

The Army Antiaircraft Command

FOREWORD

The purpose of this booklet is to inform high-school graduates—and their parents—of the matchless opportunities that lie within the Army Antiaircraft Command.

This Command, equipped with some of the most fantastic weapons that American productive genius can evolve, is the most modern branch of the U. S Army. The opportunities for a young man to advance through its ranks are almost limitless. It offers a unique and priceless chance to train in electronics and guided missiles—the great career fields of the future. A young man can receive the kind of training that money can't buy.

Since the Command's weapons—including the mighty Nike guided missile—are defensive in character, designed to protect our Nation's cities, your chances for an assignment in the United States are excellent. Thus, you'll be able to enjoy all the benefits of community life.

But the most important aspect of service with this Command of the future is this: you'll play an important role in the coming Space Age. You'll be part of an elite group that knows the thrilling excitement that comes with pioneering in tomorrow's developments today!

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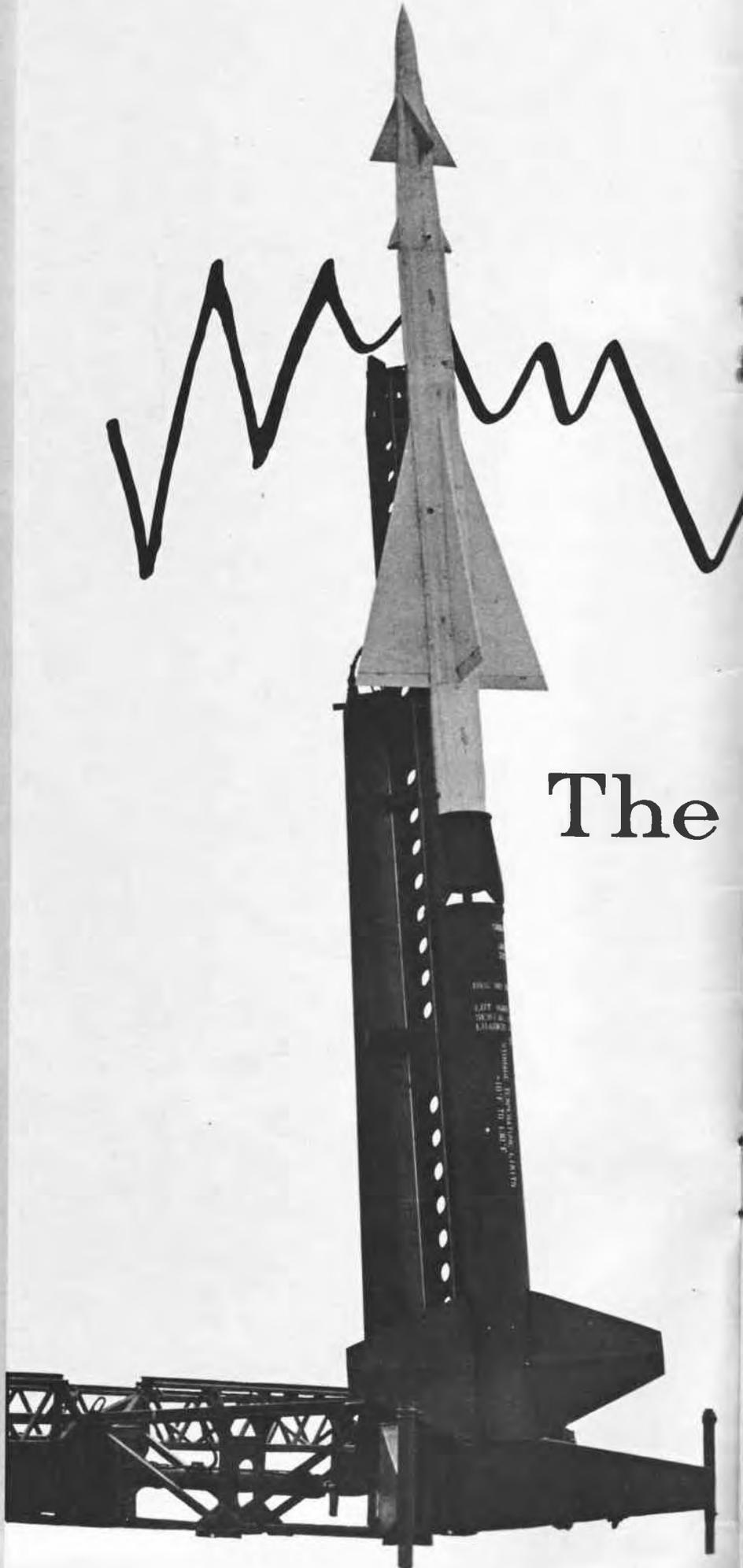
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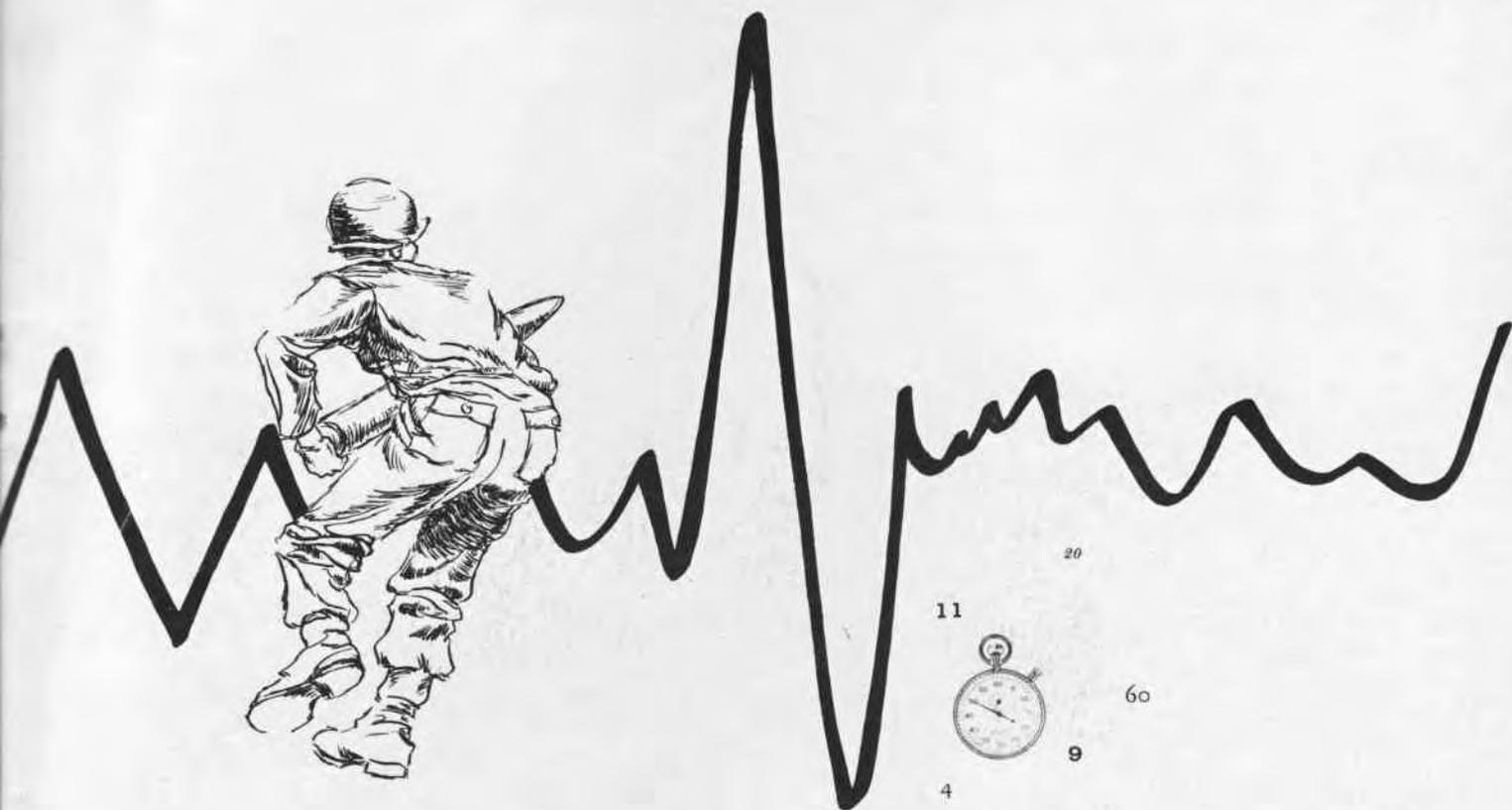


