

SECTION VI: AIR WEATHER SERVICE EMBLEMS AND INSIGNIA

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: Heraldry, the art and science of symbols has its origins in antiquity. The twelve tribes of Israel had distinctive emblems as did the emperors and legions of the Roman empire and most other civilizations throughout history. However, it was 12th century warfare that stimulated growth of the heraldic system as we know it today. The advent of the closed visor helmet in the Middle Ages forced the guardians of chivalry to develop markings to help identify their comrades. The well defined formations of two opposing forces rapidly collapsed after initial engagement into sword-wielding melees rendering the process of identifying allies and enemies to guesswork. In all that armor it was difficult to tell who was who. Consequently knights began to paint their shields with symbols and geometric patterns in bright colors so that they might be readily distinguishable to their own armies and allies. These emblems soon began to appear on the surcoats, lance-pennants, and horse armor.



*A medieval knight
and his page in full regalia.*

This concept of medieval identification spread rapidly throughout Europe and led inevitably to unintentional duplication. The task of preventing this sort of duplication fell upon the household officers of knights and noblemen known as heralds.

It became their duty to devise new coats of arms and officially document those in use as well as who had the legal right to bear them. One of the ways a person or family might obtain this legal right, called hereditary right, was through relationship to the original person granted the coat of arms. Throughout the 15th century use of coats of arms was primarily for functional purposes of identification in battle. Today heraldry still lives, perpetuated by modern military organizations who have never forgotten these badges of honor.

AVIATION HERALDRY: We see some of the earliest uses of emblems in aviation on the biplanes of World War I pilots. For much the same reason that medieval warriors adorned their shields with colorful emblems, these "knights of the air" emblazoned the fuselages of their canvas-covered aircraft with a variety of insignia. These ranged from the infamous skull and crossbones used by some of the Kaiser's Jagdstaffeln to the famous "hat in the ring" adorning aircraft flown by America's top World War I ace, Captain Eddie Rickenbacker. By the end of the war, most countries had adopted standardized wing, fuselage, and rudder insignia to identify their aircraft. Unit and personal aircraft emblems abounded. New emblems for the aviation branch of the U.S. Army continued to be designed between the two World Wars. The United States' entrance into World War II in 1941, expansion of the U.S. Army Air Corps, and formation of the U.S. Army Forces, resulted in an unprecedented growth in the number and variety of unit emblems designed and adopted. Numbering in the thousands, they fell into four

general categories: unit emblems approved for use prior to the war; unit emblems that had been granted for use in World War I, rescinded at a later date, and then reinstated during World War II based on lineage; newly formed units that submitted designs or requested an emblem be developed and officially approved (Walt Disney designed a large number of these); and unit insignia designed and used (mostly in combat theaters) but not submitted for approval. Much of the "nose art" on World War II aircraft falls into this category.

USAF HERALDRY: Since the end of the Korean War, the guidelines for developing official Air Force emblems have become increasingly stringent. There are two primary reasons for this. The first is maintenance of "Air Force image." To that end, cartoon and macabre designs are no longer approved except where they have been maintained from early days as a traditional emblem. Secondly, approved emblems must represent the unit and its mission without showing specific geographic locations, aircraft types, or equipment. All of these may change during the life of a unit, rendering an emblem's significance obsolete. The purpose of Air Force guidance here is to reduce the number of times a unit's emblem must be altered to accurately reflect its mission. The significance that accompanies an approved Air Force emblem may be updated without altering the actual design as long as its elements are of an abstract nature. The use of color once was more or less arbitrary, depending on the whims of the designer. Now, unit emblems may incorporate no more than six colors, including black, white, and the Air Force colors of ultramarine blue and golden golden yellow.



*Classic "nose art" on a B-24
assigned to the 655WRS during WW II.*

Old traditional emblems still in service are not affected by the rules. Only when a unit submits a new design for approval must they be considered. This brief developmental history of aviation emblems sets the background for the discussion of our own weather emblems.

AIR WEATHER SERVICE HERALDRY: The earliest known authorized weather emblem is the Air Weather Service Distinctive Badge approved for all uses in 1942 (see Plate I). As the number of weather squadrons proliferated during the war years of 1942-45, so did weather squadron emblems. For various reasons not all squadrons adopted emblems. In many cases this was simply because the squadron commander or personnel on his staff did not request one. In other cases squadrons designed and used emblems but never bothered submitting them for approval (for example, the 10th Weather Squadron). Provisional units, detachments, and operating locations were not (and still are not) authorized unit emblems. Weather groups and wings began submitting designs for approval during the late 1950s and early 1960s. Many weather group emblems served (unofficially) as interim or transitional emblems as certain groups were inactivated and wings activated in their place during the 1960s. These unapproved "transitional" wing emblems were later replaced by permanent, approved weather wing designs. Few of the weather wings or groups altered their unit emblems during the course of their existence; however, several weather squadrons have gone through as many as three or four completely new designs to reflect changing missions. It is interesting to note, however, that many squadrons have chosen to retain their original World War II designs for the sake of tradition, regardless of changes in mission.

Weather unit emblems normally symbolize one or more of the following: type of service provided, mission or theater of operations (older emblems), numerical designation of unit, historical tradition, and to whom weather support is provided. Generally, the more recent the emblem's origin the more specific its significance. One should note that there is not always a specific significance attributed to a unit's emblem, especially during World War II.

The most prevalent elements in weather emblems are symbols used to represent weather, such as cumulonimbus clouds with rain or lightning. Weather equipment is also frequently included. By far the most commonly used equipment symbols are the old weather vane and the anemometer. The fleur-de-lis, denoting World War I service in France, is also common and, like the anemometer, influenced by the Air Weather Service emblem.

AIR WEATHER SERVICE BADGES AND INSIGNIA: Since 1942 Air Weather Service has had some distinctive weather insignia and badges approved for wear on the uniform. The purpose of this section is to identify those insignia, when and how they were worn, and who was authorized to wear them. They are listed in chronological order by date of approval.

WEATHER DISTINCTIVE BADGE: This enameled gold-colored metal badge was approved for wear on the service uniform of all U.S. Army Air Forces weather personnel on 8 September 1942 (see Plate I). Period source documents indicate that a government contract for production of these badges was not let. However, some weather units had them produced and authorized their wear. This 1 1/16 inch round pinback badge was worn in the center of both shoulder straps on the officer's service blouse; enlisted men wore it centered on both of the lower lapels of their service uniform and on the left front side of their overseas cap (officers wore only rank insignia on this cap). Its use continued through the transition to the new blue Air Force uniform. In 1950 Air Weather Service requested approval to alter the background from gold to silver, "in order to conform better with the new Air Force uniform." The request, however, went unanswered. Existing insignia with silver backgrounds are most likely manufacturers samples.

ARMY AIR FORCES TECHNICIAN BADGE: Approved on 11 January 1943 for award to enlisted personnel not necessarily on flying status. This badge was manufactured in antiqued sterling silver with a pinback for attachment to the uniform blouse. It was worn centered on the left breast pocket just below service ribbons. Enlisted weather specialists qualified for this badge with a suspension bar for either weather observer or weather forecaster. It was awarded through World War II and the immediate post war years (see Plate IV, pictured without suspension bars).

WEATHER SPECIALIST SLEEVE TRIANGLE: A golden yellow weather vane embroidered on an inverted triangle of ultramarine blue cloth was authorized for wear by all U.S. Army Air Forces weather specialists on 25 January 1943. This insignia was worn on the lower right cuff of the uniform blouse 4 inches up from the cuff (see Plate IV). Its use was rescinded on 24 November 1947.

ARMY AIR FORCES WEATHER SERVICE ARC TAB: An ultramarine blue cloth arc embroidered with the words "AAF Weather Service" in golden yellow was authorized for wear by all weather personnel on 28 July 1945. This tab was worn on the left sleeve of the service uniform over the numbered Air Force or other Air Force formation patch to which a weatherman was assigned, through the transition to the blue uniform (see Plate IV).

AIR WEATHER SERVICE PATCH: A full color embroidered patch was authorized for wear on the right breast pocket of utility uniforms and on the sleeves of flight suits for a period of time during the 1960s (same as Air Weather Service shield pictured on Plate I). It was reintroduced for wear on 12 September 1978. The full color patch was replaced with a subdued version when the Air Force transitioned to subdued insignia. It is interesting to note that three versions of this subdued emblem have been approved for wear since it was first introduced.

COMBAT WEATHER TEAM BERET FLASH (UNOFFICIAL): During the Vietnam War, a distinctive rectangular-shaped patch was worn on a black beret by combat weather team members stationed at Phu Loi (Det 26, 30WS) and Bear

Cat Base Camp (OL 2, Det 32, 5WS), Vietnam. The black patch is depicted in yellow embroidery with the three-cup anemometer surmounted by a fleur-de-lis with the words "Combat Weather" on either side of the lower arm of the anemometer. There is no documentation verifying this to be an approved insignia. It is described here because of its historical significance and the fact that it was actually worn (see Plate IV).

SPECIAL OPERATIONS WEATHER TEAM (SOWT) BERET FLASH: This cloth insignia was authorized for wear on the dark blue beret in the spring of 1979. It was shield-shaped with the field divided diagonally from upper right to lower left (upper left in ultramarine blue, lower right in black). The insignia was bordered in golden yellow. Officers wore their rank insignia centered on the flash. Enlisted members wore their parachute qualification badges centered on the flash. In 1986 the light grey beret was approved for wear by Special Operations Weather Team personnel. The old flash was initially worn on this beret until the introduction of the new Special Operations Weather Team beret crest (flash is pictured on Plate IV).

SPECIAL OPERATIONS WEATHER TEAM BERET CREST: This gilt enameled crest was approved on 9 July 1986 for wear by all ranks on the Air Weather Service parachutists beret (in lieu of the SOWT flash). The field of the crest is equally divided by a diagonal yellow line with the upper left in light blue and the lower right in black. A white parachute with the letters USAF, a dagger with a brown grip, and lightning bolts in medium yellow (crossed over the parachute and under the dagger) are centered on the field. The scroll at the base of the crest is brown with the gilt letters "Air Weather Service." The crest is surrounded by a medium yellow band with the words "Special Operations Weather Team," in gilt (see Plate IV).

METEOROLOGIST BADGE: This long-awaited badge was approved by the Air Force Chief of Staff on 6 April 1987. It is similar to the design of the air traffic controllers badge except it depicts the Air Weather Service shield in the center. The badge, in antiqued silver or shiny platinum finish, will be awarded in three grades; basic, senior (with star), and master (with star and wreath). A two-third scale and a subdued version embroidered in cloth should be available for wear in conformance with Air Force Regulation 35-10.

EMBLEM AND INSIGNIA PLATES: This section emphasizes official emblems. A few unofficial ones have been included either because of distinct historical significance or the lack of any approved insignia to represent a major weather unit (squadron equivalent or higher). We will not cover the large number of unofficial weather emblems that represent detachments, operating locations, or specific events. These are attractive, ingenious, and often funny designs, and certainly historically valuable, but too broad in scope for the purposes of this study.

We have attempted to illustrate as many weather emblems and insignias as possible. Colors in some cases are somewhat faded due to the condition of archival negatives and prints. We were fortunate to be able to copy original renderings of some emblems from the USAF Historical Research Center archives. These are illustrated without unit designation or motto in the scroll. Little standardization in color was possible due to the variety of illustrated material available. When original color photos or drawings were not available, emblems were reaccomplished in color, using old black and white line drawings and documentation.

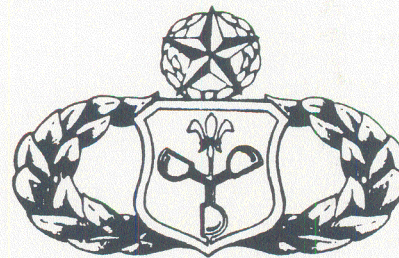
NOTE: Emblems for the 652 and 653 Bombardment Squadrons (weather reconnaissance units from World War II) are included because of their specific weather oriented designs, even though they were never assigned to Air Weather Service. The lineages of these two units are not covered in this study.



Basic Meteorologist Badge

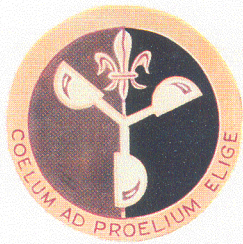


Senior Meteorologist Badge



Master Meteorologist Badge

AIR WEATHER SERVICE EMBLEMS



Air Weather Service HQ



Air Weather Service HQ



1st Weather Wing



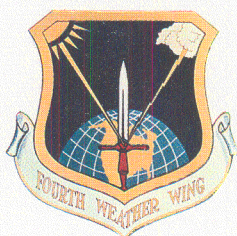
2nd Weather Wing



2nd Weather Wing



3rd Weather Wing



4th Weather Wing



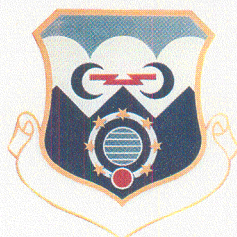
4th Weather Wing



5th Weather Wing



6th Weather Wing



7th Weather Wing



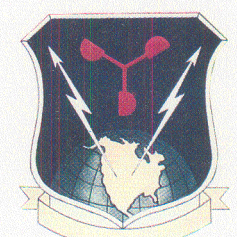
9th Weather Recon Wing



AFGWC



2nd Weather Group



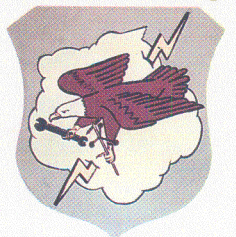
3rd Weather Group



4th Weather Group



5th Weather Group



6th Weather Group



7th Weather Group



8th Weather Group



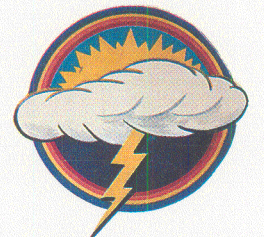
9th Weather Recon Group



10th Weather Group



1110th Air Support Group



1st Weather Squadron

Plate I



1st Weather Squadron



2nd Weather Squadron



2nd Weather Squadron



©Walt Disney
3rd Weather Squadron



4th Weather Squadron



5th Weather Squadron



6th WS (Regional)



6th WS (Mobile)



7th Weather Squadron



8th Weather Squadron



8th Weather Squadron



9th Weather Squadron



9th Weather Squadron



©Walt Disney
10th Weather Squadron



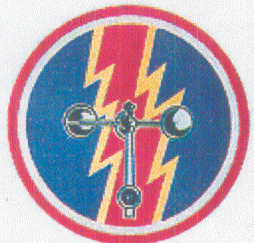
10th Weather Squadron



11th Weather Squadron



11th Weather Squadron



12th Weather Squadron



13th Weather Squadron



15th Weather Squadron



16th Weather Squadron



16th Weather Squadron



16th Weather Squadron



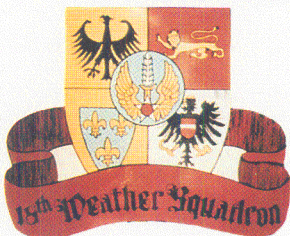
17th Weather Squadron

Plate II

AIR WEATHER SERVICE EMBLEMS



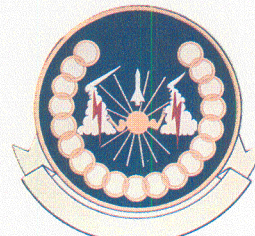
17th Weather Squadron



18th Weather Squadron



19th Weather Squadron



19th Weather Squadron



20th Weather Squadron



20th Weather Squadron



20th Weather Squadron



21st Weather Squadron



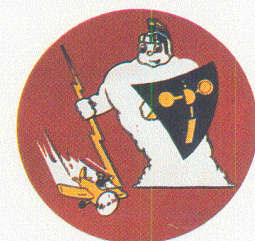
23rd Weather Squadron



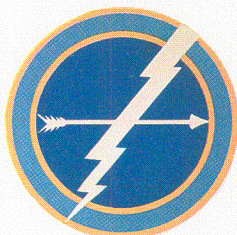
24th Weather Squadron



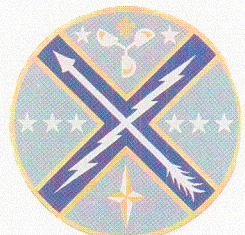
24th Weather Squadron



25th Weather Squadron



26th Weather Squadron



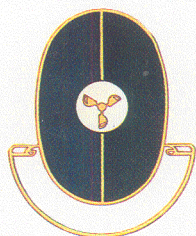
26th Weather Squadron



28th Weather Squadron



29th Weather Squadron



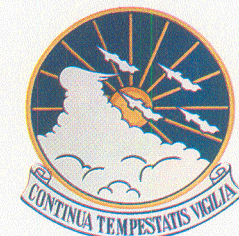
30th Weather Squadron



31st Weather Squadron



32nd Weather Squadron



33rd Weather Squadron



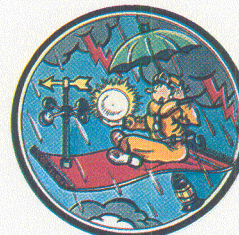
35th Weather Squadron



Wea Recon Sq (Test) No 1



2nd Weather Recon Sq

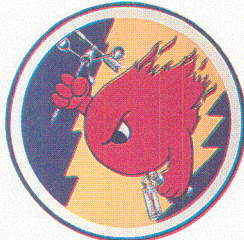


53rd Recon Sq (LR) W

AIR WEATHER SERVICE EMBLEMS



53rd Weather Recon. Sq



54th SRS (M) Weather



54th Weather Recon Sq



54th Weather Recon Sq



655th BSq HV(W Rcn HV)



55th Weather Recon Sq



56th SRS (M) Weather



© Walt Disney
57th SRS (M) Weather



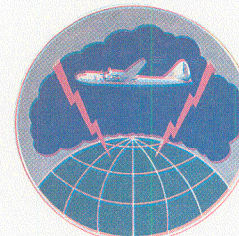
57th Weather Recon Sq



58th SRS (M) Weather



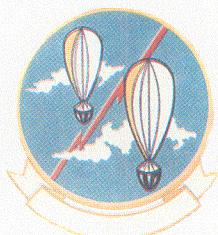
58th Weather Recon Sq



59th SRS (VLR) Weather



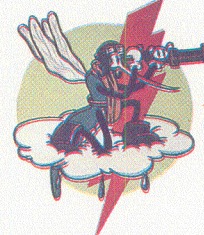
59th RS (VLR) Weather



59th Weather Recon Sq



652nd Bomb Sq (HWR)



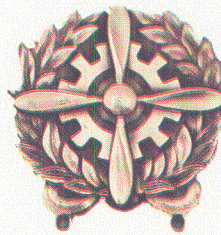
653rd Bomb Sq (LWR)



2150th Air Weather Sq



USAFETAC



WW II AAF Tech Badge



AAF Weather Service Tab



AAF Weather Spec Insignia



Cmbt Wea Team Beret Insignia



SOWT Beret Flash



SOWT Beret Crest

**BERETS, THE DISTINCTIVE HEADGEAR OF OUR WEATHER PARACHUTISTS
AND COMBAT WEATHER TEAMS**



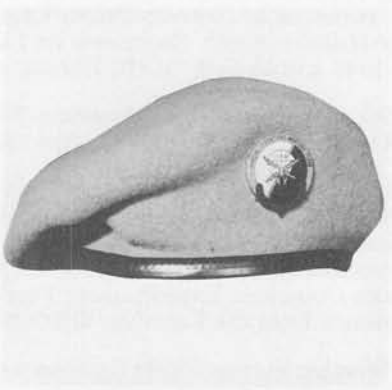
The first grey beret worn by Captain Keith Grimes and his men during the Vietnam Era.



The black beret worn by Combat Weather Team Personnel assigned to 30WS, and later the 5WS (after 8 Jul 1966) in Vietnam.



The blue beret and flash authorized for paraweather personnel in the 1970s.



The new grey beret and distinctive crest authorized for Special Operations Weather Team personnel in 1986.



Members of Operating Location 1, Detachment 32, 5th Weather Squadron, after being presented the Bronze Star Medal by Brigadier General James F. Hollingsworth, deputy commanding general of the 1st Infantry Division. Front, left to right: SSgt Lewis P. Gibson and SSgt Orland H. Taylor. In the back row, left to right, are: TSgt John W. Ashworth, AIC James R. Abbott, A2C John R. Bamrick, and TSgt Raymond L. Stolarski. Operating Location 1 was located at Phu Loi, Republic of Vietnam.

Plate V

SECTION VII: HEADQUARTERS LINEAGE

AIR WEATHER SERVICE Scott AFB, Illinois

MISSION: Air Weather Service manages and directs its seven subordinate weather wings tasked with providing operational support to active and reserve components of the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Army, and other Department of Defense agencies as directed by the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force. This support includes providing the oversight, direction, and control of the programs and operations within the Air Weather Service commander's responsibility. Headquarters Air Weather Service also provides the professional, technical, administrative, and logistic support necessary for the operations of the headquarters.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: Air Weather Service can be traced to the formation of a Weather Section in the Office of the Chief of the Army Air Corps, at Bolling Field, Washington, on 1 July 1937. The Weather Section was transferred to the Army Air Forces on 20 June 1941 and became the Directorate of Weather, assigned to the Directorate of Technical Services, Operations, Army Air Forces, on 9 March 1942. It became the Army Air Forces Weather Service on 24 July 1942 and was transferred to the Flight Control Command in 1943. This is where Air Weather Service's official lineage begins.

LINEAGE: Constituted on 13 April 1943 it was activated the next day as the Weather Wing and assigned to the Flight Control Command at Washington, D.C. The wing moved to Asheville, North Carolina, on 3 May 1943 and was redesignated as the Army Air Forces Weather Wing and reassigned to the Headquarters, Army Air Forces on 6 July 1943. It was redesignated as the Army Air Forces Weather Service on 1 July 1945 and moved to Langley Field, Virginia, on 7 January 1946. It was redesignated as Air Weather Service and reassigned to the Air Transport Command on 13 March 1946. It moved to Gravelly Point, Virginia, on 14 June 1946 and was reassigned to the Military Air Transport Service (later Military Airlift Command) on 1 June 1948. Air Weather Service moved to Andrews AFB, Maryland, on 1 December 1948 and to Scott AFB, Illinois, on 23 June 1958.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946. Air Force Organizational Excellence Award for 1 May 1984—30 Apr 1986.

EMBLEM: Approved on 8 September 1942. The first Air Weather Service emblem was a distinctive, disc-shaped badge. **SIGNIFICANCE:** Performance of Air Weather Service day and night was indicated by light blue (left inside) and black (right inside) of the disc. The white anemometer cups, bordered in golden yellow, are the principal instruments used in weather forecasting and are symbolic of the performance. The golden yellow fleur-de-lis represents participation of the weather service (American Expeditionary Forces) in France during World War I. **MOTTO:** COELUM AD PROELIUM ELIGE translates from the Latin as "CHOOSE THE WEATHER FOR ACTION".

The Air Weather Service Shield Emblem was approved for use on Air Weather Service headquarters, group, and wing flags with the appropriate unit designation in the scroll on 24 July 1952. On 31 January 1961 the shield emblem was approved for all uses. Two weeks later, on 13 February, the old disc emblem and motto were retired. The significance was updated in 1963 to read as follows: First participation in combat by a U.S. Army Weather Service took place in France during World War I and is commemorated in the Air Weather Service emblem by the golden yellow fleur-de-lis. Performance of weather duties both day and night is indicated on the gold-bordered shield by light blue, to the viewer's left, and black backgrounds, which divide the shield vertically. Three white (gold trimmed) anemometer cups representing the continual collection of weather data serve to identify the round-the-clock, round-the-world functions of the U.S. Air Force Air Weather Service, a technical service of the Military Air Transport Service (later Military Airlift Command).

