The Army Reservist

POWER
for Peace
The Army Reservist

April-May 1958 Volume IV, No. 4

Published monthly at Washington, D. C., by the Chief, U. S. Army Reserve and ROTC Affairs, Department of the Army. Opinions expressed herein are not necessarily official Department of the Army policy. Material contained herein is not to be construed as an official directive, nor as superseding official directives. Publication authorized by AR 140-370 dated 30 August 1956. Printing approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget 22 July 1955. Distributed by Army and Overseas commanders to USAR Reserve personnel not on active duty are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, Army Reservist, USAR & ROTC, D/A, Washington, or personally to the headquarters shown in the upper left hand corner of the back cover. Articles on subjects of general interest to Reserve personnel not on active duty are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, Army Reservist, USAR & ROTC, D/A, Washington, unless otherwise indicated, material contained in this publication may be reproduced as desired. All photographs, unless otherwise credited, are official U. S. Army Photographs.

Major General Ralph A. Palladino
Chief, U. S. Army Reserve & ROTC Affairs

Lieutenant Colonel Walter A. Pennino
Chief, Information Office, U. S. AR & ROTC Affairs

Major F. S. Otis, Inf-USAR
Editor

Maj. Wm. Kurylchek, CAMG-USAR
Associate Editor

Eleanor Duffer
Art Director

You Knew It Was Coming!

No one who has been active in the Army Reserve program was caught by surprise by the announcement of the reorganization. When the active Army reorganization program became effective, it was as certain as anything can be that the same changes would have to be made in the Reserve components. The only question was when. Now that question has been answered.

It should be remembered that this is not a reduction in personnel strength. It is a reduction in units, a realignment of units to match the Pentomic Division concept, and an alignment of support units to more closely fit into the national defense plans.

It is not anticipated that anyone will be denied an opportunity to continue to earn retirement points as a result of the change, or to advance themselves professionally in the Army Reserve program. Quite possibly some personnel will be unable to find a drill pay slot as a result of the change, in which case they will have the opportunity to join thousands of others serving without pay, but earning retirement and retention points and keeping themselves in line for promotion and service in case of an emergency.

On the following pages are two articles which you will wish to give careful consideration. One is the official Army Fact Sheet announcing the reorganization, and the other is an explanation of why the change is being made, by Major General Ralph A. Palladino, Chief of Army Reserve and ROTC Affairs.

"ROA does not and cannot in good conscience demand the status quo. We favor strengthening the Reserve Forces, modernizing the units, providing them both training and equipment to meet rapidly changing missions and the continued requirements and recognition of the Reserve as a vital component or element in our national security structure."

Col. John T. Carlton,
Executive Director, ROA
31 March 1958

Change 6-yr. Obligation

The Reserve obligation of all six-year obligated reservists not assigned to Reserve Component Troop Program units, has been modified to increase the period of Ready Reserve service to a combined total of 5 years active duty and satisfactory Ready Reserve service.

Personnel who have completed two years on active duty will serve either 2 years in a unit and 2 years in the Standby, or if they are not assigned to a unit, must serve 3 years in the Ready Reserve before becoming eligible for transfer to the Standby Reserve for their last year of obligated service.

This applies only to inductees, RA enlistees and Reservists ordered to active duty for two years. Those individuals who are assigned to a control group rather than a unit will be required to perform one 15-day tour of active duty for training, preferably during their second year in the Ready Reserve.

Personnel assigned to a unit, and later reassigned to a control group, must complete a total of five years combined AD and Ready Reserve service.

The Department of Defense has requested Selective Service to provide Armed Forces Induction Stations with 13,000 men during May 1958 for assignment to the Army.
The Army Reservist—April-May 1958

Pentomic—

".... the Active Army has completed the conversion to the Pentomic concept, and this reorganization must now be extended to the Reserve components."

The Army plans a reorganization of its reserve components to modernize them in the light of changing concepts of warfare and the development of new weapons systems. This reorganization is the result of long and careful study by the Army Staff and is based upon directives to make the reserve component structure responsive to joint plans and national policy.

Objectives

The reorganization is planned to accomplish these three objectives:

1. Conversion of reserve component combat divisions to the pentomic type division which has already been accomplished in the Active Army.
2. Adjustment of the reserve component structure so that unit strength and readiness goals established by the planned mobilization schedule may be attained within drill strengths authorized the Army.
3. Reduction in the size of the reserve component troop list to a number of units which, with units of the Active Army, will meet the Army's mobilization requirements.