The Army Antiaircraft Command

A soldier of the Army Antiaircraft Command stands guard at a West Coast Nike site as the streamlined missiles rest, poised for action on their launchers. Nike batteries are manned on a night-and-day basis. The mighty weapon, capable of supersonic speed, is one of the key components in the Nation's defenses against air attack.

PLEASE PASS THIS COPY ALONG





Men and The Weapons

HAVE YOU ANY IDEA of what's the most perplexing problem facing American military planners today? It definitely isn't the maintenance of forces in Europe and the Far East ready for any emergency, although that task is vital to this country's interests. The heart of the matter, the problem that causes the lights of the Pentagon to glow far into the night, is this: How best to protect *you*, your family, and all other Americans from devastating air attack; how to make our air defenses so strong that it would be virtual suicide for an enemy air force to press home an all-out air attack. In all history there never has been a tougher, thornier military riddle.

That enigma, wrapped in a puzzle, is the awesome responsibility of the Army Antiaircraft Command (ARAA-COM), with headquarters at Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colo. To meet the challenge of the incredibly destructive airborne weapons inherent in this jet, atomic age, it is necessarily one of the fastest growing and most important of all American military organizations. ARAA-COM is an integral part of the Continental Air Defense Command (CONAD), the joint command consisting of components of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force that is charged with the air defense of America.

The Navy's contribution to the common effort is Naval Forces for CONAD, consisting of radar picket ships which provide the seaward extension of the Distant Early Warning Line, and Navy fighter planes which might be called on in event of attack.

The Air Force member of the CONAD team is the Air Defense Command (ADC), strategically spread throughout the United States and its approaches. ADC is charged with the mission of breaking the back of an enemy bomber armada *before* it reaches the vitals of American population and production centers.

This country is indeed fortunate in having the dedicated Navy and ADC men in its service, but the fact remains that it is virtually impossible to completely destroy a massive, determined enemy air assault at this time. No matter how dauntless and ingenious the defense, some enemy planes will get through.

These planes must be annihilated. That's the chilling, deadly mission of ARAACOM. It is commanded by Lt. Gen. Stanley R. Mickelsen, a distinguished soldier with long experience in antiaircraft artillery. He brilliantly directs the strategic and tactical use of the dynamic, lethal firepower under his command. The General has it scattered in protective rings of steel around selected critical areas from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. As additional units are made available to take their place in the defense scheme, the shielding screen expands. For purposes of effective control, the United States is divided into five ARAACOM regional commands with headquarters in New York, Maryland, Illinois, Missouri, and California.

The Command's arsenal is imposing. It consists of two battle-tested veterans, the 90-mm. and 120-mm. guns — and two brilliant newcomers, the "Skysweeper" and the "Nike."

(Continued on next page)

First, a few words about Skysweeper. Called "the gun with a brain," it is designed primarily as protection against low-flying planes. The unique feature of this weapon is the mounting of the radar and the computer right on the gun carriage. This one-piece gun has an automatic loading system which enables it to fire at the rate of 40 to 50 rounds a minute. Once the radar locks on a target, all the crew needs to do is to keep loading ammunition—Skysweeper does the rest.

But by far the most brilliant star in ARAACOM's galaxy of weapons is Nike. This "blue chip" rocket is the Army's first supersonic antiaircraft guided missile. One of this country's real master weapons, it is designed to intercept and destroy an enemy aerial target regardless of any evasive action. The liquid-fueled terror of the skies is the first guided-missile system to defend American cities against air attack.

Slim, white, and poised with deadly menace, Nikes stand in elevated launching racks from coast to coast, their sharp nose section pointed almost directly skyward. On each hangs a small sign with the grim legend, "Ready for firing." The touch of a small button can send these supersonic defenders streaking aloft to mangle invading bombers.

These stabbing arrows, armed with warheads of lethal destruction, are named after Nike, the Greek goddess of victory. But perhaps a better name would have been "Nemesis." That's the roaring, avenging role they'll play if this Nation is ever attacked by air.

Ordinarily, you don't see any of these missiles, which are worth a king's ransom, above ground at any of the Nike sites. They're treated with tender care bestowed upon a prince of the realm—though they're rampaging killers once they're sparked into life. Each site has large magazines below the surface of the ground. In the center of each magazine is a long, narrow elevator that lifts the missile through open steel hatchways. Once at ground level they can be moved swiftly to satellite launchers at either side. A rack on the elevator itself is the main launcher.

The Nike technology is based on lightning-fast speed, with the launching area the citadel from which the mighty aerial punch is thrown. Some distance away from the launching area is the calculating brain behind the punch—the soldier-manned control area. Here the miracles of radar and wizard-like electronic computing systems are coordinated to guide the missile to its target. An approaching plane would first be spotted by a huge whirling antenna—the search radar that circles ceaselessly and lights the target as a pip on a scope in the radar-control van.

Once on track, this radar would "hold" the enemy until the target-tracking radar can take over and begin relaying information on flight path, altitude, and speed to the computer.

(Continued on page 6)



Lt. Gen. Stanley R. Mickelsen, distinguished commander of great Army Antiaircraft Command.



An artilleryman ponders the awesome might of four Nikes poised like birds for deadly flight.



Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense, and his official party visit a Virginia Nike site.



The computer takes the information from the target-tracking radar, analyzes it in a fraction of a second, and sends it almost instantly to the Nike in flight. The missile-tracking radar simultaneously follows the rocket and tells the computer its course.

Nike's computer makes the busy, proverbial one-armed paperhanger look like a "lazybones" by comparison. All it has to do is to figure the target with all its evasive action; keep unerring track of the missile; bring them into a collision course; and hold them until impact—and blazing debris!

From launching to exploding burst, the alchemy of electronics guides the two-stage rocket to its inevitable fatal rendezvous with the target it seeks.

The two areas needed for a Nike site require from 40 to 50 acres, of which only 6 to 8 are used for the control zone. The battery manning the two areas comprises 6 officers, 2 warrant officers, and 101 men. Of these only about 10 are required at control, while the remainder are stationed in the launching area.

At the latter station the rocket is joined to an 11-foot booster charge of solid propellant. This gives the missile its initial thrust, launches it, and gets it up to flashing speed before it is jettisoned in a few seconds after Nike takes over and streaks on under its own power. Incidentally, developmental work is now under way on a self-destroying booster container.