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Jul 37	Capt Robert M. Losey
18 Jan 40	Maj Arthur F. Merewether
8 Jan 42	Col Don Z. Zimmerman
9 Mar 43	Col Harold H. Bassett
10 Jan 45	Brig Gen Donald N. Yates
1 Aug 50	Maj Gen William O. Senter
23 Apr 54	Maj Gen Thomas S. Moorman, Jr.
28 Mar 58	Col Norman L. Peterson
13 Nov 58	Maj Gen Harold H. Bassett
1 Nov 59	Brig Gen Norman L. Peterson
18 Mar 63	Brig Gen Roy W. Nelson, Jr.
6 Oct 65	Maj Gen Russell K. Pierce, Jr.
27 Jul 70	Brig Gen William H. Best, Jr.
30 Jul 73	Brig Gen Thomas A. Aldrich
15 Feb 74	Brig Gen John W. Collens III
6 Aug 75	Brig Gen Berry W. Rowe
17 Aug 78	Brig Gen Albert J. Kaehn, Jr.
30 Jul 82	Brig Gen George E. Chapman

SECTION VIII: WING LINEAGES

This section gives the official lineage of each wing. Also included, when available, is the historical background which should not be confused with each wing's official lineage. The lineage is followed by awards, emblems, and a chronological list of wing commanders. Dates for Service and Campaign Streamers are as listed in Air Force Pamphlet 900-2. The last commander listed for a given unit is either the current commander or the last commander that held that position. The present mission statement is included for currently active wings. The original mission statement is given for inactive wings. Data was extracted from histories on file in the Air Weather Service archives and the archives of the U.S. Air Force Historical Research Center. For clarification of the lineage terms see Appendix I.

1st WEATHER WING Hickam AFB, Hawaii

MISSION: The 1st Weather Wing will provide or arrange staff and operational meteorological and aerospace environmental support to the Pacific Air Forces, U.S. Forces Japan, United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command, U.S. Forces Korea, Eighth U.S. Army, U.S. Army Western Command, 3d Air Division and other SAC units in the Pacific Theater, Pacific Information Systems Division, 834th Airlift Division, Pacific Airlift Control Center, and elements of other Air Force and Army major commands assigned to the Pacific Theater.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: Known informally as the "Weather Watchdog of the Pacific," the 1st Weather Wing can trace its roots to 19 May 1948 with the designation of the 43d Weather Wing (later the 2043d Weather Wing and then the 2143d Air Weather Wing [MAJCOM]). The 2143d was replaced by the 1st Weather Wing.

LINEAGE: Established as the 1st Weather Wing on 24 November 1953, it was activated at Tokyo, Japan, assigned to Air Weather Service, and attached to Far East Air Forces, on 8 February 1954. On 19 May 1956 the 1st Weather Wing moved to Fuchu Air Station, Japan, and on 1 July 1957 it moved to Wheeler AFB, Hawaii, in conjunction with the formation of the Pacific Air Forces. On 1 July 1961, Headquarters 1st Weather Wing relocated to Fuchu AS, Japan, and on 8 June 1964 it moved to its present location, Hickam AFB, Hawaii.

AWARDS: The Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for Mar—Oct 1956; 2 Jul 1967—30 Jun 1969; 1 Jul 1970—30 Jun 1972; 1 Jul 1972—30 Jun 1973; 1 Jul 1974—30 Jun 1976; and 1 Jul 1981—30 Jun 1983.

EMBLEM: Approved on 15 September 1961. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The divided background of dark blue and black indicates the weatherwatch carried on day and night. The lighter blue diagonal band symbolizes the Pacific area for which the wing is responsible. The typhoon symbol, in the lower left-hand portion, represents the turbulent weather encountered in the Pacific area and it also symbolizes the mission of weather service. The fleur-de-lis, in the upper right-hand portion, commemorates the first participation of a weather service unit in combat in France during World War I.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

8 Feb 54	Col James W. Twaddell
30 Jun 54	Col Karl T. Rauk
Dec 54	Col Anthony T. Shtogren
1 Jul 57	Col Maxwell W. Roman (temporary)
24 Sep 57	Col Nicholas H. Chavasse
18 Jul 60	Col John J. Jones
5 Aug 61	Col William S. Barney
17 Jul 63	Col Robert L. Sorey
27 Jun 66	Col Ralph G. Suggs
14 Jul 67	Col Lowell A. Stiles
30 Nov 70	Col Hubert E. Harvey
30 Jul 71	Col Morris H. Newhouse
3 Jun 74	Col William E. Cummins, II
29 Jul 75	Col Alphonse Gargiulo, Jr.
3 May 76	Col Joseph E. Tucker
30 Jun 78	Col Norman F. Rauscher
17 Dec 82	Col Robert E. Julian
12 Jul 85	Col Paul D. Try
3 May 87	Col Floyd F. Hauth

2d WEATHER WING Kapaun Barracks, Germany

MISSION: The 2d Weather Wing will provide or arrange staff and operational meteorological aerospace environmental support to the U.S. European Command, U.S. Air Forces Europe, U.S. Army Europe, European Information Systems Division, elements of other Air Force and Army major commands assigned to the European theater, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Also provides staff meteorological officers to the following NATO organizations:

Allied Air Forces Central Europe, Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force, and the Central Army Group. A staff meteorological officer serves as the U.S. representative on the following NATO committees: Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe Meteorological Committee, Allied Command Europe Chief and Staff Meteorological Officer Committee, Allied Forces Central Europe Meteorological Committee, Allied Forces Southern Europe Meteorological Committee, Subgroups of the Military Committee Meteorological Group as directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and AFCENT Meteorological Committee Subgroup on common meteorological support to Electro-Optical weapons systems.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: The present day 2d Weather Wing can trace its roots to 20 January 1949 when the 2105th Air Weather Group (later 2058th Air Weather Wing) was designated at Wiesbaden, Germany. The 2058th Air Weather Wing was discontinued and replaced by the the 2d Weather Wing on 8 February 1954.

LINEAGE: Established as the 2d Weather Wing on 24 November 1953, it was activated at Furstenfeldbruck AB, Germany, and assigned to Air Weather Service on 8 February 1954. It moved to Bitburg AB on 6 December 1955. Three years later, in March 1958, it moved to Lindsey AS and on 10 July 1973 it relocated to Wiesbaden AB. On 8 May 1973 it moved back to Lindsey and on 15 August 1973 the wing relocated to Ramstein AB. On 15 September 1975 it moved to its present location, Kapaun Barracks, Germany.

AWARDS: The Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 Jan 1968—31 Dec 1969; 1 Jul 1972—30 Jun 1974; 1 Jun 1975—30 Jun 1977; 1 Jul 1982—30 Jun 1984.

EMBLEM: Approved on 11 December 1957. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The emblem symbolizes its primary mission. The shield signifies protection while its colors represent the sky. The outline of Europe indicates the wing's wide area of responsibility and the stars represent its squadrons. The Air Weather Service emblem in the lower part of the shield indicates that 2d Weather Wing is a part of Air Weather Service. **MOTTO:** NULLA AEQUALIS SECUNDAE translates to THE SECOND IS EQUAL TO NONE (motto no longer used). The shield's shape was later changed to conform to the U.S. Air Force standard. A second modification changed the background color on the shield from blue to black.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

8 Feb 54	Col Norman J. Peterson
2 Jul 54	Col James T. Seaver, Jr.
2 Feb 57	Col Roy W. Nelson, Jr.
3 Jul 60	Col Frederick J. Cole
22 Jul 60	Col Richard M. Gill
5 Jul 63	Col Arthur W. Anderson
8 Jul 63	Col George E. Rath
7 Jul 66	Col Thomas J. Arbogast
10 Jun 70	Col James M. Burkhart
2 Jul 73	Col Joseph M. Tyndall
15 Oct 73	Col Robert S. Wood (temporary)
12 Dec 73	Col Robert S. Wood
9 Jul 75	Col Wilson J. Boaz
16 Aug 76	Col Charles O. Jenista, Jr.
15 Sep 79	Col Lynn L. LeBlanc
3 Jul 80	Col Billy L. Moore
24 Jul 80	Col James W. Hall
12 Aug 82	Col Tommy D. Guest
17 Jun 83	Col James O. Ivory
28 Jun 85	Col Gary S. Zeigler

3d WEATHER WING Offutt AFB, Nebraska

MISSION: The 3d Weather Wing will provide or arrange staff operational meteorological and aerospace environmental support to the Strategic Air Command, the Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff, the Alaskan Air Command, Air Training Command, Alaskan NORAD Region, 172d Infantry Brigade U.S. Army, SAC Information Systems Division, and the Air University.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: The present day 3d Weather Wing can trace its roots to 20 September 1945 with the activation of the 1st Weather Group at Manila, Philippines. The 1st Weather Group was inactivated at Offutt AFB, Nebraska, and replaced by the 3d Weather Wing on 8 October 1956.

LINEAGE: Established as the 3d Weather Wing 25 September 1956, it was activated at Offutt AFB, Nebraska, and assigned to Air Weather Service on 8 October of that year.

AWARDS: The Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 Oct 1960—31 Jan 1963; 1 Jul 1976—30 Jun 1978.

EMBLEM: Approved on 11 December 1957. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The anemometer and fleur-de-lis are symbolic of 3d Weather Wing's mission and are taken from the Air Weather Service emblem. The white stars on the blue band are representative of the Strategic Air Command. The colors on the emblem are used by Air Weather Service and the Strategic Air Command. Ultramarine blue and golden yellow are the official colors of the Air Force. **MOTTO:** WE SUPPORT THE DEFENDER.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

8 Oct 56	Col Frederick J. Cole
23 Aug 57	Col Anthony T. Shtogren
1 Jul 63	Col Russell K. Pierce, Jr.
5 Oct 65	Col Ralph G. Suggs
27 Jun 66	Col Robert L. Sorey
1 Sep 70	Col Eugene C. St. Clair
1 Jun 73	Col James H. Gillard
7 Feb 74	Col Berry W. Rowe
16 Jul 75	Col Albert J. Kaehn, Jr.
2 Aug 78	Col Alfred C. Molla, Jr.
1 Jul 80	Col Robert M. Gottuso
26 Aug 82	Col James W. Hall
7 Jun 83	Col Billy L. Moore
31 Jul 86	Col John H. Taylor

4th WEATHER WING Peterson AFB, Colorado

MISSION: The 4th Weather Wing will provide or arrange for aerospace environmental services and for technical advice on the effects of the environment on military systems and provide staff and operational support to North American Aerospace Defense Command, U.S. Space Command, Air Force Space Command, Air Force Systems Command, and U.S. Element NORAD. It will manage the operation of worldwide solar observatories and insure that data are provided, as required, to supported agencies and to other Air Weather Service agencies as necessary. It will provide procedural and technical guidance for all solar geophysical observing functions. It will identify requirements for space environmental support to all Air Force, Army, and other agencies as directed by Air Weather Service.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: The present day 4th Weather Wing can trace its roots to 1 August 1951 with the activation of the 2103d Air Weather Group [MAJCOM] at Ent AFB, Colorado. The 2103d was replaced by the 3d Weather Group. It, in turn, was replaced by the 4th Weather Wing.

LINEAGE: Established as the 4th Weather Wing on 1 June 1959, it was activated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, and assigned to Air Weather Service on 8 August 1959. The 4th Weather Wing moved to Ent AFB on 26 February 1963. It was inactivated on 30 June 1972 and replaced by the 3d Weather Wing's 12th Weather Squadron. The 4th Weather Wing was activated on 1 October 1983 at Peterson AFB, Colorado.

AWARDS: The Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 May 1966—30 Apr 1968.

EMBLEM: Approved on 4 January 1959. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The emblem is symbolic of its mission to provide weather support for air defense activities. Against a background of deep blue to indicate the atmosphere and vast space (primary theater of Air Force operations and weather phenomena), the North American continent is displayed to represent the North American Air Defense Command to which the wing provides staff meteorological support and service. The sword pointing upward toward the potential enemy and the area of concern in weather support represents the armed defense force which is supported by the wing. The sun, the cloud, and the lightning bolt represent the basic natural forces considered in providing weather support. The sun's rays, associated with fair weather, also represent the peaceful goal of the air defense force, while the lightning, a symbol of foul weather, also represents the awesome and instantaneous striking power of the force which this wing supports. The emblem bears the Air Force colors of ultramarine blue and golden yellow, and the national colors of red, white, and blue.

A modification was approved on 18 March 1984. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The emblem is symbolic of the primary mission to provide atmospheric and solar weather support to air defense and space activities. The blue background indicates earth's atmosphere and deep space, the medium of the Air Force. The satellite represents the wing's mission to support the Space Command. The deltoids symbolize the wing's support to the broad range of research and development activities of the Air Force Systems Command. The sword is symbolic of the armed defense force supported by the wing and points to the sky, the shortest direct approach of a potential aggressor and the area of concern in providing weather support. The sun, cloud, and lightning bolt are symbolic of the natural forces considered when providing weather support. The Air Force colors of ultramarine blue and golden yellow, and the national colors of red, white, and blue are used.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

8 Aug 59	Col Kenneth A. Linder
Jun 63	Col Robert L. Sorey
16 Jul 63	Col Robert T. Osborn
1 Aug 63	Col Richard M. Gill
10 Aug 67	Col Paul E. McAnally
22 Jan 71	Col Lewis J. Neyland
1 Oct 83	Col Serhij Pilipowskyj
1 Aug 86	Col James K. Lavin
Jun 87	Col Gene J. Pfeffer

5th WEATHER WING Langley AFB, Virginia

MISSION: The 5th Weather Wing will provide or arrange staff and operational meteorological and aerospace environmental support to the Tactical Air Command, U.S. Readiness Command, U.S. Central Command, Joint Deployment Agency, U.S. Army Forces Command, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, Military District of Washington, U.S. Southern Command, Air Force Atlantic Command, Army Atlantic Command, U.S. Air Force Southern Air Division, Caribbean Contingency Task Force, 1st Air Force (Air Defense), and the U.S. Navy Atlantic Command.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: The present day 5th Weather Wing can trace its roots to 1 August 1951 with the organization of the 2102d Air Weather Group. It, in turn, was replaced by the 2d Weather Group which was replaced by the 5th Weather Wing.

LINEAGE: Established as the 5th Weather Wing, it was activated at Langley AFB, Virginia, on 17 September 1965. It was organized and assigned to Air Weather Service on 8 October of that year.

AWARDS: The Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 Jul 1971—30 Jun 1973; 1 Jul 1973—31 Dec 1974; 1 Apr 1978—31 Mar 1980; 1 Jul 1983—30 Jun 1985.

EMBLEM: Approved on 18 October 1966. **SIGNIFICANCE:** Against the field of blue representing the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations, the anemometer, with the lower arm tilted and extended to form a sword, denotes a needle measuring weather changes, and also identifies the unit as a part of the Air Weather Service. The fess engrailed and the base dancette represent cold and warm fronts, and in the colors blue and gold signify day and night forecasting. The red circle represents the world and, charged with a five pointed star, alludes to the worldwide support provided by the 5th Weather Wing. The emblem bears the national colors of red, white, and blue and the Air Force colors of golden yellow and ultramarine blue.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

8 Oct 65	Col Kenneth A. Linder
15 Apr 66	Col Milton M. Hause
8 Jul 66	Col George E. Rath
2 Feb 70	Col Walter A. Keils
1 Oct 73	Col Leonard E. Zapinski
1 Aug 76	Col Joseph D. Saccone
15 Jul 78	Col Joe R. O'Neil
18 Jun 81	Col Salvatore R. LeMole
14 Oct 83	Col John A. Lasley, Jr.
21 Jun 85	Col John J. Kelly, Jr.

6th WEATHER WING INACTIVE

MISSION: The 6th Weather Wing originally supported Air Force Systems Command, headquarters elements of the Departments of the Army and the Air Force in the Washington area, the Air Force Technical Applications Center, Army Materiel Command, and Headquarters Command, U.S. Air Force.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: The 6th Weather Wing can trace its roots to 1 March 1952 with the organization of the 2104th Air Weather Group at Baltimore, Maryland. It was replaced by the 4th Weather Group which, in turn, was replaced by the 6th Weather Wing.

LINEAGE: Established as the 6th Weather Wing, it was activated at Andrews AFB, Maryland, on 17 September 1965. It was organized and assigned to Air Weather Service on 8 October 1965. It was inactivated on 1 August 1975.

AWARDS: The Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 Jul 1967—30 Jun 1969.

EMBLEM: Approved on 28 October 1966. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The background of blue represents the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. The division of the shield represents the three levels of atmosphere and space research through the use of rawinsonde; the rocket, symbolized by the inferno which denotes the action occurring in the propulsion chamber; and the star, representing space. The fess engrailed and the base dancette represent the cold and warm fronts and allude to the continued interest of the wing in conventional weather activities. The six points of the star indicate the numerical designation of the wing. The emblem bears the Air Force colors of golden yellow and ultramarine blue.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

29 Jun 61	Col Robert F. Long
15 Oct 65	Col Clifford A. Spohn
13 May 66	Col Kenneth A. Linder
1 Feb 67	Col Arnold R. Hull
30 Oct 70	Col Joseph M. Bird
1 Dec 72	Col Hyko Gayikian
20 Jun 74	Col Herbert A. Million

7th WEATHER WING
Scott AFB, Illinois

MISSION: The 7th Weather Wing will provide or arrange staff and operational meteorological and aerospace environmental support to the Military Airlift Command, Air Force Logistics Command, U.S. Forces Azores, Air Force Communications Command, Air Force Intelligence Service, Air Force Military Training Center, Air Force Reserve, 23d Air Force (Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service, Special Operations Forces, Aeromedical Airlift, Operational Support Aircraft), Aerospace Audiovisual Service, Air Force Inspector General Activities Center, Electronic Security Command, and the Airlift Information Systems Division.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: The present day 7th Weather Wing can trace its roots to the activation of the [AFCON] 8th Weather Group (later 8th Weather Group [MAJCON]) on 12 December 1945 at Grenier Field, New Hampshire. The 8th Weather Group was replaced by the 7th Weather Wing.

LINEAGE: Established as the 7th Weather Wing, it was activated at Scott AFB, Illinois, on 17 September 1965. It was organized and assigned to Air Weather Service on 8 October 1965. The 7th Weather Wing was inactivated on 30 June 1972 and activated at Scott on 1 January 1976.

AWARDS: The Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 Jul 1977—30 Jun 1979.

EMBLEM: Approved on 1 March 1967. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The dark and light blue background represents the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. The division of the shield into light and dark blue represents day and night operations and indicates the around-the-clock performance of the wing. The three orbits in light blue at the top of the shield also represent the three missile ranges supported with weather maintenance. The crescents and the double bevel symbolize radar and communications so vital to the successful completion of the wing mission. The severe weather warning for the continental United States is symbolized by the fess engrailed and dancette which also represent cold and warm fronts and signify the wing's primary mission of weather observing and forecasting. The red circle orbiting a stylized globe represents the wing's participation in the weather satellite program and computer flight plans of high altitude winds for the worldwide Military Airlift Command fleet, and also indicates the worldwide capability of the organization. The seven stars indicate its numerical designation. The emblem bears the national colors of red, white, and blue and the Air Force colors of golden yellow and ultramarine blue.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

8 Oct 65	Col Arthur W. Anderson
14 Jun 66	Col Walton L. Hogan, Sr.
23 Jun 66	Col William H. Best, Jr.
4 Aug 67	Col Douglas C. Purdy
6 Feb 70	Col Robert L. Kane
1 Jan 76	Col Charles O. Jenista, Jr.
26 Jul 76	Col David L. Roberts
16 Aug 76	Col Robert W. Fanning
18 Jun 80	Col John J. Elliff
1 Jun 83	Col Thomas L. Harris
31 Jan 84	Col John R. Sweeney
5 Jun 85	Col John W. Diercks
19 Jun 86	Col Thomas O. Proffitt

**43d WEATHER WING [AFCON]
INACTIVE**

MISSION: The 43d Weather Wing was responsible for weather service in U.S. Army and U.S. Army Air Forces units located in the Pacific, and for post World War II rehabilitation of weather services in Japan, Korea, and the Philippines.

LINEAGE: Constituted the 43d Weather Wing on 29 August 1945, it was activated at Fort McKinley, Manila, Philippines, and assigned to the U.S. Army Forces, Pacific, on 20 September 1945. Its subordinate units included the 1st, 2d, and 3d Weather Groups, and the 15th, 20th, 29th, 30th, and 31st Weather Squadrons. It was reassigned to Army Air Forces Weather Service on 12 October 1945. All weather reconnaissance squadrons in the Pacific were assigned to the 43d Weather Wing, but by the close of 1945, with demobilization, most weather reconnaissance squadrons were paper organizations, and the Air Force's only weather reconnaissance aircraft flew out of Atsugi, Japan. On 16 May 1946 the 43d Weather Wing moved to Tokyo, Japan. Its units supported Operation Crossroad, the atomic bomb test at Bikini Atoll in June 1946, and Operation Pacusan Dreamboat, the record-setting, 10,000 mile non-stop flight in October 1946 of a specially modified B-29 from Hawaii to Cairo, Egypt, via the Great Circle route. On 3 June 1948 it was inactivated and replaced by the 43d Air Weather Wing [MAJCON].

AWARDS: Service Streamer, Asiatic-Pacific Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946.

Commander and Date of Assignment

24 Sep 45

Col William O. Senter

**43d/2043d/2143d AIR WEATHER WING [MAJCON]
INACTIVE**

MISSION: The 2143d Air Weather Wing units supported Allied operations during the Korean War.

LINEAGE: Designated the 43d Air Weather Wing on 19 May 1948, it was organized at Tokyo, Japan, by Air Weather Service on 1 June 1948. It was redesignated the 2043d Air Weather Wing on 1 October 1948 and the 2143d Air Weather Wing on 1 January 1949. It was discontinued on 8 February 1954 and replaced by the 1st Weather Wing.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, Korean War, Korean Theater, 27 Jun 1950—27 Jul 1953.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Jun 48

Col Roy W. Nelson, Jr.

1 Jan 49

Col Thomas S. Moorman, Jr.

21 Jun 51

Col Arthur W. Kellond

22 Jun 51

Col James W. Twaddell, Jr.

**59th WEATHER WING [AFCON]
INACTIVE**

MISSION: The 59th Weather Wing's mission was to support all Air Force and Army organizations in continental Europe.

LINEAGE: Constituted the 59th Weather Wing on 9 November 1945, it was activated at Wiesbaden, Germany, and assigned to the Army Air Forces Weather Service on 23 November 1945 with 10 officers, one warrant officer, and 42 enlisted personnel authorized. Assigned units included the 12th, 18th, and 21st Weather Squadrons, under the 5th Weather Group (located at Wiesbaden, Germany), and the 19th and 35th Weather Squadrons, under the 6th Weather Group (located at Cairo, Egypt). The wing helped rehabilitate the meteorological services of Allied nations and Germany after World War II. On 2 August 1946 the 59th Weather Wing transferred without personnel and equipment to Headquarters Air Weather Service, Washington, D.C., and was inactivated on 3 October 1947.

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

11 Dec 45

Col Wilson H. Neal

24 Jan 46

Col Harold H. Bassett

**59th WEATHER WING/2059th AIR WEATHER WING [MAJCON]
INACTIVE**

MISSION: Its mission was to support all Air Force and Army organizations in the continental United States, exercise technical supervision over all other Army weather services, and conduct weather forecasting research.

