

# *History of the* **80th Flying Training Wing** Sheppard AFB, Texas





## ***INTRODUCTION***

This pamphlet provides a historical overview of the 80th Flying Training Wing (FTW) and European-North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Joint Jet Pilot Training Program (ENJJPT), located at Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas. The 80 FTW History Office dedicates this book to the men and women who have passed through the ENJJPT program in their journey from pedestrians to pilots.

- 80th Flying Training Wing History Office

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## ***PREFACE***

The 80th Flying Training Wing and the ENJJPT program enjoy a rich heritage of pilot training excellence. The story told on the following pages covers a relatively short, but distinguished, period beginning with the 80th Pursuit Group in 1942. The advent of German Air Forces Undergraduate Pilot Training under the 3630th Flying Training Wing set the stage for international pilot training at Sheppard AFB. The Security Assistance Training Program followed, introducing a broader range of international pilot training. These two programs led to the establishment of ENJJPT at Sheppard AFB in 1981.

Graduates from ENJJPT have supported every major military operation since the program's inception. These include Operation DESERT SHIELD, Operation DESERT STORM, Operation ALLIED FORCE, Operation ENDURING FREEDOM, Operation IRAQI FREEDOM, and Operation NEW DAWN. As the ENJJPT program continues to prepare students for future air operations, we look to our past in order to more clearly see the way ahead.

DIETER E. BAREIHS, Colonel, USAF  
Commander, 80th Flying Training Wing

# *History of the 80th Flying Training Wing*

The War Department constituted the 80th Pursuit Group on 13 January 1942 and activated it on 9 February 1942 at Selfridge Field, Michigan. In May 1942, the unit was redesignated the 80th Fighter Group (80 FG). The 80 FG initially flew the P-47 *Thunderbolt* as it trained for combat. In May 1943, the 80 FG and its assigned squadrons, the 88th, 89th, and 90th Fighter Squadrons (FS) sailed for India, where the group served under Tenth Air Force. The 459 FS, flying the P-38 *Lightning*, joined the 80 FG on 1 September 1943.

In September 1943, the 80 FG began combat operations in the China-Burma-India theater of operations, with the 88 FS, 89 FS, and 90 FS now flying the P-40 *Warhawk*. The 80 FG supported Allied ground forces during the campaign for northern Burma flying tactical bombing and strafing sorties against Japanese targets. The group remained in combat operations until the capture of Rangoon in May 1945. In October 1945, the 80 FG returned to the US, and the War Department inactivated the group at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, the following month.

The US Air Force (USAF) activated the 80th Flying Training Wing (80 FTW) in January 1973 at Sheppard Air Force Base (AFB), Texas, with the lineage and honors of the 80 FG. The 80 FTW and its three squadrons, the 88th, 89th, and 90th Flying Training Squadrons (FTS), replaced the 3630 FTW and took over its mission as a pilot training unit. The 80 FTW provided Undergraduate Pilot Training (UPT) for the USAF and the West German Air Force, as well as for partner nations such as Kenya and El Salvador under the USAF Security Assistance Training Program.

Several years later, the 80 FTW took on a new mission. Officials of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), realizing the need for greater interoperability among NATO pilots, made plans for a Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training (ENJJPT) program. In 1978, they selected the 80 FTW to host the program. The official ENJJPT opening ceremony took place on 23 October 1981, though the first ENJJPT UPT class had already begun training on 1 October 1981. In January 1994, the wing began teaching Introduction to Fighter Fundamentals (IFF), an advanced pilot course that covers basic fighter maneuvers.

In January 1992, the 80th Operations Support Squadron (80 OSS) joined the 80 FTW. In October 1998, the 97 FTS, a USAF Reserve Associate Unit, joined the ENJJPT program to augment the 80 FTW with experienced instructor pilots. In 2007, the 88th Flying Training Squadron was redesignated as the 88th Fighter Training Squadron, since it conducted the wing's IFF course. In April 2009, the wing activated two additional squadrons: the 459 FTS and 469 FTS.

# *80th Flying Training Wing Chronology*

**10 Dec 1965** - 3630 FTW activates at Sheppard AFB.

**25 Aug 1966** - German AF Undergraduate Pilot Training (UPT) program dedicated.

**15 Aug 1968** - Single Phase concept begins: T-38 in 3630th Pilot Training Squadron (PTS), T-37 in 3631 PTS.

**30 Jun 1971** - Helicopter school (3637 and 3638 PTS) inactivated.

**1 Jan 1973** - 80 FTW activated to replace 3630 FTW.

**29 Sep 1978** - First Security Assistance Training Program (SATP) student from Bolivia begins training at 80 FTW.

**24 Apr 1975** - SATP class 75-07 graduates with 22 Vietnamese AF students—the last South Vietnamese students at 80 FTW.

**24 Jun 1978** - First annual 80 FTW Rodeo.

**10 Apr 1980** - SATP training is terminated. Iranian students return to Iran.

**11 Jun 1980** - NATO announces Sheppard AFB as the site for ENJJPT.

**1 Oct 1981** - ENJJPT UPT Class 83-01, the first ENJJPT UPT class, begins training.

**20 Nov 1981** - First ENJJPT solo UPT sortie. (Larry Weisenberger, USAF)

**25 Jan 1982** - First trainee completes ENJJPT Pilot Instructor Training (PIT) program. (Capt Leo Skiffard, Denmark)

**23 Oct 1982** - ENJJPT UPT Class 83-01 graduates at Sheppard base theater. General Thomas M. Ryan, Jr., Commander of Air Training Command, delivers graduation address.

**21 Nov 1986** - T-38 static display dedication ceremony.

**23 Oct 1987** - Rolling takeoffs introduced as standard take off for T-37 aircraft on Sheppard AFB.

**1 Feb 1988** - Military Airlift Command approves “Buddy Wing” Program for the 443 Military Airlift Wing at Altus AFB, OK, and 80 FTW.

**11 Mar 1997** - Flag plaza at the Wichita Falls Multi-Purpose Event Center dedicated as Rotary-NATO International Plaza.

# *80th Flying Training Wing Chronology*

**1 Apr 1998** - The 97 FTS, a USAF Reserve unit, activates at the 80 FTW.

**2 Sep 1998** - Bldg 2322 dedicated as Montgomery Hall in honor of Dr. James T. Montgomery II, an ardent supporter of ENJJPT. Most significantly, Dr. Montgomery established the ENJJPT country sponsor program.

**13 Jun 2003** - Sheppard AFB hosts Centennial Air Power Celebration, marking 100 years of powered flight.

**14 May 2004** - ENJJPT student graduates reach 5,000 mark.

**3 Jan 2005** - New simulator building opens.

**12 Oct 2005** - The first of 124 T-38C *Talon* aircraft arrives at Sheppard AFB.

**Nov 2005** - New 80 FTW Air Operations Center opens for use.

**3 Feb 2006** - His Excellency Baron Frans Van Daele, Belgian Ambassador to the US, inducts Mr. Tito and Dr. Elvie Tolentino, ENJJPT Belgium sponsors, into the Order of Leopold, Belgium's highest honor.

**30 Mar 2007** - Special ENJJPT Steering Committee meeting features all former ENJJPT wing commanders to celebrate 25th anniversary of Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training.

**10 Aug 2007** - Col Daniel R. Torweihe serves as the first 80 FTW Vice Commander.

**31 Mar 2008** - Col David Petersen accepts the keys to Sheppard's first T-6 *Texan II* aircraft from Hawker Beechcraft.

