UNITED STATES AIR FORCE HISTORY

An Annotated Bibliography

Compiled by
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and

Carl Berger

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Introduction

More than 63 years have elapsed since the U. S. Government signed a contract with the Wright brothers to buy the world's first military aircraft. Its delivery in August 1908 for a series of trial flights stirred great public interest and thousands of Washington, D. C., residents crossed the Potomac to nearby Fort Myer, Va., to watch the aerial show. Among them were President William H. Taft, members of his cabinet, and, according to one account, "everyone of consequence in the social set in the Capital City." Also on hand were members of the press, who reported the successful start of the flights on September 3 and, two weeks later, the tragic crash which seriously injured Orville Wright, the pilot, and killed his passenger, Lt. Thomas E. Selfridge. The latter had the unhappy distinction of becoming the first airplane fatality in history.

The reports of the Fort Myer events, published extensively in America and Europe, marked the beginning of an immense flood of literature about military aviation and aviators, and their deeds in war and peace. This annotated bibliography on U. S. Air Force history is a sampling of that literature, prepared primarily for the student and scholar. It was compiled in the Office of Air Force History by Mrs. Mary Ann Cresswell, the staff archivist, and Mr. Carl Berger, chief of the Histories Division. In addition to screening recent books and articles, they consulted a number of previously published bibliographies for pertinent items, most of which were subsequently examined for inclusion here. Significant contributions to this work also were made by staff editors Lawrence Paszek and Eugene P. Sagstetter, Mrs. Selma Shear, who typed the manuscript, and Air Force field historians, who reviewed and commented on the preliminary draft.

ROBERT N. GINSBURGH
Major General, USAF
Chief, Office of Air Force History

1 October 1971
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General Works


About Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., test center for new military aircraft.


A survey of the Air Force, with descriptions of major air commands and the aircraft industry.


An anthology of articles.


From World War I to the end of the Korean War.


How the Air Force “is organized, equipped, trained, and manned to provide the aerial shield and sword of the nation.”


The U.S. Air Force is described on pages 288-307.


American aces World War I through the Korean War.


Its historical origins, weapons, operations, leaders, and problems.


An account of strategic and tactical air reconnaissance from the days of World War I.

Ingells, Douglas J. *They Tamed the Sky: The Triumph of American Aviation*. Introduction by
The story of Wright Field, Ohio, the Air Force's primary World War II research and development center.


Selected articles from Air Force magazine.


About the evolution of the Air Force as a separate service.


About the Boeing Co., manufacturer of several famous Air Force warplanes.


Description of congressional and War Department attempts to determine "the appropriate place for the air arm in the nation's defense organizations."


Evolution of aerospace medicine from Jan. 1918.


A historical resume of the growth of U.S. military aviation, with a compilation of the number of air personnel for each year 1917 to 1946.


Includes an appendix listing aircraft production, by contractor, during the world wars.

*For a description of the USAF Historical Study series, see U.S. Air Force Historical Archives, p. 82.

The role played by the armed forces in developing aviation.


An account of the Board’s evolution. The appendix includes a list of all studies prepared during the period and the membership.


Action stories of aces, World War I through the Korean War.


Accounts of combat by fighter pilots in the world wars, Korea, the Middle East, and over the Taiwan Strait.


Site of the base outside Montgomery, Ala., was chosen by Wilbur Wright. First flight was made by Orville Wright, Mar. 20, 1910.


An illustrated narrative of the Service’s accomplishments.


Descriptions of new items acquired for the museum collection, which cover the period from the aviation pioneers to recent manned space flight.


Pictorial Histories

Air Power. By the editors of Look magazine in cooperation with the U.S. Army Air Forces. New York: Duell, 1943. 96 pp.


A photographic album, with text, illustrating a 32,000-mile tour of Air Transport Command routes in World War II.


Pictorial highlights of the first 50 years of military aviation.


A review of the rise of the Air Force from pre-World War I days. Biographies of the first six Air Force Chiefs of Staff are on pp. 158–163.


**From Balloons and Dirigibles To The Wright Brothers**


Experiences of the author during the American Civil War.


Survey of early 20th century experiments with kites, gliders, and the aeroplane.


History of the first decade of flying (1900-1910).


Early balloon operations including those during the Spanish-American War.


The author was Chief Signal Officer of the Army from 1887 to 1906. His history covers balloon activities in France, Great Britain, and the United States (especially during the Civil War).


The work of Thaddeus S. C. Lowe, Chief of Aeronautics of Army during the Civil War. His balloons were in constant use during the campaign for Richmond in 1862.


The author credits Thaddeus S. C. Lowe and Secretary Joseph Henry of the Smithsonian Institution "for the first American air force."


Based on original research in the Wright papers and authenticated by Orville Wright.


See pp. 252-319 for his report to the Secretary of War, dated May 26, 1863, "on air operations in the department of aeronautics, as connects with the military service to the government."


A report on Russell Thayer’s plan for a dirigible balloon for war purposes.


Story of the pioneers in free air balloons from the Montgolfier brothers to the era of the Wright brothers.

Experiments with a helicopter-type machine by officers of the Northern army during the Civil War.


Collection of stories spanning the era from balloon reconnaissance in the Civil War to the mid-1930’s.


On the award of a $50,000 Army contract to Samuel P. Langley to build a full-sized test flying machine. The flights proved unsuccessful in 1903 when the launching apparatus failed.


See pp. 888–891 for account of "Military Balloons" operated under the direction of Col. Joseph Maxim in Cuba during the Spanish-American War.


Orville Wright’s account of steps in the invention of the airplane, as presented in a 1920 deposition in a patent suit.


The Birth of Military Aviation


The Army Signal Corps issued specifications, received 13 bids, and awarded a contract to Thomas S. Baldwin, New York City. Accepted in 1908, Army Dirigible No. 1 was used for exhibitions and instructions for 4 years.


Brief description and drawings of the Burgess-Dunne No. 3 airplane accepted by the Army.


The Chief Signal Officer of the Army, 1908–1923, Allen established the nation’s first air organization—an Aeronautical Division—to take charge “of all matters pertaining to military ballooning, air machines, and kindred subjects,” and supervised purchase of Army Dirigible No. 1 and the first military airplane.


Includes recollections of their early flying experiments, negotiations with the Wright brothers for sale of their machine to the Army, and the Fort Myer trials, 1908–1909.


Concerning the work of Maj. Henry Souther (1865–1917), senior officer of the Aircraft Engineering Division of the Army Air Service.


On the career of Lt. Selfridge, killed in a crash at Fort Myer on Sep. 17, 1908. He became the first airplane fatality in history. The pilot, Orville Wright, was injured. For Orville’s account of the accident, see his letter to his brother In: McFarland, Marvin W., ed., The Papers of Wilbur and Orville Wright, vol. 2, pp. 930–939.


Author’s letter of Nov. 18, 1908 on the crash of Orville Wright and Lt. Selfridge.


Excerpts dealing with Orville Wright’s Fort Myer flights, originally published in the Army and Navy Journal, Aug. 22, Sep. 5, 12, 19, 26, 1908.


Sent to assist in the pursuit of Pancho Villa, and commanded by Capt. Benjamin D. Foulois.


Report on Orville Wright’s Sep. 3, 1908 flight; includes some details on the Wright machine.


Seven photographs of the accident at Fort Myer, Sep. 17, 1908, in which Orville Wright was injured and Lt. Selfridge killed.


Copy of the official accident report prepared in 1908.


A history of the early aviators.


Recounts aviation developments in the U.S. Army from the balloons of the Civil War to 1917.


Use of military aircraft in the Mexican campaign of 1916.


Deals with the fatal crash of Sep. 17, 1908.


The work of the Wright brothers, award of the first Army airplane contract on Feb. 10, 1908, and the plane’s acceptance on July 30, 1909.


Story of how the War Department almost muffed the chance to purchase the Wright brothers' airplane.


Extracts from a taped interview.


Description of the Wright brothers’ first military aeroplane.


Gen. Lahm recalls his early associations with the Wright brothers and 1909 instruction methods. From an address delivered at the Wilbur Wright Memorial Lecture, London, 1933.


Brief account of negotiations leading to the purchase of the Wright aeroplane by the Army.


On the author’s 1914 appointment as the Army’s first civilian "aeronautical engineer" and his subsequent experiences. Loening was awarded the 1950 Wright Brothers Memorial Trophy and the 1960 Daniel Guggenheim Medal for contributions to aeronautics.


An account of the Wright brothers' long and unsuccessful efforts to sell their airplane to the government of England, France, Germany, and the United States.


Report of testing at College Park, Maryland, of a new Wright machine with a new six-cylinder engine.


Description of flights on July 24 and
26 before President Taft; July 27 with Lt. Lahn as passenger, and July 30, 1908, with Lt. Foulois as passenger.

Acceptance of the Baldwin airship by the Army.


"Looking back at 1909 when our War Department secured the first war plane and enthusiasm was worldwide."

"Thoughts Suggested by Disaster in Which Our Secretary, Lieut. Selfridge, Met His Death." Bulletin of the Aerial Experimental Association, Nov. 16, 1908, no. 19, pp. 1-34.
A special issue with contributions by Alexander Graham Bell, Glenn H. Curtiss, F. W. Baudin, and Gardner S. Bell.

A detailed history of the first 8 years of U.S. military air forces, the Wright brothers' negotiations with the War Department for sale of their plane, the Ft. Myer trials, and the training of early Army aviators by Wilbur Wright.

See pp. 210-212, "Military Aeronautics," for General Allen's report on the competition for construction of an Army dirigible and purchase of a heavier-than-air flying machine. He notes that the contract with the Wright brothers had not yet been fulfilled, due to the accident which killed Lt. Selfridge, but states the preliminary tests at Fort Myer had publicly demonstrated "the practicality of mechanical flight."

An early policy statement and discussion of relation of aviation to the military service, general types of aircraft, their functions, and organization and development of aeronautical personnel.

From Kitty Hawk to World War I.

America's preparations for war.


Includes remarks by Lt. Col. George Squier at the first Wilbur Wright Memorial Lecture, giving particulars on early War Department negotiations with the Wright brothers.

World War I

A young aviator's letters mostly to his parents, dealing chiefly with his training, are of high literary merit.

"Aircraft Production in the United States; Report of the Sub-

Report submitted to the Senate on Aug. 22, 1918, recommending an independent Air Secretary be established.


Two machines, each equipped with Liberty engines, were manufactured by the Standard Aircraft Corp.


The air victories of Lt. Field E. Kindley, wartime ace.


Excerpt from a speech given in Washington in Apr. 1916. The famous scientist recommends that the U.S. begin planning aerial defenses against possible enemy attacks.


A prominent member of the Lafayette Escadrille, the author describes his adventures in his letters and memoirs.


The author, founder of the American Schools on Military Aeronautics, recollects his tour as C.O. of the Third Aviation Instruction Center at Issoudun, France.


The text of the "Report of the Aeronautical Commission," dated Aug. 15, 1917. The Commission was sent to France to gather vital aircraft technical data. Col. Bolling was later killed at the front.


A scholarly account of Great Britain's pioneer air strategist, Hugh Montague Trenchard, who greatly influenced the thinking of Gen. Billy Mitchell.


Briand, Paul A. *In Search of Paradise; The Nordhoff-Hall


Story of an American enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps.


An account of service in the Royal Flying Corps.


The author's experiences as an aviator in France.