LINEAGE: Designated as the 59th Weather Wing by the Air Transport Command on 19 May 1948. It was organized by Air Weather Service on 1 June 1948 at Tinker AFB, Oklahoma, and assumed the resources and mission of the former Continental Weather Wing, including the 101st, 102d, 103d, and 104th Weather Groups, and the 21st Mobile Weather Squadron. The 59th Weather Wing was redesignated as the 2059th Air Weather Wing on 1 October 1948. The 2059th Air Weather Wing was discontinued 1 June 1952.

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Jun 48	Col Lewis L. Mundell
13 Dec 48	Col Archie J. Knight
31 Jan 49	Col Harold L. Smith

**2058th AIR WEATHER WING
INACTIVE**

MISSION: The 2058th Air Weather Wing was responsible for weather service to U.S. Army and the Air Force organizations in continental Europe.

LINEAGE: Designated the 2105th Air Weather Group, it was organized at Wiesbaden, Germany, on 20 January 1949. It was redesignated the 2058th Air Weather Wing on 12 October 1951. It moved to Furstenfeldbruck AB on 26 June 1953. It was discontinued on 8 February 1954 and replaced by the 2d Weather Wing.

AWARDS: None.

Commander and Date of Assignment

12 Oct 51	Col Norman L. Peterson
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**AIR FORCE GLOBAL WEATHER CENTRAL
Offutt AFB, Nebraska**

MISSION: The Air Force Global Weather Central provides U.S. Air Force and U.S. Army with global information and products relating to past, present, and future states of the aerospace environment. It is the Air Weather Service manager for the collection and dissemination of aerospace environmental data and provides and arranges for meteorological aerospace environmental support to Air Weather Service units, and other Department of Defense and government agencies as directed by the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: Global Weather Central (Detachment 16-12U, 16WS) began at Offutt AFB, Nebraska, on 15 March 1949, under the command of the 2103d Air Weather Group. It was reassigned in place to the 2059th Air Weather Wing on 31 January 1950 and began operations as Detachment 2059-6U on 1 February 1950 at Offutt. It was reassigned on 6 August 1951 as Detachment 2101 of the 2101st Air Weather Group. On 20 April 1952 it became Detachment 1, Offutt Weather Central, 1st Weather Group, and was replaced on 8 October 1956 by Detachment 1, Offutt Weather Central, 3d Weather Wing. Detachment 1, 3d Weather Wing was replaced by Air Force Global Weather Central, 2d Weather Squadron, on 8 July 1967. It was inactivated on 8 July 1969.

LINEAGE: Established on 18 March 1969, it was activated at Offutt AFB, Nebraska, by Air Weather Service as the Air Force Global Weather Central on 8 July 1969. It was assigned to the 6th Weather Wing on 30 June 1972 and on 1 August 1975 it was reassigned directly to Air Weather Service.

AWARDS: The Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 8 Jul 1969—30 Jun 1970; 1 Jul 1971—31 May 1973; 1 Jul 1980—30 Jun 1982.

EMBLEM: Approved in July 1976. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The globe symbolizes Air Force Global Weather Central's worldwide interests, the two colors indicate 24-hour-a-day, around-the-clock support. The latitude and longitude lines symbolize its ability to provide tailored support to specific areas or points worldwide. The electric signals symbolize its central role in tying everything together, as well as the speed and efficiency with which weather support is provided to all users. The satellite is used to gather meteorological and solar data and to communicate weather data worldwide. Computers are used to process raw environmental data and to produce meteorological analysis and forecasts. The anemometer symbolizes the collection of conventional weather data which is still the heart of meteorology. The three stylized aircraft symbolize the support provided to the aerospace forces of today and tomorrow. The general color scheme is designed to resemble the Air Weather Service shield. The colors used represent the following: ultramarine blue for daylight operations as well as the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations; dark gray for nighttime operations; and golden yellow for the sun and the excellence of Air Force personnel.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

15 Mar 49	Col James T. Seaver, Jr.
Apr 49	Maj Lowell A. Schuknecht (temporary)
Jul 49	Col James T. Seaver, Jr.
Jan 52	Lt Col Guy N. Gosewisch
May 54	Lt Col Lowell A. Schuknecht
1 May 55	Lt Col Fred A. Martin
1 Aug 55	Col Ralph G. Suggs
Jul 56	Lt Col Fred A. Martin
(Available histories for 1957 do not list commanders.)	
Jan 58	Lt Col Lowell A. Schuknecht
Jul 58	Lt Col Louis Bertoni
Jul 60	Lt Col Clifford A. Spohn
Jan 64	Col Robert D. Johnston
Jan 65	Col Ralph J. Steele
Jun 70	Col Daniel B. Mitchell
Jan 73	Col John C. Ball (temporary)
Feb 73	Col Richard A. Johnston
31 Aug 75	Col Herbert A. Million
28 May 76	Col Alphonse Gargiulo, Jr.
15 Jun 78	Col Arthur Bidner
22 Jun 81	Col George E. Chapman
23 Jul 82	Col Dale C. Barnum
20 Jul 84	Col David L. Donley
3 Jul 86	Col John W. Diercks

CONTINENTAL WEATHER WING INACTIVE

MISSION: The Continental Weather Wing's mission was to support all Air Force and Army organizations in the continental United States and exercise technical supervision over all other Army weather services.

LINEAGE: Established as the Continental Weather Wing, it was activated at Asheville, North Carolina, on 1 October 1945 with a complement of 26 officers, three warrant officers, and 16 enlisted personnel. The 67th Army Air Forces Base Unit was assigned to it. The Continental Weather Wing moved to Tinker Field, Oklahoma, on 16 November 1945. On 3 June 1948 it was discontinued and its mission and resources were absorbed by the 59th Weather (later the 2059th Air Weather) Wing.

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Oct 45	Col James W. Twaddell, Jr.
15 Nov 45	Colonel Harold L. Smith
22 Aug 46	Colonel Cordes F. Tiemann
8 Aug 47	Colonel Norman L. Peterson
27 Aug 47	Colonel Lewis L. Mundell

WIZARD OF ID



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SECTION IX: GROUP LINEAGES

This section gives the official lineage of selected groups. Due to space limitations, all provisional and reconnaissance groups were not covered. Also included, when available, is an historical background which should not be confused with each group's official lineage. The lineage is followed by awards, emblems, and a chronological list of group commanders. Dates for Service and Campaign Streamers are as listed in Air Force Pamphlet 900-2. Data was extracted from histories on file in the Air Weather Service archives and the archives of the U.S. Air Force Historical Research Center. The [AF-CON] and [MAJCON] designations following the title are not part of its official title but are used to identify the type of unit. For a clarification of the lineage terms used see Appendix I.

1st AIR WEATHER GROUP (PROVISIONAL) INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Activated at Morrison Field, Florida, it was assigned to Air Weather Service on 13 July 1946. It was inactivated on 17 October 1946 when the 308th Reconnaissance Group (Weather) assumed its mission.

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

15 Jul 46	Lt Col Robert G. David
3 Sep 46	Col Richard E. Ellsworth

1st WEATHER GROUP INACTIVE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: The Far East Air Forces Weather Group (Provisional) was formed on 25 October 1944 and later replaced by the 1st Weather Group.

LINEAGE: Constituted the 1st Weather Group on 29 August 1945, it was activated in the Far East Air Service Command Area adjacent to Fort William McKinley, Manila, Philippines, on 20 September 1945 with a complement of 14 officers and 23 enlisted men. It was assigned to the 43d Weather Wing on 29 September 1945 and assigned to Headquarters Army Air Forces Weather Service on 15 October 1945. The group became inoperative (a paper organization) on 1 January 1946. The 1st Weather Group (still inoperative) moved to Tokyo, Japan, on 16 May 1946 and was inactivated there on 31 May 1948. It was activated at Offutt AFB, Nebraska, and assigned to Air Weather Service through the Military Air Transport Service on 20 April 1952. The 1st Weather Group was inactivated on 8 October 1956 with the 3d Weather Wing assuming its mission. The 1st Weather Group was activated on 16 June 1966 and organized and assigned to the 1st Weather Wing on 8 July 1966 at Tan Son Nhut AB, Vietnam. The group was inactivated on 30 June 1972.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, Asiatic-Pacific Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946. Campaign Streamers for Vietnam Air Offensive, 29 Jun 1966—8 Mar 1967 (but 1WGp participation started 8 Jul 1966); Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase II, 9 Mar 1967—31 Mar 1968; Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase III, 1 Apr—31 Oct 1968; Vietnam Air/Ground, 22 Jan—7 Jul 1968; Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase IV, 1 Nov 1968—22 Feb 1969; TET 69/Counteroffensive, 23 Feb—8 Jun 1969; Vietnam Summer—Fall, 1969, 9 Jun—31 Oct 1969; Vietnam Winter—Spring, 1970, 1 Nov 1969—30 Apr 1970; Sanctuary Counteroffensive, 1 May—30 Jun 1970; Southwest Monsoon, 1 Jul—30 Nov 1970; Commando Hunt V, 1 Dec 1970—14 May 1971; Commando Hunt VI, 15 May—31 Oct 1971; Commando Hunt VII, 1 Nov 1971—29 Mar 1972. Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 8 Jul 1966—1 Jul 1967; 2 Jul 1967—30 Jun 1969; with "V" Device, 1 Jan—31 Dec 1971; 1 Jul 1970—30 Jun 1972. Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross, with Palm, 8 Jul 1966—30 Jun 1972.

EMBLEM: Approved on 5 January 1967 (authorized use of the parent 1st Weather Wing's emblem with 1st Weather Group designation on emblem scroll). **SIGNIFICANCE:** The same as for 1st Weather Wing.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

24 Sep 45	Lt Col Morrill E. Marston
20 Apr 52	Col James T. Seaver, Jr.
Jun 53	Col Frederick J. Cole
23 May 55	Col David L. Hopkins (temporary)
11 Aug 55	Col Frederick J. Cole
Jan 56	Col David L. Hopkins (temporary)
28 Jan 56	Col Frederick J. Cole
8 Jul 66	Col Lewis J. Neyland
1 Mar 67	Col Robert B. Hughes
22 Jul 67	Col Edwin E. Carmell
14 Jan 68	Col Griffin H. Wood

12 Jan 69
7 Jan 70
16 Dec 70
10 Mar 71
2 Dec 71
22 Jan 72

Col Daniel B. Mitchell
Col Leonard E. Zapinski
Col Wilson V. Palmore
Col Mortimer F. Bennet
Col Boyce M. Smith
Col Berry W. Rowe

2d WEATHER GROUP INACTIVE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: The Army Air Forces Weather Service, Pacific Ocean Areas, was disbanded on 20 September 1945 and replaced by the 2d Weather Group.

LINEAGE: Constituted the 2d Weather Group on 29 August 1945, it was activated at Hickam Army Air Base, Territory of Hawaii, assigned to the 43d Weather Wing, and attached to the Far East Air Forces on 20 September 1945. It was assigned to the Provisional Headquarters, Army Air Forces, Middle Pacific, on 4 October 1945, and to the Army Air Forces Weather Service (Asheville, North Carolina) on 15 October 1945. The group became a paper organization on 1 January 1946 and was inactivated on 1 August 1946. The 2d Weather Group was activated at Langley AFB, Virginia, replacing the 2102d Air Weather Group [MAJCON] on 20 April 1952. It was inactivated on 7 October 1965 and replaced by the 5th Weather Wing.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, Asiatic-Pacific Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946.

EMBLEM: Approved on 8 August 1961. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The emblem is symbolic of the mission of protecting pilots through accurate weather observations and forecasts. Against a background of blue and red (representing respectively the Air Force and the Army, both being supported by this unit), divided by the weather symbols for warm and cold fronts, a cumulonimbus cloud or thunderhead indicates all kinds of weather. The three stars represent the three major commands supported by this group, the anemometer indicates the weather support mission, and the globe symbolizes the global aspect of the mission in support of CASF and STRAC forces. The emblem displays the Air Force colors of ultramarine blue and golden yellow, and the national colors of red, white, and blue.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

20 Sep 45	Col John J. Murphy
8 Dec 45	Maj Wilbur B. Sherman
20 Apr 52	Col Anthony T. Shtogren
20 Aug 54	Lt Col George E. Rath
Jun 60	Col Nicholas M. Chavasse
29 Jun 61	Col Robert F. Long
mid 1963	Col Kenneth A. Linder

3d WEATHER GROUP INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted as the 3d Weather Group on 31 March 1952. It was activated at Ent AFB, Colorado, replacing the 2103d Air Weather Group [MAJCON], assigned to Air Weather Service, and attached to the Air Defense Command on 20 April 1952. It was inactivated on 8 August 1959 when it was replaced by the 4th Weather Wing.

AWARDS: None

EMBLEM: Approved on 15 May 1959. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The emblem is symbolic of the group's primary mission of providing weather support for air defense activities. The background of ultramarine blue indicates vast space. The North American continent represents the unified North American Air Defense Command to which the 3d Weather Group provides staff meteorological support and service, as is required by its United States components. The anemometer represents weather activities and the lightning bolts, ejected from the North American continent into space, are symbolic of weather's contribution to the effectiveness of the North American Air Defense Command's mission. The emblem bears the Air Force colors of ultramarine blue and golden yellow, as well as the national colors of red, white, and blue.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

20 Apr 52	Col Arthur A. McCartan
11 Jul 54	Col Russell K. Pierce, Jr.
28 Mar 58	Col Kenneth A. Linder

4th WEATHER GROUP INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted the 4th Weather Group on 31 March 1952, it was activated at Baltimore, Maryland, replacing the 2104th Air Weather Group [MAJCON], and assigned to Air Weather Service on 20 April 1952. It moved to Andrews

AFB, Maryland, on 1 November 1957. It was discontinued and inactivated on 8 October 1965 when it was replaced by the 6th Weather Wing.

AWARDS: None.

EMBLEM: Approved on 6 May 1959. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The emblem with its background of atmosphere and space, is symbolic of its primary mission. The rocket represents research and development of atmosphere and space vehicles. The radar echo indicates a radar scope presentation of a hurricane, one of nature's most violent weather phenomena. The balloon and rawinsonde are symbols of the group's responsibility for monitoring the AWS upper air observing program. The emblem bears the Air Force colors of ultramarine blue and golden yellow, and the national colors of red, white, and blue.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

20 Apr 52	Col George F. Taylor
21 Sep 53	Col John J. Jones
1 Apr 58	Col Hazen H. Bedke
29 Jun 61	Col Robert F. Long

5th WEATHER GROUP INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted the 5th Weather Group on 9 November 1945, it was activated at Wiesbaden, Germany, and assigned to 59th Weather Wing on 23 November 1945. It was assigned to Air Weather Service on 2 October 1946 and inactivated on 1 June 1948 when its mission was assumed by the 18th Weather Squadron. Activated at Pepperrell AFB, Newfoundland, on 8 February 1954, the 5th Weather Group was assigned to Air Weather Service and attached to the Northeast Air Command. The 5th moved to Westover AFB, Massachusetts, and was assigned to the 3d Weather Wing on 8 October 1956. It was discontinued and inactivated on 18 October 1960, when it was replaced by the 8th Weather Squadron.

AWARDS: None.

EMBLEM: Approved on 3 May 1956. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The emblem symbolizes the mission of the weather group with 24-hours-a-day operation to support the command and to provide meteorological service.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

11 Dec 45	Col Wilson H. Neal
4 Jun 46	Lt Col Diran Arakelian
8 July 46	Col Harold H. Bassett
16 Jul 47	Col Edward W. Maschmeyer
8 Feb 54	Col Virgil E. Sandifer
late 1956	Lt Col Robert L. Sorey (temporary)
1 Jul 57	Col Guy N. Gosewisch
7 Aug 59	Col Ralph G. Suggs

6th WEATHER GROUP INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted the 6th Weather Group on 9 November 1945, it was activated at John H. Payne Field, Cairo, Egypt, and assigned to the 59th Weather Wing on 23 November 1945. It moved to Cazes Army Air Base, Casablanca, French Morocco, on 16 March 1946 and then to Wiesbaden AB, Germany, on 11 June 1946. At that time the 6th became inoperative (a paper organization). It was assigned to Headquarters Air Weather Service on 2 August 1946 (still inoperative) and inactivated on 3 October 1947. It was activated at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, and assigned to Air Weather Service on 20 April 1952. The group was inactivated on 18 June 1958.

AWARDS: None.

EMBLEM: Approved on 19 July 1955. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The anemometer, cloud formation, and bolt of lightning signifies the meteorological service requirement of the mission while the wrench signifies the maintenance requirement. The eagle symbolizes flight and striking power, the essence of the Air Force.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

15 Dec 45	Col Oscar A. Heinlein
20 Apr 52	Maj Ellis C. Luck
12 May 52	Lt Col Ernest R. Miller
16 Jul 54	Lt Col Harvey P. Hall
16 Aug 56	Lt Col Robert C. Ross
7 Nov 56	Col Oliver K. Jones

**7th WEATHER GROUP [AFCON]
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Constituted the 7th Weather Group on 17 November 1945, it was activated at Elmendorf AAB, Alaska, and assigned to Headquarters Army Air Forces Weather Service on 4 December 1945. It was inactivated on 3 June 1948 and replaced by the 7th Weather Group [MAJCON]. The 7th Weather Group [AFCON] was activated at Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, on 20 April 1952. The 7th Weather Group [AFCON] was inactivated on 18 June 1958 and replaced by the 11th Weather Squadron.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946.

EMBLEM: Approved on 25 April 1956. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The lamp of knowledge signifies meteorological ability necessary to perform the mission; the moon symbol, from an ancient emblem of Byzantium, connected with its presiding goddess, who had saved the city from night assault by Phillip of Macedonia by causing the moon to shine with unexpected brightness, is appropriate since a primary mission of this organization is to provide weather service as a vital necessity in the defense of Alaska; the top triangle is a symbol of a squadron subordinate to this group which flies weather reconnaissance over the Arctic Ocean. The aurora borealis is common to that area; the middle triangle signifies the weather eye over this part of the hemisphere for which they are responsible; the lower dexter triangle depicts one of their 14 weather detachments strategically placed in this theater to provide weather reports and observations; the lower sinister triangle signifies the worldwide transmission of completed weather data; the fleur-de-lis, a symbol of the Air Weather Service, is used to indicate its association with that agency.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

12 Dec 45	Col Carl W. Carlmark
1 Apr 46	Maj William A. Pope
26 Sep 46	Col Carl W. Carlmark
20 Apr 52	Col Richard M. Gill
6 Jun 54	Lt Col Robert B. Hughes
15 Jul 54	Col Lawrence A. Atwell
11 Aug 56	Col Robert F. Long
16 May 58	Lt Col James M. Fahey

**8th WEATHER GROUP [AFCON]
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Constituted the 8th Weather Group on 12 December 1945, it was activated at Grenier Field, New Hampshire, on 14 January 1946. The 8th moved to Fort Totten, Long Island, New York, on 9 March 1946 and to Westover Field, Massachusetts, on 25 October 1947. It was inactivated there on 3 June 1948 and was replaced by the 8th Weather Group [MAJCON]. The 8th Weather Group was activated at Scott AFB, Illinois, on 20 April 1952, and moved to Randolph AFB, Texas, on 16 September 1957. It returned to Scott AFB on 1 July 1961 and was discontinued and inactivated there on 8 October 1965 when it was replaced by the 7th Weather Wing.

AWARDS: None.

EMBLEM: Approved on 4 June 1959. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The cloud represents turbulent and unstable weather, while the strands of wheat personify serene, peaceful weather. The free form design represents modern times. The background of sky and stars indicates that the unit is looking into the future. The emblem bears the Air Force colors of ultramarine blue and golden yellow. **MOTTO:** VIGILANCE, SKILL, INTEGRITY.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

14 Jan 46	Col Arthur F. Merewether
12 Feb 46	Maj Robert B. Sykes, Jr.
22 May 46	Col Lewis L. Mundell
22 Jul 47	Col James W. Twaddell, Jr.
20 Apr 52	Col Diran Arakelian
5 May 54	Col Wray B. Bartling
18 Jul 58	Col Oliver K. Jones
10 Jan 61	Lt Col James M. Fahey
20 Mar 61	Col John C. Scales
1 Jul 61	Col John J. Jones
23 Jun 64	Col Louis Bertoni
20 Jul 64	Col Arthur W. Anderson

**10th WEATHER GROUP
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Constituted the 10th Weather Group on 24 January 1957, it was activated at Moriyama AS, Japan, and assigned to the 1st Weather Wing on 18 February 1957. The group moved to Fuchu AS on 1 July 1957 where it was discontinued and inactivated on 3 October 1960.

AWARDS: None.

EMBLEM: Approved on 16 March 1959. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The divided background of blue and yellow signifies the group's meteorological duties are carried on day and night. The triangle with its proverbial stability indicates firmness of purpose and is symbolic of the three-way meteorological association of land, sea, and air. The circle indicates continuous endeavor, and the fleur-de-lis commemorates the first participation of a United States Army weather service in combat in France during World War I. The emblem bears the official Air Force colors of ultramarine blue and golden yellow.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

18 Feb 57	Col Donald W. Roberts
24 Jul 59	Col Russell K. Pierce, Jr.
10 Jun 60	Lt Col Paul M. Huber

**1st WEATHER/2100th AIR WEATHER GROUP
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated the 1st Weather Group [MAJCON] on 19 May 1948, it was activated and assigned to the 43d Weather Wing [MAJCON] on 1 June 1948. It replaced the 1st Weather Group [AFCON] and was redesignated as the 2100th Air Weather Group on 1 October 1948. The 2100th was discontinued on 23 October 1949.

AWARDS: None.

Commander and Date of Assignment

1 Jun 48	Lt Col Roy W. Nelson, Jr.
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**101st WEATHER/2101st AIR WEATHER GROUP [AFCON]
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated the 101st Weather Group on 19 May 1948, it was organized at McClellan AFB, California, and assigned to the 59th Weather (later 2059th Air Weather) Wing on 1 June 1948. It replaced the 68th Army Air Forces Base Unit (101st Weather Group) on 3 June 1948. It was redesignated the 2101st Air Weather Group on 1 October 1948 and discontinued on 24 October 1950.

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Jun 48	Lt Col Martin F. C. Sebode
22 Jul 49	Lt Col Jerome A. Pryber
9 Mar 50	Maj Frank Arietta
28 Apr 50	Lt Col John A. Hass

**2101st AIR WEATHER GROUP [MAJCON]
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated the 2101st Air Weather Group, it was organized at Offutt AFB, Nebraska, and assigned to Air Weather Service on 1 August 1951. It was discontinued on 20 April 1952.

AWARDS: None.

Commander and Date of Assignment

1 Aug 51	Col James T. Seaver, Jr.
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**102d WEATHER/2102d AIR WEATHER GROUP [AFCON]
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated the 102d Air Weather Group on 19 May 1948, it was organized at Mitchel AFB, New York, and assigned to the 59th Weather (later 2059th Air Weather) Wing on 1 June 1948. It replaced the 74th Army Air Forces Base Unit (102d Weather Group) on 3 June 1948. It was redesignated the 2102d Air Weather Group on 1 October 1948 and was discontinued on 24 October 1950.

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Jun 48	Lt Col James B. Baker
18 Feb 50	Lt Col Edward F. Sustrick
24 Mar 50	Col James B. Baker
26 Jun 50	Lt Col Edward F. Sustrick

**2102d AIR WEATHER GROUP [MAJCON]
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated 2102d Air Weather Group, it was organized at Langley AFB, Virginia, and assigned to Air Weather Service on 1 August 1951. It was discontinued on 20 April 1952 and replaced by the 2d Weather Group.

