

BOOK REVIEWS



We have received a number of excellent reference books we want you to know about:

- **THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MILITARY HISTORY: FROM 3500 B.C. TO THE PRESENT.** Second Revised Edition. By R. Ernest Dupuy and Trevor N. Dupuy (Harper and Row, 1986. 1,524 Pages. \$39.95). In this book, the authors have expanded their 1977 revised edition by some 60 pages to cover the Iran-Iraq war, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and the wars in Lebanon and the Falkland Islands. The book itself remains an indispensable tool for anyone interested in the profession of arms or in military history.

- **WORLD MILITARY HELICOPTERS.** By Efan ap Rees (Jane's Publishing, 1986. 192 Pages. \$22.00). This is a comprehensive guide to military helicopters that are either in service today or under development. Each of 70 basic types of aircraft is covered by a technical specification; a development, production, and service history; and black-and-white photographs.

- **HANDBOOKS TO THE MODERN WORLD: WESTERN EUROPE**, edited by Richard Mayne (699 Pages), and **THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE**, edited by George Schopflin (637 Pages). Facts on File, 1986. \$40.00 each volume. These are the first two titles in what will be a series of eight; they are completely revised and updated editions of the handbooks first published in 1967 and 1970 respectively. They are an excellent source of facts about the politics, geography, and societies of most of the countries in the world.

- **MILITARY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY.** Edited by Susan K. Kinnell (ABC-CLIO, 1986. 330 Pages. \$85.00). This is one in the publisher's series of bibliographies and covers the journal literature relating to U.S. military affairs published between 1976 and mid-

1985. The 3,300 entries appear in abstract form and are organized into chapters based on the major military periods or events in U.S. history from the earliest colonial militia and Indian wars to the cut-off date. Peacetime as well as wartime events are covered. Numerous bibliographical aids for the researcher, including a list of the periodicals covered (more than 450 titles), are most helpful.

- **MEDALS, MILITARY AND CIVILIAN OF THE UNITED STATES.** By David Borthick and Jack Britton (M.C.N. Press, 1984. 290 Pages. \$14.95, Softbound). Intended as a guide for both collectors and historians, this volume contains line drawings and general award criteria for 314 different U.S. decorations and medals; they date from the Andre Medal, the first decoration (1780) created by Congress, to the Coast Guard Reserve Unit Commendation. A word of warning: the list of illustrations found between pages 5 and 11 does not necessarily follow the correct order of precedence; appropriate service regulations must be consulted on that subject.

- **U.S. MILITARY SHOULDER PATCHES OF THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.** Fourth Edition. Compiled and edited by Jack Britton and George Washington, Jr. (M.C.N. Press, 1985. 84 Pages. \$16.95, Softbound). This is an updated version of the third edition, which was first published in 1981. Pages 65-72 are the new additions. All of the patches and tabs shown in this edition are in full color except those for ROTC units and for space flights.

- **THE MILITARY BALANCE.** 1986-1987. (The International Institute for Strategic Studies, 1986. 238 Pages. \$24.95). With its timely and quantitative

assessment of the military forces and defense expenditures of more than 140 countries (current as of 1 July 1986), this latest version of a world-renowned publication contains several new features: a loose insert map that shows the missile coverage for selected U.S. and Soviet ICBM and IRBM launching sites and possible SSBN (ballistic missile nuclear submarine) deployment areas; maps of U.S. land force deployments and Soviet and Chinese military districts, regions, and theaters; charts showing trends in government expenditures for a number of NATO countries as well as Sweden (a Western, socialist economy) and South Korea (an industrializing country); and an assessment of the U.S.-Soviet strategic balance using arms control counting rules.

The Institute believes that "U.S. and Soviet strategic forces are in rough balance, and that the data do not support the contention that the U.S. forces are, taken as a whole, inferior to those of the U.S.S.R." It also continues to believe that in Europe "the conventional military balance is still such as to make general military aggression a highly risky undertaking for either side. . . . The consequences for an attacker would still be quite unpredictable, and the risks, particularly of nuclear escalation, remain incalculable."

