two years later, in 1944, it was redesignated as the Communications Zone, European Theater of Operations. In 1950, it was reorganized as the US Army Communications Zone, Europe. This organization was redesignated as the US Theater Army Support Command, Europe (TASCOM) in 1969.

The TASCOM was merged with the Headquarters, United States Army, Europe in 1974 and its former logistical functions were divided among the U.S. V and VII Corps and the 1st Support Brigade. The brigade was activated in 1965 as a maintenance support headquarters under the Seventh Army Support Command and in 1970 was made a major subordinate headquarters under the TASCOM.

After a continuous growth in assignment of missions, geographical areas and organizations, the 1st Support Brigade was redesignated in 1976 as the 21st Support Command, and the rank of its commander was raised to major general.

Still more missions and activities continued to be added. Today, the 21st SUPCOM consists of about 28,500 military and civilian personnel who serve in over 100 assigned units and activities in an area that includes Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and much of the Federal Republic of Germany. In 1982 the rank of its commander was raised to lieutenant general.

# 5th (US) Signal Command



The 5th Signal Command was activated on July 1, 1974, as a modern force of the United States Army in Europe. The 5th Signal Command established its roots in Europe more than 30 years ago.

Of the eight battalions within the command, four served in the European theater in World War II. Additionally, 5th Signal Command units served in three Pacific campaigns, eight campaigns in the Korean conflict, and all 17 campaigns in the Vietnam conflict. Their decorations include five Presidential Unit Citations, five Philippine Presidential Unit Citations, 44 Meritorious Unit Citations, a Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, two Vietnam Crosses of Gallantry with Palm, and two Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medals, First Class.

The 5th Signal Combat has a proud lineage in its units and history. Its soldiers have distinguished themselves throughout the world and continue today in their role as communicators for the Army's combat team.

# 7th (US) Medical Command



With its activation September 21, 1978, 7th Medical Command became the first unit of its type in the US Army. The mission of 7th MEDCOM is to provide health support to US forces during conflict and to provide peacetime health care for US forces and their family members throughout Europe. There are currently more than 500,000 health-care beneficiaries in Europe.

Prior to the activation of 7th MEDCOM, health-care services in Europe were controlled by the US Army Medical Command, Europe (USAMEDCOMEUR), which was activated in Heidelberg, Germany, July 1, 1968. Health care has been provided to US forces and family members in Europe since 1945.

The USAMEDCOMEUR was established to enhance command and control and logistical support of the medical units in Europe. From 1968 to 1978, both fixed and nondivisional field medical units were assigned to USAMEDCOMEUR. Currently, 7th MEDCOM provides command and control to all fixed medical, dental and veterinary units in Europe.

Among the many health services provided to beneficiaries in Europe is the lifesaving helicopter medical evacuation capability. The command also conducts both field and hospital-based training and sponsors extensive professional training programs to support the mission of providing health care to US forces while maintaining readiness for combat.

# 1st (US) Infantry Division



Since 1917, the 1st Infantry Division (ID) has been living, fighting and serving—following its motto “no mission too difficult, no sacrifice too great, duty first.”

The division was the first to go overseas during World War I and the first division to enter Germany. The story began in June 1917 when General John J. Pershing arrived in France with the First American Expeditionary Force. The “Fighting First” led the way for American troops in World War I. Names like Cantigny, Soissons, St. Mihiel and the Argonne Forest tell the story of the gallantry of the soldiers of the division, now wearing the famous “Big Red One” patch on their left shoulder.

As World War II drew closer, the division assembled and launched a training program to prepare the division for what lay ahead. Again, it was the 1st ID that pointed the way; they were the first to reach England, the first in North Africa and Sicily, the first on the bloody beaches of Normandy and the first to capture a major German city (Aachen).

The D-Day landings provided the supreme test for the soldiers of the Big Red One. Fighting for every inch of ground, in five days the division had driven inland and cleared a beachhead making room for the vast armada of supplies and troops to move over the dearly won beaches. Driving eastward across France against Nazi troops, the soldiers of the 1st ID amassed a total of nearly six months in continuous battle against the enemy.