Portrait and biography of Chandler, wartime commander of the balloon section of the U. S. Signal Corps.


Coolidge was killed on Oct. 27, 1918, by German antiaircraft fire.


The value of cooperation of land and air forces.


Secretary of War Newton D. Baker relates the many difficulties overcome in producing military airplanes.


His experience as a pilot in a unit commanded by Maj. Fiorello La Guardia, attached to the Royal Italian Flying Corps.


Story of the first American aviator of the Lafayette Escadrille to die in combat.


Officer in charge of the first plane owned by the Army, Foulois became Chief of Air Service, A. E. F., France, 1917-1918, and a postwar Chief of Air Corps, 1931-1933.


*The Measure of America's World War Aeronautical Effort*. Northfield, Vt.: Norwich University, 1940. 78 pp.


American bombing squadron of more than 350 machines dropped 32 tons of explosives near Verdun on Oct. 9, 1918.


Story is based on the diary of John McGavock Grider. Excerpts were published in the *Aerospace Historian*, Autumn 1968, vol. 13, no. 3; Winter 1967, vol. 14, no. 4; and Summer 1968, vol. 15, no. 2.


Luke was awarded the Medal of Honor.


“The declaration of war with Germany on Apr. 6, 1917, found the United States with an air force. If such it could be called, of 63 officers (33 of whom were flyers), 1,087 enlisted men and 55 airplanes.”


An account of the air operations by the commander of the 1st Pursuit Group. Includes a short history of the Air Service; combat scores, and other data.


Author's wartime experiences as an American aviator.


On the American Balloon Service in World War II. Includes battle statistics and names of observers who jumped from burning balloons.


Diary of an American volunteer with the Aviation Corps of the French Army.


On the U. S. failure to meet wartime aircraft needs, exploit the new weapon's full potential, and the postwar failure to derive lessons from the air war.


Excerpt published in *Airpower Historian*, Apr. 1937, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 87–89. The author, who served with the 96th Aero Squadron, wrote this account in 1919, immediately after the Armistice.


An account of American air involvement in the war including a brief history of the aircraft production program, pilot training, and Air Service operations.


Portrait and brief biography of the Chief of Aviation in the U. S. Army.


Personal account of an American pilot with the French Flying Service.


The search for Pancho Villa and support activities of the 1st Aero Squadron.


——— "Flying With Fiorello; The U.S. Air Service in Italy,

_____. U.S. Air Service Victory Credits, World War I. USAF


Boston citizen gives $30,000 in 1917 for the development of a torpedoplane for military use.


Gen. Mitchell’s expanded version of his wartime diary published from the manuscript version in the Library of Congress.


War preparations in the United States and the Mexican experiences are described.


This report compiled by the Bureau of Aircraft Production at the request of the Assistant Secretary of War in Jan. 1919, covers wartime production of engines, airplanes, machine guns, aerial bombs, and other munitions.


Describes methods of training and fighting.


Diary of an American aviator during the war.


Study of air warriors, their aircraft, and operations.


About the war hero whose specialty was the bringing down of “sausage” balloons.


Account of training methods at the Mississippi Army Aviation School.


Patrick, Mason M. “Cost of Our


General Patrick discusses the problems of wartime aviation, air operations over the front, behind the lines, and at home.


Includes General Pershing’s comments on shortages of personnel and equipment and the combat role of the Air Service.


Series of reprinted excerpts from books and articles dating from 1928 to 1946. Depicts individual Allied aces’ wartime experiences.


Table illustrating the types of airplanes built between June 1917 and Dec. 1918.


Experiences of an American pilot as revealed in his personal diary.


Deeds of an American member of the Royal Flying Corps.


An address given in New York City on Jan. 10, 1919.


Birth of American aviation and wartime developments.


A comprehensive history of its organization and operations during 1918.


A memoir by Lt. Tynan of his experiences with the Air Service in France.


History of military aviation from the Civil War to World War I.


This report was submitted to the Secretary of War, by Benedict Crowell and his associates after a fact-finding trip to Europe. They recommended establishment of a separate department of air.


The “Operations” volumes contain situation reports and other documents dealing with air strength and activities of the Air Service.


An account of the Bureau's organization and war activities.


Hearings on an amendment to National Defense Act providing for special recognition to pre-war aviators. Includes a history of the Air Service, 1802–1920.


Voluminous report on evidence and findings on war expenditures.

House. Select Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. *Expenditures in the War Department—Aviation.* 66th Cong., 2d Sess., R. N. 637. Wash-
Between the Great Wars


A report prepared by the Engineering Division, Wright Field, lists Army aviation requirements by aircraft types.


Charts show appropriations, expenditures, number of airplanes, flying hours, accident data, and personnel strength, for the years 1921-1929.

The backward condition of U. S. military aeronautics.


A book aimed at younger readers.


The Oct. 4–5, 1922 flights of Lt. Lowell Smith and J. P. Richter, who stayed aloft with refueling for 35 hours, 18 minutes in a DH-4 over San Diego, a new world’s record.


The achievements of aviation.


Account of James H. Doelittle’s blind flying over Mitchel Field. New York, on Sept. 24, 1929.


The Army and Navy Air Services’ tests off the mouth of Chesapeake Bay in 1921. Bombers led by Gen. Mitchell sank the German vessels.


Account of bombing tests off Cape Hatteras on Sep. 5, 1923.


Saga of 78 days when the Army Air Corps carried the mail following cancellation of all domestic air mail contracts with the commercial airlines in Feb. 1924.


About the Oct. 1919 transcontinental race by Air Service pilots, with 20 stops along the way. Ten pilots completed the flight. There were nine fatalities.


The first round-the-world flight accomplished by two of four Army Air Service Douglas World Cruisers. Apr. 4–Sep. 6, 1924.


Reports on the 1924 round-the-world flight.


A biography based on the Mitchell papers in the Library of Congress.


The 1922 flight of Lts. Oakley G. Kelly and John A. Macready of the Army Air Service in a Fokker T-2. Includes a detailed description of the aircraft.


Lt. Coney's account of the first non-stop flight.


Based on official report written in May and June 1934.


Report on post-World War I experiences.


Mitchell's 1925 court-martial told in extensive details. The author had access to the official court-martial records and Mitchell's military personnel records.


About the events that followed President Roosevelt's order to the Army Air Corps to carry the mail.


The story of Capt. Donald L. Bruner, Army Air Corps, who in the 1920's pioneered the development and perfection of night flying equipment for aircraft and airfields.


The Army Air Corps' tri-motorized
Fokker remained aloft, with refueling, more than 150 hours, a new endurance record.


Account of the 1923 flight of Lts. Kelly and Macready.


Lt. John A. Macready's ascent to 35,000 feet in 1926.


By Capt. E. F. White on Apr. 19, 1919, in 8 hours, 50 minutes in a DH-4 airplane.


By Lt. William D. Coney in Feb. 1921 in 22 hours, 50 minutes.


Includes material on the first non-stop cross-country flight in 1923, the first dawn-to-dusk flight, the first round-the-world flight, and the first mainland to Hawaii flight.


General Menoher, Director of the Air Service, urged federal program for the manufacture of aircraft to standardize the aeronautical industry of the U.S.


His world speed record of 224.38 miles per hour was set on Oct. 16, 1922 at Selfridge Field, Mich., in a Curtiss CD-12.

George, Harold L. "...the most outstanding leader." Aerospace Historian, Summer 1968, vol. 15, no. 2, pp. 4–7.

General George's recollections about the greatest leader he served under, Col. Robert Olds, a World War I pilot and outstanding air commander of the 1930's.


A history of the development of tactical and strategic air doctrine in the Army's air arm from World War I to U.S. entrance into World War II.

An account of the beginning of air navigation and the training of navigators.


Written by a participant.


The prewar Army Air Corps’ struggle to justify and acquire strategic bomber aircraft.


Author’s personal experiences with interesting sidelights on the history of American aeronautics.


The 1924 flight.


Holder of the U.S. altitude record describes his success in reaching 38,704 feet “ceiling” in an XCO-5A at Dayton, Ohio.


A world record endurance flight of 150 hours, 40 minutes, 14 seconds by Maj. Carl Spaatz and crew.

Responding to President Harding's order, the War Dept. dispatched Air Service planes in Aug. 1921 to Mingo County, near Charleston, West Va., to help quell union strife by coal mine workers.


Lt. John Macready and Oakley Kelly were the first pilots to fly coast-to-coast non-stop.


Includes report of Maj. William E. Kemper, Commanding Officer of the July 28 flight, to the Chief of the Air Corps. Also aboard were Capts. Albert W. Stevens and Orvil A. Anderson.


Reports on the flight made by Capt. Stevens and Anderson on Nov. 11, 1935. They reached an altitude of 72,395 feet, a record that stood for 20 years.


Flight by Air Service fliers in 1927.


How the planes and engines of the Air Service stood the strain.


From a Sep. 1924 address by General Patrick.


Provides legislative history of proposals to establish a separate aeronautics department.


Author states that Pershing overlooks the fact that the Air Service
has risen to a great position in the fighting machine of the nation.


An account of the first non-stop transcontinental flight in May 1923 by Lts. Kelly and Macready.


Air Service flight from New York to Alaska during July 1920.


The story of the 1924 round-the-world flight as told by the participants.


Pioneer 5-plane flight from New York to Nome, Alaska, and return, led by Capt. St. Clair Streett.


This editorial summarizes the arguments for and against the creation of a separate air department.


Text includes description of bombardment aircraft in World War I and summarizes operations.


Text includes a section on the “Historical Development of Pursuit Tactics.”


General Patrick concludes that “as a result of various reductions and inadequacies the Air Service is operating on a basis which does not permit fulfillment of its mission.”


Hearings were conducted between Oct. 1924 and Feb. 1925. Vol. 5 contains military aircraft data. Vol. 6 is a detailed index to the hearings.


The Committee recommended a
President Coolidge appointed the Board, headed by Dwight W. Morrow on Sep. 12, 1925. It recommended that the Air Service be renamed the Air Corps and that an Assistant Secretary of War for Air be appointed. It rejected the idea of a separate department of air.


Former Secretary of War Newton D. Baker was chairman. The Board firmly opposed a unified defense department or an independent air force. It approved a recommendation establishing a General Headquarters (GHQ) air force under the Army Chief of Staff.


Description of Army expenditures.

Mitchell on Air Power


Mitchell states that the control of the seas depends on the control of the air; stresses the necessity of the use of the aircraft in naval warfare.


Our Air Force, The Key-

The case for creation of a separate Department of Aeronautics with responsibility for all matters relating to air power.


—— “Colonel Mitchell Explains His Plan.” Liberty, Nov. 21, 1925, vol. 2, no. 29, pp. 7–9, 11.


— "Are We Ready for War With Japan?" Liberty, Jan. 30, 1932, vol. 9, no. 5, pp. 7–12.


World War II


A summary of air operations in defense of the Philippines and Netherlands East Indies. Includes data on units, bases, crew members, and types of planes.


Maintenance practices before and during the war; covers expansion of air depots, experiments with sub-depots, wartime maintenance policies.


Includes material on the 509th Composite Group and the atomic strikes at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.


The combat career of Capt. Daniel T. Roberts. He destroyed 15 Japanese planes before he was shot down on Nov. 9, 1943.


Eyewitness reports of Feb. 15, 1944 low-level attack on New Ireland by Fifth Air Force units.