- **HISTORICAL TIMES ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE CIVIL WAR.** Edited by Patricia L. Faust (Harper and Row, 1986. \$39.95). Students of the U.S. Civil War should applaud the appearance of this 2,000-entry reference work; reference librarians should do the same, for its system of cross-referencing within entries is particularly useful for quickly locating needed information. The entries, arranged alphabetically, cover every important aspect of the war — individuals (military and civilian), campaigns, battles, units, and the political, economic, and social developments

NOTE TO READERS: All of the books mentioned in this review section may be purchased directly from the publisher or from your nearest book dealer. We do not sell books. We will furnish a publisher's address on request.

brought about by the war. Sixty-two historians and Civil War experts wrote the articles, which range from a few lines to several pages in length.

- **BRASSEY'S BATTLES.** By John Laffin (Pergamon Brassey, 1986. 484 Pages). The bare-bone details of more than 7,000 battles, campaigns, and wars on land, sea, and in the air from the battle of Megiddo (1469 B.C.) to the Falklands are presented in this book; many of the entries are supplemented with maps. In general, the author has followed the principle that the more recent the event the longer the entry. He has also corrected, where he could, certain errors that have appeared in previous encyclopedias of this kind. The several lists near the front of the book are quite useful in leading one to the particular events that are covered later.

- **THE MIDDLE EAST BALANCE,** 1985. Edited by Mark A. Heller. The Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies (Westview Press, 1986. 392 Pages. \$38.50). This is an excellent overview of the military situation in the Middle East, the eastern Mediterranean, and the northern Red Sea region as it was in late 1985. In addition to individual essays on various aspects of that military situation — the Iran-Iraq war, for example, and the conflict in Lebanon — the book has detailed discussions of the various regional military forces, a set of comparative tables, a glossary of weapon systems, a list of abbreviations, and ten maps.

- **A WORLD ATLAS OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1945-1984.** By Tom Hartman and John Mitchell (Hippocrene Books, 1985. 108 Pages. \$24.95). This is the third volume in the publisher's series of world atlases of military history. The first two volumes were published in 1973 and 1978. Although this particular volume contains 93 maps, it relies more heavily on textual explanations because the wars of this period — largely guerilla in nature — did not lend themselves to the usual map treatment found in the other volumes in the series.

Here are four books we consider to be must reading for the military professional:

- **MAKERS OF MODERN STRATEGY: FROM MACHIAVELLI TO THE NUCLEAR AGE.** Edited by Peter Paret

(Princeton University Press, 1986. 941 Pages. \$12.95, Softbound). Although it carries the same title as its distinguished 1943 predecessor, this is not a simple reprint of that classic study of war. Only three of the original essays have been reprinted in this book. Four other essays from the original version have been extensively revised, while the remaining 22 essays in this new edition are new. As with the original, however, the essays — old and new — analyze war, its strategic characteristics, and its political and social functions over the past 500 years. No professional's library should be without a copy.

- **THE SUPERSTRATEGISTS: GREAT CAPTAINS, THEORISTS AND FIGHTING MEN WHO HAVE SHAPED THE HISTORY OF WARFARE.** John R. Elting (Scribner's, 1985. 368 Pages. \$22.95). Written in a far lighter vein than the book mentioned just above, this one serves as an able complement to the more scholarly essays in the Paret book. The author misses few of the important personages who have trod on the world's military stage. His narrative is easy to read and digest, and in his last chapter he advances a number of interesting thoughts on the nature of future warfare and those qualities the superstrategist of tomorrow will have to have.

- **COMMAND IN WAR.** By Martin van Creveld (Harvard University Press, 1985. 339 Pages. \$20.00). This book is not about commanders but about systems of command. Its primary thrust is with organization and procedures and with the influence of technology on the conduct of war. In the beginning — "the stone age of command," the author calls it — command was from the front and a commander had to position himself at the decisive point. In time, when staff organizations were developed to assist them, commanders ceased exercising personal command from the front. Napoleon Bonaparte, whom the author considers

"the most competent human being who ever lived," brought about a revolution in strategy that set the stage for the development of the modern general staff and the increasing use of technology. But even today, the author suggests, command systems remain imperfect, technology is subject to limitations, and there can be no certainty in war. He feels any command system that becomes a slave to technology, as the U.S. system did in Vietnam, loses sight of what command is all about.