**10 Apr 2009** - 469th Flying Training Squadron activates. Lt Col Richard Griffin takes command.

**17 Apr 2009** - 459th Flying Training Squadron activates. Lt Col Scottie Zamzow takes command.

**30 Jul 2009** - 80 FTW T-37 retirement ceremony.

**31 Jul 2009** - 80 FTW pilots fly the last four T-37B *Tweets* in USAF inventory to Davis-Monthan AFB.

**15 Mar 2010** - CMSgt Philip Jelks-Browning serves as the first 80 FTW Command Chief.

## ***80th Fighter Group Commanders***

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Assigned</u>
Unknown	Feb-May 1942
Col John C. Crosthwaite	c. 20 May 1942
Maj Albert L. Evans Jr.	1 Jul 1942
Col Ivan W. McElroy	14 Jul 1943
Col Albert L. Evans Jr.	13 Apr 1944
Col Sidney D. Grubbs Jr.	1 Feb 1945
Col Hiette S. Williams Jr.	29 Apr 1945

## ***80th Flying Training Wing Commanders***

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Assigned</u>
Col Robert G. Liotta	1 Jan 1973
Col Kirk A. Brown	28 Jun 1973
Col Spence M. Armstrong	22 Jul 1974
Col Robert D. Caudry	17 Jul 1976
Col William R. Deans	1 Apr 1977
Col Jesse W. Campbell	5 Jul 1978
Col Larry W. Pritchett	15 Jul 1980
Col William F. Phillips	24 Feb 1982
Col Sandor Babos	13 Feb 1984
Col Robert K. McLeod	24 Feb 1986
Col Travis E. Harrell	22 Dec 1987
Col William B. Mitchell	20 Jul 1989
Col Robert E. Gatliff	19 Apr 1991
Col William J. Lake	28 Jul 1992
Col James G. Ferguson	10 Jan 1994
Col Kenneth M. Decuir	26 Feb 1996
Col Stanley Gorenc	6 Nov 1997
Col Kurt A. Cichowski	15 May 1999
Col Ralph J. Jodice II	17 Jul 2001
Col H. D. Polumbo Jr.	15 Aug 2003
Col Jeffrey B. Kendall	29 Jan 2005
Col David E. Petersen	7 Aug 2007
Col Kevin B. Schneider	1 Jul 2009
Col Dieter E. Bareihls	24 Jun 2011



# 80th Flying Training Wing

## Lineage and Honors

**Lineage.** Established as 80 Pursuit Group (Interceptor) on 13 Jan 1942. Activated on 9 Feb 1942. Redesignated 80 FG (Single Engine) on 15 May 1942. Inactivated on 3 Nov 1945. Established as 80 Flying Training Wing on 23 May 1972. Activated on 1 Jan 1973.



**Assignments.** III Interceptor (later III Fighter) Command, 9 Feb 1942; First Air Force, 20 Jun 1942; I Fighter Command, 4 Jul 1942; New York Air Defense Wing, 11 Aug 1942-10 May 1943; Tenth Air Force, 28 Jun 1943; American Air Command (later 5320 Air Defense Wing [Provisional]), Sep 1943; Tenth Air Force, 20 Jun 1944; Army Air Forces, India-Burma Theater, c. 1 Aug-9 Oct 1945; New York Port of Embarkation, 1-3 Nov 1945. Air Training Command, 1 Jan 1973; Nineteenth Air Force, 1 Jul 1993-.

**Components.** *Groups.* **80** Operations: 2 Jan 1998-. *Squadrons.* **80** Operations Support: 15 Jan 1993-2 Jan 1998. **88** Pursuit (later 88 Fighter; 88 Flying Training; 88 Fighter Training): 9 Feb 1942-3 Nov 1945; 1 Jan 1973-2 Jan 1998. **89** Pursuit (later 89 Fighter; 89 Flying Training): 9 Feb 1942-3 Nov 1945; 1 Jan 1973-2 Jan 1998. **90** Pursuit (later 90 Fighter; 90 Flying Training): 9 Feb 1942-3 Nov 1945; 1 Jan 1973-2 Jan 1998. **459** Fighter (later 459 Flying Training): 1 Sep 1943-13 Mar 1944.

**Stations.** Selfridge Field, MI, 9 Feb 1942; Bridgeport, CT, 25 Jun 1942; Farmingdale, NY, 5 Jul 1942; Mitchel Field, NY, 9 Mar-30 Apr 1943; Karachi, India, 28 Jun 1943; Kanjikoah, India, Sep 1943; Nagaghuli, India, 11 Oct 1943; Tingkawk Sakan, Burma, 29 Aug 1944; Myitkyina, Burma, 20 Jan 1945; Moran, India, 4 May 1945; Dudhkundi, India, 24 May-6 Oct 1945; Camp Kilmer, NJ, 1-3 Nov 1945. Sheppard AFB, TX, 1 Jan 1973-.

**Aircraft.** P-47, 1942-1943, 1944-1945; P-40, 1943-1944; P-38, 1943-1944. T-37B, 1973-; T-38A, 1973-2006; AT-38B, 1993-2006; T-38C, 2006-; T-6A, 2008-.

**Operations.** Trained for combat and served as part of the defense force for the northeastern United States, 1942-1943. Sailed for India, via Brazil, Cape of Good Hope, and Ceylon, in May 1943. Began combat operations in Sep 1943.

# *80th Flying Training Wing Lineage and Honors (cont.)*

**Operations (cont.).** Supported allied ground forces during the battle for northern Burma and the push southward to Rangoon, bombing and strafing troop concentrations, supply dumps, lines of communication, and artillery positions. Defended the Indian terminus of the Hump route by striking Japanese airfields and patrolling Allied airfields to safeguard them from attack. Received a Distinguished Unit Citation for intercepting a formation of enemy aircraft and preventing its attack on a large oil refinery in Assam, India, on 27 Mar 1944. Withdrawn from combat in May 1945. Since Jan 1973, provided UPT, initially for USAF, German Air Force, and Vietnamese Air Force students. Although Vietnamese Air Force pilot training ceased in Sep 1974, students from other nations continued to train under the security assistance program through Apr 1980. Provided USAF rotary-wing pilots' conversion training to fixed-wing aircraft, Jun 1977-Nov 1981. Conducted UPT and PIT under the Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training (ENJJPT) program, beginning Oct 1981, with participating nations contributing staff and financial support. In Jan 1994, began training pilots in IFF.



**Service Streamers.** *World War II:* American Theater.

**Campaign Streamers.** *World War II:* India-Burma; Central Burma.

**Decorations.** Distinguished Unit Citations: India, 27 Mar 1944. Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards: 10-20 Apr 1979; 30 Apr 1981-29 Apr 1983; 1 Jul 1999-30 Jun 2001.

**Emblem.** Approved for group on 14 Oct 1942 and for the wing on 2 Jan 1973.

**Motto.** “Angels on our Wings” approved 80 FG in 42 and 80 FTW on Jan 73.

**Description.** Per bend Azure and Sable a bend raguly Or, all within a diminished bordure of the like.

**Significance.** The ragged partition lines convey the feeling of force as suggested by the lightning flash and tri-colored shield incorporating the Air Force colors (ultramarine blue and golden yellow), together with the suggestion that unit operates both during the day and night. The flash represents the destructive power of the unit.