An important safety factor about Nike is this: it represents absolutely no hazards to the communities near its sites. The only places where Nike is ever fired are at special interior wasteland ranges where crewmen are trained in handling the missile. Furthermore, the rocket has an automatic detonator that explodes it in the air in case of a malfunction.

It's obvious that the incredibly complicated nature of Army Antiaircraft Command equipment and the transcendent importance of its mission require highly qualified personnel. They must be the best type young men that this country produces. For they are, in fact, pioneers of tomorrow! ARAACOM's ranks contain just such men. They're a judicious mixture of combat-tested veterans and youngsters born under the sign of the speed of sound. ARAACOM demands much, but it gives much, too. Being a young and growing organization, there's plenty of opportunity for able men to advance to the top.

The term "Minutemen" has been considerably overworked since the original company of New England patriots made its thrilling stand at Concord in 1775 that reverberated throughout the world. But actually, the term does best describe the exceptional group of men of which the Command is composed—from General Mickelsen to the newest private—and from electronic technician to truckdriver. It is conceivable that upon their skill and eternal vigilance the fate of our Nation may well depend.

How the men of the great Army Antiaircraft Command train, how they get along with the members of the communities where their units are located, and how they work and play will be described in the following pages of this magazine.

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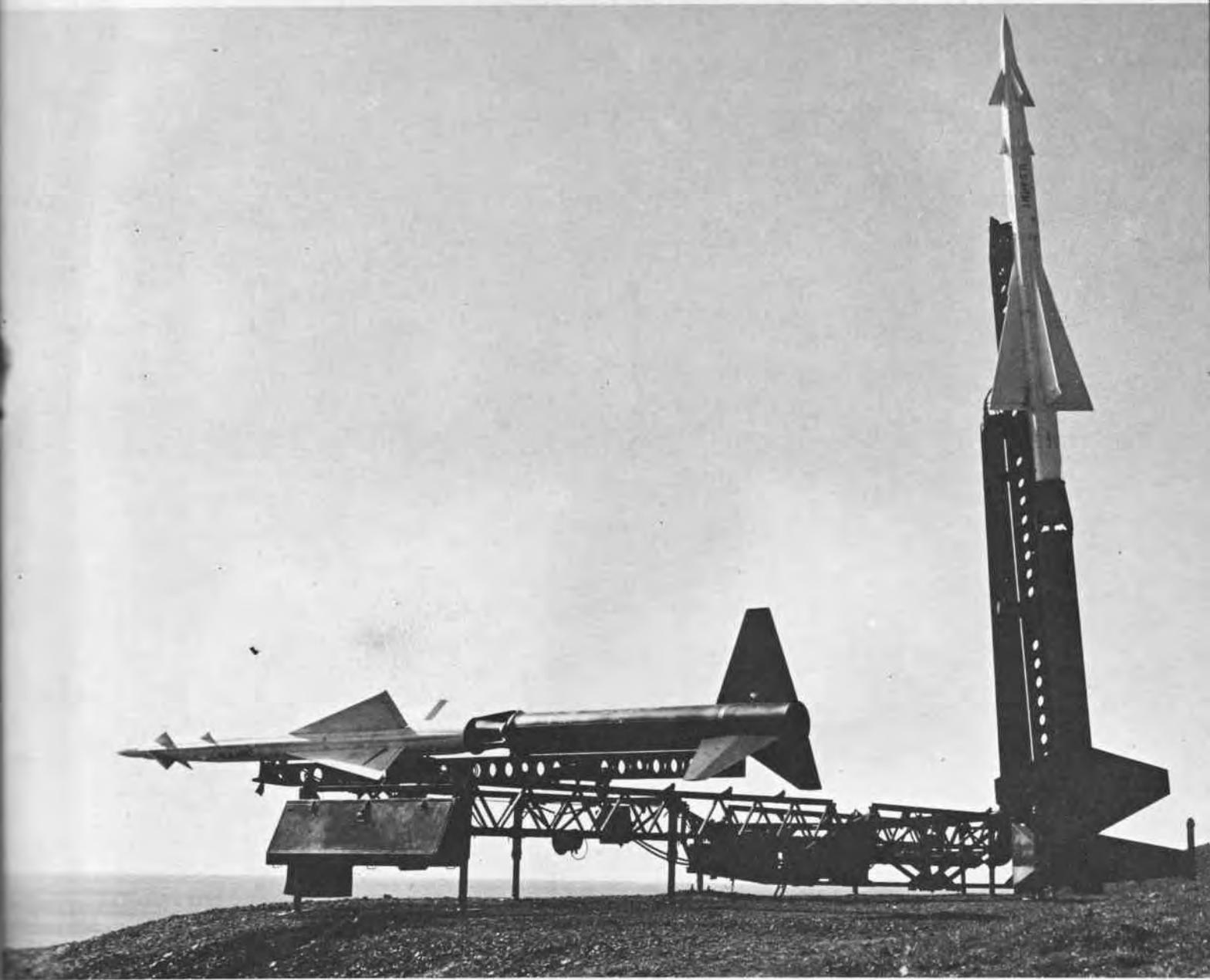
Loading 90-mm. gun: Weapon's effectiveness depends largely on the skill of the crew that services it.



The "search" radar, which completes about 20 revolutions a minute, scans the sky for marauder planes.



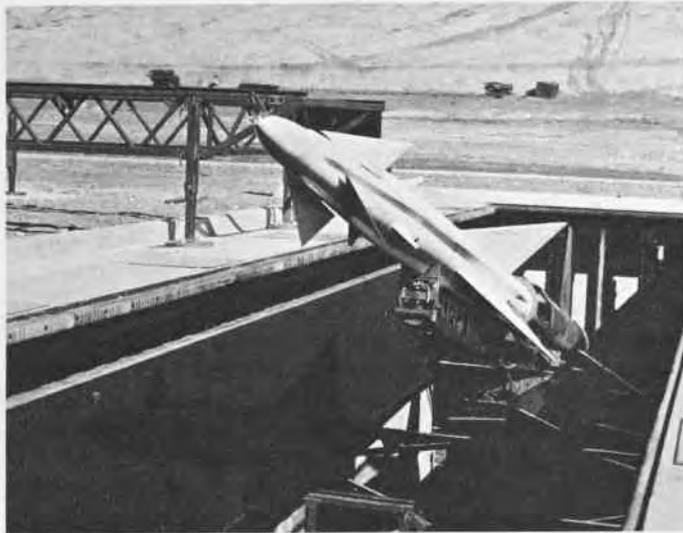
Though the "Skysweeper" is known as "the gun with a brain," its operations demand split-second teamwork.



Two sharp-finned messengers of destruction help to defend San Francisco's Bay Area against air attack.