The Resultant Troop Basis

Upon completion of this reorganization, the Army reserve components will consist of a total of 27 combat divisions, 21 in the Army National Guard and 6 in the Army Reserve. In addition, there will be 6 division headquarters in the Army National Guard for supervision of training and 17 Div. Trng. Cnnds. in the Army Reserve specifically designed for training individuals. The reorganization will result in a reduction of approximately 25 percent in the number of company-size units in the Army reserve components. The units retained will be those for which a requirement exists under joint plans. A priority system will be initiated whereby those units with the earliest mobilization times receive preferential treatment in the assignment of personnel and equipment.

Plan for Reorganization

To assure that to the greatest degree the esprit and mobilization readiness of

Proposed Army Reserve Troop Structure

| 6 Infantry Divisions, composed of 462 company-size units |
| 17 Division Training Commands, composed of 1462 company-size units |
| 2 Maneuver Area Commands, includes 2 company-size units |
| Non-divisional structure composed of 2376 company-size units |

Present (Actual): 5435  Proposed: 4300  Difference: 1135

(Authorized): 7320

The Question is—WHY?

by

Major General Ralph A. Palladino
Chief, Army Reserve & ROTC Affairs

The Reserve Component Troop Basis reorganization, which will result in a reduction in the number of units in the program, is quite naturally being greeted by the question: “Why”? All personnel in the Reserve wish to know three things as soon as possible. First, is their own unit being dropped; second, if it is, what happens to them; and third, why is this reorganization taking place.

As yet no one has all the answers, but we can try to shed some light on the matter. Let us first look at the reason for the change:

Over the past four years there has been and there continues to be an evolution in weapons, in the concept of how war might be waged in the future, in transportation and communications, and in national policy. At the same time, the Soviet military strength has adopted new weapons and new techniques.

The need for the change is an Army need, to respond to the evolutionary changes of a dynamic period, to the end that the Army continues to provide its full contribution to national security. The new Reserve component troop basis modernizes the Reserve components to the pentomic organization and reduces the size of the structure to that required by national policy and joint plans. It concentrates resources in the Reserve forces so that these forces may attain the strength and trained readiness goals required to respond to the instant needs of war as it is most likely to occur.

Let me quote from a letter from the Secretary of Defense to the President on this matter. Mr. McElroy said:

"The basic question is one of how large the Reserve components of the Army should be in order to augment the active forces and to insure a maximum of mobilization readiness. The troop basis now being developed by the Department of the Army is specifically designed to provide the Reserve forces required to support joint plans approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and reached in accordance with basic national security policy. Units planned for inclusion in the Army Reserve troop basis, together with the active forces in being, are those required to meet current mobilization objectives.

"Units excess to requirements need to be eliminated from the Reserve forces troop basis if maximum support is to be given those units actually required in the early phases of mobilization. The resulting Reserve forces structure will be further strengthened by conversion to the smaller, highly mobile pentomic division with its appreciably greater firepower."

It should be remembered that the Army has converted to all Pentomic (Continued on Page 4)
Changes—
(Continued from Page 3)

the three reserve components are sustained throughout the transition, a period of about two years and six months is planned to accomplish reorganization. The first step will be to submit to Army areas and to the States a tentative list of units included in the revised troop basis for both the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve. The Army commanders and the State authorities will have an opportunity to study the proposed new troop basis and thus develop plans for utilization of trained personnel, facilities and equipment on hand.

The plans developed by an Army commander and authorities of a given State will be returned to the Department of the Army for analysis and review before a final distribution of units is made and before reorganization in an Army or a State is actually initiated.

Time Schedule

It is estimated that about six months will be required for planning and coordination with the Army commanders and State authorities. Following approval of the plans, a period of about two years will be required to accomplish the actual change from the present organization to the new.

Dual Status of National Guard

Special consideration is necessary with respect to the dual status of the Army National Guard. Under law no change may be made in organization, branch or distribution of units located wholly within one State without the approval of the governor. This provision of law safeguards those Army National Guard units required for State missions and assures the continuance of those National Guard units whose history is in fact a part of the history of their State.