Andrews, Allen. The Air Mar-

Personalities and strategy of Arnold of America, Goering of Germany, and Dowding, Tedder, Harris, and Portal of Great Britain.


About the German V-weapons and Allied countermeasures to destroy them.


Important memoirs of Gen. "Hap" Arnold, who helped build the world's most powerful air force.


Compilation of articles by outstanding authorities on physical damage at Hiroshima and Nagasaki; anti-personnel effects; and relation to U.S. politics.


The AAF's battle for the far Northeast; attack on a German installation, survival and rescue experiences.


The contributions of U.S. scientists to the AAF and other services.


The work and career of W. E. Beall, Boeing Aircraft Co. Engineering Vice-President and his effort to develop the B-29 Superfortress.


Author's experiences as a Flying Tiger pilot in China and leader of a U.S. Marine Corps squadron.


General Bradley's authoritative account of operations in Sicily and Western Europe and views of AAF close air support operations.


A chronicle of air warfare as viewed by General Brereton, who commanded air units in the Far East, India, the Middle East, and the European Theaters.


This study deals in part with AAF operations.


Evaluation of U.S. bombing experience in the war.


27
Activities of Massachusetts Institute of Technology scientists and laboratories in meeting hardware requirements of the AAF and other services.


Observations by the wartime Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. Includes a chapter on the air war.


On the costly Regensburg-Schweinfurt raid of Oct. 14, 1943, during which 60 B-17's were lost.


About the early air war against Japan, from the Japanese invasion of China in 1937 to the Battle of Midway in June 1942.


Lt. Comdr. Lyndon B. Johnson's experience in the Southwest Pacific, including his B-26 flight during a raid on Lae, New Guinea.


U.S. operations in the Pacific.


A brief history of military aviation, progress of the AAF to date, its training and techniques, and accounts of combat.


Chennault's widow tells the story of the gifted leader of the Flying Tigers and Fourteenth Air Force.


The story of an air commander's role as a leader of the Flying Tigers and the Fourteenth Air Force in China.


An informal history of U.S. pilots who flew with the Royal Air Force.


An hour-by-hour account of the dropping of the bomb on Nagasaki by “Bock's Car.”


The sweep of these memoirs includes Churchill's views on U.S. daylight bombing, strategic air operations, and the decision to drop the atomic bomb.

Story of the Air Transport Command from its origin to the end of the war.

Traces the wartime development of AAF service and maintenance organizations.

Efforts of British and American air forces to destroy German V-1 and V-2 weapons.


Nobel prize winner relates his role in developing the atomic bomb. Reviews events leading to the decision to drop the bomb on Japan.

How American fighter pilots in the Solomon Islands ambushed the commander in chief of the Imperial Japanese Navy.


A widely read wartime book by a critic of U.S. and AAF planning and aircraft development.

Account based on interviews and questionnaires with the participants and on much unpublished material.

Evasion efforts of a B-17 bombardier who escaped from France to Spain.

Author's experiences as an AAF pilot and Japanese prisoner in the Philippines until his 1943 escape from an enemy prison camp in Mindanao.

States that Lend-Lease program prepared the aircraft industry for wartime production demand and will help prepare it for peace time planning.


General Eisenhower discusses the "new and valuable uses for air power"
developed "almost daily" during the European campaign.


Includes his letters and directives to Generals Arnold, Spaatz, Eaker, and other AAF commanders about air operations.


About the AAF's pre-war failure to develop long-range escort fighters and the wartime bomber losses which brought the P-51 into battle in the nick of time.


On the adoption of the program, the training of women pilots, the uses made of them, and the attempt to incorporate them into the Army.


Author's part in AAF's surveying, mapping, and planning of airfields in Labrador, Ungava, and Frobisher Bay, 1941-1943.


Combat experiences of AAF personnel in various theaters.


Also the story of the 99th Fighter Squadron, 332d Fighter Group, in North Africa and the Mediterranean Theater, 1942-1949.


The role of the Anglo-American strategic air offensive in the defeat of Nazi Germany.


Covers its establishment and operations; lists assigned units and personnel.


An examination of the use of B-17 aircraft on the opening day of hostilities.


About the airmen who followed in the footsteps of General Mitchell.


On paratrooper operations in the Mediterranean and Europe.


General George summarizes Air Transport Command’s wartime role and comments on the need to continue its peacetime operations.


The 1942 Tokyo raid, with 16 individual accounts by survivors.


Four survivors of the Doolittle raid tell of their 40 months in Japanese captivity.


Combat experiences of one of the 4th Fighter Group’s leading aces.


Story of the people who made the scientific, technological, and military contributions to the project.


The wartime head of the project relates the events, scientific and engineering, which produced the atomic bomb.


The B-29 Superfortress—its development and combat experiences.


A wartime report on the AAF in the China-Burma-India Theater.


Account of the sale of military aircraft to France and related growth of U.S. Air Corps.


A top AAF planner and wartime commander of the 21st Bomber Command reviews the evolution of strategic air warfare.


Story of author’s survival of a B-25 crash in the South American jungle and of being shot down in a P-38 over China.


Brief account of the role of U.S. flyers in the RAF.


Based on the author’s experiences
as a wartime reporter, official AAF documents, and interviews with leading air commanders.


The lives of six Hiroshima survivors from an hour before the atomic bomb was dropped to one year later.


Touches briefly on the atomic strikes.


Report on the mission flown on June 2, 1944, by B-17's of the 97th Bomb Group from Amendola, Italy, to Pottawa, Russia.


An unofficial history tracing Army aviation from its use in the First World War to the end of World War II.


Covers the factors influencing the development of aircraft armament, prevailing policies regarding armament, and assumptions concerning fire power.


A history which focuses primarily on the evolution of the idea of the liaison plane, as distinguished from the observation airplane.


“...In a total war for national survival...” the American people supported the strategic bombing of enemy cities. Opposition was limited primarily to several religious publications.


Air Force operations in the Southwest Pacific.


Eyewitness accounts of Seventh Air Force operations.


How engineers, technicians, and pilots at the AAF's development center at Wright Field, Ohio, helped advance U.S. air power.


Experiences of the author and other AAF airmen forced down in Yugoslavia on return from a Fieschi raid.


Johnson, Robert S., and Martin
Johnson's experiences in Europe as a fighter pilot with the 56th Fighter Group.


Joswick was sole survivor of 16 combat cameramen on the Ploesti raid of Aug. 1, 1943. His 500 feet of motion picture film is the official film of the mission.

Development of the atomic bomb and postwar controversies over the decision to use it.

Includes author's view of the air war against Japan, observed while a Foreign Office official in Tokyo.


Reminiscences by the commander of the Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific, July 1942 to September 1945.

The career of Paul L. Gunn, a civilian pilot in the Philippines in 1943, mobilized by the AAF, and his remarkable exploits as pilot and aircraft maintenance man/experimenter.

Navy-AAF relations during the war are discussed.

Events leading to the first atomic strikes.

A combat historian describes the wartime and postwar airlift service.

Account of the B-29 mine-laying campaign against Japanese shipping.

--- "From Kansas to Tokyo." Air Force, June 1945, vol. 28, no. 6, pp. 18–21, 26.
B-29's in the war against Japan.

The commander of the Sixth Army also discusses air operations.

The author was General Arnold's representative at the Yalta conference.

An informal history of the Air Transport Command by a staff officer.

Events leading to the first atomic test explosion, July 16, 1945.

A newspaperman who witnessed the
Nagasaki attack traces the development of the atomic bomb.


The Doolittle raid and evasive efforts by one of the crews.


For General LeMay's wartime recollections, see pp. 305-320.


First published in 1946 for the War Department by Harvard's Graduate School of Business Administration.


Lindbergh's diary of combat missions he flew with the 475th Fighter Group in the Southwest Pacific is of special value. See pp. 887-889 for an action in which he destroyed a Japanese Zero.

Link, Mae M., and Hubert A. Coleman. *Medical Support of the Army Air Forces in World War II*. Prepared by Office of the Surgeon General, USAF. Washing-
gotiate an agreement with Moscow for the stationing of an Allied air force on Soviet soil.


The famous commander in the Southwest Pacific discusses the surprise Japanese air attack on the Philippines and the role of air power in the final victory.


Events surrounding the last flight of a B-24 on April 4, 1943. The crashed aircraft and bodies of its crew were discovered in the Libyan Desert in Nov. 1968.


Operations of the 885th Heavy Bombardment Squadron (Special) which flew agents and supplies to underground forces in southern Europe.


An account by an Army historian; includes coverage of air operations in support of the ground campaign.


German V-weapons, allied countermeasures to German V-weapons, and postwar competition to capture German scientists.


Compilation of stories on aerial combat.


An account of the Marianas-based airmen and bombers and the strategic air war against Japan.


On the troubles that frustrated a high-priority project for photographing the Japanese mandated islands in late 1941.


About the plan to send an Anglo-American air force to the Caucasus to aid the Russians in their war against Germany. Based on General Adler’s notes written in Moscow, Nov.–Dec. 1942.


The author drew on U.S. Navy, Japanese, and other sources to add a new dimension to the Doolittle raid of Apr. 1942.


Observations of Spitzer, radio operator of the B-29 that dropped the Hiroshima bomb.


Story of the fliers who saved Guadalcanal.


Story of organizational changes in the Air Corps, with special emphasis on executive, congressional, and War Department actions.


The internal organization of the air arm and the place of the Air Corps in the War Department.


Struggle to deploy the Twentieth Air Force within striking distance of Japan, and review of events in the bombardment campaign.


How strategic bombing of German ball-bearing plants and oil refineries changed the war.


On the Eighth Air Force’s early deployment to England and its combat operations.


Experiments in Europe and methods of striking enemy troops in close proximity to friendly forces.


Biography of the wartime Army Chief of Staff who became a strong proponent of the AAF.


Author’s recollection of service in Europe and Africa with the Air Transport Command.


From its birth in North Africa to the final air campaign across the Rhine.

Sakai, Japan's top ace to survive the war, describes his combat experiences, including the air encounter on Dec. 10, 1941, during which he shot down the B-17 piloted by Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr.


A B-24 Liberator pilot describes wartime flight training and his combat experiences in the Eighth Air Force.


Story of the pre-invasion bombardment by B-29's and Navy aircraft and ships of Iwo Jima, as seen by the Japanese island commander.


The President's wartime advisor, Harry Hopkins, was a strong advocate of air power.


Air battles of AAF aces in the European and Far Eastern Theaters.


The author's participation in the Burma campaign and his views on the American Volunteer Group and AAF in the CBI Theater.


Problems of U.S. pilots based in Britain, seen through the eyes of flight surgeons and medical officers responsible for their well-being.


A top wartime commander reviews the conflict's outcome and concludes that air power was "the spark to success in Europe" and played a key role in defeating Japan.


The famous novelist wrote this book for the AAF to provide information "for future bomber teams and . . . for the people at home."


Thoughts of an Eighth Air Force B-17 pilot.


Stimson's recollections as Secretary of War and the events leading to the decision to drop the atomic bomb are of particular interest.


Stories and experiences of airmen reprinted from *Air Force* magazine.


Reprint of selected articles from magazines and books.


Reprint of selected articles from magazines and books, with several new contributions.


Warplane production records by seven aircraft companies.


By a pilot who flew the Hump.


Among the famous Truman Committee investigations were several into "aircraft scandals" and warplane production.