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Aug 51	Lt Col Frank S. Savage
16 Aug 51	Col Anthony T. Shtogren

**103d WEATHER/2103d AIR WEATHER GROUP [AFCON]
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated the 103d Weather Group on 19 May 1948, it was organized at Kelly AFB, Texas, and assigned to the 59th Weather (later 2059th Air Weather) Wing on 1 June 1948. It replaced the 70th Army Air Forces Base Unit (103d Weather Group) and was redesignated the 2103d Air Weather Group on 1 October 1948. It was discontinued on 24 October 1950.

AWARDS: None.

Commander and Date of Assignment

1 Jun 48	Lt Col Lawrence A. Atwell
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**2103d AIR WEATHER GROUP [MAJCON]
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated the 2103d Air Weather Group, it was organized at Ent AFB, Colorado, and assigned to Air Weather Service on 1 August 1951. It was discontinued on 20 April 1952 and replaced by the 3d Weather Group.

AWARDS: None

Commander and Date of Assignment

1 Aug 51	Col Arthur A. McCartan
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**104th WEATHER/2104th AIR WEATHER GROUP [AFCON]
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated the 104th Weather Group on 19 May 1948, it was organized at Robins AFB, Georgia, and assigned to the 59th Weather (later 2059th Air Weather) Wing on 1 June 1948. It replaced the 71st Army Air Forces Base Unit (104th Weather Group). Redesignated the 2104th Air Weather Group on 1 October 1948, it was discontinued on 24 October 1950.

AWARDS: None

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Jun 48	Lt Col Archie J. Knight
1 Nov 48	Lt Col Jerome A. Pryber
7 Feb 49	Lt Col Archie J. Knight
8 Aug 50	Lt Col Devon F. Maurer

**2104th AIR WEATHER GROUP [MAJCON]
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated the 2104th Air Weather Group, it was organized at Baltimore, Maryland, and assigned to Air Weather Service on 1 March 1952. It was discontinued on 20 April 1952 and replaced by the 4th Weather Group.

AWARDS: None.

Commander and Date of Assignment

1 Mar 52	Col George F. Taylor
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**2105th AIR WEATHER GROUP
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated the 2105th Air Weather Group, it was organized at Wiesbaden, Germany, on 20 January 1949. It was redesignated as the 2058th Air Weather Wing on 12 October 1951.

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

20 Jan 49	Col Nicholas H. Chavasse
11 Apr 49	Maj Lewis R. Rile
19 Apr 49	Col Nicholas H. Chavasse
2 Jun 49	Maj William F. Bernheisel
4 Jun 49	Col Nicholas H. Chavasse

**7th WEATHER/2107th AIR WEATHER GROUP [MAJCON]
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated the 7th Weather Group on 19 May 1948, it was organized at Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, and assigned to Air Weather Service on 1 June 1948. It replaced the 7th Weather Group [AFCON]. Redesignated the 2107th Air Weather Group on 1 October 1948, it was discontinued and replaced by the 7th Weather Group [AFCON] on 20 April 1952.

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Jun 48	Col Carl W. Carlmark
13 Jul 49	Col Marcellus Duffy
21 Jan 50	Maj John E. Barnard
28 Jan 50	Col Marcellus Duffy
22 Jul 50	Lt Col Martin F. C. Sebode
29 Jul 50	Col Marcellus Duffy
2 Aug 51	Col Richard M. Gill

**8th WEATHER/2108th AIR WEATHER GROUP [MAJCON]
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated the 8th Weather Group on 19 May 1948, it was organized at Westover AFB, Massachusetts, and assigned to Air Weather Service on 1 June 1948 when it replaced the 8th Weather Group [AFCON]. It was redesignated the 2108th Air Weather Group on 1 October 1948 and discontinued on 25 May 1951.

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Jun 48	Col James W. Twaddell, Jr.
4 Oct 48	Lt Col Clyde A. Ray
4 Nov 48	Col James W. Twaddell, Jr.
15 Jun 49	Lt Col Morrill E. Marston
25 Jul 49	Col Norman L. Peterson
8 May 51	Lt Col Jerome A. Pryber

**1110th BALLOON ACTIVITIES GROUP
INACTIVE**

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: Designated as the 1300th Air Resupply and Communications Squadron, Special, it was organized at Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, and assigned to the 1300th Air Base Wing (ARCS-MATS) on 1 November 1952. It moved to Great Falls AFB, Montana, on 1 May 1953.

LINEAGE: Redesignated as the 1110th Air Support Group, it was assigned to Headquarters Command, U. S. Air Force, on 15 November 1953. It moved to Lowry AFB, Colorado, on 18 April 1954, to High Wycombe, England, in October 1955, and back to Lowry AFB in May 1956. It was redesignated 1110th Balloon Activities Group on 1 March 1958 and discontinued on 1 January 1960.

AWARDS: Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 Apr 1955—26 Mar 1956.

EMBLEM: Approved on 3 December 1956 for the 1110th Air Support Group. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The group's mission is the launching of high altitude weather balloons for the purpose of collecting data on upper atmospheric weather conditions. The history of the organization has supported this mission, as many hundreds of weather balloons have been launched from all corners of the world. The 1110th Air Support Group is preparing itself for further research into these weather phenomena. The lightning bolt is for mobility and tactical quality. The balloons are the vehicles for carrying out the mission. The cloud symbolizes the varying atmospheric and weather conditions explored by the 1110th Air Support Group in performing its mission. The motto verbally expresses the research and development aspects obtained from the use of high altitude weather balloons. **MOTTO:** VIDERE FIRMAMENTUM translates to TO SEE THE SKY (broad translation: EXPLORERS OF THE UPPER ATMOSPHERE).

Commanders and Date of Assignment

13 Nov 53	Lt Col Russell L. Redman
1 Jul 56	Lt Col John A. Buckley
4 May 59	Lt Col Arnold J. Daly

**1212th BALLOON ACTIVITIES SQUADRON
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated as the 1110th Balloon Activities Squadron, it was organized at Goodfellow AFB, Texas, and assigned to Headquarters Command, U.S. Air Force on 1 January 1960. It was assigned to the 9th Weather Reconnaissance Group on 1 January 1962 and concurrently redesignated as the 1212th Balloon Activities Squadron. It was discontinued on 8 June 1963.

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Jan 60	Maj Keith D. Swisher
24 Feb 61	Maj Robert L. Ray

SECTION X: SQUADRON LINEAGES

This section gives the official lineage of each squadron. Included, when available, is an historical background which should not be confused with each squadrons official lineage. The lineage is followed by awards, emblems, and a chronological list of squadron commanders. Dates for Service and Campaign Streamers are as listed in Air Force Pamphlet 900-2. The last commander listed for a given unit is either the current commander or the last commander to hold that position. Data was extracted from histories on file in the Air Weather Service archives and the archives of the U.S. Air Force Historical Research Center. For clarification of lineage terms see Appendix I.

1st AERIAL CARTOGRAPHIC AND GEODETIC SQUADRON INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Active since 8 October 1968, the 1st Aerial Cartographic and Geodetic Squadron was relieved from assignment to the Aerospace Cartographic and Geodetic Service and assigned in place at Forbes AFB, Kansas, to Air Weather Service's 9th Weather Reconnaissance Wing on 30 June 1972. On 19 July 1973 it moved to Keesler AFB, Mississippi, where it was inactivated on 31 March 1974.

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Jun 72	Lt Col Randall A. Johnston
3 Aug 72	Lt Col Jack W. Gentry
28 Feb 73	Lt Col Charles K. Lansdale

1st WEATHER SQUADRON MacDill AFB, Florida

LINEAGE: Constituted the First Weather Squadron on 24 June 1937, it was activated at March Field, Riverside, California, and assigned to the Office of the Chief of the Air Corps on 1 July 1937. The First was one of three original squadrons organized when the weather function transferred from the Signal Corps to the Air Corps. It moved on 3 February 1941 to McClellan Field, California, and on 29 March 1942 was assigned to Headquarters Army Air Forces. It was redesignated 1st Weather Squadron, Regional, on 16 June 1942. It was assigned to the Flight Control Command on 14 April 1943 and assigned a month later to the Weather Wing, Flight Control Command (later Army Air Forces Weather Wing). Redesignated the 1st Weather Squadron on 1 November 1943, it moved from McClellan to Santa Monica, California, on 25 November 1943. It was disbanded there on 7 September 1944 and replaced by the 68th Army Air Forces Base Unit (1st Weather Region). The 1st was reconstituted on 21 April 1949 under the command of the 2102d Air Weather Group, and was activated on 20 May 1949 at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. On 24 October 1950 it was assigned in place to the 2059th Air Weather Wing and inactivated on 20 May 1952. The 1st was activated by the Military Air Transport Service on 24 September 1965, organized at MacDill AFB, Florida, and assigned to the 5th Weather Wing on 8 January 1966.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946; Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 Jul 1971—30 Jun 1972; 1 Jul 1973—31 Dec 1974; 1 Apr 1978—31 Mar 1980; 1 Jul 1983—30 Jun 1985.

FIRST EMBLEM: Approved on 21 December 1943. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The lightning flash indicates the numerical designation of the squadron. The elements depicted in the insignia are symbolic of all the conditions met by a weather squadron in its attempt to make accurate weather forecasts.

SECOND EMBLEM: Approved on 26 May 1967. **SIGNIFICANCE:** Against the sphere shape which simulates the globe, the flaunches, alluding to support, form the figure "one" and indicate the unit's numerical designation while suggesting worldwide support capabilities both day and night (denoted by the light and deep blues). The U. S. Strike Command is represented by the red embattled base strewn with gold arrowheads symbolizing the combined strength and courage of ground and air forces. The sun and the rainbow refer to various weather conditions and the fleur-de-lis commemorates Air Weather Service and its accomplishments in serving the military of our nation. The emblem bears the Air Force colors of golden yellow and ultramarine blue.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Jul 37	Lt Harold H. Bassett
1 Apr 40	Capt Ivan L. Farman
Fall 41	Maj E. Loyal Eaton
unknown	Maj Oscar E. Wentz
Nov 43	Maj Greenup B. Patterson
Mar 44	Maj James R. Reynolds
20 May 49	Lt Col Edward F. Sustrick
11 Jun 49	Maj Thomas F. Kelley
1 Jul 51	Maj Clarence L. Beaudrot (temporary)

20 Jul 51	Lt Col Bernard L. Beaudoin
8 Jan 66	Col Louis A. Gazzaniga
Aug 67	Col David M. Sweeney
29 Jul 69	Col Robert S. Wood
16 Jun 71	Col William G. French, Jr.
21 Aug 71	Col Earl J. Barrows
28 May 75	Lt Col Robert E. Bagwell
24 Jul 75	Col Robert S. Wood
1 Aug 75	Col James M. Dunn (temporary)
28 Sep 76	Col John A. Samotis
1 Jun 79	Col Juri V. Nou
10 Nov 83	Col Roland E. Barth
1 Jul 85	Col William S. Culver

2d WEATHER SQUADRON
Andrews AFB, Maryland

LINEAGE: Constituted the Second Weather Squadron 24 June 1937, it was activated at Langley Field, Virginia, and assigned to the Office of the Chief of the Air Corps on 1 July 1937. It was one of three original squadrons organized when the weather function transferred from the Signal Corps to the Air Corps. It moved to Patterson Field, Ohio, on 13 March 1941, and was assigned to the Directorate of Weather, Army Air Forces on 9 March 1942. It was redesignated as the 2d Weather Squadron, Regional, on 16 June 1942. It was assigned to the Flight Control Command on 14 April 1943 and to the Weather Wing, Flight Control Command (later Army Air Forces Weather Wing) on 19 May 1943. It was redesignated as the 2d Weather Squadron on 1 November 1943, disbanded on 7 September 1944 at Patterson Field, Ohio, and replaced by the 69th Army Air Forces Base Unit (2d Weather Region). It was reconstituted on 10 August 1951, activated at Carswell AFB, Texas, and assigned to the 2101st Air Weather Group [MAJCON] on 5 September 1951. It was assigned to the 1st Weather Group on 20 April 1952. The 2d Weather Squadron moved to Westover AFB, Massachusetts, on 1 June 1955 and was inactivated there on 8 October 1956. It was activated and assigned to the Military Airlift Command on 8 May 1967. Air Weather Service organized the 2d Weather Squadron on 8 July 1967 at Offutt AFB, Nebraska. It was assigned to the 3d Weather Wing on 8 July 1967, replacing Detachment 1, 3d Weather Wing, and was inactivated on 8 July 1969. It was activated at Andrews AFB, Maryland, and assigned to Air Force Global Weather Central on 1 August 1975. It was assigned directly to Air Weather Service on 1 January 1981, and to the 4th Weather Wing on 1 January 1984.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946; Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 Jul 1980—30 Jun 1982.

FIRST EMBLEM: Approved on 10 August 1944. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The black of the shield symbolizes night, with the two stars indicative of the 2d Weather Squadron. The blue of the shield represents day with a typical cloud formation symbolizing weather, the inference being that the 2d Weather Squadron is on duty night and day, observing and forecasting the weather elements. The wings represent the Air Force to which the weather service is assigned.

SECOND EMBLEM: Approved on 8 August 1969. **SIGNIFICANCE:** Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations, and yellow to the sun and excellence of personnel in assigned duties. The symbol of man represents the ever present awareness and recognition that people are the major resource involved in weather support. The aerospace vehicle indicates 2d Weather Squadron's support to the Air Force aircraft and space missions. The clouds symbolize weather and the globe denotes the worldwide responsibility of the Air Force Global Weather Central. The two lightning flashes indicate the 2d Weather Squadron.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Jul 37	1Lt Julius K. Lacey
Oct 39	1Lt Leo P. Dahl (temporary)
30 Aug 40	1Lt Leo P. Dahl
19 Dec 41	Maj Robert E. L. Eaton
17 Sep 42	Lt Col Norman L. Peterson (temporary)
26 Oct 42	Lt Col Norman L. Peterson
17 Sep 43	Maj Arthur S. Francis, Jr.
11 May 44	Maj Norman E. King
1944	Maj Guy A. Culbert
5 Sep 51	Lt Col Rufus G. Bounds, Jr.
Jun 53	Lt Col John H. Conrad
1956	Lt Col Robert L. Sorey
8 Jul 67	Col Ralph J. Steele
1 Aug 75	Col Joseph J. Hope
25 Sep 78	Lt Col Clifford U. Hendricks, Jr.
15 Oct 78	Col James W. Hall

18 Jul 80
8 Jul 83
10 Jul 85
10 Jul 86

Col Lawrence R. French
Col Frederick Fowler
Col Robert E. Black
Col Francis L. Guiberson

3d WEATHER SQUADRON Shaw AFB, South Carolina

LINEAGE: Constituted the Third Weather Squadron on 24 June 1937, it was activated at Barksdale Field, Louisiana, and assigned to the Office of the Chief of the Army Air Corps on 1 July 1937. It was one of three original squadrons organized when the weather function was transferred from the Signal Corps to the Air Corps. The Third moved to Duncan Field (later Kelly Field), Texas, on 1 March 1941. It was assigned to the Directorate of Weather, Army Air Forces on 9 March 1942 and redesignated as the 3d Weather Squadron, Regional, on 16 June 1942. It was assigned to the Flight Control Command on 13 April 1943 and to the Weather Wing, Flight Control Command (later Army Air Forces Weather Wing) on 19 May 1943. It was redesignated the 3d Weather Squadron on 1 November 1943. The 3d Weather Squadron was disbanded on 7 September 1944 and replaced by the 70th Army Air Forces Base Unit (3d Weather Region). The 3d Weather Squadron was reconstituted on 10 August 1951, activated at Pope AFB, North Carolina, and assigned to the 2102d Air Weather Group [MAJCON] on 5 September 1951. It was assigned to the 2d Weather Group on 20 April 1952 and relocated to Shaw AFB, South Carolina, on 26 August 1954. The 3d was assigned to the 5th Weather Wing on 8 October 1965 and the 3d was inactivated and replaced by Detachment 1, 5th Weather Wing on 30 June 1972. It was activated at Shaw AFB, South Carolina, and assigned to the 5th Weather Wing on 1 January 1975.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946; Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 Jul 1971—30 Jun 1972; 1 Apr 1978—31 Mar 1980; 1 Jul 1983—30 Jun 1985.

EMBLEM: Approved on 24 June 1943. **SIGNIFICANCE:** None attributed. **NOTE:** This emblem was designed by the Walt Disney Company.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Jul 37	Capt Leon W. Johnson
1 Jul 40	Capt Sidney A. Ofsthun
Sep 42	Lt Col Lewis L. Mundell (temporary)
Dec 42	Col Sidney A. Ofsthun
1 Mar 44	Lt Col Oscar A. Heinlein
5 Sep 51	Lt Col Louis A. Gazzaniga
20 Aug 54	Lt Col Dillard N. Thompson
22 Sep 54	Lt Col Elwyn A. Moseley
1 Jul 58	Lt Col Eugene A. Carter
22 Aug 58	Lt Col Frank S. Savage
Aug 62	Lt Col Robert B. Hughes
8 Jul 66	Lt Col Everett W. Powell (temporary)
16 Jul 66	Col Robert M. Hoffman
2 Sep 68	Col Walton L. Hogan
30 Nov 71	Col John A. Samotis
1 Jan 75	Lt Col William M. Dinkins
1 Jul 75	Lt Col Roger F. Strand
5 Jun 77	Lt Col Phillip W. West
7 Oct 79	Lt Col Ernie R. Dash
6 Aug 82	Lt Col John H. Bradham
13 Jul 84	Lt Col Kenneth P. Freeman
15 Mar 86	Lt Col Joseph D. Dushan

4th WEATHER SQUADRON INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted the 4th Weather Squadron on 20 November 1940, it was activated at Maxwell Field, Alabama, and assigned to the Chief of the Air Corps, Army Air Forces, on 16 December 1940. The 4th was assigned to the Flight Control Command on 14 April 1943 and to the Weather Wing, Flight Control Command (later Army Air Forces Weather Wing) on 19 May 1943. It moved to Atlanta, Georgia, on 4 September 1943 and was disbanded on 7 September 1944 and replaced by the 71st Army Air Forces Base Unit (4th Weather Region). It was reconstituted the 4th Weather Squadron on 10 August 1951, activated at Hamilton AFB, California, and assigned to the 2103d Air Weather Group on 5 September 1951. It was assigned to the 3d Weather Group on 20 April 1952 and to the 4th Weather Wing on 8 August 1959. It was discontinued and inactivated on 20 September 1964.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946.

EMBLEM: Approved on 17 October 1951. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The weather instrument is symbolic of the mission of safe guidance in all types of weather. The vane corresponds with the direction of flight symbolizing the close association between weather and flying and at the same time conveys the thought of the plane being guided safely to its destination insofar as weather is concerned. The stars are for the numerical designation of the unit. Air Force blue and golden yellow are used.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

14 Nov 40	Col Julius K. Lacey
18 Aug 41	Col William O. Senter
10 Aug 42	Col Paul H. Johnston
Aug 43	Maj Lloyd H. Magar
May 44	Capt Leo C. Ogness
11 Jul 44	Lt Col William E. Marling
11 Sep 51	Lt Col Leland J. Rath
22 Aug 52	Lt Col Paul M. Huber
Jul 54	Lt Col Robert A. Taylor
12 Jun 57	Lt Col Robert R. Osborn
19 Jul 60	Lt Col Mark J. Brown, Jr.
1 Nov 62	Lt Col Ralph J. Steele
4 Jul 63	Lt Col Harold C. Hayes
29 Nov 63	Lt Col Lloyd C. Hughes
19 Jun 64	Lt Col George R. Grisham

5th WEATHER SQUADRON Ft McPherson, Georgia

LINEAGE: Constituted as the Air Corps Detachment, Weather, Philippines, it was assigned to the 20th Air Base Group (Reinforced) on 15 November 1940. It was activated at Nichols Field, Philippine Islands, on 2 January 1941 and attached to the Philippine Department. On 20 September 1941 it was assigned to the Philippine Department Air Force (in 1941, Far East Air Forces, Fifth Air Force in February 1942). It was redesignated as the 5th Air Corps Squadron, Weather, (Regional Control) on 18 November 1941 and assigned to the Philippine Air Depot in 1942. It was inactivated on 2 April 1946. The 5th Weather Squadron was redesignated, activated, and assigned to the Military Airlift Command on 16 June 1966. It was organized at Tan Son Nhut AB, Republic of Vietnam, and assigned to the 1st Weather Group on 8 July 1966. On 3 July 1967 the "Fighting Fifth" moved to Long Binh Army Installation, Republic of Vietnam, and was inactivated there on 1 May 1972. It was activated at Ft McPherson, Georgia, and assigned to the 5th Weather Wing on 1 January 1975.

AWARDS: Campaign Streamer for the Philippines Islands, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—10 May 1942; fourteen Campaign Streamers for Vietnam: Vietnam Air Offensive, 8 Jul 1966—8 Mar 1967; Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase II, 9 Mar 1967—31 Mar 1968; Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase III, 1 Apr 1968—31 Oct 1968; Vietnam Air/Ground, 22 Jan 1968—7 Jul 1968; Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase IV, 1 Nov 1968—22 Feb 1969; TET 69/Counteroffensive, 23 Feb 1969—8 Jun 1969; Vietnam Summer—Fall 1969, 9 Jun 1969—31 Oct 1969; Vietnam Winter—Spring 1970, 1 Nov 1969—30 Apr 1970; Sanctuary Counteroffensive, 1 May 1970—30 Jun 1970; Southwest Monsoon, 1 Jul 1970—30 Nov 1970; Commando Hunt V, 1 Dec 1970—14 May 1971; Commando Hunt VI, 15 May 1971—31 Oct 1971; Commando Hunt VII, 1 Nov 1971—29 Mar 1972; Vietnam Ceasefire, 30 Mar 1972—28 Jan 1973 (but the 5th's involvement ceased on 1 May 72); Vietnam Air Offensive, 29 Jun 1966—8 Mar 1967, (but the 5th's involvement began on 8 Jul 66); Distinguished Unit Citations (shared): Philippines, 8—22 Dec 1941; Philippines, 7 Dec 1941—10 May 1942; Philippines, 6 Jan—8 Mar 1942. Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 2 Jul 1967—30 Jun 1969; 1 Jul 1970—1 May 1972; 1 Jul 1971—30 Jun 1972; 1 Apr 1978—31 Mar 1980; 1 Jul 1983—30 Jun 1985; with Combat "V" Device for 8 Jul 1966—1 Jul 1967; with Combat "V" Device for 1 Jan 1971—31 Dec 1971; Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm for 8 Jul 1966—1 May 1972. The Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation for 7 Dec 1941—10 May 1942 and 17 Oct 1944—4 Jul 1945.

EMBLEM: Approved on 1 November 1967. **SIGNIFICANCE:** Air Force colors are used. Ultramarine blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operation, and golden yellow to the excellence of Air Force personnel in performing duties. The light blue area denotes the night operations of the squadron. The triangle as a whole represents ancient alchemists' sign for fire, earth and air, and symbolizes the support provided by the squadron. The anemometer symbolizes the field of meteorology. **MOTTO:** FIGHTING FIFTH.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

2 Jan 41	unknown
Sep 41	1Lt Hervey H. Whitfield
Apr 42-46	(Paper organization not manned through its inactivation)
8 Jul 66	Lt Col Ralph R. Ruyle, Jr.
5 Aug 66	Lt Col Richard C. Suehr
8 Aug 67	Lt Col William H. Shivar

6 Aug 68	Lt Col William E. Cummins, II
1 Oct 69	Lt Col Loren L. Lorenzen
15 Jul 70	Lt Col Chester C. Lukasiewicz
1 Jul 71	Lt Col Thomas A. Studer
1 Jan 75	Lt Col William C. Montgomery
21 Aug 75	Col Boyce M. Smith
1 Sep 78	Col John W. Reames
31 Oct 81	Lt Col Ardith N. Wagley
Jul 83	Col Wilbert G. Maunz
Mar 85	Lt Col Adrian A. Ritchie, Jr.