The 1st ID remained in Germany until 1955, first as occupation troops in a conquered country, then as partners with the new Germany in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). In 1955, the Big Red One went to Fort Riley, Kansas.

Fort Riley was the home of the 1st ID until they deployed to Vietnam in the summer of 1965. Again, the 1st ID was the first—the first division to go to Vietnam. For nearly five years, the soldiers of the division fought a brutal war against a skilled enemy.

In April 1970, the colors of the 1st ID returned to Fort Riley. The Big Red One became a dual based division with its 3rd Brigade stationed in Germany.

Today, the division trains on the plains of Kansas to meet any challenge the nation may call upon it to accept. Ready to again demonstrate its commitment to its motto—no mission too difficult, no sacrifice too great, duty first.

# 4th (US) Transportation Command



The 4th Transportation Command (TRANSCOM) was activated in March 1942 at Fort Lawton, Washington, as the 4th Port of Embarkation.

Initially located in Liverpool, England, during World War II, the command achieved outstanding results while supporting the North African Campaign and later, the invasion of Sicily. It was awarded two Meritorious Unit Commendations for its service in France. At the end of World War II, the command returned to the United States and was deactivated at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, in December 1945.

In June 1946, the command was reactivated at Fort Eustis, Virginia, when the need arose to update the Army's war terminal methods and techniques.

The command was deployed to the Republic of Vietnam in August 1965. From then until late 1971, 4th TRANSCOM engaged in a variety of missions including the operation of water terminals at Saigon, Nha Be, Cam Rahn Bay and Bung Tau; an air cargo terminal in Saigon and motor transportation in support of port, beach clearance and tactical requirements.

The command was awarded a Meritorious Unit Commendation and the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Palm for its service in Vietnam. The command was deactivated June 25, 1972.

In 1975, the 4th TRANSCOM was reactivated at Camp King, Oberursel, under the command of Colonel John K. Henderson as the 4th Transportation Brigade. In February 1981, the unit was redesignated as a command to reflect the current organization.

Today, 4th TRANSCOM is a major subordinate command of the United States Army, Europe. It operates and manages an integrated air, rail, water and highway transportation system in support of US forces in central and northern Europe.

## V (US) Corps



On July 12, 1918, V Corps was activated in Remiremont, France, with three assigned divisions, the 5th, the 32nd and the 35th.

After winning honors during World War I in the Lorraine, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne campaigns, the corps was demobilized at war's end. As an element of the Organized Reserves, the corps was reconstituted two years later and subsequently assigned to the regular Army.

Reactivated on Oct. 20, 1940, at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, V Corps was selected as the first American unit to be stationed in Europe during World War II. In 1942 the corps was initially based in Northern Ireland and later in Devon and Cornwall.

Being the highest US field command in the United Kingdom, the corps provided pre-invasion training for United States forces. In mid-1943, under the command of Major General Leonard T. Gerow, V Corps units focused all their preparations on the impending invasion of France.

On the morning of June 6, 1944, the 1st and 29th Divisions of V Corps, along with attached ranger units, landed on the coast of France and fought their way across Omaha Beach. After defying the strong German Army resistance, corps units broke out of the Normandy beachhead and raced to liberate Paris. Following the liberation of Paris, the corps divisions were the first to penetrate the German frontier on Sept. 11, 1944.

The "Battle of the Bulge," the "Battle of the Huertgen Forest" and the capture of the Roer River dams marked some of the victories of V Corps divisions.

A total of 23 divisions served as part of the corps against enemy operations, from D-Day until hostilities ceased in 1945. After a brief tour of operational duties, V Corps returned to the United States, with orders to prepare for the invasion of Japan.

In August 1951, V Corps returned to Europe as part of Allied Command Europe. Originally headquartered in Bad Nauheim, it moved to Frankfurt in January 1952, where it is located today, in the General Creighton W. Abrams Building, then known as the I.G. Farben Building.

Major subordinate units include the 3rd Armored Division, the 8th Infantry Division, the 3rd Support Command, the 22nd Signal Brigade, the 41st and 42nd Field Artillery Brigades, the 130th Engineer Brigade, the 205th Military Intelligence Group, the 12th Combat Aviation Brigade, the V Corps Artillery and the 18th Military Police Brigade.