This first volume of President Truman's memoirs includes his account of events leading to the decision to drop the atomic bomb.


General Tunner discusses his efforts to improve airlift operations over the Himalayas, experiences which contributed to the successful postwar Berlin airlift.


A retired flyer recalls his wartime experiences.


The role of the 20th Air Force in the defeat of Japan, by its former commanding general.


Encyclopedia of AAF combat units with their insignia shown in black and white.

——— *Air Force. Historical*

The official AAF history written and edited by historians who served on active duty during the war.

1. Plans and Early Operations, January 1939 to August 1942. 788 pp. (1948)

2. Europe—Torch to Pointblank, August 1942 to December 1943. 897 pp. (1949)


4. The Pacific—Guadalcanal to Saipan, August 1942 to July 1944. 825 pp. (1950)

5. The Pacific—Matterhorn to Nagasaki, June 1944 to August 1945. 875 pp. (1953)


Encyclopedia of AAF combat squadrons with unit insignia shown in black and white.


At the direction of General Headquarters, Far East Command, the Japanese Government employed former officers of the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy to prepare a series of operational monographs on the Pacific War. Monographs of special interest with regards to the air war include:

No. 28. Air Defense of the Homeland, 1944–1945. 91 pp. Japanese preparations for air operations in the event Japan was invaded.


No. 76. Air Operations in the China Area, July 1937–August 1945. 211 pp. Includes Japan’s Ichigo operation which attempted to eliminate U.S. air bases in China to prevent the bombing of Japan.


This series of about 80 official histories contains much useful information on AAF plans, policies, operations, aircraft procurement, and personnel. Of special value are:

Blumenson, Martin. Breakout and Pursuit. 748 pp. (1951)


Harrison, Gordon A. Cross-Channel Attack. 519 pp. (1951)


*Stillwell's Mission to China*. 441 pp. (1953)


Summary statistics on AAF personnel, aircraft, equipment, combat operations, and other wartime activities.


Includes Japanese comments on the war and the role of the B-29's.


Text and illustrations. Fictitious mission and group numbers were used.


Many of the wartime state papers deal with AAF plans and operations.

The *Conference at Washington, 1941-1942, and Casablanca, 1943*. 895 pp. (1963)

The *Conferences at Cairo and Teheran, 1943*. 982 pp. (1961)

The *Conferences at Washington and Quebec, 1943*. 1,382 pp. (1970)

The *Conference of Berlin (The Potadum Conference), 1945*. 1,098 pp. (1969)

The *Conferences at Malta and Yalta, 1945*. 1,032 pp. (1955)

— *Department of State. Report on War Aid Furnished by the United States to the U.S.S.R.*
June 22, 1941—September 30, 1945.


U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey.
This famous postwar survey examined the effectiveness of air operations in Europe and Asia. The reports were published in Washington by the Govt. Print. Off., 1945-1947. Reports of special value are:

Strategic Bombing Survey. European War.
No. 3. The Effects of Strategic Bombing on the German War Economy. 286 pp.
No. 50. The Defeat of the German Air Force. 44 pp.
No. 60. V-Weapons (Crossbow) Campaign. 42 pp.
No. 63. A Study on the Bombing Accuracy of the USAAF Heavy and Medium Bombers in the ETO. 15 pp.
No. 64a. The Impact of the Allied Air Effort on German Logistics. 125 pp.
No. 64b. The Effect of Strategic Bombing on German Morale. 2 vols.
No. 200. The Effects of Strategic Bombing on German Transportation. (Various pagings)

Strategic Bombing Survey. Pacific War.
No. 3. The Effects of Atomic Bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. 47 pp.
No. 53. The Effects of Strategic Bombing on Japan’s War Economy. 244 pp.
No. 68. The Air Transport Command in the War Against Japan. 18 pp.
No. 90. Effects of Incendiary Bomb


A critical history of the strategic air offensive against Germany.

Recollections of the famous scientist, who served as a key wartime adviser to the AAF. For his World War II contributions, and his association with General Arnold, see Chapters 29-33.

Author accompanied Flying Fortresses on a raid against Iae, New Guinea.

Stories of combat flying, which were originally published in periodicals.

A report on U.S. production of military hardware including aircraft.

General Arnold’s reports begin on p. 301.

Warren, John C. Airborne Missions in the Mediterranean, 1942—

41


Includes data on Eighth Air Force operations.


The story of the B-17 Ewoose and her crew in Southwest Pacific operations.


Air Force personnel in action.

Williams, Kathleen. Army Air Forces in the War Against Japan, 1941-1942. USAF Historical Study No. 54 (1945). 197 pp.

Combat operations during the earliest phases of the air war against the Japanese.


General Willoughby served as MacArthur's intelligence chief. See pp. 22-26 for his view of events surrounding the destruction of B-17's on the ground in the Philippines on Dec. 8, 1941.


Wolfe, Kenneth B. "The Men of the B-29's." Air Force, Sep. 1944, vol. 27, no. 9, pp. 4-8, 44.

General Wolfe commanded the B-29 units which struck Japan on June 15, 1944.


The AAF raid of Aug. 1, 1943 on oil installations at Ploesti, Rumania, and other strikes.


An account of Air Transport Command.

The Early Postwar Period


Plans for training and educating AAF officers.


Reorganization effected by establishment of the Air Force as an independent arm of the new Department of Defense.

Presents Air Force organization and chart.


Recommendations of the AAF and aircraft industry.


Argues for a working aircraft industry supported by annual procurement as "the indispensable cornerstone on which our future security rests."


Summary of agreements reached by the Army and Air Force on functions of each branch in order to carry out provisions of the National Security Act of 1947.


The World War II AAF commander states that civil aviation must be encouraged since no aviation activity can be completely independent of national security.


On the contributions of civilian scientists and engineers to the AAF and postwar educational and personnel needs.


Several prominent writers comment on the significance of the Soviet atomic test, announced by President Truman on Sep. 23, 1949.


About the NEPA (Nuclear Energy for Propulsion of Aircraft) Project. A proposed investigation of application of nuclear energy to all possible systems of aircraft propulsion.


A report on problems of maintaining an adequate peacetime Air Force to discourage aggression and an aircraft industry nucleus adequate to stay ahead technologically.


Report of a doctor who participated in "Operation Crossroads," the 1946 atomic test at Bikini. He expresses particular concern over the lingering radioactive contamination that followed the underwater explosion.


A prediction that aviation may influence the proportion of the postwar military budget allotted to guns and battleships.


Gen. Curtis E. LeMay states in an interview that the only defense the United States can rely upon is a mobile striking force.


Two wartime air commanders declare that the Air Force requires an active aircraft industry to provide replacement aircraft and to develop new, advanced types of planes.
Several AAF commands outline their future plans.


General Eaker urges support for military forces to preserve the peace.

In this report to Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal, dated Oct. 22, 1945, the author recommends establishment of a separate Department of Air. He includes a chapter on the history of the development of air power.

The first Secretary of Defense comments on the key West agreements delineating the responsibilities of the Army, Navy, and new Air Force, and other related subjects.

About the need for an early warning system, interceptor weapons, and an air force in a war readiness posture at all times.

A survey of the role of science in the future development of the Air Force.


Statistics on damage done to postwar Air Forces through demobilization and disposal of surplus aircraft. Proposals of top AAF planners to restore U.S. leadership in air power.

A plea for formulation of a national aviation policy.

A discussion of range extensions, tactical formations, fighter escorts, and the military value of speed.

States AAF's original request for appropriations was the minimum for air security. Current authorization means serious unpreparedness.

On the effect of war-accelerated technical achievement on U.S. military aviation and its postwar potential.

On the problems encountered in designing aircraft for speeds greater than that of sound.


The first commander of SAC discusses the postwar program.

—"We Cannot Afford to Stop Thinking. No Aggressor Would Hesitate to Attack Us If We Had a Weak Air Force . . ." *U. S. Air Services*, June 1947, vol. 32, no. 6, pp. 10–12.


About the organization and operation of the RAND Corporation, an Air Force “think tank.”


A documented presentation of the pros and cons relative to the constitutionality of the creation of the U.S. Air Force.


A review of potentialities of recently developed weapons, the part they played in World War II, and are likely to play in future wars.


Resume of recommendations submitted by the Air Coordinating Committee's Subcommittee on Demobilization of the Aircraft Industry.


About the President's Air Policy Commission report, which recommended a permanent Air Force establishment of 70 regular air groups.


Recommends a strengthened air force.


A wartime air planner examines the implications of the advent of jet propulsion and atomic energy on the AAF's organization, composition, strength, training, and tactics.


A discussion of strategic air warfare. General O'Donnell led the first B-29 raid on Tokyo.


A plea for advanced aircraft and weapons and trained personnel.

The author, who armed the Hiroshima bomb enroute to the target, discusses military and engineering factors of atomic bomb delivery, international and national control of atomic energy development, and a proposed national program.


About the postwar program.

The author states that American air power should assume the function of guaranteeing peace.

A report by the Director of Research and Development, Headquarters, U.S. Air Force.


The commander of the Ninth Air Force recalls World War II operations in Europe and describes the postwar role of Tactical Air Command.


“If We Should Have to Fight Again.” Life, July 5, 1948, vol. 25, no. 1, pp. 34–44.
The first Chief of Staff of the Air Force analyzes the lessons of World War II and explains why air power could bring victory in the next.

The author predicts the destructive nature of atomic war—if it should come—”would dwarf anything yet seen.” Article includes the text of the order to drop the atomic bomb published for the first time.


A statement on the peacetime plans of the AAF.

A U.S. senator recommends that the Army and Navy air forces be maintained regardless of cost at the highest possible peak: a single national defense organization be established: and there be full-scale aircraft production.

Discusses procurement of military aircraft in 1947.


A top wartime commander states that U.S. air power is directly related to the nation’s ability to manufacture advanced combat planes, missiles, and related equipment.


This report was prepared by representatives of the War, Navy, and Commerce Departments. It proposes that Congress adopt a program to permit the aircraft industry to rapidly expand during a war emergency.


The role of the Air National Guard, Air Reserve, and Civil Air Patrol.


Urges peacetime research and development plus production; an industrial reserve of production facilities; and 3,000 military aircraft procured annually.


Known collectively as the von Kármán report, this series of 35 volumes provided the Air Force a guide for the postwar research and development program.


Includes testimony of Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, Artemus L. Gates, Assistant Secretary of Navy for Air, and others.


The hearings on the bill to establish a Department of the Armed Forces were held between Oct. and Dec. 17, 1945. Generals Arnold, Doolittle, Kenney, and Spaatz presented the AAF’s views.
Cold War in Berlin, Hot War in Korea


About the airlift and the Soviet blockade of Berlin, which lasted from June 24, 1948 to May 12, 1949.


This special issue of the magazine is devoted to the air-ground support mission.


The interdiction and close air support campaigns in Korea discussed by the Fifth Air Force commander in the Far East.


A Swiss writer concludes that U.S. air supremacy was the controlling factor in the early stages of the Korean War.


The Berlin blockade and the airlift that broke it.


History of the forward echelon operations of the Combined Airlift Task Force.


Air interdiction in North Korea.


How the airlift organization in Japan operated in support of units in Korea.


A general count of the 1948–49 blockade and the airlift.


The successor to Generals MacArthur and Ridgway as United Nations commander of allied forces in Korea, General Clark relates events which led him to order increased air attacks on North Korea.