- **THE ORIGINS OF WAR: FROM THE STONE AGE TO ALEXANDER THE GREAT.** By Arther Ferrill (W.W. Norton, 1985. 240 Pages. \$19.95). In this interesting and readable work, the author analyzes the purely military aspects of warfare as he believes it occurred nearly 10,000 years ago. He then traces those military developments — major new weapons, massive fortifications, and the beginnings of strategy and tactics — through the rise of the great military machines of ancient Egypt, Assyria, and Persia to the time of Alexander the Great. To him, "as a general Alexander is perhaps unique" and "no other ancient general made as many basic contributions to warfare."

The following are a number of our longer reviews:

- **GREEN BERETS AT WAR: U.S. ARMY SPECIAL FORCES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, 1956-1975.** By Shelby L. Stanton (Presidio Press, 1986. 360 Pages. \$18.95). Reviewed by Captain F.R. Hayse, United States Army.

When tracing the development of warfare, it seems that advances in strategy have always aroused acute disquiet, with the ultimate being reached during World War II with the use of nuclear weapons. But it is also interesting to note that this great leap in military technology has prevented neither wars nor the deaths of many millions of the earth's people since 1945. And if, as postulated by Sir John Hackett, there must be an ability to deploy a graduated military response appropriate to a situation to prevent a nuclear war, then it may be necessary for a country to embark on timely warfare to lessen the risk of a general war and thus a nuclear holocaust.

INFANTRY HOTLINE

To get answers to Infantry-related questions or to pass on information of an immediate nature, call AUTOVON 835-7693, commercial 404/545-7693.

For lengthy questions or comments, send in writing to Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School, ATTN: ATSH-ES, Fort Benning, GA 31905.

In this book, the author tells the story of the U.S. Army Special Forces in responding to such a graduated U.S. commitment to Southeast Asia in a role that was loosely based on the idea that "it takes a guerilla to catch a guerilla"

Organized in 1952 to conduct unconventional warfare, Special Forces units were used extensively throughout Southeast Asia, primarily in Vietnam, from 1956 to 1975. This book gives as detailed a historical account of their diverse missions and experiences as can be told today without violating the strict classification restrictions still placed on many of their operations and reports.

This book is a much needed source of information. It serves as an excellent preventive to losing some of the true lessons of Vietnam in the fog of myths and legends that so often follow the exploits of such shadowy units. It includes numerous maps, a bibliography, an index, and lists of the Special Forces soldiers still missing in action and of the Special Forces Medal of Honor recipients.

THE COMMANDOS, 1940-1946. By Charles Messenger (William Kimber, 1985. 447 Pages). Reviewed by Leroy Thompson, Manchester, Missouri.

Although dozens of books have been written about the British Commandos, this is the first truly comprehensive history of this most famous of elite military units. The author has taken the complete history of the Army and Royal Marine Commandos during World War II as his subject. As a result, many formations such as the short-lived Middle East Commandos of 1940-1941 and Number 30 Commando, the specialist intelligence-gathering unit, are covered in good detail.

The narrative begins with the early Independent Companies and their service in Norway, and progresses from that point. Most previous books about the Commandos have been slanted towards operations in western Europe and the Mediterranean, but this one gives excellent coverage to the Commando operations in the Far East as well. The many off-shoots from the Commandos, including the SAS, COPPs, Royal Marine

Boom Detachment, and other raiding units are discussed and placed in their proper context.

This is by far the best general work on the British Commandos in World War II, and it is highly recommended to the general military historian as well as the specialist in World War II or special operations.

CONVENTIONAL FORCES AND AMERICAN DEFENSE POLICY: AN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY READER. Edited by Steven E. Miller (Princeton University Press, 1986. 341 Pages). Reviewed by Colonel James B. Motley, United States Army Retired.

Nuclear weapons dominate the U.S. defense debate, while issues relating to conventional forces and strategy attract far less attention and are usually limited to a small number of experts. This book,



with its 12 previously published essays, by no means exhausts the menu of non-nuclear issues in U.S. defense policy. But it does provide a succinct analysis of the kinds of issues, problems, and debate that currently confront U.S. defense planners and will for the foreseeable future.

The editor argues that there are at least four reasons why conventional forces deserve more public scrutiny than they receive: conventional forces are more costly than nuclear forces; they are more likely to be used; they are commonly used

for diplomatic purposes; and the conventional balance can influence the likelihood of nuclear war.