# *80th Operations Group*

## *Lineage and Honors*

**Lineage.** Constituted as 80 Operations Group on 3 Dec 1997. Activated on 2 Jan 1998.

**Assignments.** 80 Flying Training Wing, 2 Jan 1998-.

**Components.** *Squadrons:* **80** Operations Support: 2 Jan 1998-. **88** Flying Training (later 88 Fighter Training): 2 Jan 1998-. **89** Flying Training, 2 Jan 1998-. **90** Flying Training: 2 Jan 1998-. **459** Flying Training: 17 Apr 2009-. **469** Flying Training: 10 Apr 2009-.



**Stations.** Sheppard AFB, TX, 2 Jan 1998-.

**Commanders.** Col Ulrich Schröder (GAF), 2 Jan 1998; Col Johannes Hassenwert (GAF), 30 Mar 2000; Col Heinrich F. Schneider (GAF), 13 Nov 2003; Col Axel Pohlmann (GAF), 20 Jun 2006; Col Eberhard von Wintzingerode-Knorr (GAF), 25 Jun 2010.

**Aircraft.** T-37B, 1998-2009; T-38A, 1998-2006; AT-38B, 1998-2006; T-38C, 2006-; T-6A 2008-.

**Decorations.** Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards: 1 Jul 1999-30 Jun 2001.

**Operations.** A multinational flying organization chartered to produce fighter pilots for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Alliance. Responsibilities include operational support, flying training, air traffic control, and evaluation of 200 student pilots and 80 instructor pilot candidates per year as well as Introduction to Fighter Fundamentals for more than 145 trainees per year.

# *80th Operations Support Squadron*

## *Lineage and Honors*

**Lineage.** Constituted 80 Airdrome Squadron on 17 Feb 1943. Activated on 1 Mar 1943. Inactivated on 14 Nov 1945. Disbanded on 8 Oct 1948. Reconstituted and redesignated 80 Operations Support Squadron on 1 Jan 1993. Activated on 15 Jan 1993.

**Assignments.** 80 Flying Training Wing, 15 Jan 1993-1 Jan 1998; 80 Operations Group, 2 Jan 1998-



**Stations.** Hunter Army Airfield, GA, 1 Mar-27 Aug 1943; Port Moresby, New Guinea, 14 Oct 1943; Oro Bay, New Guinea, 6 May 1944; Noemfoor Island, New Guinea, 10 Sep 1944; Mangaldan, Luzon, 16 Jan 1945; Laoag, Luzon, 26 Apr 1945; Floridablanca, Luzon, 7 Jun-23 Oct 1945; Camp Anza, CA, 13-14 Nov 1945. Sheppard AFB, TX, 15 Jan 1993-.

**Commanders.** Lt Col Michael P. Erdle, 15 Jan 1993; Lt Col Joseph A. Smutko, 11 Sep 1996; Lt Col Victor L. Hnatiuk, 11 Mar 1999; Lt Col Jeffrey Moragne, 15 Mar 2001; Lt Col J.D. Frisby-Griffin, 3 Jan 2003; Lt Col David A. Reth, 22 Nov 2004; Lt Col Joseph A. Less, 20 Mar 2006; Lt Col Michael G. Messer, 28 Mar 2008; Lt Col Barry Cook, 26 Mar 2010; Lt Col Scott D. Moon, 19 May 2011.

**Operations.** In 1943, the 80th Airdrome Squadron (AS) activated in Savannah, Georgia. This unit traveled with flying squadrons in order to support their operations; in the interim period, before ground forces could reach the airplanes. Once ground forces arrived, the airdrome squadron would then be transferred to support another flying squadron. These airdrome squadrons were used extensively during the island hopping campaigns of World War II. In 1943, the 80 AS boarded a boat and transferred to the West Coast, in order to serve in the Pacific Theater. The unit distinguished itself with service in both New Guinea and the Philippines. The old airdrome squadron served proudly until its inactivation in 1945. The 80 AS would be reborn again, as the largest unit in a one-of-a-kind wing, serving the United States and 12 other NATO countries. Upon activation the 80 OSS consisted of the Air Traffic Control Flight, the Airfield Support Flight (Weather and Base Operations), and the Personnel Flight. The Weather Section was previously part of the Operations Division. Air Traffic Control was part of the 88 FTS, and the Wing Administration and Personnel Sections were part of the Headquarters Squadron.

# *80th Operations Support Squadron*

## *Lineage and Honors (cont.)*

**Operations (cont.).** In 1994, the squadron increased in size by adding four new sections: the Current Operations Flight (Bookstore, Flight Records, Airspace Management, Computer Resources, and Life Support), Quality Assurance Flight, Scheduling Flight, and the Student Operations Flight. What used to be a small headquarters squadron is now by far the largest organization within the 80 FTW. The 80 OSS now comprises five flights, every student pilot in the wing, and over 225 permanent party personnel.



**Campaign Streamers.** *World War II:* New Guinea, 1943-1944; Luzon, 1944-1945.

**Decorations.** Citations: Philippine Presidential Unit Citation (WWII). Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards: 1 Jul 1999-30 Jun 2001.

**Emblem.** Approved on 14 Mar 1994.

**Description.** On a Brittany Azure disc the Ultramarine Azure and Argent NATO star is positioned at the nombril point where its four points extend to the chief, base, dexter, and sinister positions. Two Or aircraft issuant the field behind the estoille from sinister base to dexter chief followed by two Gules contrails. The disc is bordered with Sable. An Argent scroll is attached below the disk. The scroll is also bordered with Sable.

**Significance.** Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are used in the design. Blue represents the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow signifies the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. White represents the perfections which all 80 OSS personnel strive to attain. The red contrails represent the strength of patriotism which propels the 80 OSS to greater heights. Brittany blue represents the loyalty to the wing and devotion to the Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training (ENJJPT) mission. The NATO star symbolizes the squadron's responsibilities to the 13 countries participating in the ENJJPT program. The two aircraft in formation symbolize the basic formation mutual support concept, representing the squadron's support of the flying mission.

# *88th Fighter Training Squadron*

## *Lineage and Honors*

**Lineage.** Constituted 88 Pursuit Squadron (Interceptor) on 13 Jan 1942. Activated on 9 Feb 1942. Redesignated as 88 Fighter Squadron on 15 May 1942; 88 Fighter Squadron (Single Engine) on 1 Jul 1942; 88 Fighter Squadron, Single Engine, on 28 Feb 1944. Inactivated on 3 Nov 1945. Redesignated as 88 Flying Training Squadron on 25 May 1972. Activated on 1 Jan 1973. Redesignated 88 Fighter Training Squadron on 18 Oct 2007.



**Assignments.** 80th Pursuit (later 80 Fighter) Group, 9 Feb 1942-3 Nov 1945. 80 Flying Training Wing, 1 Jan 1973-1 Jan 1998; 80 Operations Group, 1 Jan 1998-.

**Stations.** Selfridge Field, MI, 9 Feb 1942; Bridgeport, CT, 25 Jun 1942; Farmingdale, NY, 2 Sep 1942; Mitchel Field, NY, 9 Mar-30 Apr 1943; Karachi, India, 28 Jun 1943; Mokelbari, India, c. Oct 1943; Shingbwiyang, Burma, 3 May 1944 (detachment operated from Myitkyina, Burma, May-20 Aug 1944); Myitkyina, Burma, c. 23 Jan 1945; Moran, India, 3 May 1945; Dudhkundi, India, 29 May-6 Oct 1945; Camp Kilmer, NJ, 1-3 Nov 1945. Sheppard AFB, TX, 1 Jan 1973-.