The former head of the U.S. military government in Germany discusses the Soviet blockade of Berlin and the airlift which he directed be set in motion.


A review of U.S. air operations.


The author’s observations while on an assignment to Korea to study air weaponry.


An infantry officer reports on his Korean experiences in handling air support missions.


Story of the Berlin airlift.


From an address by the Secretary of the Air Force.


The entire issue of the magazine is devoted to the airlift story.


About the deployment from the United States to the Far East of B-29 bombers of the Strategic Air Command and their first combat mission in Korea on July 12, 1950.


Definitive history of Air Force operations in Korea.


A staff study by the Far East Air Force Bomber Command. Deals with day and night operations and development of night defensive tactics.


The author bailed out of his F–86E over North Korea on Jan. 23, 1953, and was captured. He tells of his experiences as a prisoner of the Chinese until his release at Hong Kong in 1955.


An Air Force colonel's recollection of World War II air combat and his work aiding orphans during the Korean War.


Discussed are several factors which led to MacArthur's recall, including administration restrictions placed on the use of air power against Communist Chinese territory.


Sabre jet pilots discuss how they fight the MIG-15 over North Korea.

——— “The Jet War in Mig

Experiences of pilots of the 4th and 5th Fighter Wings in Korea.


About “Operation Strangle,” an air interdiction campaign against North Korean supply lines.


General Howley, former U.S. commander in Berlin, recalls his problems in that post, the blockade, and the airlift.


The Berlin airlift and the history of airlifting.


The world’s first jet ace discusses enemy aircraft, pilots, armament, and tactics.


A report on tactical operations, building of runways in South Korea, employment of the F-80, and airlift problems.


Story of Maj. Louis J. Sebille, awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously following his death in an air action in Korea on Aug. 5, 1950. Told by his wingman.


The air interdiction campaign in Korea.


The life of airmen in Korea, recreated by a reporter for *The New Yorker*.


The entire issue of the magazine is devoted to the air war.


About the operations of the Combat Cargo Command.


On the early operations of the Air Force following the Communist Invasion of South Korea.


The combat experiences of Air Force pilots in Korea.


Airlift operations to Korea.


Includes material on the air campaign.

The Berlin airlift has become “a highly effective aid in peacetime diplomacy.”


The Berlin airlift.


The official credits awarded to Air Force pilots for destruction of enemy aircraft.


A top Air Force ace of World War II combat and former commander of the 4th Fighter Group in Korea discusses fighter tactics, air discipline, aerial gunnery, and aggressiveness.


An Air Force fighter pilot, the author bailed out over enemy lines in Korea, was captured, and finally escaped by helicopter with the aid of a North Korean soldier.


On building airfields in Korea.


The first four months of “Operation Vittles.”


Two Army officers write of their experiences as members of combined air-ground control teams.


Includes material on the air war, carpet bombing, close air support, and interdiction.


On the air supply operation to Berlin.


The blockade and airlift story is covered beginning with Chapter 22.


The former Eighth Army commander in Korea and successor to General MacArthur in Japan reviews the military history of the war; with brief comments on the role of air power.
An account of the determination and cooperation of many people and agencies that made the airlift work.

About Maj. George A. Davis, Jr., a 4th Fighter-Interceptor Wing pilot in Korea.

A study of the Air Force’s interdiction campaign.

The 1948–49 blockade and airlift; subsequent Berlin crises, including the 1961 confrontation, during which the Communists erected the Berlin wall.

Events of the cold war, and the Berlin blockade, as seen by the former U.S. ambassador in Moscow.

The entire issue is devoted to Berlin airlift operations.

A reprint of articles on the air war, originally published in the *Air University Quarterly Review.*

"Tactical Air Rescue in Korea." *Air University Quarterly Review,* Fall 1953, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 120–123.
The Korean experience, based on information furnished by Capt. Norman F. Williams, Headquarters, 3d Air Rescue Group, and the Air Rescue Service.


Korean war operations of the Air Force’s Combat Cargo Command.


The Air Force Chief of Staff compares U.S. and Soviet air power, discusses air operations in Korea, reviews World War II experiences.

The commander of the Far East Air Forces reviews the air war.

The chief of Army Field Forces, sub-
sequently Far East and United Nations commander, emphasizes the requirement for close air support of ground units.

A report of air operations, based in part on observations of Col. Robert H. Orr, an F-86 commander.

The record of the F-84 and F-86 against the Soviet MIG-15.

An RAF officer who served as adviser on the staff of several Fifth Air Force commanders reports on the problem areas.

The Air Force in a Nuclear Age

Includes articles on the command’s radar warning system, interceptor forces, ground observer corps, and the role of air defense as part of the U.S. nuclear deterrent.

A denunciation of the Air Force’s emphasis on strategic bombing and the B-36 nuclear bomber.

Covers aviation and space medicine.


A summary of the activities and capabilities of the Strategic Air Command on its 10th anniversary.


On the events leading to the U.S. decision to create “a very respectable continental defense” force at a price the nation could afford.

The problems in building “Blue Jay,” a major Air Force base at Thule in northern Greenland.


A report on the Military Air Transport Service, a “world-girdling” airline.


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*Strategy in the Missile*
A critical look at “the heritage of Dushman,” nuclear weapons, deterrence, and problems of defense.

An analysis of the impact of nuclear weapons on the role of the armed services, drawn from interviews with high-ranking officers.

The Secretary of the Air Force and former Director of Defense Research and Engineering reaffirms the need for manned bombers in the 1970’s and refinement of other air weapons.

On the problems and issues involved in maintaining the U.S. strategic nuclear deterrent forces.

The Air Force launches Pioneer I toward the moon on Oct. 31, 1958. In this first attempt at a U.S. lunar probe, the vehicle traveled 70,700 miles before falling back to earth.

Story of the Lockheed C-130 which revolutionized American airlift.


The commander of the Air Defense Command describes the air defense system.


About Air Force radar picket planes, patrolling the nation’s coasts to provide early warning of a possible enemy air attack.


In his memoirs the former President discusses the “New Look” in U.S. defenses and his policy placing primary emphasis on the nuclear-armed Strategic Air Command. The various crises of his second term, including the Soviet launching of Sputnik, also are covered.

Enthoven, Alain C., and K. Wayne Smith. How Much is Enough? Shaping the Defense

Two former members of the Department of Defense’s Office of Systems Analysis discuss such issues of the 1960s as the Air Force Skybolt project, the B-70 bomber, and development and role of the ICBM.


Author’s personal experiences as a test pilot and story of the Air Force’s experimental rocketplane research and test-flight program, particularly the X-2.


A review of the role of U.S. air power in the two world wars, its current strength, strategic air warfare, the expected development of long-range missiles, and “future prospects.”


An examination of air power and the U.S. situation, where “Russia and China are now able, or soon will be,” capable of delivering “a most violent blow to the United States.”


Power and Policy: U. S. Foreign Policy and Military


The former Secretary of the Air Force (1950–1953) recommends strengthening U.S. forces, particularly air, to counter a Soviet atomic-air buildup.


Description of the Air Force’s cold war activities.


About Maj. Gen. David Wade, the Air Force’s first missile commander, responsible for organizing the initial SAC intercontinental ballistic missile units at a California base.


Articles on Air Force investigations of manned space flight, originally published in the Air University Quarterly Review, Summer 1959, vol. 10, no. 2.


A compilation of articles by Air Force officers on the development of the ICBM and technical and military problems involved, originally published in Air University Quarterly Review, Summer 1967, vol. 9, no. 3.

A former Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Research and Development (1955–1958) summarizes steps which initiated the ICBM program.


A critical appraisal of the nation’s ICBM program, with recommendations for changes.


A former Army research and development official, Gen. Gavin is critical of President Eisenhower’s defense policies and the Air Force.


The Air Force has become the chief military arm of the nation through geographic necessity.


On the activities of the Air Force’s 1st Tactical Missile Squadron, a Matador-plotless bomber launching unit stationed at Bitburg, Germany.


About the Tactical Air Command’s 509th Fighter-Bomber Squadron at Langley AFB, Va., and its ability to deliver a small-sized atomic bomb with F-94 Thunderstreaks.


The author sees U.S. "strategic striking forces" moving toward independence of overseas bases. He sees the nation facing future limited war situations and suggests it be prepared "to commit appropriate forces to local, and limited defense action" in Asia and the Middle East.


About the Strategic Air Command and its personnel.


An account of the B-36, the largest operational military aircraft built up to the 1950’s, the primary weapon of the Strategic Air Command until its retirement.


Statements by congressmen on the U.S. program to develop intercontinental and intermediate range ballistic missiles.


Against the background of Soviet nuclear progress, Dr. Killian and Professor Hill of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology examine the requirements for air defense of the United States.


The Air Force, with its missile management experience, provided the key in getting the nation's space program under way.


The Air Force Chief of Staff argues for a countercorridor strategy, designed "to confront the enemy with certain destruction of his military force" in case he attacks the free world.


An account of events which followed the Jan. 17, 1966 collision of a B–52 and a KC–135 over Palomares, Spain.


The historical development of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's space medicine information and experience which drew heavily on Air Force experience in aviation medicine.


This history of the development of strategic theory from 1932 to 1963 discusses the "great airpower debate," the "ballistic missile gap," and the "Cuban crisis."


Major Yeager flew the Bell X–1 and X–1A and made history's first supersonic flight on Oct. 14, 1947.


The Air Force provided "the indispensable nuclear umbrella" which enabled the United States to take appropriate action in the numerous crises since World War II. In Vietnam, air support has become "air-to-ground combat."


Studies on the training of fighter pilots by the Air Training Command.


The top Army missile commander during the late 1950’s, General Medaris comments on the competition with the Air Force over the IRBM program, and other Army-Air Force issues.


Details of the search for and recovery of the H-bomb that fell in the Mediterranean Sea following the crash of a B-52 and KC-135 near Palomares, Spain, on Jan. 17, 1966.


Air Force aircraft procurement and programming in the Truman and Eisenhower administrations, with comment on the “New Look” in U. S. military strategy.


A report on the new economics and techniques of continental defense.

O’Donnell, James P. “What’s Behind the Air Base Scandals?”


The cost overruns in building U. S. Air Force bases in Morocco since 1950.


Air Training Command changes to adapt to the missile age.


About the strategic role of Thule AB, Greenland.


The commander of the North American Air Defense Command discusses its mission, equipment, and the necessity for constant alert.


Concerning the impending arrival of intercontinental ballistic missiles and the expected gradual transition “from manned to unmanned systems.”

A status report on the organization by its commander in chief. He discusses SAC’s equipment and the birth of its operational ICBM capability.

Observations on the problems of U.S. defenses and the need to maintain a mixed force of strategic nuclear weapons to deter the Soviet Union.

The story of the famous U-2 incident of 1960. The former Air Force pilot was sentenced to 10 years in prison by a Moscow court for flying surveillance missions over the Soviet Union.


The Secretary of the Air Force suggests a time has come in the course of increasing air power “when we must make a determination of sufficiency.” The Air Force share of defense expenditures had increased from less than one-third of the $12 billion defense budget of fiscal year 1950 “to almost one-half” of the current $36 billion budget.


Description of the Semi-Automatic Ground Environment System of air defense; how it works and its importance to national defense.


General Schriever traces the development of the ICBM from the “Teapot Committee” recommendations through the creation and staffing of Air Research and Development Command’s Western Development Division.