The dilemmas, disputes, and controversies associated with the issues presented in this book will be around for some time, and the way they are resolved will significantly affect U.S. security. Accordingly, this book of readings should be studied by the professional military man, the policy specialist, and the serious student of national security. It is informative and well-written and captures the major issues of contemporary U.S. defense policy.

WHY THE SOUTH LOST THE CIVIL WAR. By Richard E. Beringer, Herman Hattaway, Archer Jones, and William N. Still, Jr. (University of Georgia Press, 1986. 582 Pages. \$29.95). Reviewed by Major Don Rightmyer, United States Air Force.

Why *did* the South lose the Civil War? The answer seems obvious — defeat on the battlefield. Well, not necessarily. Other reasons that might be and have been given include the U.S. naval blockade of the South's coastline, the South's economic collapse, critical shortages in the South of essential military supplies and munitions, and inadequate Southern leadership or poor strategy and tactics.

Although some or all of these reasons have been claimed by both participants and historians as *the* cause of the Confederate defeat, the authors of this book maintain that none of them were really the cause. Their thesis is that the war was lost because the South did not have the will to win. They pack a tremendous amount of detailed information and insight into their 457 pages of text. The result is a thoughtful discussion about the South's role in the Civil War, which seems to have relevance for the prosecution of any conflict, even in today's world.

The authors insist that the South lacked the sense of nationalism that was necessary to gain a victory in such a war. They believe that Jefferson Davis and other national Confederate leaders did not know how to draw the nation together in a common war effort, especially during the time when the South began to suffer a se-

ries of military defeats. As a result, the time came in April 1865 when the nation was unwilling to continue the war and surrender became its only real option.

This is a weighty volume, but it is well worth the examination of military professionals as well as students in all of our war colleges. The authors provide a great deal of material worth our consideration and discussion about the psychological aspects of conducting war.

CHRISTMAS TRUCE: THE WESTERN FRONT, DECEMBER 1914. By Malcolm Brown and Shirley Seaton (Hippocrene Books, 1984. 228 Pages). Reviewed by Lieutenant Colonel David A. Rolston, United States Army.

In December 1914, during the first Christmas of the Great War, there took place a unique and spontaneous truce along large portions of the Western Front. It was really an uncoordinated collection of small truces by various individuals and units, often without the concurrence of their higher headquarters or superior officers.

Many officers at company and battalion level took part in or at least made no effort to stop the fraternization. Battle was rejoined after the holiday period but only after each side had given courteous warnings to the other.

How did this seemingly miraculous event come about? Was it unique to that time and place or could something similar take place on tomorrow's battlefield? If it could happen again, then the phenomenon is worthy of further study; while the truce of 1914 passed without incident, the risks of such uncontrolled fraternization is great.

Unfortunately, the authors fail to give us the answers to those questions. Rather, they concentrate on giving detailed accounts of the actual fraternization including individual names and unit listings, but make little effort to explain how it happened. They do give enough information, however, for a reader to begin to formulate his own theories.

Ruling out divine intervention as a cause for the truce, one must assume that it could happen again under the right conditions. Since this is not a generally desired situation for any military leader,

and in fact it is a situation fraught with danger, it is worthy of much more thoughtful attention than is given in this book.

AN INTERNATIONAL HISTORY OF THE VIETNAM WAR, VOLUME II: THE KENNEDY STRATEGY. By R.B. Smith (St. Martin's Press, 1986. 429 Pages. \$25.00). Reviewed by Doctor Joe P. Dunn, Converse College.

Even though it is one of the most crucial periods of the Vietnam War, the Kennedy era has received less attention than others. With William Rust's *Ken-*



nedly in Vietnam and this volume, however, we now have two excellent studies that focus on this vital period. Rust's book, which was reviewed in the September-October 1986 issue of this magazine, speaks to the more general audience; R.B. Smith, a British scholar, offers a significant treatise for the more serious student.

This is the second component of a planned four-volume history of the Vietnam War set within the international arena. Smith portrays the war as part of the global Kennedy approach, and thus the conflict cannot be understood except in a worldwide context. He treats both

the United States and communist sides simultaneously, and he places the war in the context of Asian and global events. Topics beyond the war include China's Asian strategy, Hanoi's relationship with her allies, the Cuban missile crisis, the Laotian conflict, regional perspectives of the Southeast Asian nations, the internal Washington debates, and hints of conflict within Hanoi.