**6th WEATHER SQUADRON (MOBILE)
Eglin AFB, Florida**

LINEAGE: Constituted as the Air Corps Detachment, Weather, Panama, on 15 November 1940, it was activated at Albrook Field, Canal Zone, and assigned to the Panama Canal Air Force (later Caribbean Air Force, and Sixth Air Force) on 11 December 1940. It was redesignated as the 6th Air Corps Squadron, Weather (Regional Control) on 18 November 1941. It was redesignated as the 6th Army Air Forces Squadron, Weather (Regional Control) on 1 May 1942, and as the 6th Weather Squadron on 14 September 1942. It was assigned under the 8th Weather Group [AFCON] on 14 January 1946 and moved to Patrick AFB, Florida, on 5 April 1950. The 6th was assigned to Air Weather Service on 2 May 1951. It was assigned to the 6th Weather Group and moved to Tinker AFB, Oklahoma, on 20 May 1952. It was redesignated as the 6th Weather Squadron (Mobile) on 1 August 1952 and on 20 January 1953 assigned directly to Air Weather Service. The 6th Weather Squadron (Mobile) was assigned in place to the 4th Weather Group on 1 November 1956 and to the 6th Weather Wing on 8 October 1965. On 1 July 1971 it was assigned to the 7th Weather Wing, and, on 30 June 1972, to the 5th Weather Wing. The 6th was assigned in place to the 7th Weather Wing on 1 January 1976 and moved to Eglin AFB, Florida, on 28 June 1985.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946; Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 Jul 1964—30 Jun 1966; 1 Jul 1967—30 Jun 1969; 1 Jan 1970—31 Dec 1971; 1 Jul 1972—30 Jun 1973; 1 Jul 1973—31 Dec 1974; 1 Jul 1977—30 Jun 1979.

FIRST EMBLEM: Approved on 14 December 1943 for 6th Weather Squadron (Regional). **SIGNIFICANCE:** The insignia is representative of weather phenomena in the tropical regions. The six red stars spaced equidistant around the border of the disc depict the numerical designation of the squadron.

SECOND EMBLEM: Approved on 20 August 1956 for 6th Weather Squadron (Mobile). **SIGNIFICANCE:** The American bald eagle symbolizes the strength, speed, and alertness of the United States and the 6th Weather Squadron (Mobile). The "tornado alley" and the atomic energy projects supported by the squadron are symbolized by the tornado funnel and atom nuclear symbol. The ground mobile device portrays an important item of equipment. Severe weather warning is symbolized by the cloud and lightning. **MOTTO:** WILLING AND ABLE.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1940	Capt James B. Baker
6 Jul 42	Lt Col Chester W. Cecil
26 Aug 42	1Lt Ralph W. Beatty
19 May 43	Capt William F. Gannon
20 Jun 44	Capt Bryan F. Smith
23 Jun 44	1Lt Robert E. Kennedy
2 Sep 44	Maj Lloyd H. Mager
20 Jun 46	Maj George W. Moxon
1 Sep 48	Maj Ralph P. Thompson
11 Apr 49	Lt Col John A. Haas
5 Apr 50	Lt Col Ralph G. Suggs
Aug 51	Maj Mark J. Brown, Jr.
20 May 52	Lt Col William S. Barney
Sep 54	Lt Col Ernest J. Fawbush
Sep 55	Lt Col Bernard Pusin
12 Feb 58	Lt Col Eugene T. Early
8 Sep 58	Lt Col Bernard Pusin
25 May 61	Lt Col David C. Barrow
8 Aug 61	Lt Col Elwyn A. Moseley
27 Feb 62	Lt Col David C. Barrow
22 Aug 62	Lt Col Elwyn A. Moseley
3 May 67	Lt Col Robert W. Vincent
5 Jul 67	Col Frank Z. Kamer, Jr.
2 Jun 70	Col Howard D. Turner (temporary)

Oct 70
 1 Jan 74
 1 Jun 78
 11 May 79
 10 Aug 79
 2 Sep 83
 17 Jun 85
 Jun 87

Col Howard D. Turner
 Col Norman L. Clark
 Lt Col Ivan L. Johnson
 Lt Col Ronald R. Brown
 Lt Col Don R. Van Leuven
 Lt Col Vincent P. Grocki
 Lt Col David O. Roark
 Lt Col Thomas W. Utley, Jr.

7th WEATHER SQUADRON
Heidelberg AI, Germany

LINEAGE: Constituted as the Air Corps Detachment, Weather, Hawaii, on 15 November 1940, it was activated at Hickam Field, Oahu, and assigned to the 17th Air Base Command on 1 January 1941. It was redesignated the 7th Air Corps Squadron, Weather (Regional Control) and assigned to the Hawaiian Department Air Force on 18 November 1941. It was redesignated in January 1943 as the 7th Weather Squadron. The 7th was assigned to the Hawaiian Air Force Base Command at Hickam Field on 22 January 1942 and assigned to Headquarters, Hickam Field, Territory of Hawaii, on 10 February 1942. It was assigned to the Seventh Air Force on 19 April 1943; the United States Army Forces, Central Pacific Area, on 12 May 1944; the Army Air Forces, Pacific Ocean Area, on 1 August 1944; and to the 1st Provisional Weather Group on 4 September 1944. The 7th Weather Squadron was disbanded at Hickam Field on 10 February 1945. It was reconstituted as the 7th Weather Squadron on 1 June 1959. The 7th was activated at Heidelberg Army Installation, Germany, and assigned to Air Weather Service which, in turn, assigned and attached the squadron to the 2d Weather Wing on 8 July 1959.

AWARDS: Campaign Streamer, Central Pacific, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—6 Dec 1943; Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 Jan 1968—31 Dec 1969; 1 Jul 1972—30 Jun 1974; 1 Jul 1975—30 Jun 1977; 1 Jul 1977—30 Jun 1979; 1 Jul 1982—30 Jun 1984; 1 Jul 1984—30 Jun 1986.

EMBLEM: Approved on 15 March 1961. **SIGNIFICANCE:** Against a background of blue and green (blue representing the sky, green the land) to symbolize the Air Force and the Army, a rising cumulus cloud omitting lightning and rain indicates the mission of weather service. The crossed rifle and psychrometer indicates the cooperation of the Army and Air Force and the squadron mission of providing weather service to the United States Army, Europe.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Jan 41	Capt Ernest Moore
21 Jul 41	Capt John K. Arnold, Jr.
14 Nov 41	Capt Newton C. Chaney
15 Dec 41	Maj John K. Arnold, Jr.
23 Mar 43	Capt Albert G. Kehrig
13 Jul 44	Capt Kenneth C. Banzhof
5 Sep 44	Maj Albert G. Kehrig
8 Jul 59	Lt Col Robert B. Sykes
18 Jul 61	Lt Col Roy A. Weidman (temporary)
27 Aug 61	Lt Col Walton L. Hogan, Sr.
23 Aug 65	Col Lewis A. Pitt
26 Jun 68	Col Leonard V. Gillespie
12 Oct 71	Col James M. Priest
29 Jul 72	Col Boyce M. Smith
2 Aug 76	Col John H. Elliff
Jul 79	Col John A. Lasley, Jr.
Aug 82	Col John H. Taylor
3 Jul 85	Col James B. Sands, Jr.

8th WEATHER SQUADRON
INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted as the Air Corps Detachment, Weather, Newfoundland, on 13 August 1941, it was activated two days later at Gander, and assigned to the Newfoundland Base Command. It was redesignated as the 8th Air Corps Squadron, Weather, on 18 November 1941. In March 1942 it was redesignated as the 8th Army Air Forces Squadron, Weather, and was relocated to Presque Isle, Maine, on 19 June 1942. It was redesignated as the 8th Weather Squadron on 5 October 1942 and assigned to the Flight Control Command on 13 April 1943. The 8th was assigned to the Army Air Forces Weather Wing on 6 July 1943, and moved on 11 February 1944 to Grenier Field, New Hampshire. On 12 December 1945 it was assigned to the 8th Weather Group [AFCON] and moved to Westover Field, Massachusetts, on 2 February 1946. It was assigned to the 8th Weather (later 2108th Air Weather) Group on 1 June 1948 and moved to Ft McAndrews (later McAndrews) AFB, Newfoundland, on 3 August 1948. It was assigned directly to Air Weather Service

on 2 May 1951 and relocated to Pepperrell AFB, Newfoundland, on 3 April 1952. It was inactivated on 8 February 1954. The 8th Weather Squadron was activated at Westover AFB, Massachusetts, on 14 September 1960. It was organized and assigned to the 3d Weather Wing on 18 October 1960 and assumed the mission of the 5th Weather Group. It was inactivated on 8 April 1970.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946; Army Meritorious Unit Commendation for 1 Jan 1944—1 Jul 1944; 1 Oct 1960—31 Jan 1963.

FIRST EMBLEM: Approved on 28 July 1944. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The insignia symbolizes the forecasting problems which confront the squadron in the region to which it is assigned.

SECOND EMBLEM: Approved on 17 November 1969. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The Air Force colors of ultramarine blue and golden yellow, as well as the national colors of red, white and blue are used. The globe depicts worldwide capability and the cloud and lightning flash are symbols associated with weather.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

15 Aug 41	Capt Clark L. Hosmer
30 Sep 42	Col Arthur F. Merewether
15 Jan 46	Maj Leo A. Kiley, Jr.
2 Oct 46	Lt Col Frederick J. Cole
12 Jul 48	Maj Lowell A. Schuknecht
17 Jan 49	Lt Col Frederick J. Cole
15 Jun 51	Lt Col Arthur W. Anderson
30 Nov 53	Lt Col Virgil E. Sandifer
18 Oct 60	Lt Col Ralph G. Suggs
24 Jul 63	Col William H. Best, Jr.
Jun 66	Col Sidney A. Bird, Jr.
1 Aug 68	Col Donald K. McGaughy

9th WEATHER SQUADRON March AFB, California

LINEAGE: Constituted as the 9th Weather Squadron, Regional, on 20 July 1942, it was activated at Morrison Field, Florida, and assigned to the Directorate of Weather, Army Air Forces, on 27 July 1942. On 29 March 1943 the 9th was assigned to the Army Air Forces and attached to the Flight Control Command. The 9th Weather Squadron, Regional, was assigned to the Flight Control Command on 13 April 1943 and was assigned to the Weather Wing, Flight Control Command (later Army Air Forces Weather Wing) on 19 May 1943. It was redesignated as the 9th Weather Squadron, assigned to the Air Transport Command, and attached to the Caribbean Wing on 1 July 1943. It was assigned to the Army Air Forces Weather Wing (later, Army Air Forces Weather Service) on 6 December 1943 but remained attached to the Caribbean Wing, Air Transport Command. The 9th was assigned to the 8th Weather Group [AFCON] on 21 December 1945 and moved to Borinquen Field, Puerto Rico, on 8 December 1946. It was assigned to the 101st Weather (later the 2101st Air Weather) Group, and moved to March AFB, California, on 15 June 1948. The 9th was assigned to the 2059th Air Weather Wing on 24 October 1950. It was assigned to the 2101st Air Weather Group to support the 15th Air Force on 16 September 1951. The 9th was assigned to the 1st Weather Group on 20 April 1952 and to the 3d Weather Wing on 8 October 1956. On 30 June 1972 it was inactivated at March AFB, California. The 9th Weather Squadron was activated at March AFB and assigned to the 3d Weather Wing to support the 15th Air Force on 1 January 1975.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946; Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 Oct 1960—31 Jan 1963; 1 Jul 1976—30 Jun 1978.

FIRST EMBLEM: Approved on 24 June 1945. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The basic figure with directional arrows indicates the three main air routes served by the squadron. The cloud depicts the squadron's strength behind the hurricane danger symbol. The blue portrays the tropical sky behind the wind vane which indicates the weather mission of the organization.

SECOND EMBLEM: Approved on 25 February 1966. **SIGNIFICANCE:** Against the background of blue, which depicts the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations, the directional arrowhead represents the three main air routes served by the unit when it was organized in 1942. The stars allude to the squadron's mission of support for Strategic Air Command with the number of stars indicating its numerical designation, the large star denoting its Air Force Outstanding Unit Award. The fleur-de-lis and the three-cup anemometer are emblematic of the Air Weather Service's worldwide mission. The three lightning bolts symbolize the powerful forces served by the squadron as a part of the 3d Weather Wing. The hurricane symbol represents the tropics, the unit's first area of operations. The emblem bears the national colors of red, white, and blue and the Air Force colors of golden yellow and ultramarine blue. **MOTTO:** SEMPER SPECTANS which translates to ALWAYS ALERT.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

27 Jul 42	Lt Col Carl W. Carlmark
2 Aug 42	Capt H. B. Skinner
28 Aug 42	Capt Frederick A. Matchinski
1 Jul 44	Capt John C. Shiner
18 Sep 44	Col John K. Arnold, Jr.
11 Aug 45	Maj Isadore Irving Porush
14 Oct 45	Maj Marshall V. Jamison
1946-1948	information not available
15 Jun 48	Capt Valentine J. Descamps
1 Jul 48	Maj Charles R. Dole
12 Jul 48	Maj Albert Criz
Sep 49	Maj Silver R. McFall
1950	Lt Col Herbert W. Davis
10 May 51	Maj Silver R. McFall
20 Jul 51	Lt Col Virgil E. Sandifer
5 Oct 53	Lt Col Gerald D. Crary, Jr.
7 Dec 53	Lt Col Charles R. Dole
21 Feb 55	Lt Col Lynn T. Irish
25 Aug 58	Lt Col Joseph M. Bird
3 Nov 59	Lt Col Robert F. Neeley
10 Dec 59	Lt Col Arnold R. Hull
7 Jul 64	Col Paul X. Geary, Jr.
10 Apr 67	Col Lewis J. Neyland
19 Jan 68	Lt Col Joseph L. Skeldon
4 Mar 68	Col Hubert E. Harvey
1 Jul 69	Col Charles O. Jenista, Jr.
21 May 71	Lt Col Joseph D. Saccone
1 Jan 75	Col Glenn B. Rumley
21 Jun 75	Col Billy L. Moore
22 Jul 77	Lt Col Thomas L. Harris
21 Mar 79	Lt Col John R. Sweeney
1 April 82	Lt Col Peter F. Abt
31 Jul 84	Lt Col William D. Klein
25 Jun 86	Lt Col James A. Phillips

10th WEATHER SQUADRON INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted as the 10th Weather Squadron, (Regional Control) on 15 June 1942, it was activated at Detrick Field, Frederick, Maryland, and assigned to the First Air Force on 24 June 1942. On 25 August 1942 it was assigned to the Tenth Air Force and moved to Charleston MAP, South Carolina. The 10th staged at Camp Stoneman, California, on 20 November 1942, transferred to New Delhi, India, on 19 January 1943, and was assigned to the Army Air Forces, India-Burma Theater (later Army Air Forces, India-Burma Theater) on 21 August 1943. It relocated to Rishra, India, on 17 April 1944, and to Titagarh, India, on 23 July 1944. It was assigned to the Army Air Forces Weather Service on 12 October 1945, and moved to Shanghai, China, on 1 November 1945. The 10th Weather Squadron was inactivated on 3 July 1946. It was activated at McClellan AFB, California, and assigned to the 101st Weather (later the 2101st Air Weather) Group on 1 June 1948. The 10th Weather Squadron was assigned in place to the 2059th Air Weather Wing on 20 September 1950. The squadron was inactivated on 20 May 1952. It was activated at Udorn Airfield, Thailand, on 16 June 1966, organized and assigned to the 1st Weather Group on 8 July 1966. It was assigned to the 1st Weather Wing on 30 June 1972 and moved to Nakhon Phanom Airport, Thailand, on 6 February 1974. It was inactivated on 30 September 1975.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, Asiatic-Pacific Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941-2 Mar 1946; Vietnam Campaign Streamers, Vietnam Air Offensive, 8 Jul 1966-8 Mar 1967; Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase II, 9 Mar 1967-31 Mar 1968; Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase III, 1 Apr 1968-31 Oct 1968; Vietnam Air/Ground, 22 Jan 1968-7 Jul 1968; Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase IV, 1 Nov 1968-22 Feb 1969; TET 69/Counteroffensive, 23 Feb 1969-8 Jun 1969; Vietnam Summer-Fall 1969, 9 Jun 1969-31 Oct 1969; Vietnam Winter-Spring 1970, 1 Nov 1969-30 Apr 1970; Sanctuary Counteroffensive, 1 May 1970-30 Jun 1970; Southwest Monsoon, 1 Jul 1970-30 Nov 1970; Commando Hunt V, 1 Dec 1970-14 May 1971; Commando Hunt VI, 15 May 1971-31 Oct 1971; Commando Hunt VII, 1 Nov 1971-29 Mar 1972; Vietnam Cease-fire Campaign, 30 Mar 1972-28 Jan 1973; Vietnam Gallantry Cross, with Palm, 8 Jul 1966-28 Jan 1973; Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 2 Jul 1967-30 Jun 1969; with Combat "V" Device, 8 Jul 1966-1 Jul 1967; 1 Jul 1970-30 Jun 1972; with Combat "V" Device, 1 Jan 1971-31 Dec 1971; 1 Jul 1972-30 June 1973; 1 Jul 1974-30 Jun 1975; 1 Jul 1975-30 Sep 1975.

FIRST EMBLEM (UNOFFICIAL): Used during World War II. **SIGNIFICANCE:** None attributed. A Walt Disney character (Donald Duck) was used in this design although the emblem was apparently not designed by the Walt Disney Company.

SECOND EMBLEM (UNOFFICIAL): Used during Vietnam War. **SIGNIFICANCE:** None attributed. However, the elephants were presumably used to reflect the theater of operations.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

4 Jul 42	Maj John S. Hambleton
16 Apr 43	Maj William E. Marling
24 Aug 43	Lt Col Richard E. Ellsworth
6 Jul 45	Lt Col Joseph J. George
21 Sep 45	Lt Col Arthur A. McCartan
6 May 46	Capt Joseph W. Wilson
1 Jun 48	Maj Frank Arietta
12 Jul 48	Maj Dewitt N. Morgan
1 Aug 48	Maj Charles W. Yerkes
1 Jan 50	Maj Joaquin P. Hawley
1 May 50	Maj James H. Marsteller (temporary)
15 May 50	Maj Joaquin P. Hawley
25 May 50	Maj James H. Marsteller (temporary)
5 Jun 50	Maj Joaquin P. Hawley
14 Aug 50	Maj James H. Marsteller
1 Sep 50	Maj Frank Arietta
20 Sep 50	Lt Col John A. Hass
23 Mar 51	Lt Col Virgil E. Sandifer
1951	Lt Col John A. Hass
1951	Lt Col Virgil E. Sandifer
10 Sep 51	Lt Col Thomas J. Arbogast
Mar 1952	Maj Charles W. Yerkes (temporary)
8 Jul 66	Lt Col James H. Gillard
23 Aug 66	Lt Col Robert F. MacKenzie
11 Aug 67	Lt Col Thomas L. Scanlon
26 Jan 68	Lt Col Arthur L. Warren, Jr.
1 Aug 68	Lt Col Harry B. Vaughn
26 Jul 69	Lt Col Herbert A. Million
19 Jul 70	Lt Col Albert J. Kaehn, Jr.
1 Jul 71	Lt Col Joseph K. Lambert
26 May 72	Lt Col Joseph J. Hope
1 Jul 72	Col Berry W. Rowe
20 Nov 72	Col Robert G. Mathers
25 Feb 73	Col Patrick J. Breitling
15 Jul 73	Lt Col Arthur Bidner
7 Jul 74	Lt Col Keith R. Grimes
15 Jul 75	Lt Col Earl E. Sands

**11th CONSOLIDATED AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SQUADRON
ACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Constituted the 11th Maintenance Squadron, Bombardment, Heavy, on 18 November 1948, it was redesignated the 11th Maintenance Squadron on 9 August 1950. It was activated at Carswell AFB, Texas, and assigned to the 11th Maintenance and Supply Group on 4 January 1951. It was assigned to the 11th Bombardment Group (attached to the 11th Bombardment Wing) on 16 February 1951, redesignated the 11th Field Maintenance Squadron, and assigned to the 11th Bombardment Wing on 16 June 1952. It relocated to Altus AFB, Oklahoma, on 13 December 1957 and inactivated on 25 March 1969. It was redesignated the 11th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron on 13 July 1973, activated at McClellan AFB, California, and assigned to the 9th Weather Reconnaissance Wing on 1 August 1973. On 1 September 1975 it was assigned in place to the 41st Rescue and Weather Reconnaissance Wing of Military Airlift Command's Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service.

AWARDS: Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 6 Aug 1954—15 Jul 1957; 27 Oct 1958—16 Sep 1960.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

Jan 51	Maj Perier A. Koenig
Mar 51	Maj Urban W. Martin
Jul 51	Capt Jay Stewart
8 Jan 52	Lt Col John C. Harrington
Mar 53	Maj Raymond W. Stevens
2 Nov 53	Maj William S. Chandler
Sep 54	Maj Donald J. Longtain

Jul 55	Maj James E. Conner
Dec 55	Maj Albert J. Feldt
Jan 56	Lt Col Harold E. Walker
Dec 56	Maj Charles R. Samms
Aug 57	Maj John W. Hanley
1958	Capt John F. Campbell
Jun 58	Lt Col Seaborn M. Hunt
1961	Maj Edwin E. Lampshire
Apr 62	Maj Edward L. Johnson
1962	Lt Col Joseph C. Hamilton, Jr.
May 63	Maj Edward J. Chapek
16 Jun 63	Lt Col Thomas W. Martin
1964	Lt Col Robert H. Ottman
1966	Maj J. F. Rutherford
1966	Lt Col Edward S. Prunko
1 Aug 68	Maj Thomas S. Bateman
1968	Maj Walter J. Pierpont
1 Aug 73	Lt Col Robert M. McCutcheon
Aug 75	Col Robert T. Dobson

11th WEATHER SQUADRON
Elmendorf AFB, Alaska

LINEAGE: Constituted the Air Corps Detachment, Weather, Alaska, on 15 November 1940, it was activated at Ladd Field, Alaska, and assigned to the Alaskan Defense Force on 11 January 1941. It was relocated to Elmendorf Field on 2 May 1941 and redesignated as the 11th Air Corps Squadron, Weather (Regional Control) on 26 February 1942. On 18 December 1943 it was redesignated as the 11th Weather Squadron and in January 1944 assigned to the Eleventh Air Force. The 11th was assigned to the Army Air Forces Weather Service on 15 October 1945 and assigned to the 7th Weather (later the 2107th Air Weather) Group on 1 June 1948. It was inactivated at Elmendorf Field and activated at Keesler AFB, Mississippi, on 20 April 1952. The 11th was further assigned to the 8th Weather Group [AFCON] on 20 May 1952 and inactivated on 18 November 1957. It was activated at Elmendorf and assigned to the 3d Weather Group on 18 June 1958 replacing the 7th Weather Group [AFCON]. It was assigned to the 4th Weather Wing on 8 August 1959 and to the 3d Weather Wing on 30 June 1972.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946. Army Meritorious Unit Commendation, 1 Jan 1944—24 October 1945; Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 May 1966—30 Apr 1968; 1 Jun 1969—31 May 1971; 1 Jan 1975—1 Apr 1976; 1 Jul 1976—30 Jun 1978.