**Commanders.** Unkn, 9 Feb 42-unkn; 1Lt Theodore S. Thurson, 1942; Maj Richard A. Ames, c. 1 Jul 1942; Capt George B. Hamilton, 12 Dec 1942; Capt John E. Fouts, Jr., 1 Aug 1943; Maj Earl J. Livesay, 22 Sep 1943; Maj George B. Hamilton, c. 11 Dec 1943; Maj Robert J. Becker, 17 Apr 1944; Capt Owen R. Allred, 9 Sep 1944; Lt Col Robert J. Becker, 30 Sep 1944; Maj Jack W. Ford, 16 Apr 1945; Maj Claude R. Kimbrel, 18 Jun-3 Nov 1945. Lt Col David D. Brandt, Jr., 1 Jan 1973; Lt Col Mylous G. Anderson, 30 Apr 1973; Lt Col Herman K. McDonald, 27 May 1975; Lt Col James E. Rousey, 1 Apr 1977; Lt Col Theodore M. Duigon, 7 May 1979; Lt Col Jeffrey T. Ellis, 1 Jul 1980; Lt Col Dennis A. Smith, 8 Jun 1981; Lt Col William J. Hamm, 27 Jun 1983; Lt Col Mogens P. Kristensen, 10 Jan 1985; Lt Col William J. Frey, 22 Apr 1988; Lt Col Douglas M. Smith, 9 Feb 1990; Lt Col James P. Skalko, 18 Dec 1991; Lt Col Michael W. Palmer, 8 Apr 1993; Lt Col David Atzhorn, 16 May 1994; Lt Col Bernd Heiber (GAF), 14 Jul 1995; Lt Col Michael W. Ford, 21 May 1998; Lt Col James J. Evanko, 6 Oct 1999; Lt Col Eric Bogaards (RNLAf), 8 Jan 2001; Lt Col Kevin C. Smith, 13 Jun 2003; Lt Col Richard I. McCool, 18 Mar 2005; Lt Col Rick A. Davis, 16 Nov 2006;

# *88th Fighter Training Squadron*

## *Lineage and Honors (cont.)*

**Commanders (cont.).** Lt Col Christian Rode (GAF), 18 Jan 2008; Lt Col James Robinson, 4 Jun 2009; Lt Col Dag Simastuen (NoAF), 10 Jun 2011.

**Aircraft.** P-47, 1942-1945; P-40, 1943-1944; P-47, 1944-1945. T-37B, 1973-1993; T-38A, 1981-2006; AT-38B, 1993-2006; T-38C, 2006-.

**Operations.** Combat in China-Burma-India theater, 1 Oct 1943-28 Apr 1945. Undergraduate pilot training for USAF and students from selected nations, 1973-1981; Euro-NATO joint pilot training, Oct 1981-.

**Service Streamers.** *World War II:* American Theater.

**Campaign Streamers.** *World War II:* India-Burma, Central Burma.

**Decorations.** Distinguished Unit Citations: Assam, India, 27 Mar 1944. Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards: 1 Mar 1975-1 Mar 1977; 10-20 Apr 1979; 1 Jul 1980-28 Feb 1982; 1 Jul 1999-30 Jun 2001.

**Emblem.** Approved on 18 Jan 1943.

**Blazon.** Azure, a quatrefoil Argent fimbriated Sable surmounted by a cross of lightning flashes Gules charged at the center with a plate, all within a bordure Sable charged with thirty-six billets radiating in circumference. Attached below the disc a white scroll edged with a narrow Black border and inscribed "88th FIGHTER TRAINING SQUADRON" in black letters.

**Significance.** Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations for the squadron. The quatrefoil represents clouds. The lightning bolts suggest a propeller signifying the trainers the squadron uses and also reflecting the need to train aviators in all weather conditions. The border resembles a turbo wheel of a turbo supercharger.





# *89th Flying Training Squadron*

## *Lineage and Honors*

**Lineage.** Constituted 89 Pursuit Squadron (Interceptor) on 13 Jan 1942; activated on 9 Feb 1942. Redesignated as 89 Fighter Squadron on 15 May 1942; 89 Fighter Squadron (Single Engine) on 1 Jul 1942; 89 Fighter Squadron, Single Engine, on 28 Feb 1944. Inactivated on 3 Nov 1945. Redesignated 89 Flying Training Squadron on 25 May 1972. Activated on 1 Jan 1973.



**Assignments.** 80 Pursuit (later 80 Fighter) Group, 9 Feb 1942-3 Nov 1945. 80 FTW, 1 Jan 1973-1 Jan 98; 80 Operations Group, 2 Jan 98-.

**Stations.** Selfridge Field, MI, 9 Feb 1942; Farmingdale, NY, 23 Jun 1942; Mitchel Field, NY, 9 Dec 1942-30 Apr 1943; Karachi, India, 29 Jun 1943; Gushkara, India, c. 16 Aug 1943; Nagaghuli, India, c. 15 Oct 1943 (detachment operated from Sadiya, India, Oct 1943; Mokelbaria, India, May 1944; Dergaon, India, Aug 1944); Myitkyina, Burma, c. 15 Sep 1944; Moran, India, 8 May 1945; Dudhkundi, India, 30 May-6 Oct 1945; Camp Kilmer, NJ, 1-3 Nov 1945. Sheppard AFB, TX, 1 Jan 1973-.

**Commanders.** None, 9 Feb-16 Mar 1942; 2d Lt George C. Vanderbeke, 17 Mar 1942; Maj Gilbert L. Meyers, 1 Jul 1942; Maj Hubert A. Zemke, c. 30 Aug 1942; Capt Verl D. Luehring, 14 Sep 1942; Maj John Szenningesen, 2 Aug 1943; Maj William S. Harrell, 20 Jan 1944; Maj Garrett S. Williams, Nov 1944; Maj Allan P. Rankin, c. 6 Feb 1945; Maj Leonard W. Anderson, 20 Jun 1945; unkn, 5 Oct-3 Nov 1945. Lt Col Billy M. Mobley, 1 Jan 1973; Lt Col Richard E. Hearne, 21 Oct 1974; Lt Col Donald W. Ramsey, 21 Jul 1975; Lt Col Larry L. Wagner, 1 Apr 1977; Lt Col Louis A. Silvestri, Jr., 16 Apr 1979; Lt Col Gary J. Toy, 24 Mar 1981; Lt Col Wagn Langebek (RDAF), 19 Mar 1982; Lt Col Gerhard Rudeck (GAF), 4 Mar 1985; Lt Col Victor J. Tambone, 8 Apr 1988; Lt Col Horace A. Wallace, Jr., 13 Jul 1989; Lt Col Jackie L. Foster, 14 Jan 1991; Lt Col Klaus H. Spura (GAF), 7 May 1993; Lt Col Francesco Tricomi (ITAF), 10 May 1996; Lt Col Harvey D. Johnson, 14 Aug 1998; Lt Col Yusuf Enginol (TUAF), 16 Jun 2000; Lt Col Bernard Schwartze (GAF), 23 May 2002; Lt Col Jeffrey Snell, 26 Sep 2003; Lt Col John F. McDevitt, 1 Apr 2005; Lt Col Vittorio Cencini (ITAF), 11 Dec 2006; Lt Col Patrick A. Testerman, 1 Dec 2008; Lt Col Maurizio Ortenzi (ITAF), 3 Dec 2010.



# *89th Flying Training Squadron Lineage and Honors (cont.)*

**Aircraft.** P-47, 1942-1945; P-40, 1943-1944; P-47 1944-1945. T-37B, 1973-2009; T-6A, 2008-.

**Operations.** Combat in China-Burma-India theater, 8 Sep 1943–28 Apr 1945. Undergraduate Pilot Training for USAF and students from selected nations, 1973-1981; Euro-NATO joint pilot training, Oct 1981-.



