Civil Affairs and Military Government operations in atomic age warfare, 1958 April-May

Strom Thurmond

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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

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. Cnds. 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 (Continued on Page 4)

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**Proposed Army Reserve Troop Structure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component Type</th>
<th>Number of Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 Infantry Divisions</td>
<td>462 company-size units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Division Training Commands</td>
<td>1462 company-size units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Maneuver Area Commands</td>
<td>2 company-size units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-divisional structure</td>
<td>2376 company-size units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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)

Changes to the 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 submitted to the Department of the Army for analysis and review before 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 activation 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)

It will probably be six months before a final decision will be reached as to the units to be inactivated. It is a matter that has to be worked out, in the case of the Army Reserve, between the Commanding General of the Continental Army Command, the Commanders of the Zone of the Interior Armies, and the Chief of Army Reserve and ROTC. Of course, in the case of the National Guard, the Governor of the State and the National Guard Bureau will make the recommendations. After the final decision is made, another two years will elapse before the plan will be completely implemented. In this period it is expected that all officers and enlisted men will have ample opportunity to re-arrange their assignments so that they can continue their service.

It is believed that this plan will make a significant contribution to the military readiness of the Nation.

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 Belvoir, Va, Engr, 625; Fort Eustis, Va, TC, 325; QM, 225; Fort George G. Meade, Md, GMS, 1,100; Fort Knox, Ky, Armor, 250; GMS, 700

Third 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; Fort Hood, Tex, GMS, 1,300

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.

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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 10-1-8405 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-I 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 Czecho-Slovakian 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 subcoursese 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.

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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, and 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 these 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 relationship 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

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order to prevent interference with ground mobility.

**Conclusion**

The critical point of atomic warfare will hinge on the combat commander's ability to exploit the advantage gained from the use of the weapon. With the chaotic conditions envisioned, his ability to handle the multifaceted problems—technical, ideological, logistical—posed by the population among whom he is operating may mean the difference between success or failure.

...this is a time when the Army must be prepared instantly to react to situations requiring the use of either conventional or nuclear warfare. It is a time when the high cost of new equipment demands the most stringent economy—economy in the use of money and in the use of people. Our active forces are being made leaner and more mobile. No American has any doubt of their 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 record were the veterans themselves 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).

**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 from 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:
- Adjutant 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 Regimental 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.
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.

REARMIN G 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 Mediterranean, and assisted 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-de-Gaulle 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 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.