Trained Personnel

Every effort will be made in the reorganization to retain trained personnel. In this connection, enlisted overstrength resulting from reassignment of personnel during reorganization will be authorized. Split companies are also authorized both because of the larger companies of the pentomic division and to retain trained personnel.

Balanced Force

In the distribution of units in the new structure between the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve, every effort has been made to preserve the balance of combat and support units now existing in these components so that inactivation of a type unit in one component would not result in inactivation of the same type in the other component.

Balance has been retained in still another way. Army forces must on deployment be balanced with appropriate numbers of combat units and support units. The Army structure, of which this new reserve component structure is a part, is such a balanced force.

Existing Facilities

After very careful study the Army staff has concluded that all existing adequate armories and reserve centers will be required under the new troop basis and additional construction will be required.

Why?

(Continued from Page 3)

15,000 To ROTC Camps

Approximately 15,000 Army ROTC advanced course students will report to 14 camps on 21 June 1958 for their six weeks of summer training.

The camp training will supplement instruction received by the students in 253 colleges located in 48 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Puerto Rico and Hawaii. Upon completion of the advanced course, the ROTC cadets will be eligible for appointment in the Army Reserve or the Regular Army and for service in the active Army.

The camp site, type of camp and estimated attendance for the 1958 ROTC summer camp program follows:

- First U.S. Army
  - Fort Devens, Mass, General Military Science, 1,100

- Second U.S. Army
  - Fort Benning, Ga, GMS, 1,400
  - Fort Bragg, N. C, GMS, 1,400
  - Fort Campbell, Ky, GMS, 1,300
  - Fort Gordon, Ga, Sig, 700

- Fourth U.S. Army
  - Fort Sill, Okla, FA, 900

- Fifth U.S. Army
  - Fort Leonard Wood, Mo, Engr, 650
  - Fort Riley, Kans, GMS, 1,400

- Sixth U.S. Army
  - Fort Lewis, Wash, GMS, 1,400
Unauthorized "Greens"

The Army has again cautioned that personnel may be spending money for unauthorized new Army Green uniforms. Purchases made from sources other than the QM Clothing Sales Store must bear a warranty approved by the U. S. Army Uniform Quality Control Office.

Uniforms that bear the following type of label are not authorized:

"We guarantee this garment at date of sale to conform to Army Regulations and to be equal to or better than required by specifications issued by the Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army, including adherence to standards of color and color fastness 100% virgin wool worsted, Registration Number ........."

The prescribed label must incorporate the following:

"This garment is warranted to meet or exceed the standards of specification(s) No. ......... and was produced under Certificate No. ......... from basic material warranted by the manufacturer to be produced in accordance with same on the current certificate."

On Ordering Uniforms

Members of the Army Reserve who submit orders to the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot for Army Green and Tropical Worsted uniforms are advised to refer to DA Supply Manual 10-1-8045 for selection of the correct tariff sizes, according to Cir 670-21.

The Army Green uniform suits and separate coats and trousers are supplied from stock without the black braid required for officer wear. This must be purchased in addition to the uniform, and suggested quantities are—

Trousers:
6 yds ½" braid for general officers
3 yds 1½" braid for officers and WOs.
Coat:
1 yd 1½" braid for general officers
1 yd ¾" braid for officers and WOs

Planned procurement of the Army Green uniform as announced in The Army Reservist for 1958 has been changed.

Funds for procurement of Army Green uniforms for issue in FY 1959 to other than RFA Six Months Trainees have been eliminated from the Reserve Personnel, Army, Budget. The current plans provide for procurement of the complete requirement for Army Green for issue to Reserve enlisted personnel on Reserve Duty Training status in the fall of 1959 (FY 1960). This plan provided that all Army Reserve enlisted personnel will have an AG uniform in their possession for the winter season of 1959-1960.

New Reserve Chief at CONARC is Gen. Powell


The three-star post was created in 1956 by the Department of the Army to place added emphasis on the Army Reserve program. The assignment includes planning, inspection and active supervision of the Army Reserve structure.

General Powell's previous assignment was at Fort Benning, Ga., as Commanding General of the Infantry Center and Commandant of the Infantry School.

He enlisted in the Oregon National Guard at the age of 16 and received his Army Reserve commission upon completion of ROTC at the University of Oregon in 1926, and was appointed to the Regular Army that same year.