**Service Streamers.** *World War II:* American Theater

**Campaign Streamers.** *World War II:* India-Burma; Central Burma.

**Decorations.** Distinguished Unit Citations: Assam, India, 27 Mar 1944. Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards: 10-20 Apr 1979; 1 Jan 1980-31 Dec 1981; 1 Jan 1982-30 Apr 1983; 1 Jul 1999-30 Jun 2001.

**Emblem.** Approved on 5 Jun 1944.

**Description.** Gules on the Ace of Spades point to base Sable fimbriated Argent, flames Proper surmounted by a cloud of the third fimbriated Azure debruised of a skull white garnished Black issuing lightning bolts of Or and Gules to base chevron-wise from its eye sockets; all within a diminished bordure Black. Attached below the disk a White scroll edged with a narrow Black border and inscribed “89th FLYING TRAINING SQ” in Black letters.

**Significance.** Blue and yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The spade symbol reflects the squadron’s mission to train the Air Force “Aces.” The skull surrounded in flames and issuing lightning flashes represents the latest weapons systems necessary for a strong defense. The clouds suggest the primary theater of operations for which the unit provides training.

# *90th Flying Training Squadron*

## *Lineage and Honors*

**Lineage.** Constituted 90 Pursuit Squadron (Interceptor) on 13 Jan 1942. Activated on 9 Feb 1942. Redesignated as 90 Fighter Squadron on 15 May 1942; 90 Fighter Squadron (Single Engine) on 1 Jul 1942; 90 Fighter Squadron, Single Engine, on 28 Feb 1944. Inactivated on 3 Nov 1945. Redesignated 90 Flying Training Squadron on 25 May 1972. Activated on 1 Jan 1973.



**Assignments.** 80 Pursuit (later 80 Fighter) Group, 9 Feb 1942–3 Nov 1945; 80 FTW, 1 Jan 1973-1 Jan 98; 80 OG, 2 Jan 1998-.

**Stations.** Selfridge Field, MI, 9 Feb 1942; Newark, NJ, 24 Jun 1942; La Guardia Airport, NY, 27 Aug 1942; Mitchell Field, NY, 27 Feb-30 Apr 1943; Karachi, India, 28 Jun 1943; Jorhat, India, c. 12 Sep 1943; Moran, India, Mar 1944; Tingkawk Sakan, Burma, 27 Aug 1944; Myitkyina, Burma, 21 Jan 1945; Moran, India, 5 May 1945; Dudhkundi, India, 30 May-6 Oct 1945; Camp Kilmer, NJ, 1-3 Nov 1945. Sheppard AFB, TX, 1 Jan 1973-.

**Commanders.** Lt M.C. Feeters, 9 Feb 42; Maj David D. Terry, c. 24 Jun 1942; Capt Walter Coss, 16 Dec 1942; Capt Richard M. Powell, 11 Jan 1943; Maj John E. Jones, 4 Aug 1943; Lt col Richard M. Powell, 21 Jan 1944; Maj Thomas G. Bowie, 8 Apr 1945; Capt Ralph E. Ward, 23 Aug 1945-unkn. Lt Col George C. Hull, 1 Jan 1973; Lt Col Timothy L. Thomas, 20 May 1974; Lt Col Larry L. Dillingham, 11 Nov 1974; Lt Col George F. Baird, 21 Jun 1976; Lt Col Johnny C. Fender, 1 Apr 1977; Lt Col Eric S. Doten, 31 Mar 1978; Lt Col Ellwood P. Hinman III, 14 May 1979; Lt Col Theodore M. Duigon, 29 May 1980; Lt Col Phillip V. Maywald, 17 Apr 1981; Lt Col Mitchell D. Hopkins, 23 Jun 1981; Maj William R. Bean, Jr., 1 Dec 1981; Lt Col Henri R. Buffart (RNLAF), 1 Mar 1982; Lt Col David R. Love, 22 Mar 1985; Lt Col Daniel T. Fucci, 14 Nov 1986; Lt Col Gerhard Ballhausen (GAF), 10 Mar 1988; Lt Col Giuseppe Borgna (ITAF), 12 Apr 1991; Lt Col Luigi Telesca (ITAF), 12 Apr 1993; Lt Col Michael W. Steinfurth, 19 Jul 1996; Lt Col Patrick R. Demoritier (BAF), 16 Jul 1999; Lt Col James D. Reed, 16 Jul 2001; Lt Col John Kreger, 21 Jun 2001; Lt Col Salvatore Romeo (ITAF), 30 Jun 2004; Lt Col Harry Oostema (RNLAF), 3 Nov 2006; Lt Col Oliver Habel (GAF), 10 Apr 2009; Lt Col John E. Moran, 7 Oct 2011.

# *90th Flying Training Squadron Lineage and Honors (cont.)*

**Aircraft.** P-47, 1942-1945; P-40, 1943-1944. T-38A, 1973-2006; T-38C, 2006-.

**Operations.** Combat in China-Burma-India theater, 16 Sep 1943-29 Apr 1945. Undergraduate pilot training for USAF and students from selected nations, 1973-1981; Euro-NATO joint pilot training, Oct 1981-.



**Service Streamers.** *World War II:* American Theater.

**Campaign Streamers.** *World War II:* India-Burma; Central Burma.

**Decorations.** Distinguished Unit Citations: Assam, India, 27 Mar 1944. Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards: 1 Nov 1975-30 Oct 1977; 10-20 Apr 1979; 1 Jul 1980-28 Feb 1982; 1 Jul 1999-30 Jun 2001.

**Emblem.** Approved on 19 Jan 1945.

**Description.** On a yellow disc edged black, a caricatured, black and white bear, standing on hind legs, facing toward dexter, wearing red brown boxing gloves on the forepaws, and swinging a left uppercut punch, leaving a comet trail of red, white, and blue flecked with four, white, five-point stars.

**Significance.** The Bear represents the mental and physical strength, and the strength of character demanded of every pilot instructor of the squadron. The uppercut symbolizes the aggressiveness with which each instructor pilot attacks his duties. The four stars represent the four disciplines each instructor pilot must master, and in turn, convey to the student pilots: knowledge, skill, motivation, and dedication.

# *97th Flying Training Squadron*

## *Lineage and Honors*

**Lineage.** Constituted 97 Pursuit Squadron (Interceptor) on 13 Jan 1942. Activated on 9 Feb 1942. Redesignated as 97 Pursuit Squadron (I) (Twin Engine) on 22 Apr 1942; 97 Fighter Squadron (Twin Engine) on 15 May 1942; 97 Fighter Squadron, Two Engine, on 28 Feb 1944. Inactivated on 9 Sep 1945. Activated on 12 Apr 1947. Redesignated 97 Fighter Squadron, Single Engine, on 15 Aug 1947. Inactivated on 2 Oct 1949. Redesignated 97 Fighter-Interceptor Squadron on 13 Nov 1950. Activated on 1 Dec 1950. Inactivated on 8 Jan 1958. Redesignated 97 Flying Training Squadron on 22 Jun 1972. Activated on 1 Feb 1973. Inactivated on 1 Apr 1993. Activated in the Reserve on 1 Apr 1998.