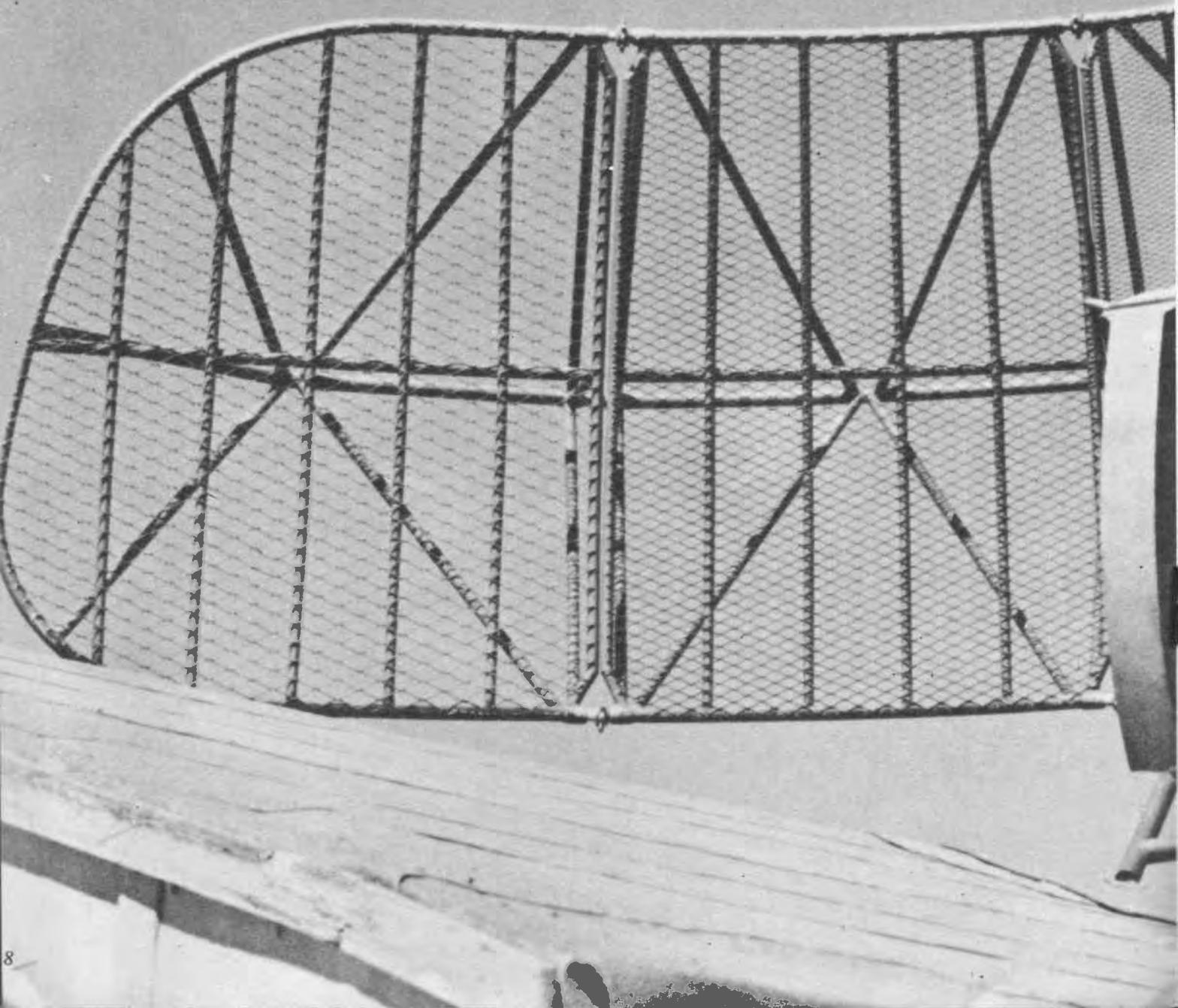


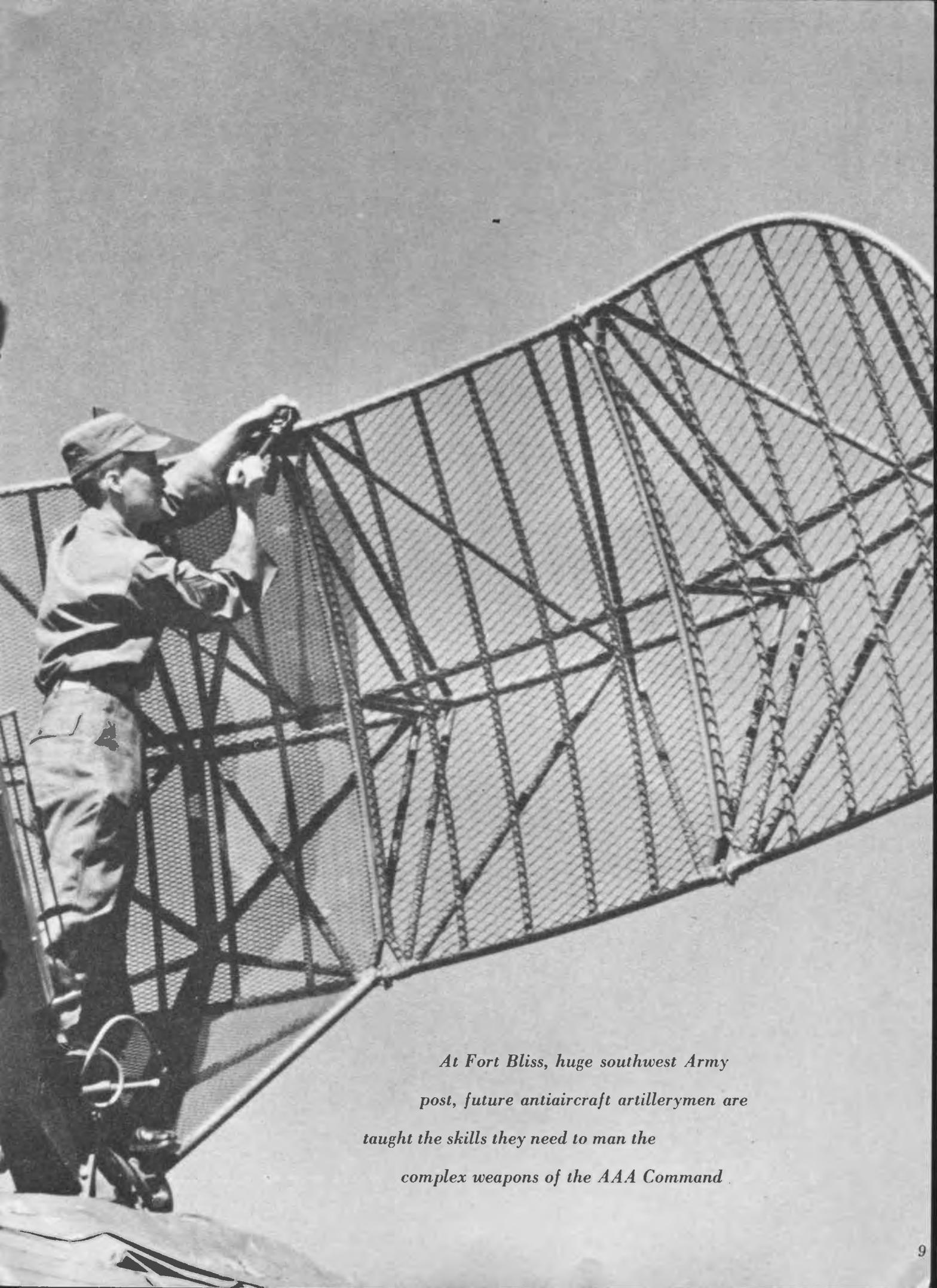
A 120-mm. gun, one of the AAA's great weapons, roars its defiance during a practice firing.



This deadly Nike, being elevated to vertical firing position, zooms into the sky in a matter of seconds.