## VII (US) Corps



In 1918, VII Corps began its history in Europe when it was activated in France to train doughboys for combat in World War I. On D-Day, VII Corps units returned to Europe and were the first on the ground. In 337 days of continuous combat following the invasion, Jayhawk soldiers earned five battle streamers and numerous personal decorations for valor, including 18 Medals of Honor, our nation's highest award.

Since World War II, the Jayhawks have served a vital role in NATO's defense of freedom in the central region of Western Europe.

In all, the corps area covers almost 30,000 square miles, an area about the size of the state of South Carolina in the US. More than 71,000 soldiers make up VII Corps. The corps' power is also made up of more than 2,200 combat vehicles, 600 artillery and mortar tubes, 300 helicopters and 100 air defense systems. The corps is constantly modernizing and improving its equipment. The M-1 Abrams tank, the Bradley fighting vehicle, the Multiple-Launch Rocket System, and the Apache attack helicopter, all add to the Jayhawks' speed, maneuverability and combat punch.

The corps is more than soldiers and equipment. It is also home for more than 80,000 family members, 5,000 civilian employees, 12,000 local national workers and 2,500 military retirees. With more than 60,000 barracks space and almost 21,000 sets of family quarters, the corps' 13 communities are like a series of small cities. They provide all the services of cities, as well, with military exchanges, commissaries, banks, chapels and recreational facilities. The corps even has 41 schools for dependent children, with an enrollment of more than 27,000 students.

Above all, the corps is people: people who work hard, who train hard and who care. They have served proudly in the past; contribute to a proud NATO defense today; and will continue to do so in the future. Just as they did on the battlefields of past wars, VII Corps soldiers continue to show the confidence and courage of the Jayhawk.

Major subordinate units include the 1st Armored Division, the 3rd Infantry Division, the 1st Infantry Division, the VII Corps Artillery, the 2nd Support Command, the 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment, the 7th Engineer Brigade, the 11th Aviation Brigade, the 207th Military Intelligence Brigade, the 93rd Signal Brigade, the 14th Military Police Brigade, the 38th Personnel and Administration Battalion and the 7th Corps Finance Group.

# 4th Allied Tactical Air Force



Headquarters, Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force (HQ, FOURATAF) is a component of Allied Air Forces Central Europe. The HQ, FOURATAF has been located in Heidelberg, Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), near Headquarters, Central Army Group (CENTAG), since 1980.

FOURATAF's basic mission is to help secure the NATO air space of Central Europe, achieve and maintain air superiority, destroy enemy forces and provide air support to ground forces in its region. The unit also has to obtain tactical information for facilitating future engagement of targets and determine the effectiveness of offensive operations. For this purpose the commander, FOURATAF (COM-FOURATAF), a FRG three-star Air Force general, has available about 100,000 airmen with an appropriate number of weapon systems like the F-111, Tornado, F-16, F-18 and F-4 Phantom in the fighter bomber and reconnaissance versions; the A-10 for engagement of armored vehicles; the F-15 Eagle; and surface-to-air missiles Chapparal and Vulcan, Patriot, Hawk and Roland.

The FOURATAF area of responsibility comprises a surface area of 90,000 square kilometers and a population of about 29 million people. In the east, its borders touch those of the inner-German border and Czechoslovakia; in the south, it borders on Austria and Switzerland; in the west, FOURATAF's area bounds the territory of France and includes Luxembourg and part of Belgium. The northern border is marked by the southern border of HQ, TWOATAF.

FOURATAF is a tri-national force, composed of American, Canadian and German air forces. The three nations appoint air force personnel of all ranks to man the headquarters staff and contribute parts of their air forces to the organization.

Whereas FOURATAF Air Defense Command forces are under operational control of COMFOURATAF in peacetime, the attack forces will not come under operational control until hostilities begin.

FOURATAF shares its area of responsibility with CENTAG. For these ground forces the formations of FOURATAF provide the air shield. In fact, FOURATAF's mission is "to employ its forces in conjunction with those of CENTAG, to maintain the integrity and security of the FOURATAF and CENTAG area, and to provide support as directed to TWOATAF and FIVEATAF."