**Assignments.** 82 Pursuit (later 82 Fighter) Group, 9 Feb 1942-9 Sep 1945. 82 Fighter Group, 12 Apr 1947-2 Oct 1949. Eastern Air Defense Force, 1 Dec 1950 (attached to 56 Fighter-Interceptor Wing, 1 Dec 1950-20 May 1951; 142 Fighter-Interceptor Wing, 20 May 1951-6 Feb 1952); 4706 Defense (later 4706 Air Defense) Wing, 6 Feb 1952; 82 Fighter Group, 18 Aug 1955-8 Jan 1958. 82 Flying Training Wing, 1 Feb 1973; 82 Operations Group, 15 Dec 1991-1 Apr 1993. 340 Flying Training Group, 1 Apr 1998-.

**Stations.** Harding Field, LA, 9 Feb 1942; Muroc, CA, 17 Apr 1942; Long Beach, CA, 22 May-16 Sep 1942; Eglinton, N. Ireland, 5 Oct 1942; Tafaraoui, Algeria, 24 Dec 1942; Telergma, Algeria, 1 Jan 1943; Berteaux, Algeria, 28 Mar 1943; Souk-el-Arba, Algeria, 13 Jun 1943; Grombalia, Tunisia, 4 Aug 1943 (operated from Gerbini, Sicily, 6-18 Sep 1943); San Pacrazio, Italy, 3 Oct 1943; Lecce, Italy, 10 Oct 1943; Vincenzo Airfield, Italy, 11 Jan 1944; Lesina, Italy, c. 30 Aug-9 Sep 1945. Grenier Field, NH, 12 Apr 1947-2 Oct 1949; Wright-Patterson AFB, OH, 1 Dec 1950; New Castle Cty Airport, DE, 18 Aug 1955-8 Jan 1958; Williams AB, AZ, 1 Feb 1973-1 Apr 1993; Sheppard AFB, TX, 1 Apr 1998-.

**Commanders.** Unk, 9 Feb-16 Apr 1942; Maj Ernest C. Young, 17 Apr 1942; Maj William W. Wittliff, 13 Jan 1943; Capt Richard G. McAuliffe, c. 28 Mar 1943; Maj William W. Wittliff, c. 28 Apr 1943; Maj William B. Peterson, 2 May 1943; Maj William W. Wittliff, 16 Jul 1943; Maj Harry L. Smith Jr., 26 Aug 1943; Maj Charles R. Spencer, 19 Jan 1944; Capt John S. Litchfield, 30 Jan 1944; Maj Claude E. Ford, 1 Apr 1944;

# *97th Flying Training Squadron*

## *Lineage and Honors (cont.)*

**Commanders (cont.).** Lt Col Paul J. Greene, 12 Aug 1944; Lt Col Thomas C. Kelly, Oct 1944; Lt Col Joseph L. Dickman, Apr 1945; Maj Robert C. Booth, 23 Jun 1945; unkn, 30 Aug-9 Sep 1945. None (not manned), 12 Apr-13 Jun 1947; Maj Julius D. Shivers, 14 Jun 1947; Maj Donald V. Miller, 10 Mar 1949. None (not manned), 1-5 Dec 1950; Lt Col Frank Q. O'Conner, 6 Dec 1950; Lt Col Walter E. Modesitt, 29 Jan 1952; Maj Stevens H. Turner, c. Aug 1952; Lt Col George V. Lane, c. Jul 1954; Maj Ernest P. Stuyvesant, c. 18 Aug 1955; Lt Col Willis J. Gary, 3 Jul 1956; none (not manned), 8 Oct 1957-8 Jan 1958. Lt Col William P. Smith, 1 Feb 1973; Lt Col Richard L. Russell, 25 Nov 1974; Lt Col John R. Hullender, 14 Jun 1976; Lt Col Joseph L. Higgins, 9 Jun 1978; Lt Col Howard T. Hanson, 4 Jan 1980; Lt Col Lonny R. Alexander, 20 Oct 1980; Lt Col James T. Thomes, 14 Dec 1981; Lt Col John R. Rademacher, 30 Jun 1982; Lt Col Gary A. Swigart, 23 Jun 1983; Lt Col Percy D. Leonard Jr., 15 Jun 1984; Lt Col Johnny Engleman, 18 Nov 1985; Lt Col David S. Taylor, 16 Sep 1986; Lt Col Russell L. Allen, 12 Nov 1987; Lt Col Dennis L. Austin, 31 Oct 1989; Lt Col Douglas W. Knutsen, 17 Jun 1991; Lt Col Terrence P. Long, 2 Dec 1992-1 Apr 1993. Unkn, 1 Apr-Jun 1998; Lt Col William T. Cahoon, 16 Jun 1998; Lt Col Wolfgang C. Asmus, c. Feb 2000; Lt Col Douglas H. Standifer, 18 Feb 2005; Lt Col Bo McGowan, 23 Mar 2007; Lt Col Scott Thomas, 19 Sep 2008; Lt Col Michael Stolt, 15 Oct 2010.



**Aircraft.** P-38, 1942-1945. P-51, 1947-1949. F-86, 1951-1955; F-94, 1955-1957. T-38A, 1973-1993. T-37B, 1998-2009; AT-38, 1998-2006; T-38C, 2006-; T-6A, 2007-.

**Operations.** Combat in European and Mediterranean theaters of operations, 25 Dec 1942-3 May 1945. Fighter escort and air defense, 1947-1949. Air defense, 1951-1957. Trained USAF pilots, 1973-1993. ENJJPT 1998-.

**Campaign Streamers.** *World War II:* Air Offensive, Europe; Tunisia; Sicily; Naples-Foggia; Rome-Arno; Normandy; N. France; S. France; N. Apennines; Rhineland; Central Europe; Po Valley; Air Combat, EAME Theater.

# *97th Flying Training Squadron Lineage and Honors (cont.)*

**Decorations.** Distinguished Unit Citations: Italy, 25 Aug 1943; Italy, 2 Sep 1943; Ploesti, Romania, 10 Jun 1944. Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards: 1 Jan 1978-30 Apr 1979; 1 May 1983-30 Apr 1985; 1 Jun 1988-31 May 1990; 1 Apr 1991-31 Mar 1993; 10 Oct 1999-30 Sep 2001; 10 Oct 2001-30 Sep 2003; 10 Oct 2003-30 Sep 2005.



**Emblem.** Approved on 30 Oct 1942.

**Significance.** The 97 FTS emblem is the stylized face of a Devil Cat, trimmed in red and black with white tusks and green eyes on a blue background. The Devil Cat, neither cat nor wolf, has roamed the steppes of Asiatic Russia for generations. Its awesome appearance is but mildly indicative of the beast's true ferocity, of its almost diabolical wiliness and daring. In all of central and northern Asia, no animal real or legendary excites a greater respect or fear among that hardened and barbaric peoples of this vast hinterland. The Devil Cat portrays the endurance, courage, resourcefulness and ferocity which the 97 FTS emulates.

# *459th Flying Training Squadron*

## *Lineage and Honors*

**Lineage.** Constituted as 459 Fighter Squadron (Two Engine) on 2 Aug 1943. Activated on 1 Sep 1943. Inactivated on 5 Nov 1945. Redesignated as 459 Flying Training Squadron on 25 Feb 2009. Activated on 17 Apr 2009.



**Assignments.** 80 Fighter Group, 1 Sep 1943; 33 Fighter Group, 12 May-5 Nov 1945. 80 Operations Group, 17 Apr 2009-.

**Stations.** Karachi, India, 1 Sep 43; Kurmitola, India, 5 Nov 1943; Chittagong, India, 4 Mar 44; Rumkhalong, India, 1 Feb 45; Dudhkundi, India, 11 May-8 Oct 1945; Camp Kilmer, NJ, 3-5 Nov 1945. Sheppard AFB, TX, 17 Apr 2009-.