The Training





At Fort Bliss, huge southwest Army post, future antiaircraft artillerymen are taught the skills they need to man the complex weapons of the AAA Command.



Nike units use these miniature, radio-controlled model planes to test firing accuracy.

THE STORY of Nike's fabulous performance is now a dramatic part of guided-missile history. This streaking aerial defender, with its incredible "jet-hound instincts," completes its supersonic mission in a matter of seconds. But into those seconds have gone millions of dollars and experts' man-hours. Since 1944 it has taken the combined efforts of America's industry and top-secret military research and development to bring the wonder rocket to the point of perfection that our defensive potential demanded.

Fascinating stories have filled our national newspapers and magazines describing the breath-stealing speed, the phenomenal accuracy and tracking power of Nike, and cataloguing the tremendous technical apparatus the missile uses. But there is one stupendous statistic, seldom listed in the Nike success story, which spells the difference between the safety or destruction of the cities it protects. And that statistic is immeasurable—for no one can count the billions of cells in the brains of the carefully selected U. S. Army specialists who man the missile. Yet those brains—and the intensive, highly specialized training they are given—are what make Nike the wonder it is.

The nucleus of Nike training is found at the Army's Antiaircraft Artillery and Guided Missile Center at Fort Bliss, Tex. Stretching over a vast "tabletop" acreage, this area lies under a clear, sun-filled sky for months at a time, providing an ideal climate for the classified work that is accomplished there. The Center is divided into four basic elements: The School, Troop Training Units, Tactical Support Troops, and the Replacement Training Center.

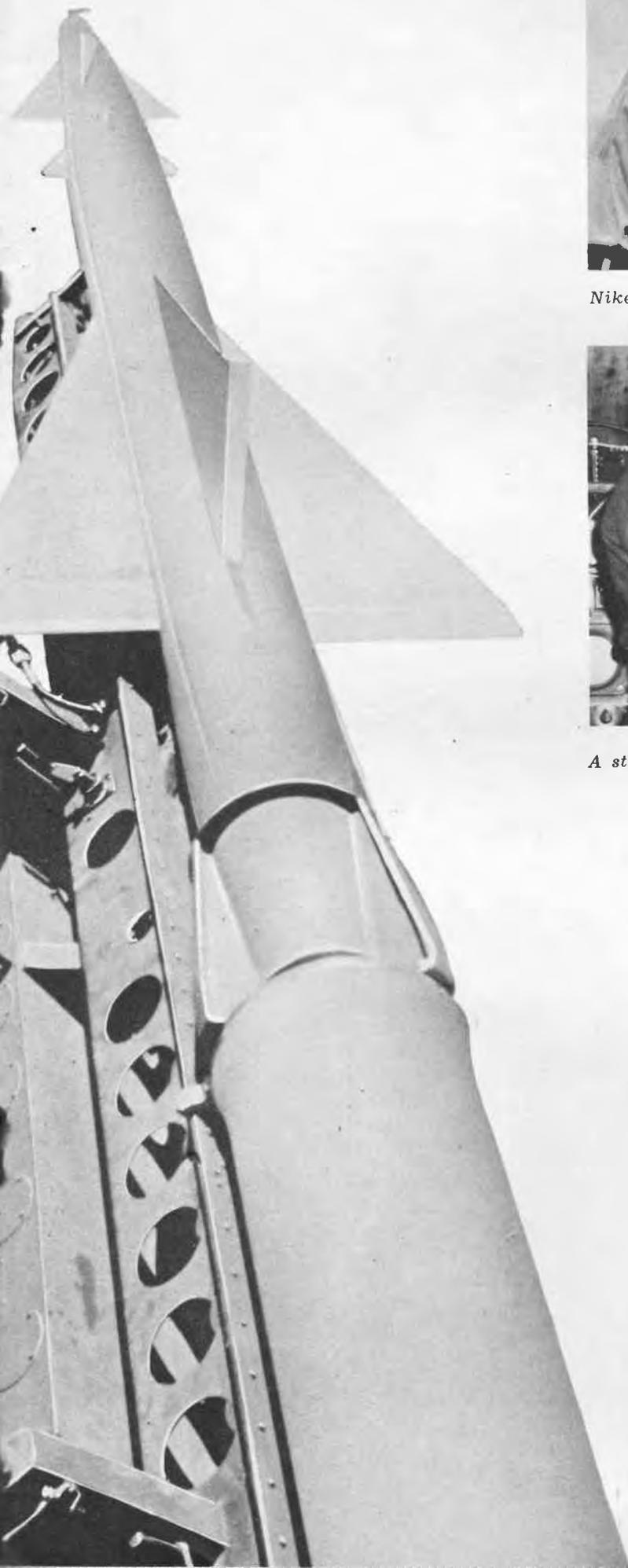
On a specified day, a number of officers and enlisted men will arrive at the Center to form the first section of what will eventually become a complete Nike "package." Throughout the training period of this embryonic unit, specialists schooled in various fields will arrive at pre-planned intervals and begin working with the original group until at last (in some cases as much as 43 weeks after the first day of training) the package is "full" and can independently operate a Nike with split-second precision.

The reason for this long process that insures that the right men will be at the right place at the right time is the highly complex, individual training and study necessary for nearly every man who has anything to do with the missile.

Let's see why. Before a man can specialize in guided missiles he must have a good grasp of electronics. The subject is taught in the Basic Electronics Division of the Antiaircraft and Guided Missile School's Department of Electronics and Engineering. This Division alone boasts the facilities of a good-size college. It has 14 laboratories equipped—at a cost of \$50,000 each—with the latest electronic equipment.

The bulk of the instruction is furnished by more than 100 civilian instructors from the *Philco Corporation*. The Division's faculty is completed by officers and enlisted men, most of whom have college degrees in electrical engineering.

The standard BE course is concentrated into 488 instructional hours. Beginning with arithmetic, algebra, and trigonometry—which help him understand electrical circuits—the student advances to basic electricity. In this phase he is introduced to the great physicists of the past,



Nike trainee practices reading an oscilloscope.



A student is acquainted with a complex radar instrument.

men like Ohm and Kirchhoff, and the laws named in their honor. He is initiated into the mysteries of the oscilloscope, the instrument that shows visually the changes in a varying current, and learns how to analyze the different types of wave forms it portrays.

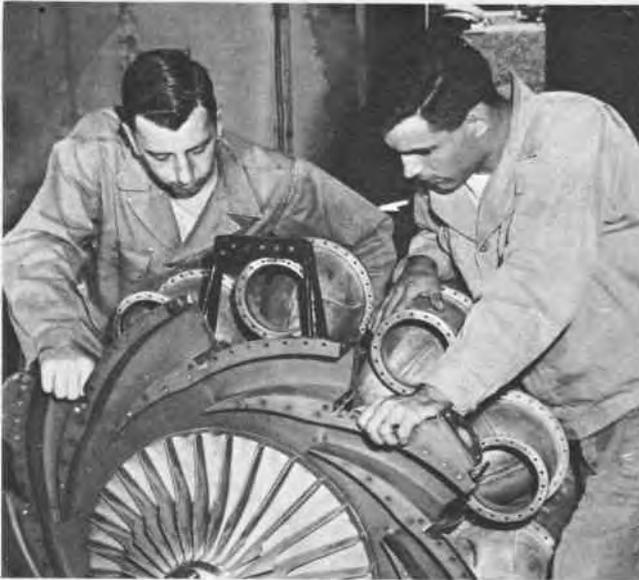
Then follow courses in radio and radar electronics, designed to give students a working knowledge of those important subjects.