An Air Force officer defends the doctrine of "massive retaliation."


On the construction of Air Force bases in Spain.


Includes a general history of the NASA-Air Force project and results of the test flights.


The methods used by the Air Force to collect airborne samples of atomic materials from the A-bomb tests on the Nevada desert.


In Chapter 10 the former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission relates events which led the Air Force to establish a monitoring system to detect possible Soviet nuclear tests during the late 1940's; and in Chapter 11 he discusses the decision to proceed with development of the hydrogen bomb.


Delivered in the U.S. Senate on July 21, 1954; the Missouri Senator and former Secretary of the Air Force examines U.S. and Soviet aviation developments and concludes the United States is in grave danger.


The search for four lost nuclear bombs that followed a collision of a B-52 and KC-135 tanker over Spain.


The retired Army Chief of Staff is highly critical of the Air Force, the doctrine of massive retaliation, and U.S. planning for general war.


The Air Force Chief of Staff warns that any shift from an atomic to non-atomic strategy "must be preceded by building the much larger Air Force required for a non-atomic war."


A wide-ranging attack by the former Air Force Chief of Staff and Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, on post-World War Ii U.S. military policy and strategy. He sees "a gradual erosion of U.S. military posture" and criticizes the popular belief that the nation has a "cooperative" enemy in the Soviet Union.

"Report From Moscow."

The report was released by the Senate Armed Services Committee. General Twining and his party observed Soviet aeronautical advances. He notes that "nothing was revealed to us in the important area of guided missiles."


About the contributions to the Air Force of various pilots killed on peacetime flights; famous pioneer aviators; and the future of the service, which will be spending half its budget in 1961 on missiles.


An inquiry into Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara's decision to reduce SAC's bomber fleet to a total number. 250 by 1971.


Recommends that the Air Force be commissioned, without further delay, to execute a full-scale Manned Orbiting Laboratory project, incorporating Air Force and Navy experiments as well as those of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.


Directives and official documents relating to missile program management and organization, 1950–1959, are included in an appendix.


The committee sought clarification of a Secretary of Defense directive assigning space development projects to the Air Force, which would "service" other defense organizations.


Deals with the roles of the Air Force and NASA in developing solid space boosters.


The report deals with the implications of the Secretary of Defense directive assigning primary space development activities to the Air Force. Based on testimony by witnesses from the services.


A summary and history of the project and the roles played by the Air Force and the Army.


An examination into the space medicine research facilities of the Air Force, Army, Navy and the space agency.


Based on committee hearings between Jan. 20 and Mar. 7, 1960, supplemented by a statement filed for the record.


On the status of various Air Force and defense space projects.


Hearings during March 1961 on the national space booster program of the United States to determine "the soundness of existing national planning for the development of large rocket vehicles."


A source of factual information about research conducted in the life sciences for aeronautical and space programs.


The subcommittee's basic conclusion was that U.S. strategic air strength was declining vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

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Report based on hearings in April and May 1968. Concerned about the future, the subcommittee recommends, "in addition to deployment of Pershing, development and deployment of a new manned bomber, and retention of option to deploy an advanced ICBM."

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More than 300 witnesses testified before the Eyminglton subcommittee between April 16 and July 19, 1956. For summaries of views of Air Force leaders given to the subcommittee, see "USAF Commanders Analyze U.S. Air Power Today," in Air University Quarterly Review, Fall 1959, vol. 8, no. 4, pp. 61-75."

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Includes a history of guided missile progress, programs of the Air Force, discusses Soviet missile progress, the growing threat to the United States and the problem of defense.

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The author visited Air Force bases around the world and spent 220 hours in the air in most types of Air Force combat aircraft.

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The Vice Chief of Staff (later Chief of Staff) discusses the Air Force's deterrent, retaliatory, and defensive roles.

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General White is dubious about the role of the young system analysts in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

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"Air Force doctrine is not a thing apart nor a code sufficient unto itself. The Air Force is a national instrument and evolves no doctrine, makes no plans, and makes no preparation other than those clearly and unmistakably called for or anticipated by the national policy."

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Report on the problem of air defense and actions taken by the nation and Air Force to provide such a defense.

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White, William L. The Little Toy Dog: The Story of Two RB-47 Flyers, Captain John R. McKone and Captain Truman B.
The Air Force in Support of National Policy


Primarily the politics of the crisis. But covers President Kennedy's meeting with the Air Force tactical air commander on a possible strike against the Soviet missiles, deployment of air units into Florida, and the B-52 airborne alert, "the biggest . . . in SAC's history."


An account of the callup of 9,178 air guardsmen following North Korea's seizure of the U. S. S. Pueblo in Jan. 1968. Brought to active duty were 417 combat-qualified jet pilots and 254 frontline aircraft.


Detailed report on the callup of the ANG in 1961 during the latest Berlin crisis. A total of 25 squadrons— including tactical fighter, fighter-interceptor, tactical reconnaissance, and air transport aircraft—were involved.


Included airlift support of combat units during the missile crisis.


Experiences of an Air National Guard fighter pilot, recalled to active duty during the 1961 Berlin crisis.


Airlift of troops and equipment to the Congo Republic.

Clizbe, R. J. "MATS and the


The Air Force airlifts infantry weapons, ammunition, and communications gear to India during the Sino-India border war.


Activities of SAC and other Air Force organizations during the crisis are described in Chapter 3, “The Strategic Umbrella.”


Air Force transports carry Belgian paratroopers into the Congo in an effort to rescue civilians during fighting by Congolese rebels.


A report on the role of the U.S. Air Force’s Southern Command in aiding Latin American countries with transportation, communication, power, industrial, and education projects.


A detailed account by the commander of MATS on the airlift of Marines into Guantanamo, Cuba, and other operations in support of U.S. forces during the crisis.


Based on the late author’s notes, made while he was a participant in the White House conferences. He touches briefly on Air Force activities, the loss of a SAC U-2 to a Soviet-built missile, and the airborne alert of the nuclear-armed B-52s.


Account of the special airlift established to bring to America 9,700 refugees who fled their country during the 1956 Hungarian uprising.


The Air Force’s top commander in the Pacific reviews the 1958 crisis and deployment of USAF units to Taiwan from the United States and Okinawa.


General LeMay on the role of the Air Force during the Cuban missile crisis.


The emergency airlift during the Dominican crisis of April–May 1965.


An account of the Dominican crisis.


The Lebanon crisis of 1968, deployment of the Air Force's Composite Air Strike Force from the United States to Adana, Turkey, and the airlift of Army troops into the area.


The F-104 and other Air Force warplanes arrive on Formosa “in a great show of force” during the 1958 Taiwan crisis.


President Kennedy ordered the reservists to active duty on Oct. 23, 1962.


Account of the deployment of 150 warplanes, plus tankers and transports, to Europe and Turkey during the Lebanon crisis.


About the buildup of Air Force units in southeastern United States during the Cuban missile crisis.


The Lebanon crisis, deployment of forces into the Middle East, and plans for their possible use.


Airlift of troops into the Dominican Republic during the outbreak of factional warfare.


United Nation's forces are transported into the Congo after post-independence internecine warfare breaks out.


Includes information on the Air Force's airlift of troops from four countries to Cyprus during the 1964 Greek-Turkish dispute over the island.


Story of the deployment of the 83d Fighter-Interceptor Squadron to Formosa during the 1958 Taiwan Strait crisis.


Includes information on the role of Air Force airlift units. During May 1965 they delivered 30,772,000 pounds of cargo to the Dominican Republic in support of U.S. Army and Latin American troops. In addition, F-101, F-104, and RF-101 aircraft flew support missions during the early days of the Dominican crisis.

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Text of U.S. protest to the Congolese government about the Aug. 27, 1960 incident. Eight airmen of a C-124 crew were badly beaten; they had been bringing in supplies to U.N. forces.


Witnesses included the former Air Force commander in Japan, Lt. Gen. Seth J. McKeel, who testified on actions he took following the seizure of the *Pueblo* on Jan. 23, 1968.


Official documents relating to dispatch of Air Force transports to rescue hundreds of civilians held by Congolese rebels. Belgian paratroopers were landed at Stanleyville.


Report on the overseas deployment of air units during the Lebanon and Taiwan crises.


The airlift of troops of various countries into the Congo in the summer of 1960.


Seizure of the *U. S. S. Pueblo* in Jan. 1968 by North Korea brings the heavy bombers to Okinawa.


An account of the training necessary to accomplish Operation New Tape, the military airlift to the Congo area.
War in Southeast Asia


A series of articles on air operations in Southeast Asia. Includes an evaluation of the war by Gen. Hunter Harriss, Jr., Commander in Chief, Pacific Air Forces.


General Anthis, former commander of the Second Air Division in Vietnam, discusses problems of the air war.


Major Fisher was awarded the Medal of Honor for landing on the Aishau airstrip under enemy fire and rescuing Major Myers.


With the approval of the Department of State, two U.S. newsmen visited Hanoi to discuss with North Vietnamese officials possible negotiations to end the war. They find Hanoi views American bombing as a key issue. Their mission failed, for which they blamed the U.S. government.


An F-105 combat pilot’s account of the air war, based on verbatim dialogue recorded on tape during actual missions over North Vietnam. Colonel Broughton, who is highly critical of the conduct of the war, was court-martialed for covering up an Air Force strafing incident at Haiphong involving a Soviet ship.


On the dangers facing Air Force pilots flying into “the greatest concentration of anti-aircraft weapons that has ever been known in the history of any town or any area of the world.”


The first western newsmen to visit Hanoi after U.S. bombing began finds the city abandoned by day, but at dusk “the roads become alive with military traffic.” He visited the “worst hit” province of Thanh Hoa and an “aircraft cemetery” of U.S. planes.


Losses as of May 21, 1968. Includes 1,819 aircraft lost in combat, 2,015 lost to noncombat causes. More than 1,600 of the total losses of 3,931 aircraft were helicopters.


A diplomat’s account of events leading to the bombing of North Vietnam, the background of the repeated “bombing pauses,” and circumstances surrounding President Johnson’s decision in 1968 to halt the bombing north of the 17th parallel.

About the operations of the 315th Air Division, responsible for all intra-theater airlift in Vietnam.


Most of the 200-odd prisoners were pilots shot down over North Vietnam.


Includes material on the building or improving of 19 airfields in South Vietnam.


Account of North Vietnamese reactions to raids on petroleum storage areas.


An account of a close air support mission in Vietnam.


The author was Under Secretary of the Air Force, 1967–1969.


Story of forward air controllers, the “aerial counter-guerillas in the Vietnam Jungle.”


Text of address delivered on Oct. 30, 1968, announcing the bombing halt.

Kennedy, Thomas B. “Airlift in Southeast Asia.” *Air University
An account of USAF airlift operations through 1964.

A SAC historian describes events leading to the decision to employ B–52 bombers in Vietnam and the attitudes of top U.S. Army and Marine commanders toward them.

A F–4 pilot, just returned from Southeast Asia, reports on the equipment, men, and missions flown.


The Air Force Chief reviews his experiences in that post during the war. He shared the critical views of other officers on administration conduct of the war, but states that the military must recognize constitutional primacy and that, “when a man in uniform could not support a decision of higher authority,” he should resign.

General McConnell reviews the role of air power in Southeast Asia.

The 834th Air Division commander describes the successful resupply operation in detail.

An account of three battles, with the role of close air support and B–52 operations mentioned.