**Commanders.** Unkn, 1 Sep 1943; Capt John E. Fouts Jr., c. 1 Nov 1943; Maj Verl D. Luehring, by 22 Mar 1944; Maj Hampton E. Boggs, by 1 Mar 1945; Capt John W. Sognier, 11 Jun 1945; Maj William M. Shelton, 26 Jun 1945- unkn. Lt Col Scottie Zamzow, 17 Apr 2009; Lt Col Alan Nolan, 6 May 2011.

**Aircraft.** P-38, 1943-1945. T-6A, 2009-.

**Operations.** Combat in China-Burma-India theater, 14 Nov 1943-c. 6 May 1945. Credited with 66 aerial victory credits, 1 Dec 1943-13 Jan 1945. Awarded a Distinguished Unit Citation for destroying 119 enemy aircraft between 11 Mar-19 May 1944. Received a second Distinguished Unit Citation for defending an allied oil refinery at Assam, India on 27 Mar 1944. Euro-NATO joint pilot training, Apr 2009-.

**Service Streamers.** None.

**Campaign Streamers.** *World War II:* India-Burma; Central Burma.

**Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.** None.

**Decorations.** Distinguished Unit Citations: India-Burma, 11 Mar-8 May 1944; Assam, India, 27 Mar 1944.

# *459th Flying Training Squadron*

## *Lineage and Honors (cont.)*

**Emblem.** Approved on 13 Apr 2009.

**Description.** On a disc Sable, a lightning bolt per fess Gules fimbriated Or charged overall with a double headed dragon lindworm Vert, horned and scaled of the third, langued of the second, eyed Argent and Azure, all within a narrow Green border. Below the disc, a White scroll edged with a narrow Green border and inscribed “459TH FLYING TRAINING SQ” in Green letters.



**Significance.** Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue represents the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The “Twin Dragons” allude to the Squadron’s primary mission of training combat pilots for US and NATO Air Forces. The menacing dragons represent the warriors that the 459th Flying Training Squadron trains to defend the nation --warriors who, like the dragon, fight from the air. The lightning bolt signifies the Squadron’s history as a Lockheed P-38 Lightning equipped combat unit.



# *469th Flying Training Squadron*

## *Lineage and Honors*

**Lineage.** Constituted as 469 Bombardment Squadron (Heavy) on 9 Jul 1942. Activated on 15 Jul 1942. Inactivated on 1 Apr 1944. Consolidated (19 Sep 1985) with the 469 Tactical Fighter Squadron which was constituted as 469 Fighter-Interceptor Squadron on 10 Oct 1952. Activated on 1 Dec 1952. Inactivated on 8 Jan 1958. Redesignated as 469 Tactical Fighter Squadron, and activated on 13 Apr 1962. Organized on 8 Jul 1962. Inactivated on 31 Oct 1972. Consolidated squadron redesignated as 469 Tactical Fighter Training Squadron on 19 Sep 1985. Redesignated as 469 Flying Training Squadron on 25 Feb 2009. Activated on 10 Apr 2009.



**Assignments.** 333 Bombardment Group, 15 Jul 1942-1 Apr 1944. 35 Air Division, 1 Dec 1952; 516 Air Defense Group, 16 Feb 1953; 355 Fighter Group, 18 Aug 1955-8 Jan 1958. Tactical Air Command, 13 Apr 1962; 355 Tactical Fighter Wing, 8 Jul 1962; 6234 Tactical Fighter Wing, 8 Nov 1965; 388 Tactical Fighter Wing, 8 Apr 1966-31 Oct 1972. 80 Operations Group, 10 Apr 2009

**Stations.** Salt Lake City, UT, 15 Jul 1942; Topeka, KS, c. 21 Aug 1942; Dalhart AAFld, TX, 22 Feb 1943-1 Apr 1944. McGhee-Tyson Aprt, TN, 1 Dec 1952-8 Jan 1958. George AFB, CA, 8 Jul 1962; Korat RTAFB, Thailand, 8 Nov 1965-31 Oct 1972. Sheppard AFB, TX, 10 Apr 2009-.

**Commanders.** Capt Charles E. Dewey, 23 Aug 1942; Capt Claire E. Ryan, 8 Sep 1942; Capt Charles E. Dewey, 6 Oct 1942; Lt J.L. Smith Jr., c. Feb 1943; Maj Paul E. Cool, 26 Mar 1943; Maj Wilbur C. Allen Jr., 30 Jul-17 Nov 1943; unkn, 18 Nov 1943-1 Apr 1944. Lt Col John L. Elder Jr., 1 Dec 1952; Lt Col Walter E. Modesitt, 1954; Maj Edward C. Heckman, unkn; Lt Col Grant R. Smith, 1956; Lt Col Joseph L. Zeller, 1956-unkn; Lt Col Robert L. Rankin, unkn; unmanned, 8 Jul 1962-30 Jun 1963; unkn, 1 Jul-21 Oct 1963; Lt Col Aaron J. Bowman, 22 Oct 1963; Maj Robert M. Krone, by 31 May 1966; Lt Col Gordon A. Larson, by 31 Mar 1967; Lt Col Harry W. Schurr, 25 May 1967; Lt Col William C. Decker, 11 Nov 1967; Lt Col Victor R. Hollandsworth, 20 May 1968; Lt Col James H. Broussard, 27 Oct 1968; Lt Col Edward Hillding, 18 Nov 1968; Lt Col Homer R. Charlton Jr., 3 Nov 1969; Lt Col Robert L. Reagan, 22 May 1970; Lt Col Robert K. Simm, 21 Jul 1970; Lt Col Robert L. Reagan, 2 Aug 1970; Lt Col Vernon H. Sandroock, Oct 1970;

# *469th Flying Training Squadron*

## *Lineage and Honors (cont.)*

**Commanders (cont.).** Lt Col Edward E. Nowogroski, 6 Jan 1971; Lt Col Donald E. Jonker, 30 Jul 1971; Lt Col Roger B. Myrhum, 29 Oct 1971; Lt Col Edward M. McHale, 30 Jun-31 Oct 1972. Lt Col Richard W. Griffin, 10 Apr 2009; Lt Col Stefan Koehl, 15 Apr 2011.

**Aircraft.** B-24, 1942-1944. F-47, 1952-1953; F-86, 1953-1958. F-105, 1962-1968; F-4, 1968-1972. T-38C, 2009-.



**Operations.** Replacement training for bombardment crews, 1942-1943. Absorbed personnel, aircraft and equipment of several National Guard fighter-interceptor squadrons when they were relieved from active federal service, 1952. Converted to F-86s in 1953 and was operationally ready by Jul 1953. Utilized all major modifications of the F-86, including the "L" model. Participated in numerous actual and simulated exercises to test alert status and combat readiness until inactivation in 1958. Activated again in 1962 as an F-105 tactical fighter squadron, but remained unmanned from Jul 1962 through Jun 1963. Operational in Feb 1964, temporarily deployed overseas from Nov 1964 to Mar 1965, first to Yokota AB, Japan, to augment the 41 Air Division, and then to Kadena AB, Okinawa, in support of the 18 Tactical Fighter Wing. Transferred in Nov 1965 to Thailand, where it prepared for combat fighter operations. Remained in action in Southeast Asia from Nov 1965 until inactivated in Oct 1972, flying F-105s and, after 1968, it flew F-4s. Euro-NATO joint pilot training, Apr 2009-.