FIRST EMBLEM: Approved on 20 September 1944. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The seal is common to the area in which the 11th Weather Squadron operates, while the gray overcast sky and the volcanic island are also typical of that region. The anemometer and thermometer, standard items of weather equipment, indicate the squadron's missions.

SECOND EMBLEM: Approved on 13 June 1961. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The predominant colors are Air Force blue and golden yellow to indicate that the squadron is a unit of the U.S. Air Force. It is divided into three parts to represent the unit's threefold mission: support to the Alaskan Command, to the Alaskan Air Command, and to the U. S. Army, Alaska. The frontal pattern, separating the three parts of the emblem, represents the forecasting function of the squadron; the igloo on a snow-covered point of land represents the remote site observing function. The anemometer symbolizes the relationship of the squadron with the Air Weather Service. The blue and gray skies represent day and night operations while the sun and the lightning bolt respectively represent the fair and foul weather which is observed and forecast. The snow-capped mountain peaks and the igloo are representative of the general region in which the squadron operates. **MOTTO:** VIGILANTIAE DEDICATI which translates to DEDICATED TO VIGILANCE.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

11 Jan 41	Capt Wilson H. Neal
28 Apr 42	Lt Clarence E. Peters
unknown	Capt Harris D. Dean
30 Dec 42	2Lt Paul A. Carlson
1 May 45	Col Harold L. Smith
8 Nov 45	Maj Oliver H. Otto
12 Dec 45	Capt Arnold E. McKenzie
Jul 48	Maj William A. Pope
Oct 49	Lt Col Martin F. C. Sebode
15 Sep 51	Lt Col Herbert J. Avise
10 Oct 51	Col Richard M. Gill
20 Apr 52	Capt John C. Brigham
11 May 52	Lt Col William B. Hicks

27 Feb 54	Lt Col Estil L. Hamill
20 Feb 55	Lt Col Newton M. Burgner
18 Jun 58	Lt Col James M. Fahey
28 Jul 59	Lt Col Eugene A. Carter
27 Jun 62	Lt Col Archie M. McFarland
10 Jul 64	Col David M. Sweeney
11 July 67	Lt Col Douglas M. Sheehan
Aug 70	Col Howard E. Lysaker
18 Jul 77	Col Wesley E. Robb
29 May 81	Col William E. Buchan
5 Aug 83	Col James Kerlin
30 Jun 85	Col William S. Koenemann

12th WEATHER SQUADRON INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted as the 12th Weather Squadron on 19 September 1942, it was activated at Camp Griffis, England, and assigned to the Twelfth Air Force on 24 September 1942. The 12th moved to Tafaraoui, Algeria, on 11 November 1942, to Algiers, Algeria, on 6 January 1943, and was assigned to the Army Air Forces, Mediterranean Theater, on 1 January 1944. It moved to Italy and was located at Mount Vesuvius on 21 February 1944, Caserta on 30 March 1944, and Naples in September 1945. On 15 November 1945 it was attached to the Naples Air Force General Depot. It was assigned in place to the 5th Weather Group on 11 December 1945, and moved to Casoria, Italy, on 8 January 1946. It moved to Wiesbaden, Germany, on 29 January 1946 and was assigned to the 6th Weather Group on 2 August 1946. It became a paper organization on 12 June 1946 until its inactivation on 3 October 1947. It was activated at Mitchel AFB, New York, and assigned to the 102d Weather (later the 2102d Air Weather) Group on 1 June 1948. It was assigned to the 2059th Air Weather Wing on 24 October 1950. The squadron moved to Stewart AFB, New York, on 10 September 1951 and was assigned in place to the 2103d Air Weather Group [MAJCON] on 16 September 1951. The 12th was assigned to the 3d Weather Group on 20 April 1952 and to the 4th Weather Wing on 1 June 1959. It moved to Hancock Field, New York, on 4 July 1959 and returned to Stewart AFB, New York, on 19 June 1964 before its inactivation there on 31 December 1969. The 12th Weather Squadron was activated at Ent AFB, Colorado, and assigned to the 3d Weather Wing on 30 June 1972. It moved to Colorado Springs, Colorado, on 22 January 1976. It was assigned to the 5th Weather Wing on 1 April 1980 and inactivated on 1 October 1983.

AWARDS: Campaign Streamers for Algeria-French Morocco, 8 Nov 1942—11 Nov 1942; Meritorious Service Unit Commendation, Mediterranean Theater, 1 Sep 1944—28 Feb 1945, 1 Mar—31 Aug 1945; Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 May 1966—30 Apr 1968; 1 Jul 1976—30 Jun 1978; 1 Jul—30 Sep 1983.

EMBLEM: Approved on 21 August 1944. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The two lightning flashes symbolize the mighty power of the Air Force in the area served by the 12th Weather Region, for which the squadron forecasts route and target weather for flights of every description. The twelve points on the lightning flashes indicate the squadron's numerical designation. The blue background portrays the sky, while the anemometer is the universal symbol of the Weather Service in general.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

14 Sep 42	Maj Worth Harper
6 Jan 43	Lt Col James W. Osmun
20 Apr 43	Maj Norman W. Pete
15 Dec 45	Lt Col Norman E. King
1 Feb 46	Maj Norman E. Hanson
22 Apr 46	1Lt Elmer J. Bruha
Jun 48	Maj Joseph F. Loftus
Aug 48	Lt Col Edward F. Sustrick
8 Jul 49	Maj Lawrence Cometh
19 Jun 50	Maj Edward J. Daly
20 Sep 50	Lt Col Edward F. Sustrick
1 Sep 51	Lt Col Charles A. Beckman
16 Aug 54	Lt Col Prevost Marshall
1 Sep 54	Lt Col Bernard F. Forster
15 Sep 57	Lt Col Thomas J. Arbogast
24 Sep 57	Lt Col Glen A. Hogleund
3 Jul 59	Lt Col Harold D. Cooper
15 Jun 62	Lt Col Frederick E. Weigand
1 Aug 62	Col Eugene A. Carter
1 Feb 65	Lt Col Frank R. Jackson
26 Jun 65	Col Robert A. Taylor
25 Aug 68	Col Robert F. Neeley
1 Aug 69	Col Bernard Pusin

30 Jun 72
1 Sep 74
28 Jul 75
27 Jun 77
3 Feb 78
10 Mar 78
26 Jul 78
4 Aug 80
15 Dec 82

Col Elwyn A. Mosely
Col Alfred C. Molla, Jr.
Col Gerald D. McCright
Col Robert F. Woodnal
Lt Col Eugene S. Harsh
Col Robert F. Woodnal
Col George R. Hammond
Col Mikel M. Cohick
Col Serhij Pilipowskyj

13th WEATHER SQUADRON INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted the 13th Weather Squadron, it was assigned to the North African Theater of Operations on 8 August 1944. It was activated at Algiers, Algeria, on 1 September 1944. The 13th moved to Pomigliano, Italy, on 20 June 1945; to Gicia del Colle, Italy, on 3 July 1945; to Caserta, Italy, on 7 July 1945; and to Bagnoli, Italy, on 13 August 1945. The 13th was transferred to the newly organized 6583d Weather Group (Provisional) at Caserta, Italy, on 10 May 1945. On 13 August 1945 it was assigned from the 6583d back to the Army Air Forces Mediterranean Theater of Operations. The 13th was assigned to Headquarters Army Air Forces Weather Service on 25 August 1945 and moved to Goldsboro, North Carolina, where it was inactivated on 8 November 1945. The 13th Weather Squadron was activated as a corollary (Air Force Reserve) unit at Mitchel AFB, New York, on 4 September 1948, and assigned to the 2102d Air Weather Group for training. It was inactivated on 23 June 1951.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, EAME Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—8 Nov 1945.

EMBLEM: Approved on 8 December 1944. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The black cat symbolizes the fact that weather is an element which must be carefully considered, since it may unleash a fury that will "scratch" scheduled operations. The cat's reputation for nocturnal vision reflects the "round-the-clock" nature of observing duties. His sharp eyes, piercing into the unknown darkness, seeking things to come, represent the forecaster. The WW-13 figure in the background, the symbol of threatening weather, indicates the squadron's numerical designation and the importance of weather squadrons to aviation. The sun and the cloud with rain emanating therefrom depict the squadron's continuous duties in all kinds of weather.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Sep 44	Maj Joseph P. Carey, Jr.
19 Sep 44	Maj Harold C. Banks
8 Jul 45	Capt Bernard G. Carroll, Jr.
25 Aug 45	Capt Ben F. Haile
4 Sep 48	Not available.

15th WEATHER SQUADRON McGuire AFB, New Jersey

LINEAGE: Constituted the 15th Weather Squadron on 10 April 1942, it was activated at McClellan Field, California, on 22 April 1942 and assigned to the Sacramento Air Depot. On 16 July 1942 the squadron was assigned to the Allied Air Forces in Australia and moved to Melbourne. It was assigned to the Fifth Air Force on 2 September 1942, and moved to Townsville, Australia, on 8 November 1942. The 15th was assigned to the Far East Air Forces Regional Control and Weather Group (Provisional) on 25 October 1944. It was assigned in place to the 1st Weather Group and attached to the 43d Weather Wing on 20 September 1945. On 20 October 1945 the 15th moved to Nichols Field, Philippines. It moved to Ft William McKinley, Philippines, on 16 May 1946 and to Kadena, Okinawa, on 1 July 1947. The squadron was assigned to the 1st Weather (later 2100th Air Weather) Group on 1 June 1948. It was attached to the Thirteenth Air Force on 1 January 1949 and to the Twentieth Air Force on 16 May 1949. On 23 October 1949 the 15th was assigned to the 2143d Air Weather Wing but remained attached to the Twentieth Air Force until 1 June 1953. It was assigned to the 1st Weather Wing on 8 February 1954, and to the 10th Weather Group, 1st Weather Wing, on 18 February 1957. The 15th Weather Squadron was inactivated on 8 August 1959. It was activated on 28 February 1961 and organized under the 8th Weather Group on 8 July 1961 at Charleston AFB, South Carolina. The squadron moved to McGuire AFB, New Jersey, on 30 August 1963 and on 8 October 1965 it was assigned to the 7th Weather Wing. On 30 June 1972 the 15th was assigned to the 5th Weather Wing and moved to Scott AFB, Illinois. It moved to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, and was assigned to the 7th Weather Wing on 1 January 1976. The squadron moved to its present location, McGuire AFB, New Jersey, on 1 June 1980.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, Asiatic-Pacific Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946; Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for Mar 1956—Oct 1956; 1 Jul 1972—30 Jun 1973; 1 Jul 1973—31 Dec 1974; 1 Jul 1977—30 Jun 1979.

EMBLEM: Approved on 19 December 1942. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The insignia portrays the 15th Weather Squadron behind the "8" ball of difficult weather reporting.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

22 Apr 42	Lt Col R. Loyal Easton
10 May 42	Maj Whitford C. Mauldin
1 Aug 42	Lt Col James W. Twaddell, Jr.
Jan 44	Maj John M. Tucker
12 Mar 44	Maj Joseph W. Kelly
Jul 44	Maj Dorence C. Jameson
25 Oct 44	Maj Joseph W. Kelly
Feb 45	Capt Stephen J. Cope
1 Jul 45	Maj James R. Reynolds
1 Jan 46	Lt Col Morrill E. Marston
25 Jan 46	Maj Wilbur B. Sherman
3 Apr 46	Capt Edward O. Jess
15 May 46	Capt Oscar H. True
10 Feb 47	Maj Leo A. Kiley, Jr.
13 Nov 47	Capt William J. Landsperger
12 Dec 47	Maj Thomas J. Arbogast
21 Feb 49	Maj DeWitt N. Morgan
31 Dec 49	Lt Col William J. Hall
20 Jun 50	Maj John S. Giegel
9 Apr 51	Maj Leonard H. Hutchinson
25 May 51	Lt Col John S. Giegel
26 Jul 52	Lt Col Jack H. Pelander
28 Apr 53	Lt Col Leland J. Rath
8 Apr 55	Lt Col Herschel H. Slater
5 Jun 55	Lt Col Lowell A. Schuknecht
6 Aug 57	Lt Col David C. Barrow
28 Feb 61	unit not manned through 7 Jul 61
8 Jul 61	Col Robert F. Neeley
8 Jul 65	Lt Col Frederick S. Tuttle
16 Jul 65	Col Andrew Paton
16 Jun 67	Lt Col Frederick S. Tuttle
30 Jun 67	Col W. B. Willis
2 Jul 70	Col Lloyd C. Hughes
30 Jun 72	Col Robert L. Kane
31 Jul 73	Col Joseph D. Saccone
18 Jan 74	Col Chester C. Lukas
6 Jun 74	Col Charles O. Jenista, Jr.
1 Jan 76	Lt Col John E. Oliphant
30 Apr 77	Lt Col Dan K. Waylett
20 Jun 78	Lt Col William C. Culver
1 Aug 78	Col Donald E. Smith
1 Jun 80	Lt Col John J. Kelly, Jr.
13 Jul 81	Lt Col Darrell L. Lucas
21 Jun 84	Lt Col James W. Overall
26 Jun 86	Lt Col Frank J. Carvell

16th WEATHER SQUADRON INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted the 16th Weather Squadron, Regional Control, on 13 August 1942, it was activated at Great Falls, Montana, on 1 September 1942. It was redesignated as the 16th Weather Squadron, Regional, and assigned to the Flight Control Command on 14 April 1943. The squadron was assigned to the Weather Wing, Flight Control Command (later Army Air Forces Weather Wing), and redesignated as the 16th Weather Squadron on 19 May 1943. The 16th was assigned to the Army Air Forces Weather Wing on 6 July 1943, and moved to Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, on 1 April 1944. It was assigned to the 7th Weather Group [AFCON] on 4 December 1945 and moved to Ft Richardson (Elmendorf), Alaska, on 20 June 1946. On 9 June 1948 it moved to Scott AFB, Illinois, with its reassignment to the 102d Weather (later 2102d Air Weather) Group. The squadron was assigned in place to the 2103d Air Weather Group [AFCON] on 20 May 1949. It was assigned to the 2059th Air Weather Wing [MAJCON] on 24 October 1950. It moved to Waco, Texas, on 16 May 1952, and was assigned to the 8th Weather Group [AFCON] on 20 May 1952. The 16th was inactivated on 18 November 1957. The 16th Weather Squadron was assigned to the 2d Weather Group and activated at Ft Monroe, Virginia, on 8 July 1959. It was assigned to the 5th Weather Wing on 8 October 1965 and inactivated on 1 October 1976.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946. Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 Jul 1971—30 Jun 1973 and 1 Jul 1973—31 Dec 1974.

FIRST EMBLEM: Approved on 15 February 1945. **SIGNIFICANCE:** None attributed.

SECOND EMBLEM: Approved on 25 October 1957. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The emblem symbolizes the mission of the 16th Weather Squadron; the helping hand that safely guides the pilot through fair and stormy conditions. Ultramarine blue and golden yellow are the Air Force colors. **MOTTO:** IN TEMPESTATE ET SERENITATE which translates to IN STORMING CONDITIONS AND FAIR CONDITIONS.

THIRD EMBLEM: Approved on 14 June 1962. **SIGNIFICANCE:** Against a field of ultramarine blue, a golden yellow anemometer is placed to reflect the Air Force colors. A field of blue, white, and red reflects the United States Continental Army Command patch and colors. Thus, the two services involved, Air Force (Air Weather Service) and Army (United States Continental Army Command) emblems are represented within this emblem to indicate Air Force and Army cooperation. The lightning flash over all symbolizes both the element of weather and the mobile, fast-reacting support rendered. **MOTTO:** SUSTINEMUS which translates to WE SUPPORT.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Sep 42	Lt Col David H. Kennedy
1 Jan 45	Col Carl W. Carlmark
unknown	Capt Bernard Pusin
unknown	Capt Avery M. Gage
15 May 48	1Lt Norman P. Michelson
16 Aug 48	Maj Paul S. Bechtel
29 Aug 51	Lt Col Frederick S. Tuttle
23 Jun 53	Lt Col Andrew Paton
20 Sep 56	Lt Col Charles A. Beckham
8 Jul 59	Lt Col Walton L. Hogan, Sr.
24 Aug 61	Lt Col Lewis L. Howes
early 63	Lt Col Thomas W. Lane
late 63	Col Leonard V. Gillespie
1968	Col L. A. Pitt
1969	Col William H. Shivar
1972	Col Isaac S. Israel
1 Mar 75	Col Walter R. Brett

17th WEATHER SQUADRON Travis AFB, California

LINEAGE: Constituted as the 17th Weather Squadron (Regional Control) on 31 August 1942, it activated at McClellan Field, California, and was assigned to the Army Air Forces on 18 September 1942. The 17th staged at Camp Stoneman, Pittsburg, California, on 26 October 1942 and arrived at Auckland, New Zealand, on 22 November 1942. It was assigned to the United States Air Forces in the South Pacific Area, and moved to Noumea, New Caledonia, on 20 January 1943. The 17th was assigned to the Thirteenth Air Force on 1 July 1943 and to the United States Army Forces in the South Pacific Area on 20 December 1943. It was assigned to Army Air Forces, Pacific Ocean Area, on 1 August 1944 and to the 1st Provisional Weather Group on 4 September 1944. On 20 November of that year it moved to Hickam Field, Territory of Hawaii. The 17th was disbanded on 10 February 1945. It was reconstituted and redesignated as the 17th Weather Squadron on 24 July 1969, activated at Travis AFB, California, and assigned to the 7th Weather Wing on 15 January 1970. It was inactivated on 30 June 1972. The 17th was activated at Travis and assigned to the 7th Weather Wing on 1 April 1980.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, Asiatic-Pacific Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946.

EMBLEM: Approved on 8 July 1944 for 17th Weather Squadron (Regional Control). **SIGNIFICANCE:** The four stars and the blue background represent the Southern Cross constellation and the midnight sky, as observed in the area where the squadron is stationed. The red lightning flash against the yellow sky denotes the sudden tropical storms common to that region. The white anemometer, the universal symbol of weather forecasting, depicts the squadron's function. A modification to change the square shape to a round-disc shape was approved on 9 June 1982 for the 17th Weather Squadron. The significance remains the same.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

18 Sep 42	Capt Ernest W. Ruppelt
1943	Capt Claude N. Hall
Jun 44	Maj Dewitt N. Morgan
Sep 44	Capt Andrew G. Irick
15 Jan 70	Lt Col Anthony J. G. Timmermans
27 Nov 70	Lt Col Roddee E. Lord (temporary)

7 Dec 70
1 Apr 80
1 Jun 81
26 Jul 82
6 Jun 83
21 Jun 85
1 Sep 86

Col James E. Smith
Lt Col Clarence A. B. Warfel
Lt Col Bobby D. Underwood
Lt Col Thomas K. Klein
Lt Col Jerry E. Albrecht
Lt Col Gerald J. Gayvert
Lt Col Joseph J. Butchko

18th WEATHER SQUADRON INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted the 18th Weather Squadron on 2 May 1942, it was activated at Bolling Field, Washington, D.C., assigned to the Chief of Weather Services, and attached to the Eighth Air Force on 14 May 1942. The squadron moved to Bushy Park, Teddington (London), in July and August of 1942, to Marble Arch (London), in February 1944, to Cheddington, Buckinghamshire, in May 1944, and to Camp Griffiss, Middlesex, on or about 25 October 1944. The 18th was assigned to the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe in October 1944, and to St. Germain-en-Laye, France, on 4 December 1944. It moved to Wiesbaden Military Post, Germany, on 26 October 1945 and was assigned to the 5th Weather Group on 11 December 1945. It was reorganized and assigned to Headquarters Air Weather Service on 1 June 1948 (replacing the 5th Weather Group) and to the 2105th Air Weather Group on 20 January 1949. The 18th moved to Wiesbaden AB on 5 December 1950. It was assigned to the 2058th Air Weather Wing on 12 October 1951 and discontinued and inactivated at Wiesbaden AB, Germany, on 3 October 1960.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, EAME Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—8 Nov 1945.

EMBLEM (UNOFFICIAL): Circa 1954. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The emblem represents support to the U.S. Air Forces Europe.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1942	Capt Floyd J. Sampson
Feb 44	Capt Robert F. Parsons
29 Oct 44	Col Wilson H. Neal
23 Jun 45	Lt Col Diran Arakelian
10 Aug 45	Maj August W. Throgmorton
26 Oct 45	Maj Harry M. Lange
15 Dec 45	Maj Robert L. Sorey
11 Feb 46	Lt Col Richard M. Gill
1 Sep 46	Capt Glen A. Hogle
1 Jun 48	Col Edward W. Maschmeyer
19 Jul 48	Lt Col Nicholas H. Chavasse
20 Jan 49	Maj William F. Bernhard
28 Jul 49	Maj Prevost Marshall (temporary)
5 Aug 49	Maj Lewis R. Riley
13 Jan 50	Lt Col Albert Guiliano
27 Nov 50	Maj Roscoe B. Blockledge
4 Oct 52	Lt Col Hazen M. Bedke
5 Jul 54	Lt Col John W. Kodis
11 Jul 56	Lt Col Arthur F. Gustafson
28 Jul 59	Lt Col Robert B. Hughes

19th WEATHER SQUADRON INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted the 19th Weather Squadron, Regional, on 13 June 1942, it activated at Bolling Field, D.C., on 30 June 1942, and was assigned to the United States Army Forces in the Africa-Middle East Theater. It departed the U.S. on 7 October 1942 and arrived at Suez, Egypt, on 11 November 1942, moving to Fayid, Egypt, on 14 November 1942. It moved to Gura, Eritrea, on 18 December 1942 and to Accra, Gold Coast, British West Africa, on 21 April 1943, and was attached to the Nineteenth Air Force. The squadron moved to the John H. Payne Field in Cairo, Egypt, and was assigned to the U.S. Army Forces in the Middle East on 31 October 1943. It was assigned to the Army Air Forces Weather Service on 19 July 1945, to the 6th Weather Group on 11 December 1945, and to the 5th Weather Group on 2 August 1946. It moved to Wiesbaden, Germany, on 11 June 1946, minus personnel. The squadron remained unmanned until 1 February 1947 and was inactivated on 3 October 1947. It was activated at Smoky Hill AFB, Salina, Kansas, on 1 June 1948, and assigned to the 103d Weather (later the 2103d Air Weather) Group. The squadron moved to Lowry AFB, Denver, Colorado, on 5 June 1949 and was assigned to the 2059th Air Weather Wing on 24 October 1950. The squadron moved to Kansas City, Missouri, on 10 September 1951 and was assigned to the 2103d Air Weather Group [MAJCON] on 16 September 1951. It was assigned to the 3d Weather Group on 20 April 1952 and relocated to Grandview AFB (later renamed Richards-Gebaur AFB), Missouri, on 19 February 1954. It was assigned to the 4th Weather Wing on 8 August 1959. It was discontinued and inactivated at Richards-Gebaur AFB on 8 July 1961.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, EAME Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—8 Nov 1945.

FIRST EMBLEM: Approved on 4 May 1944. **SIGNIFICANCE:** None attributed.