Colonel Olds, commander of the 8th “Wolfpack” Tactical Fighter Wing, describes air combat in Vietnam.

A series of reports in which the author discusses the buildup of U.S. forces in South Vietnam, the effect of Soviet surface-to-air missiles on Air Force tactics over North Vietnam, air base construction, and the role of the forward air controller (FAC).

On the pressures generated by the war to produce more combat crews.

President Johnson explains in a letter to Sen. Henry M. Jackson the constraints which he has imposed on airmen in carrying out operations in Southeast Asia.


These papers include the President’s speeches, statements, letters, and press conference remarks on the air war in Southeast Asia and the bombing of North Vietnam.


A correspondent finds the Air Force pilots in Vietnam are on the average 8 to 10 years older than the men who fought in World War II or Korea and are “professional sky warriors.”


A New York Times reporter’s account, based on his news dispatches published in the paper in Dec. 1968 through Jan. 1967. He viewed bomb damage and concludes that air power “was not able to halt the movement of a determined, tough, and skillful enemy.”


The rescue of a FAC pilot and his Vietnamese observer after their plane was shot down in central South Vietnam.


About an operation involving an Air Force forward air controller, Vietnamese air units, and Army helicopters, which destroyed a Viet Cong unit.


Close air support in the battle for Dong Xoai.


In these two books, the author reports on U.S. and South Vietnamese air, ground, and pacification efforts. He flew with Air Force pilots on FAC missions and reports on what he saw.


Account of activities of the forward air controller.


How air power turned the tide during the North Vietnamese army’s attempt to seize the Marine base at Khe Sanh.


Excerpt from a report by the Senate Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee which criticized administration restrictions on the air war over North Vietnam.


An official report by the former Commander in Chief, Pacific, and the Commander, Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. Includes their evaluations of the air war.


Prepared by the Marine Corps Historical Office. Includes some material on airlift and air support during the siege.


A report on the new fighter plane tested in combat.


Illustrated article on operations in Southeast Asia of the Air Force's Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service.


The author describes a mission he flew with an FAC pilot.


Hearings were held during Sep. and Oct. 1965. Three Air Force generals and three combat pilots, and others, were interrogated on close air support operations in Vietnam.


The subcommittee criticizes the Air Force for its failure to develop aircraft and equipment for limited war and close air support operations.


Subcommittee hearings were held in Aug. 1967. Among those who testified were the Air Force Chief of Staff and the Seventh Air Force commander in South Vietnam.


Findings and conclusions based on previous hearings. The report discusses Air Force and other services' use of sensors to detect enemy movements, vehicles or men. The subcommittee concludes the sensors have helped save U.S. and allied lives.


The findings of four members of the subcommittee staff who visited South Vietnam in Oct. 1966. They conclude that there is a need for an administration response "to some of the recommendations of responsible commanders to strike more meaningful military targets in North Vietnam."

U.S. sea and airlift forces "will be stretched to the utmost," the subcommittee finds. The report includes comments on various passages by the Office of the Secretary of Defense.


Sessions were held in May and June 1968. Air Force witnesses included the Chief of Staff and Commander in Chief, Tactical Air Command.


A former U.S. ambassador to Laos, an air attaché, and other U.S. officials comment on the air war, and other military operations in Laos.


Hearings on the war-caused civilian refugee and casualty problems, and efforts of U.S. agencies to alleviate them. Refugees and civilian casualties are attributed jointly to Viet Cong and North Vietnamese terrorists or military actions and U.S.-South Vietnamese use of air and artillery in "search and destroy" operations and "free fire zones." Similar hearings were held in 1966-1970.


White House and other statements issued after air attacks on North Vietnam targets on Feb. 8, 1965, marked the beginning of a sustained air campaign.


The entire issue of this magazine is devoted to the war. Includes articles on FAC operations, fighter-bomber strikes, B-52 bombings, and support activities.


About the "heretofore secret electronic war" against the Ho Chi Minh trail, including the Air Force role in emplacing special sensors by air and monitoring them with special equipment.

Aircraft


— Story of the Thunderchief, fighter-bomber and mainstay of operations against North Vietnam.


— From Ballantine’s Illustrated History of World War II. Covers the origin, development, deployment, and combat record of the famous bomber.


— Traces development of the X-15 rocket plane and includes report of its altitude record flights in 1960.


— Covers Air Force operations in Southeast Asia.


— History of Boeing aircraft from the development of the single-engine plane to the jet transport.


— Covers early aircraft to the X-15.


— Lists aircraft authorized by type and serial number.


— Story of the development of the famous Liberty engine and its use in World War I and after.


— Both volumes include a pictorial review of the development of each aircraft type. A specification table contains information on size, weight, engine manufacturer, horsepower rating, and variations in models.


— Includes data on the military version, the C-47, and its variations.


The X-15 from concept to its record flights, written against the historical background of high-speed, high-altitude tests by Air Force pilots during and after World War II.


Includes a history of the development of the B-17, its use in World War II, and a brief summary of B-29 operations.


About the A-1, a workhorse of the Vietnamese war.


Issued annually since 1909. Contains technical data on types of aircraft, missiles, rockets, and space vehicles.


Summary of the X-15 program.


The development and operational history of every aircraft used by the Air Force and its predecessors.


Contains basic historical and technical data.


Complete story of the development of America's first swept-wing jet fighter, including its success against the Soviet MIG-15 in the Korean War.

Missiles and Rockets


About the Air Force-Army competition to develop and deploy intermediate range ballistic missiles.


Story of Air Force crash effort to acquire an ICBM launching capability, train personnel, and build launch sites.

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Several chapters cover rocket fuzes, bombardment rockets, and missiles.


An history of the Air Force's Atlas ICBM through its design, development, and testing to operational deployment.


Description and history of the development of the Matador missile.


Story of man's first deep space probe—the joint Air Force-NASA Pioneer I shot which climbed 71,000 miles before it fell back into the atmosphere.


Pilot of the X-15 rocket plane.


A chronicle of the men, missiles, mission, and operations of the Air Force Missile Center, Cape Canaveral.


An appendix includes descriptions of U.S. rocket ordnance during World War II and since.


Includes reports on aeronautic research activities at the Air Force's Missile Test Center, Air Development Center, Flight Test Center, School of Aviation Medicine, and other agencies.
Guide to Documentary Collections

   Papers, 1929–1942.
   In the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.
   Acting later Commander of General Headquarters Air Force, Oct. 1934–Mar. 1939. Commander of U.S. Forces in Europe in the early part of World War II. Correspondence; military service record and flight record; speeches; articles; news clippings. Bulk of the collection (1935–1942) covers the organization and administration of the air arm of the War Dept. and the operations of the Caribbean Defense Command, which he commanded 1941–1942.

   Papers, 1907–1950.
   In the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.
   General of the Air Force. Chief of the Air Corps, Sep. 1938–Mar. 1942; Commanding General of the AAF, Mar. 1942–June 1946. Family correspondence (1934–1950); general correspondence; notes and manuscripts of speeches, articles, and books, especially the uncut manuscript of Global Mission; reports; photos; news clippings; and printed matter referring to Arnold’s early career (1907–1938); his role as chief architect of U.S. air power (1938–1946); and activities and writings after retirement in 1946. For


Billiard, Louis Phillip, 1891–1918.
   Papers, 1911–1918.
   In the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka.
   Pioneer aviator. (His papers are part of the Billiard family papers, 1872–1959.) General correspondence covering his career as exhibition pilot; flight records (1911–1918); and diaries and letters (1917–1918) written in France while a test pilot for the American Expeditionary Forces.

   Papers, 1941–1944.
   In the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison.
   Medal of Honor recipient; air ace of World War II. Correspondence (family), with descriptions of training in California and military exploits in the South Pacific.

   Papers, 1941–1946.
   In the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, Abilene, Kansas.

Chanute, Octave, 1832–1910. Papers, 1890–1910. In the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division. Civil engineer and aerial navigator. Correspondence; letter books; kite diagrams and sketches; notebooks; articles; and photos. Concerns partly his role in the history of aviation (1890–1910), including material on his glider experiments.

Chennault, Claire Lee, 1890–1958. Papers, 1941–1954. In the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University. Leader of the famed Flying Tigers in China during World War II; commander of 14th Air Force, Mar. 1943–Jul. 1945. Correspondence; diaries; manuscripts of writings; articles; combat reports; group field orders; flight material; and other papers relating to the American Volunteer Group, China Air Task Force, 14th Air Force, and Civil Air Transport, Inc.

Eaker, Ira Clarence, 1896— Papers, 1918–1968. In the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division. Aviation pioneer; Air Commander in Chief of Mediterranean Allied Air Forces in World War II. Correspondence; diary notes (1942–1947); reports; press releases; and a speech, article, and book file on military aeronautics. Includes printed matter on his flight of the “Question Mark” (1928); Air Mail Route 4, Western Zone (1934); and his organization and command of the VIII Bomber Command, 8th Air Force, AAF in England, and Mediterranean Allied Air Forces.


Foulois, Benjamin Delahauf, 1879–1967. Papers, 1898–1966. In the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division. Pioneer aviator. Chief of the Air Corps, 1931–1935. Correspondence; diaries; reports; copies of official documents and personal records; and flight record. Includes material on his service as Assistant Chief and Chief of Army Air Corps; Army airmail operations; and aviation legislation.

Gorrell, Edgar S. Papers, 1917–1919. In the National Archives. Colonel, Army Air Service. Includes his “History of the U.S. Army Air Services,” an unpublished manuscript. 260 vols. (Also, on 58 rolls of microfilm.) A collection of documents on the Air Service in World War I, arranged in 18 topical subseries, i.e., Series E—Squadron Histories. They include general orders, special orders, squadron histories, news clippings, photos, maps, cartoons, and personal comments by officers.


Official papers include correspondence; photos; membership cards; newspaper clippings, and scrapbooks.

Lahm, Frank Samuel, 1846–1931.
Papers, 1850–1931.
In the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.
Pioneer aviator; Commander of the Air Corps Training Center, San Antonio, Tex. Correspondence; logs; barograph records of Lahm’s balloon flights; regulations; lectures; photos; news clippings; part of an unfinished history of aeronautics; and memorabilia. Includes writings and diaries of Henry Weaver who in 1905 investigated for Lahm the achievements claimed by the Wright brothers. For a description of the collection see: The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions, May 1954, vol. 11, no. 3, pp. 165–166.

LeMay, Curtis Emerson, 1906—
In the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.
Commanding General of the Strategic Air Command, Oct. 1948–June 1957; Chief of Staff of the Air Force, Jul. 1951–Jan. 1965. Correspondence: reports; diaries; copies of official documents; flight records; commissions; photos; news clippings; and memorabilia. Bulk of the collection covers the period 1947–1965; includes command papers which reflect his activities during World War II; his role in the development of SAC; and his duties as Vice and later Chief of Staff.

Loening, Grover Cleveland, 1886—
In the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.
Aircraft engineer. Correspondence: manuscripts; news clippings; photos; drawings; blueprints; and other printed matter, referring to aeronautical development. Byrd’s Antarctic expedition, the Wright Company, and the Loening Company.

Lyons, John Coriden.
Propaganda leaflets, 1941–1945.
In the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, Abilene, Kansas.
A collection of World War II propaganda leaflets, particularly from North Africa, Mediterranean Theater, and the China-Burma-India Theater.