**Service Streamers.** *World War II:* American Theater.

**Campaign Streamers.** *Vietnam:* Vietnam Defensive; Vietnam Air; Vietnam Air Offensive; Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase II; Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase III; Vietnam Air/Ground; Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase IV; TET 69/Counteroffensive; Vietnam Summer/Fall 1969; Vietnam Winter/Spring 1969-1970; Sanctuary Counteroffensive; Southwest Monsoon; Commando Hunt V; Commando Hunt VI; Commando Hunt VII; Vietnam Ceasefire.

**Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.** None.

# *469th Flying Training Squadron*

## *Lineage and Honors (cont.)*

**Decorations.** Presidential Unit Citations (Vietnam): 9 Nov 1965-8 Apr 1966; 10 Mar-1 May 1967. Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards with Combat "V" Device: 29-30 Jun 1966; 1 Jul 1966-30 Jun 1967; 1 Jul 1967-30 Jun 1968; 1 Jul 1968-15 Sep 1969; 10 Oct 1970-20 May 1971. Air Force Outstanding Unit Award: 1 Jul 1956-30 Jun 1957. Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm: 8 Apr 1966-31 Oct 1972.



**Emblem:** Approved on 13 Apr 2009.

**Description:** On a disc Azure, a bezant surmounted by a pomme charged with a bull poised to attack Sable, fimbriated Argent, eyes Gules, nostrils flared, snorting fire of the fourth, horned of the third; all within a narrow Yellow border. Attached below the disc, a Black scroll edged with a narrow Yellow border and inscribed "469TH FLYING TRAINING SQ" in Yellow letters.

**Significance:** Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue represents the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The bull in his aggressive stance, prepared to fight represents the aggressive warriors the unit produces to defend the nation.



# USAF Fact Sheet

## T-6A *Texan II*



### Mission

The T-6A Texan II is a single-engine, two-seat primary trainer designed to train Joint Primary Pilot Training, or JPPT, students in basic flying skills common to U.S. Air Force and Navy pilots.

### Features

Produced by Raytheon Aircraft, the T-6A Texan II is a military trainer version of Raytheon's Beech/Pilatus PC-9 Mk II. Stepped-tandem seating in the single cockpit places one crewmember in front of the other, with the student and instructor positions being interchangeable. A pilot may also fly the aircraft alone from the front seat. Pilots enter the T-6A cockpit through a side-opening, one-piece canopy that has demonstrated resistance to bird strikes at speeds up to 270 knots. The T-6A has a Pratt & Whitney Canada PT6A-68 turbo-prop engine that delivers 1,100 horsepower. Because of its excellent thrust-to-weight ratio, the aircraft can perform an initial climb of 3,100 feet (944.8 meters) per minute and can reach 18,000 feet (5,486.4 meters) in less than six minutes. The aircraft is fully aerobatic and features a pressurized cockpit with an anti-G system, ejection seat and an advanced avionics package with sunlight-readable liquid crystal displays.

### Background

Before being formally named in 1997, the T-6A was identified in a 1989 Department of Defense Trainer Aircraft Master Plan as the aircraft portion of the Joint Primary Aircraft Training System, or JPATS. The system includes a suite of simulators, training devices and a training integration management system. On Feb. 5, 1996, Raytheon was awarded the JPATS acquisition and support contracts. The first operational T-6A arrived at Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, in May 2000. The full rate production contract awarded in December 2001. The T-6A will be used to train JPPT students, providing the basic skills necessary to progress to one of four training tracks: the Air Force bomber-fighter or the Navy strike track, the Air Force airlift-tanker or Navy maritime track, the Air Force or Navy turboprop track and the Air Force-Navy helicopter track. Instructor pilot training in the T-6A began at Randolph in 2000. JPPT began in October 2001 at Moody Air Force Base, Ga.

### General Characteristics

**Primary Function:** Entry-level trainer in joint primary pilot training

**Builder:** Raytheon Aircraft Co.

**Powerplant:** 1,100 horsepower Pratt & Whitney Canada PT6A-68 turbo-prop engine

**Wingspan:** 33.5 feet (10.19 meters)

**Length:** 33.4 feet (10.16 meters)

**Height:** 10.7 feet (3.23 meters)

**Speed:** 320 miles per hour

**Standard Basic Empty Weight:** 6,500 pounds (2,955 kilograms)

**Ceiling:** 31,000 feet (9448.8 meters)

**Range:** 900 nautical miles (1,667 kilometers)

**Crew:** Two, student pilot and instructor pilot

**Armament:** None

**Date Deployed:** May 2000

**Unit Cost:** \$4.272 million

**Inventory:** Active force, 454 aircraft



# USAF Fact Sheet

## T-38 *Talon*



### Mission

The T-38 Talon is a twin-engine, high-altitude, supersonic jet trainer used in a variety of roles because of its design, economy of operations, ease of maintenance, high performance and exceptional safety record. Air Education and Training Command is the primary user of the T-38 for joint specialized undergraduate pilot training. Air Combat Command, Air Force Materiel Command and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration also use the T-38 in various roles.

### Features

The T-38 has swept wings, a streamlined fuselage and tricycle landing gear with a steerable nose wheel. Two independent hydraulic systems power the ailerons, rudder and other flight control surfaces. Critical aircraft components are waist high and can be easily reached by maintenance crews. The T-38C incorporates a "glass cockpit" with integrated avionics displays, head-up display and an electronic "no drop bomb" scoring system. The AT-38B has a gun sight and practice bomb dispenser. The T-38 needs as little as 2,300 feet (695.2 meters) of runway to take off and can climb from sea level to nearly 30,000 feet (9,068 meters) in one minute. T-38s modified by the propulsion modernization program have approximately 19 percent more thrust, reducing take-off distance by 9 percent. The instructor and student sit in tandem on rocket-powered ejection seats in a pressurized, air-conditioned cockpit.

### Background

Air Education and Training Command uses the T-38C and the AT-38B (modified T-38A) to prepare pilots for front-line fighter and bomber aircraft such as the F-15E Strike Eagle, F-15C Eagle, F-16 Fighting Falcon, B-1B Lancer, A-10 Warthog and F-22 Raptor. The Talon first flew in 1959. More than 1,100 were delivered to the Air Force between 1961 and 1972 when production ended. As the T-38 fleet has aged, specific airframe, engine and system components have been modified or replaced. Pacer Classic is the name given to a sustainment program that integrates essential modifications, and includes major structural replacements into one process. These upgrades and modifications, with the Pacer Classic program, should extend the service life of T-38s to 2020. Advanced JSUPT students fly the T-38 in aerobatics, formation, night, instrument and cross-country navigation training.

### General Characteristics

**Primary Function:** Advanced jet pilot trainer

**Builder:** Northrop Corp.

**Power Plant:** Two General Electric J85-GE-5 turbojet engines with afterburners

**Thrust:** 2,200 pounds dry thrust; 3,300 with afterburners

**Length:** 46 feet, 4 inches (14 meters)

**Height:** 12 feet, 10 inches (3.8 meters)

**Maximum Takeoff Weight:** 12,093 pounds (5,485 kilograms)

**Wingspan:** 25 feet, 3 inches (7.6 meters)

**Speed:** 812 mph (Mach 1.08 at sea level)

**Ceiling:** Above 55,000 feet (16,764 meters)

**Range:** 1,093 miles

**Armament:** Provisions for practice bomb dispenser

**Unit Cost:** \$756,000 (1961 constant dollars)

**Crew:** Two – student pilot and instructor pilot

**Date Deployed:** Mar 1961

**Inventory:** Active force, 419; ANG, 0; Reserve, 0



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