SECOND EMBLEM: Approved on 10 July 1959. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The blue background represents the sky and the chain of 19 links indicates the 19th Weather Squadron nearly surrounding the unchained Goddess of Weather (center design). The aircraft represents air power surmounting weather conditions. The emblem bears the official Air Force colors of ultramarine blue and golden yellow.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

30 Jun 42	Maj Henry A. Mooney
mid-1945	Maj Max M. Stratton
Dec 45	Paper organization unmanned until 1 Feb 47
1 Feb 47	Col Richard M. Gill
20 Feb 47	Maj William J. Norton
Jun 48	Maj Eugene H. Karstens
Jul 48	Maj Russell K. Pierce, Jr.
19 Feb 51	Lt Col George E. Rath (temporary)
28 Mar 51	Lt Col Russell K. Pierce, Jr.
4 May 51	Lt Col Eugene H. Karstens
28 Aug 51	Lt Col John P. K. Cavender
27 May 54	Lt Col Everett J. Cartwright
12 Jan 57	Maj Frank R. O'Black, Jr. (temporary)
11 Jul 57	Lt Col Stephen M. Godfrey
15 Jul 60	Lt Col Paul X. Geary, Jr.

20th WEATHER SQUADRON Yokota AB, Japan

LINEAGE: Constituted the 20th Weather Squadron, it activated at Cairo, Egypt, and was assigned to the Ninth Air Force on 15 April 1943. It was disbanded on 31 October 1943. It was reconstituted on 4 November 1944, activated at Sorido Airdrome, Biak Island, Netherlands East Indies, and assigned to the Far East Air Forces Regional Control and Weather Group (Provisional) on 6 December 1944. It moved to Ft McKinley (Manila) on 9 May 1945, and to Nichols Field, Philippines, on 14 August. The 20th was assigned to the 1st Weather Group and attached to the 43d Weather Wing on 20 September 1945. Located in Japan, it was first at Tokyo on 2 November 1945 and then at Nagoya on 22 May 1946. The 20th was assigned to the 2143d Air Weather Wing [MAJCON] and attached to the Fifth Air Force on 23 October 1949. It was assigned to the 1st Weather Wing on 8 February 1954 and was inactivated on 18 February 1957. It was activated on 2 March 1964, organized at Fuchu AS, Japan, and assigned to the 1st Weather Wing to support the Fifth Air Force on 8 June 1964. The squadron moved to Yokota AB, Japan, on 6 October 1974 where it was inactivated on 1 September 1976. The 20th Weather Squadron was activated at Yokota AB, Japan, and assigned to the 1st Weather Wing on 1 January 1985.

AWARDS: Service Streamers for the Korean Theater, Korean War, 27 Jun 1950—27 Jul 1953; and EAME Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—8 Nov 1945. Campaign Streamer for New Guinea, 24 Jan 1943—31 Dec 1944. Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for Mar—Oct 1956; 2 Jul 1967—30 Jun 1969; 1 Jul 1970—30 Jun 1972; 1 Jul 1972—30 Jun 1973; 1 Jul 1974—30 Jun 1976.

FIRST EMBLEM: Approved on 15 September 1943. **SIGNIFICANCE:** None attributed.

SECOND EMBLEM: Approved on 11 January 1965. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The blue background in the top portion of the design represents the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. The mission of the unit is to provide support in the atmospheric sciences and is represented by the weather satellite. The dark and light background depicts the day and night capability. The partial globe maintains the symbolism used in the parent major command, and further depicts the global responsibilities. The two stars allude to the armed forces, U.S. Air Force and U.S. Army, for which the unit is responsible for providing meteorological support.

THIRD EMBLEM: Approved on 9 October 1986. This was actually a modification of the second emblem changing the pentagon shape to a circular shape. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The Air Force colors of ultramarine blue and golden yellow are used. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The weather satellite symbolizes the mission of the unit to provide support in the atmospheric sciences. The black and light blue background depicts night and day capability. The globe is from the emblem of the parent major command and further depicts global responsibilities. The two stars indicate the services, U.S. Air Force and U.S. Army, that the unit supports by providing meteorological information.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1943	Maj Eugene T. Early
Dec 44	Maj Dorence C. Jameson
29 Jul 45	Lt Col Morrill E. Marston
24 Sep 45	Capt John L. Mitchell
5 Feb 46	Lt Col Jerome A. Pryber
14 May 48	Lt Col John M. Feeley, Jr.
5 Mar 49	Maj Arthur B. Hilmo (temporary)
1 Apr 49	Lt Col Oliver K. Jones
7 Nov 51	Lt Col Wray B. Bartling
23 May 53	Lt Col Carl E. Wagner
18 Nov 54	Lt Col Louis Bertoni
24 Jul 56	Col Donald W. Roberts
8 Jun 64	Col Leroy C. Iverson
28 Apr 65	Col Hershell L. Abbott
20 Jan 67	Col Edward O. Jess
25 Jun 67	Col Elwyn A. Moseley
30 Jun 70	Col Robert M. Pfeiffer
9 Jun 72	Col William E. Smurro
20 Aug 74	Col Salvatore R. LeMole
1 Jan 85	Lt Col Richard Volk

21st WEATHER SQUADRON INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted the 21st Weather Squadron on 19 April 1943, it activated at Bradley Field, Connecticut, and was assigned to the Flight Control Command on 1 May 1943. It moved to England, at Wilford Park in July 1943, and to Sunninghill Park on 1 September 1943. The 21st was assigned to the Ninth Air Force on 16 October 1943. It had various stations in France: Grandcamp, Canisy, Force-Mayrme, and finally Chantilly on 15 September 1944. It was located at Bad Kissingen, Germany, on 6 June 1945 and at Wiesbaden on 17 November 1945, where it was inactivated on 12 July 1946. The 21st Weather Squadron was activated at Madrid, Spain, on 18 August 1956. It moved to Torrejon AB, Spain, on 15 September 1957 where it was inactivated 1 July 1971.

AWARDS: Campaign Streamers for Northern France, 25 Jul—14 Sep 1944; Rhineland, 15 Sep 1944—21 Mar 1945; and Central Europe, 22 Mar—11 May 1945. Army Meritorious Unit Citation, 1 Jan—1 Jul 1944. Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 Jan 1968—31 Dec 1969.

EMBLEM: Approved on 14 April 1960. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The emblem is symbolic of the weather support status of the squadron in relation to aircraft flying at increasingly higher altitudes. The stylized aircraft and supporting hand represent the meteorology necessary to provide accurate upper atmospheric information for safety of flight. The emblem bears the Air Force colors of ultramarine blue and golden yellow. **MOTTO:** ARTIUM OPE CAELUM NOVISSE.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 May 43	Maj Richard J. Kent
1 Sep 43	Col Thomas S. Moorman
1 Jan 44	Capt August W. Throgmorton
5 Jul 45	Maj Cullie B. Harris
1 Oct 45	Col Wilson H. Neal
11 Dec 45	1Lt Donald R. Anderson
May 46	Capt Francis T. McHenry
18 Aug 56	Capt Donald J. Wolfe
29 Aug 56	Lt Col Leonard H. Hutchinson
10 Jun 58	Lt Col William E. Kunz
26 Jan 60	Lt Col Lawrence D. Connolly
Jan 63	Lt Col Nicholas J. Gavares
Jul 65	Col Robert F. Neely
1 Aug 68	Col Isaac S. Israel
18 Jun 71	Lt Col John A. Samotis

22d WEATHER SQUADRON INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted the 22d Weather Squadron on 28 June 1943, it activated at Natal, Brazil, and was assigned to the South Atlantic Wing, Air Transport Command, on 13 July 1943. It was assigned to the Army Air Forces Weather Wing on 6 December 1943. The 22d was inactivated at Natal on 5 February 1946. It was activated on 4 September 1948 as

a corollary (Air Force Reserve) unit at Los Angeles, California. It moved to March AFB, on 26 September 1949 where it was inactivated on 23 June 1951.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Jul 43	Lt Col James B. Baker
11 Oct 44	Lt Col Arthur A. McCartan
23 Apr 45	Lt Col John H. Eberly
13 Oct 45	Maj Harvey W. Smith
4 Sep 48	Not available.

**23d WEATHER SQUADRON
DISBANDED**

LINEAGE: Constituted the 23d Weather Squadron on 1 November 1943, it activated at San Antonio, Texas, and was attached to the Second Air Force. It moved to Kansas City, Missouri, on 8 November 1943. The 23d was disbanded on 7 September 1944 and replaced by the 72d Army Air Forces Base Unit (23d Weather Region).

AWARDS: None

Commander and Date of Assignment

1 Nov 43	Lt Col Diran Arakelian
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**24th WEATHER SQUADRON
Randolph AFB, Texas**

LINEAGE: Constituted the 24th Weather Squadron on 28 October 1943, it activated at Great Falls, Montana, and was assigned to the Army Air Forces Weather Wing on 1 November 1943. It moved to Seattle, Washington, on 27 November 1943 and was disbanded on 7 September 1944 when it was replaced by the 73d Army Air Forces Base Unit (24th Weather Region). It was reconstituted the 24th Weather Squadron on 18 May 1948, activated at Kelly AFB, Texas, and assigned to the 103d Weather (later the 2103d Air Weather) Group on 1 June 1948. It moved to Brooks AFB, Texas, on 20 November 1948. It moved back to Kelly and was assigned to the 2059th Air Weather Wing on 24 October 1950. The squadron moved to Randolph AFB, Texas, on 16 May 1952 and was assigned to the 8th Weather Group [AFCON] on 20 May 1952. It was inactivated on 18 November 1957. The 24th was activated at Randolph on 28 February 1961, organized and assigned to the 8th Weather Group [AFCON] on 8 July 1961. The 24th was assigned to the 7th Weather Wing on 8 October 1965, to the 3d Weather Wing on 30 June 1972, to the 5th Weather Wing on 1 January 1976, and then to the 3d Weather Wing on 1 April 1980.

AWARDS: Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 Apr 1978—31 Mar 1980.

FIRST EMBLEM: Approved on 1 November 1944. **SIGNIFICANCE:** This design is intended to have special significance with reference to this particular weather squadron. The chief points are mountains in the background, barren terrain, and sudden closing-in of the weather. The character of the little Indian is typical of the region in which the 24th is located, and he is used as observer-forecaster. The broad grin and snap of the fingers shows that he considers a forecast a "cinch." However, it is obvious that he is only considering the fair weather cumulus. Just behind him is a terrific system on the point of closing in the station (and mauling him in the bargain). The sun is laughing at the ironic humor of the situation, having seen this happen many times before in this western section. The little cumulus is departing in a hurry. Hence, the features in the design are typical of this weather region in particular—the mountains, the "obvious" but "wrong" forecast based on present weather, and the sudden appearance of bad weather from the blue.

SECOND EMBLEM: Approved on 16 September 1965. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The blue background depicts the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations, with the two shades of blue indicating the unit's night and day operations. The lightning bolts allude to the speed at which weather conditions change. The six stars, two and four, represent the squadron's numerical designation, and also denote that weather support is a 24-hour-a-day job. The anemometer symbolizes the integral role which the squadron plays in Air Weather Service. The emblem bears the Air Force colors of golden yellow and ultramarine blue.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Nov 43	Capt Bernard Pusin
1 Jun 48	Maj Louis D. Laurin
24 Oct 50	Lt Col Lawrence A. Atwell
23 Jan 51	Maj Griffin H. Wood (temporary)
5 Feb 51	Lt Col Rufus G. Bounds

23 Feb 51	Maj Griffin H. Wood
7 May 51	Maj Wilfred M. Martin, Sr. (temporary)
10 Aug 51	Lt Col August W. Throgmorton
22 Aug 54	Lt Col Robert B. Hughes
23 Jun 56	Lt Col Nicholas J. Gavares
8 Jul 61	Col John C. Scales
15 Aug 62	Col Carl E. Wagner
1 Aug 65	Lt Col Morris H. Newhouse
20 Aug 65	Col Nicholas J. Gavares
1 Jul 66	Col Arthur Yorra
28 Aug 68	Col LeRoy P. Brunner
24 Jun 70	Col William C. Anderson
4 Jun 73	Col Eugene C. St. Clair
1 Sep 75	Col Loren L. Lorenzen
26 Jun 80	Col Donald E. Smith
29 Jul 83	Col Arthur L. Boright
12 Jun 86	Col John P. Upchurch

25th WEATHER SQUADRON
Bergstrom AFB, Texas

LINEAGE: Constituted the 25th Weather Squadron on 28 October 1943, it activated at Patterson Field, Ohio, and was assigned to the Army Air Forces Weather Wing four days later. It moved to Lynbrook, Long Island, New York, on 4 November 1943 and was disbanded on 7 September 1944 when it was replaced by the 74th Army Air Forces Base Unit (25th Weather Region). It was reconstituted the 25th Weather Squadron on 18 May 1948, was activated at Robins AFB, Georgia, and assigned to the 104th Weather (later the 2104th Air Weather) Group on 1 June 1948. It was assigned to the 2059th Air Weather Wing on 24 October 1950 and moved to Donaldson AFB, South Carolina, on 10 September 1951. It was assigned to the 2102d Air Weather Group [MAJCON] on 16 September 1951. The 25th was assigned to the 2d Weather Group on 20 April 1952. It moved to Waco, Texas, and was attached to Tactical Air Command's Twelfth Air Force on 18 September 1957. It was assigned to the 5th Weather Wing on 8 October 1965 and moved to Bergstrom AFB, Texas, on 23 May 1968. It was inactivated on 30 June 1972. It was activated at Bergstrom, and assigned to the 5th Weather Wing on 1 January 1975.

AWARDS: Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 Jul 1971—30 Jun 1972; 1 Apr 1978—31 Mar 1980; 1 Jul 1983—30 Jun 1985.

EMBLEM: Approved on 26 February 1944. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The weather warrior symbolizes, simultaneously, the friendly aspect of weather when properly understood and used, as well as its destructive potentialities when it is not understood or heeded.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Nov 43	1Lt Walter R. McNaughton
20 Dec 43	1Lt James F. Yoder
5 Apr 44	Maj Richard M. Gill
12 Apr 44	Capt Robert W. Booth
20 May 44	Maj Richard M. Gill
28 Jun 44	Capt Robert W. Booth
1 Jun 48	Maj DeVon F. Maurer
Apr 49	Capt Jesse I. Ledbetter
Jun 49	Maj John S. Hudson, Jr.
20 Sep 50	Lt Col DeVon F. Maurer
18 Sep 51	Lt Col William J. Norton
16 May 55	Lt Col DeAlbert S. Hoke, Jr.
1 Jun 55	Lt Col Raymond B. Girardo
18 Sep 57	Lt Col Charles A. Beckham
18 Dec 57	Lt Col Dale R. Chambers
1 Feb 58	Lt Col Raymond B. Girardo
8 Jul 60	Lt Col Francis H. Smith (temporary)
28 Jul 60	Lt Col George A. Williamson
10 Jun 63	Lt Col Francis H. Smith (temporary)
9 Aug 63	Col Griffin H. Wood
2 Jan 68	Colonel Eugene C. St. Clair
10 Jan 70	Col Bernard Pusin
1 Jan 75	Lt Col Gerald D. McCright
16 Jun 75	Lt Col George E. Chapman
27 Jul 77	Lt Col Donald P. Bjornson

29 May 79
13 Jun 80
12 Jul 82
25 Jun 85

Lt Col James O. Ivory
Lt Col James K. Lavin
Lt Col John T. Madura
Lt Col Earl C. Bogard, Jr.

26th WEATHER SQUADRON
Barksdale AFB, Louisiana

LINEAGE: Constituted the 26th Weather Squadron on 30 September 1943, it activated at Orlando AAB, Florida, and was assigned to the Army Air Forces School of Applied Tactics (later Army Air Forces Tactical Air Center) on 10 October 1943. The 26th was disbanded on 3 June 1944. It was reconstituted on 18 May 1948 and activated at Brookley AFB, Alabama, and assigned to the 104th Air Weather (later 2104th Air Weather) Group on 1 June 1948. The 26th was assigned to the 2059th Air Weather Wing on 24 October 1950 and moved to Barksdale AFB, Louisiana, on 10 September 1951. The squadron was assigned to the 2101st Air Weather Group [MAJCON] on 16 September 1951. It was assigned in place to the 1st Weather Group on 20 April 1952, and to the 3d Weather Wing on 8 October 1956. It was inactivated at Barksdale on 30 June 1972. The 26th was activated at Barksdale and assigned to the 3d Weather Wing on 1 January 1975.

AWARDS: Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 Oct 1960—31 Jan 1963; 1 Jul 1976—30 Jun 1978.

FIRST EMBLEM: Approved on 20 April 1944. **SIGNIFICANCE:** None attributed.

SECOND EMBLEM: Approved on 3 November 1965. **SIGNIFICANCE:** Against the background of sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations, the blue saltire bearing the arrow crossed by the lightning bolt commemorates the squadron's history and organization in September 1943. The fleur-de-lis and anemometer, emblematic of Air Weather Service, with the star compass signifies the unit's participation in the Air Weather Service global mission. The star compass also denotes the squadron's Air Force Outstanding Unit Award. The placement of the stars two and six allude to the squadron's numerical designation. The emblem bears the Air Force colors of golden yellow and ultramarine blue.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

10 Oct 43	Col Chester W. Cecil, Jr.
1 Jun 48	Maj Eckwood H. Reagan
24 Jun 48	Maj Joseph B. Smith
Jan 51	Lt Col Norman E. King
10 Sep 51	Lt Col Stephen W. Pournaras
Mar 54	Lt Col Jack H. Pelander
23 Mar 57	Lt Col Lawrence D. Connolly
17 Aug 57	Lt Col Robert L. Sorey
1 Aug 62	Col Paul E. McAnally
26 Jun 65	Col Lawrence D. Connolly
18 Jun 68	Col Leonard E. Zapinski
5 Dec 69	Lt Col Donald W. Moon
6 Jan 70	Col John C. Ball
1 Jun 71	Lt Col Kenneth F. Gordon
20 Jul 71	Col Gordon W. Schmal
1 Jan 75	Lt Col Frank D. Reeder
25 Jun 75	Lt Col Tommy D. Guest
19 Jul 78	Lt Col David L. Donley
29 Mar 82	Lt Col Ronald D. Haynes
17 Nov 83	Lt Col Patrick J. Larkin
1 Jul 85	Lt Col George E. Duffield

27th WEATHER SQUADRON
INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted the 27th Weather Squadron, it was assigned to the Army Air Forces Weather Wing on 30 May 1945. It was activated at Seymour Johnson Field, North Carolina, on 4 June 1945 and inactivated there on 9 November 1945.

AWARDS: None

Commander and Date of Assignment

4 Jun 45	Lt Col Richard M. Gill
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28th WEATHER SQUADRON
RAF Mildenhall, United Kingdom

LINEAGE: Constituted the 28th Weather Squadron on 30 May 1945, it was activated at Seymour Johnson Field, North Carolina, and assigned to the Army Air Force Weather Wing on 4 June 1945. It was inactivated on 9 November 1945. The 28th was activated at Bushy Park, England, assigned to the 2105th Air Weather Group (later the 2058th Air Weather Wing) on 1 March 1949. It moved to South Ruislip, England, on 7 June 1949, and back to Bushy Park on 22 March 1951. The squadron was assigned to the 2d Weather Wing on 8 February 1954, moved to RAF Northolt, England, on 24 October 1962, and inactivated there on 1 July 1971. The 28th Weather Squadron was activated at RAF Mildenhall, United Kingdom, and assigned to the 2d Weather Wing on 1 July 1980.

AWARDS: Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 Jan 68—31 Dec 69; 1 Jul 1982—30 Jun 1984.

EMBLEM: Approved on 10 April 1959. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The blue and black background colors indicate day and night, and are symbolic of the around-the-clock mission of the unit. The three lightning flashes are symbolic of the three main Air Force Commands which the 28th Weather Squadron supports, i.e., Strategic Air Command, Tactical Air Command, and Military Air Transport Service. The cumulonimbus cloud is a weather symbol. It is commonly known as an "anvil top" cloud and this is again repeated in the iron anvil. The arm and the hammer indicate the drive of the unit. Taken together, the arm and hammer, the iron anvil, the cloud, and the lightning symbolize the forcefulness of the 28th Weather Squadron.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

5 Jun 45	Maj Leo A. Kiley, Jr.
1 Mar 49	Maj John J. Scott
12 Apr 51	Lt Col Charles R. Dole
Jan 53	Lt Col Everett J. Cartwright
Jul 53	Lt Col John W. Kodis
17 Jun 54	Lt Col Guy N. Gosewisch
20 Jun 57	Lt Col Arnold R. Hull
3 Aug 58	Col Wray B. Bartling
20 Aug 60	Lt Col Milton M. Hause
15 Jul 63	Col George A. Williamson
22 Jul 66	Col Jacob P. Accola
10 Jun 67	Col Robert D. Johnston
Sep 70	Col Newton R. Galligar
1 Jul 80	Lt Col Arthur L. Boright
18 Jul 81	Lt Col Glenn W. McBride
29 Jul 84	Lt Col Robert P. Wright
20 Jun 86	Lt Col Donald W. Pittman

29th WEATHER SQUADRON
INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted the 29th Weather Squadron on 29 August 1945, it was activated at Pinetree AAB, Okinawa, and assigned to the 2d Weather Group on 20 September 1945. It was organized under the U.S. Army Forces, Pacific, on 1 October 1945 which in turn assigned it to Headquarters, Far East Air Forces. The squadron was assigned to Headquarters Army Air Forces Weather Service on 15 October 1945 and was assigned in place to the 1st Weather Group on 1 November 1945. It moved to Kadena AB on 4 December 1945, and inactivated there on 1 August 1946. The 29th was activated at Wheelus Field, Tripoli, Libya, and assigned to the 2105th Air Weather Group (later the 2058th Air Weather Wing) on 1 April 1949. It was assigned on 8 February 1954 to the 2d Weather Wing and was inactivated on 18 May 1958. The 29th Weather Squadron was activated at Malmstrom AFB, Montana, assigned to the 4th Weather Wing on 8 October 1959 to support the 29th NORAD Division (SAGE). The squadron accompanied the move of the 29th NORAD Region and the 29th Air Division (SAGE) to Richards-Gebaur AFB, Missouri, on 1 July 1961 and was inactivated on 31 December 1969.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, Asiatic-Pacific Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946. Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 May 1966—30 Apr 1968.