Papers, 1907–1946.
In the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.
Assistant Chief of the Air Service, Apr. 1921–Apr. 1925. Diaries (1917–1923); correspondence; manuscripts of books, articles, and speeches (includes several unpublished writings); reports; news clippings; aerial photos; and memorabilia. Includes subject file of material on operations of the Air Corps in World War I, subsequent development of airpower, and Mitchell’s court martial. For a description of the collection see: The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions, Aug. 1949, vol. 6, no. 4, pp. 39–40.

National Aircraft War Production Council.
In the Harry S. Truman Library, Independence, Mo.
Correspondence; reports; minutes of meetings; working schedules; and other papers relating to its activity in coordinating and expediting the American aircraft manufacturing industry during World War II.

In the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.

Quesada, Elwood Richard, 1904—
In the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, Abilene, Kansas.
Commanding General of the 9th Tactical Air Command during World War II; first commander of Tactical Air Command, Mar. 1946–Nov. 1948. Correspondence; scrapbooks; and photos particularly of “Question Mark” flight (1929).

Spatatz, Carl, 1891—
Papers, 1915–1933.
In the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.
First Air Force Chief of Staff, Sep. 1947–Jun. 1948. Correspondence; diaries; cables; reports; research notes; typescripts of articles and speeches; flight records; personnel file; and memorabilia. Includes papers, chiefly for 1942–1948 relating to Spaatz’s tenure as Commander in Chief of the

Stimson, Henry L., 1867-1950.

Papers, 1905-1955.

In the Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.


Twining, Nathan Farragut, 1837-1921

Papers, 1924-1960.

In the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.


U. S. Air Force Historical Archives.

Located at the Air University, Maxwell AFB, Ala.

The Archives, operated by the Historical Research Division, contains more than a million documents which, collectively, span the life of the Air Force and its predecessors, the Army Air Forces, the Air Corps, the Air Service, and the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. Primarily, the collection consists of Air Force unit histories and supporting operational documents of the major commands, numbered Air Forces, and lower echelon units (divisions, wings, groups, squadrons).

Closely related to the unit histories are the USAF Historical Study Series of more than 125 special monographs prepared by Air Force historians since 1948. They deal with such subjects as the development of air doctrine, personnel, training, organization, campaigns in various theaters, in World War II, and the Korean conflict.

In addition the Archives holds sizable collections of personal papers donated by such distinguished airmen as Frank P. Lahm, Benjamin D. Foulois, Mair S. Fairchild, Millard F. Harmon, Ennis Whitehead, William E. Kepner, and others. The largest of these is the Ernest L. Jones collection of several hundred documents, including a chronology of the U.S. air arm beginning with the year 1901.

U. S. Air Force Museum, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio

The Museum maintains an archives of approximately 75,000 documents related to its physical holdings of 4,500 aeronautical items. These artifacts range from a Wright brothers' plane, uniforms and guns of World War I, fighters and bombers of World War II, to the B-36 and space capsules.

Little or no archival material is associated with other Air Force museums, such as the Davis-Monthan Museum, Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz.; Lackland AFB Museum, Lackland AFB, Tex.; SAC Museum, Offutt AFB, Neb.; or the Air Force Space Museum, Cape Kennedy AFB, Fla.

U. S. President's Air Policy Commission.


In the Harry S. Truman Library, Independence, Mo.

Correspondence; administrative and personnel files; transcripts of hearings; statements of witnesses appearing before the commission; briefs; drafts of commission reports to the President; aeronautical charts; and published material.

Vandenberg, Hoyt Stanford, 1899-1954.

Papers, 1923-1953.

In the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.

Chief of Staff of the Air Force, Apr. 1948-Jun. 1953. Correspondence; reports; notes and manuscripts of speeches and articles; diaries; and personnel files. Collection is comprehensive for years (1948-1953), when the Air Force underwent much growth and development, with Vandenberg's role documented throughout in the subject files dealing with the budget and congressional hearings.

White, Thomas Dresser, 1901-1965.


In the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.
Chief of Staff of the Air Force.  
Jul. 1957–Jun. 1961.  Correspondence; reports; cables; and copies of speeches and statements, including those made before congressional committees on air power needs and capabilities.

Papers, 1916–1922.  
In the Franklin Institute Library, Philadelphia.  
Airplane inventors.  Drawings of the 1903–1905, 1907 and 1910 biplanes and the 1910 motor representing the step by step record of research and development which led to the first powered flight.  Includes notes and other papers relating to wind tunnel tests.

Papers, 1881–1948.  

In the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.

Airplane inventors.  Correspondence; diaries; notebooks; business accounts; legal papers; reports; photos; photographer plates; and printed matter.  Notebooks contain scientific and meteorological observations at the Kitty Hawk experiment and other flights.  Includes family correspondence; inventors’ letters; minutes of National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and manuscript and galleys proofs of The Wright Brothers by Fred Kelly (1943), with annotations by Orville Wright.  Two volumes of their papers and correspondence have been published.  See: McFarland, Marvin W.  ed.  The Papers of Wilbur and Orville Wright, Including the Chanute-Wright Letters and Other Papers of Octave Chanute.  New York: McGraw, 1958.  I, 278 pp.

NOTE: Certain documentary collections are open to investigators under restrictions of the depository.

Reference Works and Guides

Prepared by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at the request of the Department of Defense.

This annual report, required of the President by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, covers the Department of Defense/Air Force space activities.

Standard reference on annual aviation events, civil aviation and industry reports, and government research and development.  The title and publisher varies in later editions.


Includes information on activities of major Air Force commands and operating agencies; describes weapons in the Air Force inventory; and provides other useful data.  Subsequent annual reports are published by the magazine, usually in May or September issue.

Reference book of military information pertinent to Air Force officers.

Annual compilation of facts in the world of aviation.  The title and publisher varies in later editions.

Reference manual of information for all airmen, especially non-commissioned officers.


Annual review of defense problems and achievements in essay form. The title varies with previous editions.


This work is followed by annual NASA chronologies, Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1961 to date.


The biographies of 541 general officers.


Includes names of all officers in the post-World War I Army Air Service.


Annual coverage of aerospace events and developments, records established, and awards made. Military aircraft, missiles, and spacecraft are described in detail.


A lexicon of Air Force “language” containing 16,500 words and phrases.


Reference work of terms; appendix includes a calendar of space launches and other data.


Compendium of firsts and other records in the history of flight.


Includes a “Gallery of American Military Missiles and Space Weapons.” Subsequent annual reviews are published by the magazine, usually in April or May.


A volume based on USAF regulations and other publications.

Renstrom, Arthur G., comp.

Contains information on various aspects of Air Force official and social life.

Record of U.S. air progress in both military and civilian aeronautics.

Collection of laws chronologically arranged; covers period Mar. 2, 1913 to June 29, 1945.

### Bibliographies


Covers material published on aeronautics prior to July 1909.


Most of the 34 unit histories of World War I and the 231 unit histories of World War II are in the collection of the New York Public Library.

List of essays and books dealing with aviation affairs which were not collectively listed in any bibliographical aid prior to 1950.

Includes citations to books and periodical literature for the years 1962 through 1964.

Includes citations to books and periodical literature for the years 1965 and 1966.

Covers air power references from 1957 through 1961; covers space references 1959 through 1961.
Coverage, especially of periodical materials, for the period 1850 through 1954.


Coverage of space references prior to 1959.


See pp. 610–619 for a list of unpublished studies and histories prepared by the USAF Historical Division, most of which deal with World War II operations.


Annotated bibliography on the evolution of the command and organization of the Army Air Force.

Introduction to the literature of the war—economic, diplomatic, as well as military.


Lists approximately 200 books.


U. S. Air University Library. Air University Abstracts of Research Reports. Maxwell AFB, Ala.: Air University, 1957--
Annual, annotated list of selected faculty and staff research reports and papers prepared by students from the several schools of Air University.

Air University Library
Index to Military Periodicals. Maxwell AFB, Ala.: Air University, Oct./Dec. 1949—Quarterly list of nontechnical references to significant articles, news items, and editorials appearing in military and aeronautical periodicals generally not indexed elsewhere.


### Abbreviated Names of Publishers*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Full Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Aero-Publishers, Inc.</td>
<td>Harcourt—Harcourt, Brace &amp; Co.; Harcourt, Brace,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atheneum-Publishers</td>
<td>and Brothers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bantam—Bantam Books, Inc.</td>
<td>HMSO—Her (His) Majesty's Stationary Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnes &amp; Company, Inc.</td>
<td>Hodder—Hodder and Stoughton, Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilton Book Company</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crowell—Thomas Y. Crowell Co.</td>
<td>Lippincott—J. B. Lippincott Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doran—George H. Doran Company</td>
<td>McKay—David McKay Co., Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duell—Duell, Sloan &amp; Pearce</td>
<td>Messner—Julia Messner, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faber &amp; Faber, Ltd.</td>
<td>Norton—W. W. Norton &amp; Co., Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farrar—Farrar, Straus &amp; Giroux, Inc.; Farrar, Straus and Young</td>
<td>Praeger—Frederick A. Praeger, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funk &amp; Wagnalls Co.</td>
<td>Putnam's—G. P. Putnam's Sons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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*Names of publishers with full citations are omitted.
List of Serial Publications


**Aerial Age Weekly, see Aerial Age.**


**Aero Club of America Bulletin, see Flying.**


*Omits well-known scholarly, popular, and business/trade journals.*

**Van Nostrand—D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc.**

**Viking—The Viking Press, Inc.**

**Wiley—John Wiley & Sons, Inc.**

**Wingate—Allen Wingate**

**Wise—William H. Wise & Company**

**World—The World Publishing Co.**


**Aeronautical Engineering Review, see Aerospace Engineering.**


**Aeronautics, see also Flying.**


**Aerospace Engineering.** Institute of the Aerospace Sciences,

Aerospace Historian. Published by the Kansas State University Endowment Association for the Air Force Historical Foundation. Quarterly. Sep. 1964 to date. Title changed from Air Power Historian, July 1959; from Airpower Historian, July 1965.


Air Corps Newsletter, see Air Force Magazine.


Air Power Historian, see Aerospace Historian.


Air Service Journal, see Aircraft Journal.

Air Trails, see American Modeler.


American Magazine of Aeronautics, see Aeronautics.


Army and Navy Journal, see Armed Forces Journal.

Army and Navy Register, see Army, Navy, Air Force Register.


Army, Navy, Air Force Journal, see Armed Forces Journal.


Aviation, see Aviation Week and Space Technology.

Aviation Age, see Space/Aeronautics.

Aviation and Aeronautical Engineering, see Aviation Week and Space Technology.

Aviation and Aircraft Journal, see Aviation Week and Space Technology.

Aviation Operations, see Space/Aeronautics.

Aviation Week and Space Technology. New York. Weekly. Aug. 1, 1916 to date. Title changed from Aviation and Aeronautical Engineering, Nov. 1920; from Aviation and Aircraft Jour-


Combat Forces Journal, see Army.


Journal of Aviation Medicine, see Aerospace Medicine.


Journal of the American Military History Foundation, see Military Affairs.

Journal of the Armed Forces, see Armed Forces Journal.


Military Affairs; Journal of the


National Aeronautics Association Review, see National Aeronautics.


Popular Aviation, see Flying.

Popular Aviation and Aeronautics, see Flying.


Western Aviation, Missiles and Space. Los Angeles, Calif. Month-
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