AIR FORCE MAGAZINE
America's Authoritative Journal of Military Aviation

AIR FORCE, which Jimmy Doolittle calls "the finest publication of its kind in the country", was established in 1918 as the weekly news bulletin of the Aviation Section, Signal Corps. Later published monthly by the Army Air Corps as the Air Corps News Letter, in 1942 redesigned as Air Force, the Official Service Journal of the Army Air Forces distributed to Air Force units...since 1947 the official journal of the Air Force Association.

Today AIR FORCE is known as the "bible" of military aviation...used as a supplementary text in many Air Force training classes...widely quoted on the floor of Congress...and in newspapers across the country...firmly established as the nation's leading airpower magazine.

If you want to stay fully informed on plans and events in aviation that may shape the future of you and your family, we invite you to alert your mind with Air Force Magazine which will come to you each month as a member of the Air Force Association.

AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION
is an independent, non profit and non partisan air power organization established on February 6, 1946.
Its objectives are:

• To assist in obtaining and maintaining adequate airpower for national security and world peace.
• To keep AFA members and the public abreast of developments in the field of aviation.
• To preserve and foster the spirit of fellowship among former and present members of the USAF.

AFA MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE
Carl A. Spaatz, Chairman
James H. Doolittle  Jacqueline Cochran

AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION
1424 K St., Northwest
WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

Jimmy Doolittle Says...
Why I Believe in the Air Force

- Medal of Honor Holder and Leader of the Famous Tokyo Raiders
- Wartime Commander of the 8th, 12th and 15th Air Forces.
- Winner of Harmon Trophy as "Leading Aviator of Last Decade."
- Founder, First President and Permanent Board Member of the Air Force Association.

"Public support is as essential to effective airpower as industries, airplanes and airmen."

In these words at the first national meeting of the Air Force Association, General Carl A. Spaatz, first Chief of Staff of the U. S. Air Force, put the problem to us! General Spaatz recalled the famine years for airpower—the 1920's and 30's when its supporters were few and far between—and unorganized. He said:

"From our experience between two wars we learned the value of organization of true believers within a democracy, in which public opinion is the final term of reference. Hence the formation of the Air Force Association. You have a major responsibility to the people of the country. They will depend on you for the proper expression of the doctrine of airpower."

These were big words. They became a challenge to this group of Air Force veterans who banded together at the end of the war to form the Air Force Association. From the start we have had several advantages:

- We know airpower from first hand experience.
- We approach the defense problem as civilians—as taxpayers interested in a dollar's worth of defense for every military dollar expended.
- We seek no bonus claims, retirement benefits or job preferences.
- We have no political axes to grind.
Air Force Association is, primarily, an organization of volunteers. None of its national officers or directors, its state or community leaders, gets one red cent out of this organization. In cities and towns across America we serve Air Force Association on our own time, and out of our own pocketbooks, simply because we believe in what it stands for.

Who Belongs to AFA

Our membership is made up of Air Force veterans, Service Members, Cadet Members and Associate Members.

More than 50 per cent of our active, voting members are former enlisted men.

Service Members—who cannot vote or hold office—include all Air Force ranks from general to airman.

Our non-voting Cadet Members are enrolled in the Air ROTC program or the Civil Air Patrol.

Most of our non-voting Associate Members are business and professional people.

Companies affiliate with us as Industrial Associates—as partners in this growing airpower educational effort.

Throughout the country our local units give expression to our national policies, and, in addition, take part in many forms of airpower work. Our field activities, to mention only a few, include sponsorship of:

- Air Scout Troops, model plane clubs, aviation courses in high schools.
- Air shows, glider meets, aviation exhibits, airpower conferences.
- Private flying clubs.
- Recreation centers near air bases.
- Rehabilitation programs for hospitalized Air Force Veterans.
- Aviation cadet recruiting.

AIR FORCE Magazine

The medium which binds us together is our official journal—AIR FORCE Magazine, which is published monthly for all members. I believe that AIR FORCE is the finest publication of its kind in the country.

Its normal distribution assures us readership on a nationwide basis and readership by the policy-makers in Washington. Articles from AIR FORCE are widely quoted by the press, and are reprinted regularly in the Congressional Record. The magazine is used as supplementary text by a number of service schools, Air ROTC classes and Air Force Reserve units.

The cumulative effect of this publishing effort makes AIR FORCE magazine an important instrument for airpower education.

Fighting for Airpower Preparedness

Throughout our existence, those of us in the Air Force Association have felt the need for more airpower education. We have been concerned by the lack of forthright leadership and enlightened public opinion to meet the challenge of airpower preparedness.

We were concerned at the end of the war when airpower, despite its combat record, was ordered back to its pre-war status as a subordinate element of the Army. So we fought hard for an autonomous Air Force.

We were concerned by an explosive demobilization which reduced the Air Force from 243 fully equipped combat groups in 1945 to 2 operational groups in 1946. We took strong exception to this demobilization policy at a time when it was quite unpopular to do so.

We were concerned, back in 1947, by the inadequacy of Air Force research and development which, as we said in our policy statement of that year, "virtually implies a complete lack of understanding of the era in transportation and military science that is at hand."
We were concerned by the size of the Air Force in relation to its global responsibilities—and so that same year—1947—we recommended to the President's Air Policy Commission that we must have an Air Force comprising, at minimum, 70 combat groups with supporting establishments and services.

We were concerned when the so-called "balanced force" theory of defense became national policy—and repeatedly urged military balance based on the military requirement.

We were concerned when the executive branch of the government, at a critical period in Air Force history, impounded airpower money which has been appropriated by Congress—and we opposed this action as a serious blow to national security.

We were concerned when conditions experienced in the Korean War were interpreted by many as a blueprint for future preparedness—and we argued that this conclusion was exactly what the Kremlin might have ordered.

We were concerned in 1952 by the stretch-out of aircraft production at a time when, as far as I know, we were the only organized group seriously opposing it. With all the power at our command, we protested the stretch-out as a firm step in the wrong direction.

Despite the approval of the 143 wing Air Force program—despite the preponderance of airpower money in the new defense budget—despite the apparent widespread support of airpower—the Air Force Association still finds much to be done as we look toward the future.

From an address by General Doolittle at AFA's Airpower Preparedness Symposium in Detroit, August 29, 1952.