After completing the Basic Electronic Course, the prospective technician is equipped to tackle the advanced and highly specialized training of the Guided Missile Department.

As an example of the high-powered guided-missile training, let's consider that of the maintenancemen. These are the superspecialists whose vital job it is to make certain that the rocket will function correctly once it is in the air. To insure the successful counterattack of the staggeringly expensive, streamlined missile whose life span is only a few precious seconds, these men are placed in courses which run up to 43 weeks in length. They must learn, and learn well, the operation of the rocket's electronic brain consisting of more than 1,500,000 parts. After these "masterminds" have graduated, they are qualified to make major repairs and adjustments in both the hydraulic and electronic systems of the missile.

Guided Missile Fire Control Maintenance students must absorb a similar technical study. They take 29 weeks of advanced radio and radar electronics, including target and missile-tracking devices. They become familiar with the procedures for orienting the entire Nike system, which

The Training (Continued)



Guided-missile maintenancemen inspect a turbojet.



AAA students inspect a 90-mm. gun at close range.



A technician prepares Nike for launching position.



Instructor reviews difficult mathematical problem.

entails 288 hours of study spent on the rocket's computer alone. When these men finish training they know the function of the tiniest segment of their equipment, including some 2,000 vacuum tubes.

Guided Missile Mechanical Maintenance students learn to assemble, fuel, and test the missile. They account for the perfect working order of every part of Nike, except the electronic sections. While they do not spend as much time at study as other maintenancemen, their training is equally as important. They learn the complex operation of air-testing facilities, high-pressure units, as well as the tools, nomenclature, function, and operation of the missile propulsion and hydraulic warhead, plus the details of the guidance systems and their component parts.

That, briefly, will give you an idea of the overwhelming work that goes into a Nike unit in training — and the maintenancemen account for only 34 of the more than 100 men who make up the Nike package.

The other men who train for duty with the wonder missile are called Troop-Trained Specialists. Of these, two become Assembly Crewmen, and the rest are either Launcher Crewmen, or Radar and Computer Operators. All are carefully screened before acceptance into Guided Missile Training, and each man usually has from 1 to 4 years of college background. Even so, the "flunking" ratio is about 10 percent. This factor is taken into account early in the training schedule so that no package is impaired by lack of personnel.

The synchronization of all training operations for one Nike unit occurs exactly 43 weeks and 2 days after the first men picked for the package arrive at Fort Bliss. Then the true excitement in the unit begins. The men prepare to move to Red Range Canyon Camp, a huge testing plateau high in the Oscura Mountains of New Mexico where they will put into operation all the theory they have learned. Here the men are on their own — the instructors stand by as observers. After varied, delicate prelaunch tests comes the culmination of all their labor — the awesome experience and satisfaction of firing a Nike at a moving airborne target.

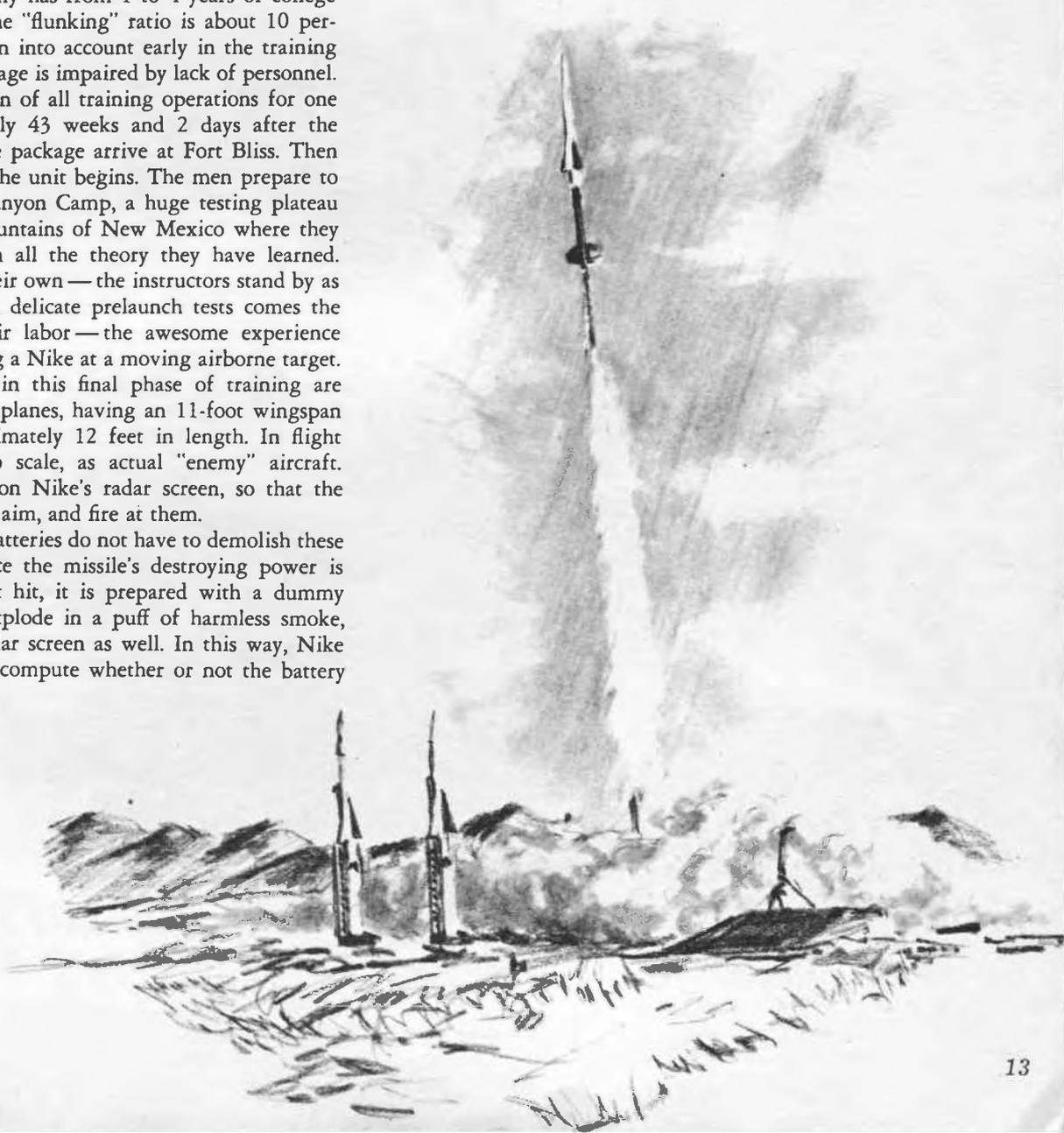
The targets used in this final phase of training are radio-controlled model planes, having an 11-foot wingspan and measuring approximately 12 feet in length. In flight they can maneuver, to scale, as actual "enemy" aircraft. They produce "blips" on Nike's radar screen, so that the rocket is able to detect, aim, and fire at them.

In practice, Nike batteries do not have to demolish these expensive devices. Since the missile's destroying power is not limited to a direct hit, it is prepared with a dummy warhead which will explode in a puff of harmless smoke, and register on the radar screen as well. In this way, Nike instructors are able to compute whether or not the battery has fired successfully.