As Chief of Staff of the 75th Infantry Division, prior to his appointment as Deputy G-1 of the First Army, General Powell participated in the Ardennes, Rhineland, and Central Europe campaigns and in the "Colmar Pocket" battle. In September 1950 he commanded the 17th Infantry Regiment in Korea when it spearheaded the advance to the Manchurian border. It is reported to be the only U. S. unit to reach the Yalu River. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the Purple Heart in Korea. He also wears the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Air Medal, Silver Star, Army Commendation Ribbon, and the Czechoslovakian War Cross.

Extension Course Champ Completes 83 Courses

Is Captain Wallace C. Till of the 304th Ordnance Battalion, Charleston, South Carolina, the extension course "Champion of the U. S. Army Reserve"?

Captain Till's outstanding record of the Ordnance courses completed is a grand total of 83. His scholastic record is: 55 final grades of superior, 26 of excellent, and two of satisfactory.

He has taken all of the 40 series, the 30 series, the 50 series, the Associate Ordnance Officers Advanced Course (9-0-4) plus many separate subcourses which are not part of a series. He has earned a total of 1,579 credit hours which gives him 526 points toward retirement.

His Army record dates back to 1942, when he was appointed a first lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps directly from civilian life. He spent 17 months in Oran, Algeria, North Africa and 15 months in Langres, France during World War II.

Twelve days after he returned to the United States, he joined the Reserve, being one of two "Charter" members of the 304th Ordnance Battalion, which was activated in 1947.
CAMG Operations

In Atomic Age Warfare

By Strom Thurmond

The following is extracted from an article appearing in the January 1958 issue of Military Review. Brigadier General Thurmond holds a mobilization designation assignment as Deputy Chief, Civil Affairs/Military Government, Dept of the Army. He is a member of the United States Senate from South Carolina.

From the time the infantry first penetrates enemy-held territory, whether through an overseas, overland, or airborne movement, the commander is an occupier under the terms of international law.

Decisions must be made immediately by the commander regarding the people, government, and economy, not only to comply with the obligations imposed by international law and agreements, to implement United States policy objectives for the area, but also to exploit for his direct benefit the potential of available resources in supporting and facilitating his combat operations.

To achieve combat success, he must destroy the enemy—and this includes the combat elements, the resources mobilized in their support and the political agency which directs the effort against him.

Consequently, the commander’s decisions are influenced not only by his own and the enemy’s relative combat power, but also by the civil characteristics of the area of combat operations. In his estimates of the situation he carefully weighs civil affairs and military government (CAMG) factors along with those dealing with personnel, intelligence, operations, and logistics.

...The mission of the Army... is "to defeat the enemy forces in land combat and gain control of the land and its people."

However, as the scope of warfare enlarges with the appearance of atomic weapons of increased destructiveness, so the scope of the commander’s CAMG responsibilities to the population becomes correspondingly intensified. Modern military operations, even if carried out with measured discrimination, will create civilian problems of unparalleled magnitude.

They can almost stop a military operation, unless proper action is taken to anticipate and plan in advance, as part of the military action, the CAMG measures that will effectively counteract otherwise probable conditions.

The commander’s CAMG operations are not limited to civil control and relief measures... [but encompass certain intelligence functions, damage control, civil defense, use of information media to gain local support and maximum use of indigenous resources.]

Meeting CAMG Requirements

Following are some specific proposals for meeting the CAMG requirements of the atomic age [which will be characterized by a battlefield of great depth and width, large void and unoccupied areas, and extremely mobile and self-contained units]:

1. G5 staff sections and CAMG units must be included in the combat commander’s force. This has several corollaries.

   a. Military personnel throughout the services must be indoctrinated in CAMG capabilities...
   b. The operational nature of CAMG activities must be reflected throughout military doctrine...
   c. CAMG plans, units, and staff sections must be included in all maneuvers and command post exercises...
   d. There must be an appreciation of the need of the field commander for clearly defined national objectives and policies.

2. G5 representation should be established in all Military Assistance Advisory Groups in order to develop a capability within the armies of our allies to conduct CAMG operations. Close liaison must be maintained with governmental agencies such as the Foreign Service, the International Cooperation Administration, and the United States Intelligence Agency...

3. Development of a viable doctrine to counteract Communist propaganda must be encouraged. Maximum use must be made of the free intellectual and religious traditions of the United States in combating communism and gaining our postwar objectives.