Well researched and documented, the book is neither groundbreaking nor particularly exciting. But it is a competently written, thorough, balanced, solid contribution. As the earlier volume demonstrated, Smith is judicious, indefatigable, sophisticated. When completed, this series will be a standard to judge other works against.

THE EASTER OFFENSIVE, VIETNAM, 1972. By G. H. Turley (Presidio, 1985. 344 Pages. \$18.95). Reviewed by Doctor Mike Fisher, University of Kansas.

At 1200, 30 March 1972, North Vietnamese regulars launched their greatest offensive of the Vietnam War, attacking south across the demilitarized zone into the ARVN I Corps area. Three divisions struck the 3d ARVN Division, combining supporting fires with attacking infantry and armor to roll the South Vietnamese back. Only scattered pockets of resistance remained.

Fate chose to thrust U.S. Marine Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Turley into that battle. He had arrived the previous day in Quang Tri province as an observer before assuming duties as the deputy commander of U.S. advisors attached to the ARVN Marine Corps. Caught in the eye of the storm, Turley found himself unexpectedly elevated from observer to chief advisor of the 3d ARVN Division. During the next four days, the veteran Marine officer directed and coordinated the supporting fires that first slowed and later blunted the North Vietnamese drive.

The retelling of the story of the 1972 Easter Offensive and the author's special role in that battle unfold with precision and clarity in this book. Turley, working from official records, personal interviews, and his own experiences, recreates those events from eye-level. He dis-

sects the tactical, logistical, and administrative problems that diminished the performances of many of the ARVN units, and he addresses the twin problems of ARVN training and leadership.

Turley writes with the care of a historian and the insight of a soldier. Infantry leaders at all levels will profit from a careful reading of his book.

TERRORISM AS STATE-SPONSORED COVERT WARFARE. By Ray S. Cline and Yonah Alexander (HERO Books, 1986. 118 Pages. \$14.95). Reviewed by Colonel James B. Motley, United States Army Retired.

This concise book, set in seven chapters, is based on a study of state-sponsored terrorism prepared for the Department of the Army in 1985. Its objective "is to provide guidelines that will be useful in broad planning of U.S. strategy and policy concerning present-day manifestations of terrorist activities with a genuine transnational strategic dimension."

Cline and Alexander, senior staff members of the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University, acknowledge two problems that confronted them in dealing with their subject. The primary problem was the formulation of a precise definition of terrorist activity by certain sovereign states

that are acting in ways that threaten to undermine the values and stability of the U.S. body politic and to jeopardize vital U.S. security interests around the world. A secondary problem was to identify the ways in which the U.S. Government and military forces can legitimately respond, at home and abroad, in defense of the U.S. sociopolitical system against this type of threat.

One of the conclusions drawn by Cline and Alexander is that state-sponsored terrorism is such a fundamental challenge to the security and the strategic interests of the United States that a major effort must be launched to adopt clear definitions and doctrine to establish an active counterterrorism policy and a deterrent strategy that imposes a high cost on terrorists. What that policy and strategy should be and how it should be established, however, is not developed by the authors. Thus, once again the U.S. policymaker is reminded of what is required but with no specific recommendation.

This is a broad-based treatment of a complex subject. It serves as a primer for the general reader but offers little for the specialist.