In order to qualify, a Nike battery must fire at least one missile with killing accuracy. But even then their training here is not finished. Each year, so long as they work with the rocket, Nike men must return to Red Range Canyon Camp to sharpen their firing skills during practice sessions. America can't afford to let them "lose their touch."

Since the Second World War, the U. S. Army has developed into one of the greatest technical training organizations in the world. Its guided-missile activities stand as perhaps the most advanced network of protective firepower the world has ever seen.

The men who work with Nike do more than contribute to the defensive strength of our Nation — they are pioneers in a science that may eventually take men from the confines of this earth and send them soaring into the vast, challenging areas of planets in outer space. END





IT TOOK THE GREEKS 10 years to capture Troy. Calais withstood a British siege for almost a year. In 1945 Hiroshima was annihilated in seconds.

In days gone by, a city in danger laid in as much food as possible, strengthened its walls, and hoped for relief to come before the food ran out. But now it wouldn't do the United States much good to pile up grain inside our cities with stones around them. Today's fantastic offensive weapons have forced us to make equally incredible advances in defense.

This new kind of "wall" has many elements. The defense of your hometown really begins halfway around the globe—with American troops and planes in Japan and Germany, for example. It gets closer to home with the radar warning systems and Air Force interceptor bases that encircle this continent. But just as a medieval walled town had an inner stronghold in case the enemy pierced the outer walls, our protection against air attack has its basic element practically in your backyard.

Until a few years ago, Nike was a top-secret dream on a drawing board, a Buck Rogers type of weapon that would probably never be produced. But now this slim, 20-foot-long guided missile is becoming a familiar neighbor to people all over the country. Before long every major city will be ringed by Nike sites; many already are. This "inner stronghold" also includes rapid-firing antiaircraft artillery with such deadly power and accuracy that World War II "ack-ack" men would have laughed at the possibility of such weapons.

around a city is to find appropriate locations for sites. They must be close enough together so that the effective range of each will overlap those on either side with plenty to spare, thus completely encircling the area. This requirement has placed sites in farmlands, residential suburbs, and even in city parks. For Nike-launching sites, the physical specifications are exceedingly rigid—two level patches of just the right dimensions, just the right distance apart, with no obstructions in-between.

Most people understand the reason for antiaircraft sites and are as eager to have them as medieval townspeople were to have their sturdy stone walls. But no matter how much a man may approve of a Nike site in principle, his enthusiasm is likely to cool off when he discovers that it is going to run right through his living room. On the other hand, there are some property owners who consider themselves lucky to find a buyer who pays a fair price in cold cash.

If a landowner refuses to sell, or holds out for an unreasonably high price, the Army follows the example of a State highway commission. It goes to court, proves its need for the land and its legal authority to purchase it, and asks the court to set a fair price. Without this "law of eminent domain," there probably wouldn't be a single major highway or Army installation or airfield in the country.

Once the site is acquired, construction begins. Barracks go up to house 109 men on each Nike site, along with offices, messhalls, dayrooms, and recreational facilities. Underground loading and storage space is dug out and walled with concrete. Then come the men of the battery, with their firing apparatus, radar equipment, and the reason

Men On Guard

for the defense operation—the Nike rockets themselves. This is the moment that sometimes strikes fear into the hearts of uninformed or misinformed civilians. Looking at the powerful weapons being set up next door, they tremble at the prospect of supersonic missiles roaring over their homes at every practice drill.

These farfetched fears are soon forgotten, of course, when people learn that the weapons will never be fired except in the event of an enemy air attack. And even then the charges will do their exploding high overhead. In fact, an anti-aircraft installation poses less potential danger to a community than an ordinary gas station.

Daily life in a Triple-A battery may be less dramatic than shooting up the neighborhood, but it is full of the normal drama of life, supercharged by a variety of far-above-normal responsibilities and skills. The best trained men and most accurate weapons are of little use if the men are still tying their bootlaces when enemy bombers go over. That's why alertness is the most prized quality in ARAACOM (Army Anti-aircraft Command). Every battery is on call 24 hours of every day in the year. Each battalion or group also maintains a rotation system that keeps a certain number of batteries in a state of absolute alert.

That doesn't mean that each member of an ARAACOM unit spends 24 hours a day tensely hunched over a radar screen. Only a limited number need be at battle stations at any one time, and the duty is rotated among the men in each battery. This way ARAACOM is able to fulfill its prime defensive mission, and still maintain a normal 44-hour-week schedule of duty and training for the individual soldier.

Every man has plenty of time for rest, relaxation, and recreation—more than most civilians who travel to and from work every day.

The training schedule places its heaviest emphasis on operational drills and care of equipment. Drills include everything except actual firing. (Nike units make annual trips to guided-missile ranges for firing practice; gun batteries generally go to their ranges three times a year.) The men practice assembling missiles, loading, and tracking aircraft. The three qualities stressed are speed, accuracy, and safety.

Two major types of operational drill involve "planned training missions" and "targets of opportunity." The first is a joint Army-Air Force maneuver in which Air Force planes play the part of enemy attackers and try to sneak past the Army's ground defenses. Such missions train both artillerymen and fliers simultaneously. In the latter type, the battery makes a theoretical target of any plane that happens to enter the area. When a plane shows up unexpectedly, ARAACOM really fulfills its mission of taking no chances with America's safety. So long as a plane's identification is not known beyond a shadow of doubt, there is at least one battery which can truthfully say, "We've got you covered!" Radar sets trace a plane's every move, and the weapons are kept ready to fire until positive identification is established. (So far they have always turned out to be commercial or military craft either off course or off schedule.)

The philosophy behind the second major phase of training, "organizational preventive maintenance," is as old

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The Men On Guard (Continued)

as the adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." If you don't keep your car in good condition and it breaks down as a result, you get it fixed and pay out. But if a Nike launcher should fail to operate because of a defective part, it could well mean the destruction of New York, Detroit, or Los Angeles.

Other aspects of the program include physical training, intelligence training, tactics and technique of conducting surface missions, local security, dismounted drill (marching), aircraft recognition, and weekly Troop Information and Education periods. Proficiency with the .30-caliber carbine is kept at a high level.

When an ARAACOM man goes off duty, he has an almost unlimited choice of pastimes. Educational opportunities are exceptionally good, because the sites are close to major cities. Correspondence courses offered by United States Armed Forces Institute (USAFI) are highly popular on both high-school and college levels. Hundreds more enroll in local high schools, colleges, and universities, with the Army paying most of their expenses. The Army firmly believes that a better educated man is both a better citizen and a better soldier. All Army commands help their men get as much education as possible, but few have better facilities than ARAACOM.

The entertainment horizon is equally vast. Battery day-rooms sport television sets and radios which get a heavy workout. Each site shows movies supplied by the vast Army-Air Force Motion Picture Service, including brandnew pictures (often before the public sees them) and favorites of past years. The soldiers also have their pick of nearby movie houses, as well as legitimate theatres in most cities.

There is one special advantage ARAACOM men enjoy, and it probably tops all others. A typical example is the story of Battery B, 75th Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion, located near Upper Marlboro, Md., about 10 miles southeast of Washington, D. C. When the battery moved into this town of 1,000, Capt. L. L. Collis, the battery commander, anticipated great difficulty with such problems as off-post housing for married men, social life for the bachelors, and relations with what figured to be a pretty closed community.