4. The technological proficiency of CAMG personnel must be increased by:
   a. Maintaining a continuing research program...
   b. Placing emphasis during CAMG training on such subjects as the role of CAMG in combat operations; development of plans, orders, and annexes, problem solving methods and techniques; cultural and environmental factors affecting the relations between our military and local governments and peoples; and procedures for allocating manpower and resources.

5. Because of the wide areas of great depth which are contemplated for atomic age warfare, the problem of preparing CAMG personnel in area characteristics and language will be magnified greatly. Consequently, area documentation must be kept current and extremely concise. The designation of areas of deployment must be made early in order that language training requirements may be met. In addition, increased emphasis must be placed upon CAMG intelligence training, including the estimate of the situation and intelligence collection planning.

6. Operational planning must give greater emphasis to refugee control in...
The effort to technological develop logistical bases overseas before committing our combat forces. The use Army Reserve officers, will participate sources.

obtain.

overseas in the future will have to capability to perform their mission. But the deployment of Army forces overseas in the future will have to be accomplished much more rapidly and perhaps with a considerably smaller percentage of supporting troops than we have used in the past. Among other requirements this points up the need for a greater CAMG capability than we have ever had. If our combat forces are to be effective, they must be assisted in the control of local populations. They must have available all the resources of the area it is possible to obtain. It is doubtful that we will be able in the future to allow ourselves the time to build up large logistical bases overseas before committing our combat forces. The use of local resources will probably be of decisive importance to us. This is especially true of human resources.

Hence as we see the impact of new devices of war on the organization of the Army, and as we devote a greater part of our national effort to technological developments, the importance of the CAMG function in national defense increases.

Assistant Secretary of the Army George H. Roderick

LOGEX 58 At Ft. Lee

Six thousand troops, including certain Army Reserve officers, will participate in LOGEX 58 at Fort Lee, Virginia from 11-17 May.

Stressing the importance of maintaining logistic support under combat conditions with an enemy capable of using atomic weapons, the exercise will also demonstrate the cooperation of the Army, Navy and Air Force elements to provide logistic support in a theater of operations.

The Reservists participating in this year’s LOGEX will be advanced course students from the technical and administrative services. They will report to Fort Lee one week prior to the commencement of the exercise for a course of orientation and instruction under the supervision of the maneuver director.

GI Ins. Beneficiaries

The Veterans Administration reports that an increasing number of cases are coming to light in which GI life insurance proceeds must be paid to other than the veteran’s immediate family because the veteran failed to keep his beneficiary listing up to date.

In many of the recent cases coming to light, the beneficiaries of VA records were the veterans had named when they took out their policies years ago, even though they had since married and had families, VA said.

VA is required by law to pay GI insurance proceeds to the beneficiary of record, whether or not the beneficiary still is in any way connected with the veteran. Changes of beneficiary can be made at any time without notifying the beneficiaries, but they must be made in writing over the policy-holder’s signature and sent to the VA office serving the policy. Changes cannot be made in a will.

Army ROTC Won Match

Army was the winner of the William Randolph Hearst National Defense Trophy Match, fired in February, when the Oklahoma State University ROTC team won the National Defense championship. Scores:

Army (Oklahoma State University) 961
Navy (University of So. Calif) 954
Air Force (University of Oklahoma) 938

ROTC Rifle Competition for the Hearst National Defense Championship is a 20-shot, 50-foot, small bore match with five-member teams competing. The Oklahoma State ROTC team had previously captured the Army ROTC championship (as reported in the March Army Reservist). 15

USAR “Fly-In” Held

Army Reserve aviators from Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas staged one of their periodic “fly-ins” recently at Hot Springs, Arkansas. Held two or three times a year by Fourth Army, the event permits Reserve aviators to obtain cross country flying experience, and also stimulates interest in the Army Reserve Flight Program. Aircraft used by the pilots are either privately owned or leased by the Army. Flight expenses are paid by the Army.

Some 60 USAR aviators attended the dinner held in Hot Springs which was followed by a question and answer period and briefing on the Army Flight Program.

178 Extension Grads

One hundred and seventy-eight Army Reservists have successfully completed Army Extension Courses from seven Service Schools during January-February 1958, Headquarters, U. S. Continental Army Command announced.