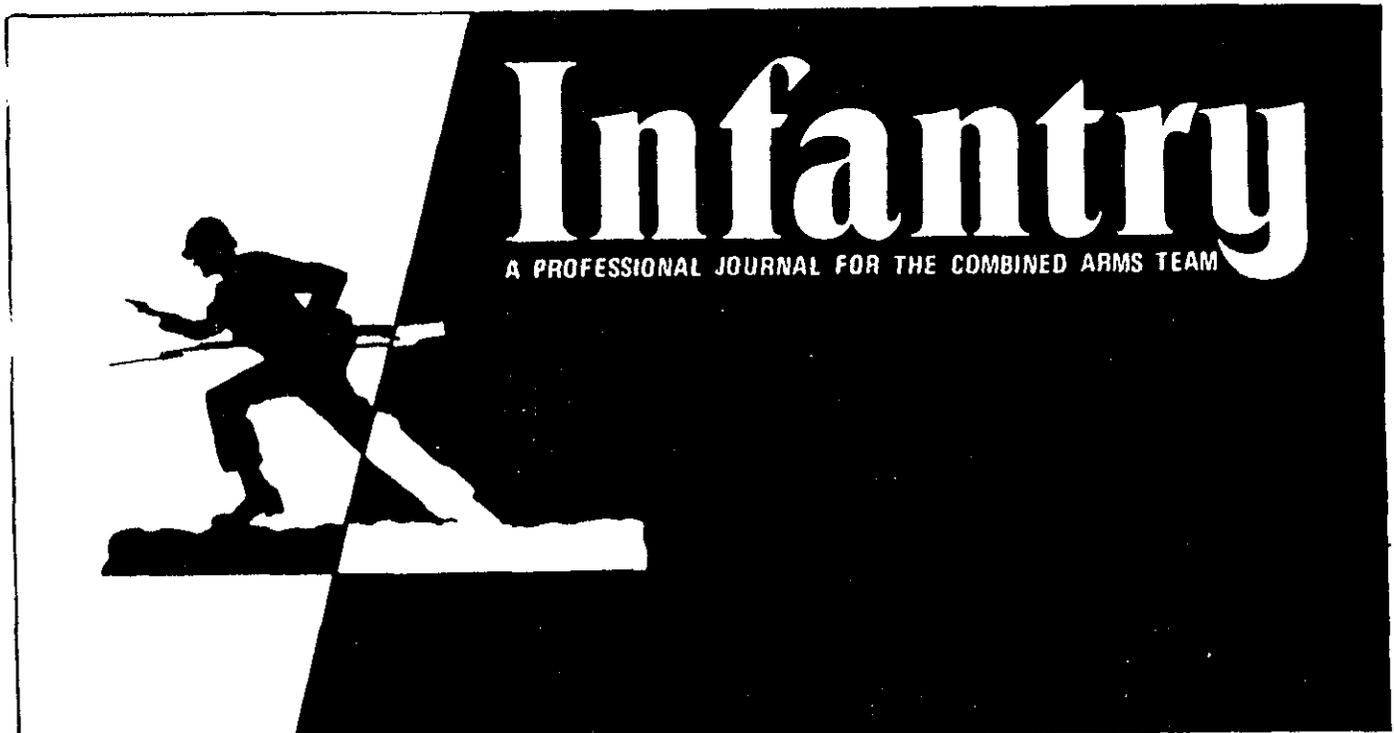
NO PICNIC. By Julian Thompson (Hippocrene Books, 1985. 201 Pages. \$24.95). Reviewed by Leroy Thompson, Manchester, Missouri.

This is by far the most interesting and informative book yet published on the Falklands war. Most of the other works in print spend much time discussing the political situation that led to the war and then analyzing the diplomatic maneuvering that went on during the war.

This book, on the other hand, deals almost exclusively with the amphibious landing and subsequent advance on Port Stanley by 3 Commando Brigade. As commander of that brigade, Thompson had access to the information needed to write the definitive work on the infantry war in the Falklands, and he has done just that.

In his first four chapters, Thompson tells of alerting his brigade for action after the Argentine invasion; of assembling the troops, supplies, and equipment; and of the planning that took place as the brigade steamed south. Thompson's coverage of the time spent at Ascension Island is especially interesting as he captures the crowding and intensive training that turned Ascension into a beehive of activity during the brigade's stop-over. One point that he makes again and again is the fact that many of the officers assigned to the brigade had worked with each other before and thus meshed easily into a team.

In the later chapters, Thompson tells of the landings at San Carlos, the battle at Goose Green, the "yomp" across the



island, the battle for the heights around Port Stanley, and finally the advance into Stanley itself. Throughout, he keeps track of the tactical details of the operation and covers the small as well as the large units. He also gives good coverage to the various special operations carried out by the SAS and SBS, and he does not forget the invaluable service performed by the Royal Marine Mountain and Arctic Warfare Cadre.

Thompson's book is highly recommended both as a solid history written by a participant and as a fascinating book that one will find hard to put down

THE ULTRA AMERICANS: THE U.S. ROLE IN BREAKING THE NAZI CODES. By Thomas Parrish (Stein and Day, 1986. 338 Pages. \$19.95). Reviewed by John H. Carroll, Silver Spring, Maryland.