But Captain Collis immediately called on the local ministers for help. Soon they had found decent housing for all the married men and their dependents in this town that had seemed so unprepared for strangers. Meanwhile, he found that the town had two teen-age clubs. Again with the pastors' aid, he arranged standing invitations for his men to attend weekly dances and parties of both clubs.

In a matter of days the soldiers were no longer strangers in a strange town. They were becoming friends in a friendly town. When the ministers introduced Captain Collis to the local Lions, Parent-Teachers Association, and other groups, he offered them the use of the battery's shiny new messhall for their meetings. This gave some of Upper Marlboro's most influential citizens a chance to see the men at work and at play on their home grounds. It also was a way of repaying the townspeople for all they were doing for the men of the battery.

Just when Captain Collis was beginning to run out of ideas, his men stepped in with the crowning touch. They adopted a troop of Upper Marlboro Boy Scouts. "You ought

Routine maintenance checks and upkeep of the Nike are essential for the equipment's perfect performance.



Officers, enlisted men, and their wives get a first-hand view of a Nike installation near Renton, Wash.



Constantly holding practice sessions, men based on AAA installations run through a "dummy" operation.



Poised members of the 5th AAA Group, Camp Hanford, Wash., are ready to swing 120-mm. guns into action.



Personnel of an AAA site receive instruction from an officer during one of many training phases.



to see the way my men and those boys take to each other," Captain Collis raves. "It's wonderful! The men like to have the Scouts around, and the kids are thrilled by the chance to be here. The battery has contributed money to help equip a new Scout troop, and we're planning to have the boys use our hobbyshop."

Not all ARAACOM units are in small towns, of course. One is in a lakefront park right in Chicago, for example. Community relations tend to be less intimate than in rural areas, but the greater variety of city life makes up for it. Even if every man in the battery has a different special interest, almost all of them will find plenty of activities and friends to suit their tastes. And dozens of organizations pitch in to guarantee them a good time—veterans and religious groups, fraternal and social organizations, and many more.

As in all Army commands, sports are both popular and highly encouraged. Sites have facilities for softball and volleyball, ping-pong and pool. But that's just the beginning. Almost every community provides gymnasium facilities, golf courses, tennis courts, and usually swimming pools. Whereas most Army units play such sports as football, basketball, and baseball only among themselves or with other Armed Forces units, many ARAACOM batteries find it both convenient and highly enjoyable to enter teams in local leagues, along with high schools and amateur squads.

All in all, Nike has turned out to be as revolutionary in social effects as in its purely military aspects. It has called into being a new type of citizen-soldier, whose presence in communities all over the country is having a profound effect on both himself and his neighbors. Soldiers and civilians alike are learning to rely on each other and to share community life—whether in classrooms, at purely social affairs, or on athletic fields.

Once the first mutual feelings of shyness and novelty have worn off, the antiaircraft artillerymen discover how lucky they are to be where they are, and the communities realize how lucky they are to have them. The Army Anti-aircraft Command has managed to combine a crucial and demanding military mission with a relaxed and normal way of life. The mixture is a happy one.

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The Men On Guard (Continued)



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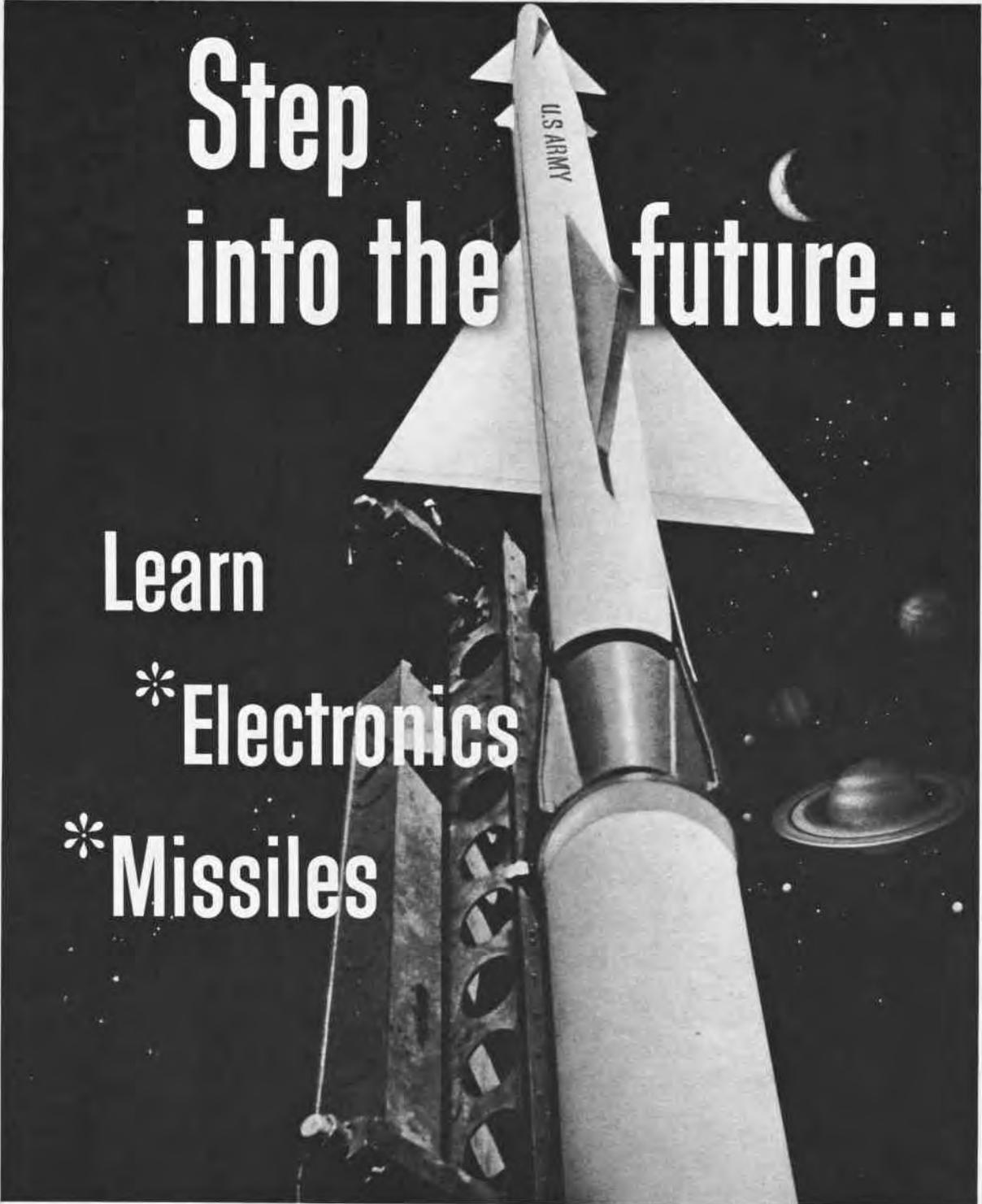
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- 1 *During a "break," Red Cross girls bring refreshing coffee to AAA soldiers.*
- 2 *This huge "search" radar is part of Nike's immense electronic setup.*
- 3 *Men in the Triple-A live in these modern quarters surrounded by graceful trees.*
- 4 *Frequent religious services are part of antiaircraft activities.*
- 5 *Families of antiaircraft soldiers gather in a messhall for a "fish fry."*



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*** Electronics**

*** Missiles**

ARMY ANTI-AIRCRAFT COMMAND