The schools and the number of Reservists graduated follow:

Adjudant General’s School: 4
Artillery and Missile School: 9
Infantry School: 112
Army Medical Service School: 2
Command and General Staff College: 11
Quartermaster School: 20
Provost Marshal General’s School: 20

Appointments In Finance

Department of the Army Circular 601-13 announces a program for appointment of a limited number of qualified applicants as Reserve commissioned officers for service in the Finance Corps with concurrent call to active duty, and prescribes the procedures for processing of applicants submitted under this program. Appointments are authorized for this program only in the grades of second and first lieutenant.

Special Auto Licenses

All members of the 357th Engr Bn (Const) USAR, in Chicago have state license plates starting with the numbers 357. The motif is further carried out for the battalion staff in that the S-1, S-2, S-3, S-4, Executive officer and Battalion Commander have plates number 357-001, etc. This new means of identification was established when the Battalion Commander, Major Charles Seltzer wrote to the Illinois Secretary of State and proposed the plan. The state concurred and everyone in the unit sent in their license applications in a group.

Books of Interest To Military Personnel

By Major F. S. Otis, USAR

TELEVISION AND RADIO WRITING, by Stanley Field. Houghton Mifflin Co, Boston. $6.75

It may seem a little out-of-place to discuss a book of this nature in a military publication, but it has been this writer's experience that there are a lot of military people interested in writing, and more important, many of them with a story of importance to tell. The real reason for discussing Stan Field's book, though, is because of the chapter he devotes to "Writing the Government Program."

In addition to being an Adjunct Professor at the American University, Field is Chief of Production for the Radio-TV Branch of the Troop Information Division, DA, and certainly qualifies as an authority on government radio and TV requirements for the writer.


The book, written as a text for use in a college course, is the type that will be an excellent reference book in any public information office, and will be of special interest to the military writer who aspires to reach the radio and television audience. It is not only an excellent book, but this writer has never seen any other on the market that begins to compare with it.

REARMING THE FRENCH, by Marcel Vigneras, Office of the Chief of Military History, Supt. of Documents, GPO, Washington, D. C. $4.25

The latest book of the series "U. S. Army in World War II" is the story of the French force under the leadership of General Henri Giraud, how they swelled the ranks of Allied Military power, helped tip the balance of power in the liberation of Europe.

Eventually nearly 400,000 men were equipped, trained and put into action on land, in the air, and on the sea, all in record time.

The Giraud-deGaulle tug-of-war and other French political developments, the positions of the Americans, the French, the English, personal letters from the various leaders, all make an interesting story even after the lapse of the years that now intervene. Vigneras draws the conclusion that Americans received good value for the money and effort expended in rearming the French.


Steve Tillman was eight years old the day that the Wright Brothers made their historic demonstration to prove to the Army that their "flying machine" could fly. The parade ground at Fort Myer was the scene of the flight, and Steve's father, an Army officer who had served with the 8th U. S. Cavalry, took him to see the demonstration. With his interest whetted by this pioneer glimpse, Steve kept a scrap book in which he pasted everything connected with Army aviation that he could find in the press. As a result, probably no man in America today was better prepared to write the book "Man Unafraid."

It is an enthralling factual account of the miracle of military aviation, written by a trained military reporter and well illustrated with early photographs of the Army's first flyers and their planes.

Secretary of the Army Brucker has termed it "a particularly fascinating vista of history", and that is exactly what it is. The old-timers live again on the pages of the book, and young and old alike with an interest in things military or aeronautical, will delight in the intimate view we are given of the personalities of those early aviators. Personally, we found we were more interested in Army aviation in the 1907-1916 days than we thought we were going to be. It is a book we do not hesitate to recommend.

A comprehensive Bibliography on Limited War has been published by the Department of the Army. Designated as D/A Pamphlet 20-60, this work was prepared for the purpose of collecting and presenting under one cover as much unclassified material as possible.

The new pamphlet contains a foreword by Army Chief of Staff General Maxwell D. Taylor, who explains that "Limited aggression, if not arrested, could lead to the possible loss of much of the Free World, and if not quickly suppressed might spread into the general conflagration, which we hope to avoid. I consider, therefore, that our readiness to fight and win promptly any local conflict is of the utmost importance, not only to discourage potential enemies from limited military adventures, but as one of the major deterrents to general atomic war itself."

The Army Reservist—April-May 1958