The distance in time and place between the Munitions Building (now demolished) on Constitution Avenue in Washington, D.C., where the U.S. Army Signal Intelligence Service (SIS) set up its quarters before World War II, and the National Security Agency (NSA) in Fort Meade, Maryland, is 56 years and about 30 miles. The author, a U.S. military historian, tells the story of the intervening developments for these U.S. intelligence agencies in this well-researched and in-

teresting work about a little-known aspect of the U.S. intercept effort against Germany during World War II

The main thrust of the book, though, covers the eventual establishment during the war of a liaison effort between the Americans and the British Government Code and Cipher School (GC&CS) at Bletchley Park, northwest of London. From the summer of 1943 until the end of the war, U.S. detachments served with the British and assisted them in a joint Allied cryptographic effort against German military, diplomatic, and security communications.

The author has carried out detailed research in primary and secondary sources, and has interviewed many individuals who were involved in various aspects of the operation. His book is a fitting tribute to a band of little known "back room boys and girls" who made a great contribution to the Allied victory. The book contains many helpful notes, a good bibliography, and a useful index.

RECENT AND RECOMMENDED

BUFFALO SOLDIERS IN ITALY: BLACK AMERICANS IN WORLD WAR II. By London B. Hargrove. McFarland and Company, 1985. 199 Pages. \$18.95.
SPECIAL OPERATIONS IN U.S. STRATEGY. Edited by Frank R. Barnett, B. Hugh Tovar, and Richard H. Shultz. National Strategy Information Center, 1984. 326 Pages. \$7.95.
PETAINE: HERO OR TRAITOR, THE UN-

TOLD STORY. By Herbert R. Lottman. William Morrow, 1984. \$17.95.
THOSE WHO FALL. By John Muirhead. Random House, 1987. 258 Pages. \$18.95.
OXFORD BOOK OF MILITARY ANECDOTES. Edited by Max Hastings. First Published in 1985. Oxford University Press, 1986. 514 Pages. \$7.95, Softbound.
AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BATTLES: ACCOUNTS OF OVER 1,500 BATTLES FROM 1479 TO THE PRESENT. By David Eggenberger. Corrected and enlarged republication of the work first published in 1967 as *A Dictionary of Battles*. Dover, 1986. 544 Pages. \$14.95, Softbound.
THE DEFENCE OF DUFFER'S DRIFT. By E.D. Swinton. A New Edition. Avery Publishing Group, 1986. 72 Pages. \$6.95, Softbound.
ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL WARFARE. The West Point Military History Series. Avery Publishing Group, 1986. 124 Pages. \$18.00, Softbound.
THE DAWN OF MODERN WARFARE. The West Point Military History Series. Avery Publishing Group, 1986. 133 Pages. \$18.00, Softbound.
THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. The West Point Military History Series. Avery Publishing Group, 1986. 250 Pages. \$18.00, Softbound.
ATLAS FOR THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. The West Point Military History Series. Avery Publishing Group, 1986. 58 Pages. \$20.00, Softbound.
MEETING THE ESPIONAGE CHALLENGE: A REVIEW OF UNITED STATES COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY PROGRAMS. Select Committee on Intelligence, United States Senate. Superintendent of Documents, 1986. S/N 052-071-00726-1. 160 Pages. \$4.50, Softbound.
COMBAT SUPPORT IN KOREA. By John G. Westover. Superintendent of Documents, 1986. 268 Pages. \$7.50, Softbound.
1987 ANNUAL REFERENCE EDITION, Pacific Defense Reporter. Peter Isaacson Publications, 1986. 256 Pages. A\$15.90, Softbound.

Check Here If Gift Subscription. Name of Donor:

Infantry

A PROFESSIONAL JOURNAL FOR THE COMBINED ARMS TEAM

\$19.00 2 YEARS
 \$10.00 1 YEAR

CASH
 BILL ME
 NEW
 RENEWAL
 CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Foreign (non-APO) subscribers add \$3.00 per year for postage.

INFANTRY MAGAZINE

BOX 2006, FT. BENNING, GEORGIA 31905

SEND INFANTRY MAGAZINE TO THIS ADDRESS — PLEASE PRINT

RANK	NAME	SSAN
------	------	------

UNIT OR STREET ADDRESS

APO OR CITY STATE OR COUNTRY ZIP

ACTIVE USAR NG RETIRED CADET CIVILIAN

YOUR PERMANENT ADDRESS

STREET ADDRESS

CITY STATE OR COUNTRY ZIP