EMBLEM: Approved on 9 October 1961. **SIGNIFICANCE:** Against a background of two shades of blue, representing day and night weather support and a radar scope which aids in collecting meteorological phenomena and assists in diverting flights from hazardous weather areas, an anemometer symbolizes weather observing equipment used in continuous recording of weather phenomena. The aircraft and missile indicate Air Defense Command and its defense of the United States. The cumulonimbus cloud and lightning indicate weather phenomena which affect the safety of flight and must be forecast accurately. The stars reflect the unit's numerical designation. The emblem bears the Air Force colors of ultramarine blue and golden yellow. **MOTTO:** DEFENSORES IUVANUS which translates to WE SUPPORT THE DEFENDERS.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

15 Oct 45	Lt Col Richard Arnold, Jr.
1 Nov 45	Maj Harold S. Anthon
14 Dec 45	Capt Robert H. Lester
16 Feb 46	Maj Norman E. Huseby
1 Apr 49	Capt Harold A. Jacobs
1 Dec 49	Maj Carroll K. Tolle
31 May 51	Lt Col Russell K. Pierce
21 Jul 53	Lt Col Rufus G. Bounds
9 Oct 55	Lt Col Ernest J. Fawbush
8 Oct 59	Lt Col Joseph J. Slack
8 Jul 61	Lt Col Paul X. Geary
24 Jul 61	Lt Col Valdo J. J. Moncada
20 Aug 61	Lt Col Andrew Patten
15 Jun 65	Lt Col Marion G. Cowan
26 Jun 65	Col William J. Norton
31 May 67	Lt Col Stephen M. Godfrey
1 May 69	Lt Col James M. Dunn

30th WEATHER SQUADRON Yongsan AIN, Korea

LINEAGE: Constituted the 30th Weather Squadron on 29 August 1945, it was activated at Harmon Field, Guam, and assigned to the 2d Weather Group through the 43d Weather Wing, on 20 September 1945. It was assigned in place to the 1st Weather Group on 1 August 1946, and to the 1st Weather (later 2100th Air Weather) Group [MAJCON] on 1 June 1948. The squadron moved to North Guam AFB, Guam, on 25 October 1949 and was assigned to the 2143d Air Weather Wing [MAJCON]. It was inactivated on 9 November 1949. The squadron was activated at Seoul, Korea, and assigned to the 2143d Air Weather Wing on 16 November 1950. The 30th moved on 22 December 1950 to Taegu, Korea, and back to Seoul on 3 July 1951. The 30th moved to Osan AB, Korea, on 25 January 1954 and was assigned to the 1st Weather Wing on 8 February 1954. The 30th was assigned to the 10th Weather Group through the 1st Weather Wing on 18 February 1957. The 30th Weather Squadron moved to Moriyama AS, Nagoya, Japan, on 9 May 1957 and moved to Komaki AB, Honshu, Japan, on 27 July 1957. It moved to Yamato AS, Japan, on 10 March 1958 and was inactivated on 8 August 1959. It was activated at Tan Son Nhut AB, Vietnam, on 5 October 1962 and organized under the 1st Weather Wing on 8 November 1962. The 30th was assigned in place to the 1st Weather Group on 8 July 1966 and was inactivated on 1 July 1971. It was activated at Yongsan AIN, Korea, and assigned to the 1st Weather Wing on 1 September 1976.

AWARDS: Service Streamer for Asiatic-Pacific Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946. Eight Campaign Streamers for the Korean War: Chinese Communist Forces Intervention, 3 Nov 1950—24 Jan 1951; First UN Counteroffensive, 25 Jan—21 Apr 1951; Chinese Communist Forces Spring Offensive, 22 Apr—8 Jul 1951; UN Summer—Fall Offensive, 9 Jul—27 Nov 1951; Second Korean Winter, 28 Nov 1951—30 Apr 1952.; Korea Summer—Fall, 1 May—30 Nov 1952; Third Korean Winter, 1 Dec 1952—30 Apr 1953; Korea Summer—Fall, 1 May—27 Jul 1953. Fourteen Campaign Streamers for Southeast Asia: Vietnam Advisory, 15 Nov 1961—1 Mar 1965 (the 30th's involvement began 8 Nov 1962); Vietnam Defense, 2 Mar 1965—30 Jan 1966; Vietnam Air, 31 Jan 1966—28 Jun 1966; Vietnam Air Offensive, 29 Jun 1966—8 Mar 1967; Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase II, 9 Mar 1967—31 Mar 1968; Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase III, 1 Apr 1968—31 Oct 1968; Vietnam Air/Ground, 22 Jan 1968—7 Jul 1968; Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase IV, 1 Nov 1968—22 Feb 1969; TET 69/Counteroffensive, 23 Feb 1969—8 Jun 1969; Vietnam Summer—Fall 69, 9 Jun 1969—31 Oct 1969; Vietnam Winter—Spring 70, 1 Nov 1969—30 Apr 1970; Sanctuary Counteroffensive, 1 May 1970—30 Jun 1970; Southwest Monsoon, 1 Jul 1970—30 Nov 1970; Commando Hunt V, 1 Dec 1970—14 May 1971. Three Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citations: 16 Nov 1950—30 Jun 1951; 16 Mar 1951—30 Sep 1952; 1 Oct 1952—27 Jul 1953. Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm for 1 Apr 1966—1 Jul 1971; Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards for 16 Nov 1950—31 May 1951; Mar 1956—Oct 1956; 2 Jul 1967—30 Jun 1969; 1 Jul 1970—1 Jul 1971; 1 Sep 1976—30 Jun 1978; 1 Jul 1981—30 Jun 1983; with Combat "V" Device for 1 May 1963—30 Apr 1964; with Combat "V" Device for 1 May 1964—7 Jul 1966; with Combat "V" Device for 8 Jul 1966—1 Jul 1967; with Combat "V" Device for 1 Jan 1971—30 Jun 1971.

EMBLEM: Approved on 20 November 1963. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The anemometer represents the Air Weather Service. The colors blue and green represent the Air Force and Army, both of which are supported by this organization.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

7 Oct 45	Maj Edward A. Adelberg
24 Nov 45	Capt Clarence E. Erickson
28 Jan 46	Maj J. Vern Hales
17 Jul 46	Maj Ross A. Somers
22 Nov 48	Maj Archie M. McFarland
16 Nov 50	Maj Kenneth Linder

19 Jun 51	Lt Col George E. Rath
16 Feb 52	Lt Col Carl E. Wagner
20 Feb 53	Lt Col Eugene H. Karstens
19 Jan 54	Lt Col Max M. Stratton
1 Jan 55	Lt Col Olav Njus
1 Jun 55	Lt Col Bernard Pusin
Jun 55	Lt Col Glen A. Hogle
28 May 56	Lt Col Charles G. Vaughn
16 Aug 56	Lt Col Alfred R. Crisi
5 Jul 57	Lt Col Dillard N. Thompson
31 Jul 58	Lt Col James V. Carroll
8 Nov 62	Lt Col Chandler R. Brown
31 Dec 63	Lt Col Lewis L. Howes
28 Mar 64	Lt Col Hal R. Montague
16 Apr 64	Lt Col Thomas W. Lane
21 Mar 65	Col Alexander Kouts
21 Mar 66	Col Lewis J. Neyland
6 Jul 66	Lt Col Edward T. Badger
12 Aug 66	Maj Allan B. Milloy
5 Sep 66	Lt Col George B. Skinner
14 Aug 67	Lt Col Gordon W. Schmal
8 Aug 68	Lt Col Roy A. Wegener
29 Jul 69	Lt Col Edward R. Dvorak
2 Apr 70	Lt Col Norman J. Clark
1 Jul 70	Lt Col Alfred C. Molla, Jr.
1 Aug 70	Lt Col Joseph D. Saccone
1 Sep 76	Col Robert E. Julian
17 Jul 78	Col Vernon M. Malahy, Jr.
2 Jun 80	Col Allan C. Ramsay
8 Jul 81	Col John W. Diercks
18 Jul 83	Col John H. Wylie, Jr.
28 Jun 85	Col John A. Odland
Jun 87	Col Randolph W. Ashby

31st WEATHER SQUADRON
Sembach ABS, Germany

LINEAGE: Constituted the 31st Weather Squadron on 29 August 1945, it was activated at Hickam AFB, Hawaii, and assigned to the 2d Weather Group through the 43d Weather Wing on 1 October 1945. The 2d Weather Group personnel were transferred to the 31st when the 2d became a paper organization. The 31st was assigned to the 43d Weather Wing [AFCON] on 31 December 1945. It was inactivated at Hickam AFB and activated at Landsberg, Germany, and assigned to the 2058th Air Weather Wing all on 20 May 1952. The 31st moved to Ramstein AB in July 1953, and was assigned to the 2d Weather Wing on 8 February 1954. It moved to Lindsey AS, Germany, on 15 August 1973, to Rhein-Main AB on 1 October 1975, and to Sembach AB on 1 August 1982.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, Asiatic Pacific Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946. Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 Jul 1968—31 Dec 1969; 1 Jul 1972—30 Jun 1974; 1 Jul 1975—30 Jun 1977; 1 Jul 1982—30 Jun 1984.

EMBLEM: Approved on 16 March 1959. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The stylized fighting cock symbolizes the mission of the 31st Weather Squadron not only as providing weather support on an every day basis (the familiar weather vane rooster), but also the maintaining of wartime capability (the warrior attire). The shield he carries indicates his allegiance to the Air Weather Service and support and attachment to the U.S. Air Forces, Europe. The weather vane is superimposed on a background of cumulonimbus or thunderhead cloud to indicate his activity during periods of bad weather. The Air Force colors of ultramarine blue and golden yellow, as well as the national colors of red, white, and blue are used.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Oct 45	Capt John F. Murphy
27 Oct 45	Maj Bernard Pusin
1 Jan 46	Maj W. B. Sherman
2 Jan 46	Capt Arthur Yorra
27 Jun 46	Capt Robert E. Heft
1 Mar 47	Capt William S. Nesley
15 Oct 47	Lt Col Norman E. King
1 Jun 50	Lt Col Wray B. Bartling
18 Oct 51	Lt Col Lawrence Cometh
20 Mar 52	Lt Col Jacob Follmer

17 Feb 55
May 58
Dec 60
19 Jun 62
20 Jul 62
Jul 65
1 Jul 67
1 Jun 70
7 Jul 71
15 Aug 73
4 Aug 75
1 Jul 78
1 Dec 80
20 Jul 81
2 Aug 83
24 Jun 85
30 Aug 86

Lt Col Clarence E. Roache, Jr.
Lt Col Carl E. Wagner
Lt Col Paul E. McAnally
Lt Col Paul X. Geary
Col Everett J. Cartwright
Col Douglas C. Purdy
Col Lloyd C. Hughes
Col Joseph M. Tyndall
Col Robert S. Wood
Col Leon R. Tucker
Col Glenn B. Rumley, Jr.
Lt Col Richard A. Brown
Lt Col Thomas O. Proffitt
Lt Col George L. Frederick, Jr.
Lt Col Louis R. Billones
Lt Col Harry H. Hughes
Lt Col Robert J. Dumont

32d WEATHER SQUADRON INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted the 32d Weather Squadron, it was allotted to the Air Force Reserve on 26 September 1949. It was activated in the Reserve at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, and assigned to Air Weather Service on 3 October 1949. It was inactivated on 23 June 1951. The 32d was activated at Dobbins AFB, Georgia, and assigned to the 4th Weather Wing in support of the 32d Air Division (SAGE) on 8 August 1959. It moved from Dobbins to Oklahoma City AFS, Oklahoma, accompanying the move of the 32d Air Division (SAGE) on 8 August 1961. The 32d moved to Gunter AFS, Alabama, to support the 32d NORAD Region on 20 September 1964. It was discontinued and inactivated on 25 July 1968.

AWARDS: Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 20 Oct 1962—30 Nov 1962; 1 May 1966—30 Apr 1968.

EMBLEM: Approved on 6 June 1962. **SIGNIFICANCE:** Against a background divided into three parts, blue representing daytime operations, black representing night operations, and golden yellow symbolizing the golden opportunities in future operations, an anemometer indicates the Air Weather Service. The cumulonimbus cloud emitting a lightning flash represents the unit's foul weather alertness, the manned fighter aircraft and the unmanned missile indicate the type of mission supported, and the Mastiff taken from the emblem of the 32nd Air Division represents its support to that division. The emblem bears the Air Force colors of ultramarine blue and golden yellow and the national colors of red, white, and blue.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

8 Aug 59	Lt Col Leonard H. Hutchinson
9 Jun 61	Maj Lewis R. Hart, Jr.
8 Jul 61	Lt Col Leonard V. Gillespie
1 Jul 63	Lt Col Thomas Beauchamp
20 Sep 64	Lt Col Joseph C. Nawrocki
7 Dec 64	Lt Col Douglas M. Sheehan
17 Jun 67	Lt Col Paul H. Fisher

33d WEATHER SQUADRON INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted the 33d Weather Squadron, it was allotted to the Air Force Reserve on 26 September 1949. It was activated in the Reserve at McClellan AFB, California, and assigned to Air Weather Service on 3 October 1949. It was inactivated at McClellan on 23 June 1951. The 33d Weather Squadron was activated at Truax Field, Wisconsin, and assigned to the 4th Weather Wing in support of the 30th Air Division (SAGE) on 8 August 1959. The 33d was discontinued and inactivated on 20 September 1964.

AWARDS: None

EMBLEM: Approved on 8 February 1963. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The emblem is symbolic of the squadron and its mission of weather support to the 30th NORAD region. The background of ultramarine blue, representing aerospace, together with the golden yellow of the sun and its rays, reflects the Air Force colors. The cloud mass and the brilliant sun represent the opposite extremes of weather through both of which air defense power must be effective. The circular shape of the emblem and the converging rays of the sun are symbolic of the necessity of a defense posture, supported with weather information, covering a 360 degree radius. The interceptors, on a mission, symbolize the ultimate use of weather support and give meaning to the squadrons motto. **MOTTO:** CONTINUA TEMPESTATIS VIGILIA which translates to CONTINUOUS METEOROLOGICAL WATCH.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

8 Aug 59
1 Dec 61
15 Mar 62
11 Aug 62

Lt Col Loy E. Watkins
Maj Reuben R. Belongia
Lt Col Wayne Leach
Lt Col Frederick E. Weigand

34th AIR WEATHER SQUADRON Keesler AFB, Mississippi

LINEAGE: Constituted as the 34th Weather Squadron, it was allotted to the Air Force Reserve on 26 September 1949. Activated in the Reserve at Scott AFB, Illinois, and assigned to the Air Weather Service on 3 October 1949. It was inactivated on 23 June 1951. It was redesignated 34th Air Weather Flight on 17 December 1979 and activated in the Reserve at Keesler AFB, Mississippi, on 1 January 1980.

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

Not available in the Air Weather Service archives.

35th WEATHER SQUADRON INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted the 35th Weather Squadron on 9 November 1945, it was activated at John H. Payne Field, Cairo, Egypt, and assigned to the 6th Weather Group (also located at Cairo) on 23 November 1945. The 35th moved to Cazes Army Air Base, Casablanca, French Morocco, on 16 March 1946 and to Wiesbaden, Germany, on 11 June 1946, where it was inactivated on 12 July 1946. The 35th was allotted to the Air Force Reserve on 26 September 1949. It was activated as a corollary (Air Force Reserve) unit at Lowry AFB, Colorado, on 3 October 1949 and inactivated on 23 June 1951. The 35th Weather Squadron was organized at McChord AFB, Washington, and assigned to the 4th Weather Wing in support of the 25th NORAD Region and the Air Defense Command's 25th Air Division (SAGE) on 8 April 1960. It moved to Hamilton AFB, California, to support the Fourth Air Force on 2 October 1965. The 35th was inactivated on 15 September 1969.

AWARDS: Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 May 1966—30 Apr 1968.

EMBLEM: Approved for use on 4 December 1962. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The anemometer cups represent weather support to the four interceptors. The interceptors indicate the Air Defense Command with active missions in all directions around the clock (24-hour operations). The black and blue fields represent night and day. The emblem bears the Air Force colors, ultramarine blue and golden yellow, to indicate the squadron is a member of the USAF. The motto reflects the primary mission which is direct support of the 25th NORAD Region and the 25th Air Division (SAGE). **MOTTO:** SUPPORT FOR DEFENSE.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1945-46
1949-50
1 Feb 51
1 Mar 51
8 Apr 60
Jul 60
Oct 65
1 Sep 68
1 Jan 69

unknown
unknown
Lt Col Robert A. Hatch
Maj Harold C. Banks
Lt Col Leon H. Robinson
Col Jack H. Pelander
Col Leroy C. Iverson
Lt Col Milton F. Plattner
Lt Col Arthur L. Warren

36th WEATHER SQUADRON INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted the 36th Weather Squadron, it was allotted to the Air Force Reserve on 26 September 1949. It was activated in the Reserve at Brooks AFB, Texas, on 3 October 1949. It moved to Kelly AFB, Texas, on 12 December 1950 and was inactivated on 23 June 1951.

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

Not available in the Air Weather Service archives.

**37th WEATHER SQUADRON
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Constituted the 37th Weather Squadron, it was allotted to the Air Force Reserve on 26 September 1949. It was activated in the Reserve at Robins AFB, Georgia, on 3 October 1949. It was inactivated on 23 June 1951.

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

Not available in the Air Weather Service archives.

**38th WEATHER SQUADRON
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Constituted the 38th Weather Squadron, it was allotted to the Air Force Reserve on 26 September 1949. It was activated in the Reserve at Brookley AFB, Alabama, on 3 October 1949. It was inactivated on 23 June 1951.

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

Not available in the Air Weather Service archives.

**1211th TEST SQUADRON (SAMPLING)
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated as the 4926th Test Squadron (Sampling), it was organized at Kirtland AFB, New Mexico, and assigned to the Air Research and Development Command on 1 April 1953. It was assigned to the Military Air Transport Service, further assigned to the 9th Weather Reconnaissance Group, and redesignated the 1211th Test Squadron (Sampling) on 16 August 1961. It was discontinued on 8 June 1963.

AWARDS: None.

EMBLEM: Approved on 26 June 1958. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The emblem symbolizes the squadron and its mission of worldwide support of the U.S. nuclear testing program as well as the collection, monitoring, and tracking of nuclear particles in the atmosphere. The nuclear cloud rising over the globe represents the unit's worldwide responsibility. In the center of the cloud is the atomic nucleus with its escaping particles and gases. The "busy bee" with his net, representing the unit's aircraft with their sampling tanks for collecting nuclear samples, is preparing to trap the escaping nuclear particles. The emblem bears the Air Force colors of ultramarine blue and golden yellow to indicate the unit is a member of the U.S. Air Force and the national colors of red, white, and blue to indicate the patriotism of the personnel. (This emblem not illustrated.)

Commanders and Date of Assignment

Not available in the Air Weather Service archives.

**1212th BALLOON ACTIVITIES SQUADRON
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated as the 1110th Balloon Activities Squadron, it was organized at Goodfellow AFB, Texas, and assigned to Headquarters Command, U.S. Air Force on 1 January 1960. It was assigned to the 9th Weather Reconnaissance Group on 1 January 1962 and concurrently redesignated as the 1212th Balloon Activities Squadron. It was discontinued on 8 June 1963.

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Jan 60
24 Feb 61

Maj Keith D. Swisher
Maj Robert L. Ray

**2060th MOBILE WEATHER SQUADRON
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated as the 21st Mobile Weather Squadron on 19 May 1948, it was organized at Tinker AFB, Oklahoma, and assigned to the 59th (later 2059th) Weather Wing on 1 June 1948. It was redesignated as the 2021st Mobile Weather Squadron on 1 October 1948 and the 2060th Mobile Weather Squadron on 1 January 1949. It was discontinued on 20 May 1952.

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Jun 48
11 Apr 50
7 May 52

Maj August W. Throgmorton
Lt Col Ernest R. Miller
Col William S. Barney

**2061st MOBILE WEATHER SQUADRON
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated as the 2061st Mobile Weather Squadron, it was organized at Landsberg AB, Germany, and assigned to 2105th Air Weather Group (later the 2058th Air Weather Wing) on 23 April 1951. The 2061st was discontinued and its personnel assigned to the 31st Weather Squadron at Landsberg, all on 20 May 1952.

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

23 Apr 51
10 Sep 51
4 Jan 52

Maj Leroy C. Iverson
Maj William P. Hulén, Jr.
Lt Col Jacob Follmer

**UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNICAL APPLICATIONS CENTER
Scott AFB, Illinois**

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: Today's USAFETAC traces its roots to the formation of the Army Air Forces Weather Research Center's Climatological Section at Bolling Field, D.C., on 10 September 1941. Climatology played a key role in weather support to most military operations, and throughout World War II, the Army Air Forces Weather Service maintained a Climatology Section/Division/Branch with its staff at Headquarters Army Air Forces in the Pentagon, and by May 1943, with the Army Air Forces Weather Wing at Asheville, North Carolina.

Early in World War II, the Army Air Forces Weather Service advanced synoptic climatology by using IBM electronic calculators to sort data—dividing large geographic areas into smaller ones, examining historical map series and classifying them for each area, assembling all available cards, and summarizing the data for each base/post/field.

On 22 March 1946 Headquarters Air Weather Service (located at Langley Field, Virginia) formed a Research and Development Division in the Pentagon, under which was a Data Control Unit (established at New Orleans, Louisiana, the previous month), and assigned to the 72d Army Air Forces Base Unit (at Langley). The Data Control Unit continued the program of recording all weather observations using IBM card-punching machines. Effective 21 April 1947, the Research and Development Division was eliminated so the Data Control Unit was reassigned to Air Weather Service's Continental Weather Wing (headquartered at Tinker Field, Oklahoma) as Squadron D, 67th Army Air Forces Base Unit, New Orleans, effective 1 May 1947. Effective 31 December 1947 the Data Control Unit was authorized two officers (a captain and a second lieutenant), 76 enlisted, and 80 civilians.

On 19 May 1948, Headquarters Continental Weather Wing and the 67th Army Air Forces Base Unit was redesignated as the Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, 59th Weather Wing, at Tinker AFB. When the 59th was redesignated as the 2059th Air Weather Wing effective 1 September 1948, the Data Control Unit at New Orleans became the 2076th Data Control Unit (Weather). In July 1948 the renowned climatologist Dr. Woodrow C. Jacobs, became the chief of the Military Climatology Division (which, on 2 January 1951, was elevated to the Directorate of Climatology, under Dr. Jacobs), Directorate of Scientific Services, Headquarters Air Weather Service. Therefore, effective 1 July 1949 when the 2076th Data Control Unit (Weather) was redesignated as AWS-1 Detachment (later Detachment 1) and was reassigned in place from the 2059th to Headquarters Air Weather Service, it was functionally managed by the Military Climatology Division, Directorate of Climatology.

In 1952, under Dr. Jacobs direction, Air Weather Service began decentralizing its climatology service by placing climatology cells at selected field units. Air Weather Service's Data Control Unit (Detachment 1, the heart of its climatological function) moved from New Orleans to Asheville, North Carolina, on 10 April 1952, and was renamed the Data Control Division (and then the Data Processing Division, effective 8 February 1960) which, by 1959 was authorized 194 people, mostly civilians. When an IBM 705 computer was inaugurated at the Data Control Division on 26 September 1956, it marked the beginning of the end of use by Air Weather Service since World War II of high-speed, electronic accounting machines (mostly IBM) for processing climatological data. Effective 18 April 1958, Detachment 1, Headquarters Air Weather Service at Asheville, was discontinued and became an Operating Location of Detachment 3, Headquarters Air Weather Service. (The operating location at Asheville was redesignated as Detachment 50, 1210th Weather Squadron, on 8 July 1961. Effective 15 June 1965 Detachment 50 was discontinued, and on 21 June 1965 it was officially designated and established as Operating Location 1, 1210th Weather Squadron. On 8 July 1967 OL-1, 1210th Weather Squadron was discontinued/eliminated at Asheville, and Operating Location 1, USAFETAC, was established at Asheville. Effective 1 September 1970, OL-1, USAFETAC was redesignated as OL A, USAFETAC.)

After AWS closed its USAF Weather Central at Suitland, Maryland, on 11 December 1957, it merged its Washington-area climatology functions (the Climatic Analysis Division and the Data Integration Branch of Headquarters Air Weather Service, and Detachment 3, Headquarters Air Weather Service, the Postweather Analysis Division, at Suitland) on 18 December into what became referred to as the Climatic Center (formally, Detachment 3, Headquarters Air Weather Service—initially activated on 1 May 1954 at Andrews AFB), that occupied space at Suitland formerly used by the USAF Weather Central. On 1 April 1959 Detachment 3 (the Climatic Center) moved from Suitland to the Washington Navy Yard (Annex 2, at 225 D. Street, Southeast) on the Potomac River.

Effective 1 July 1960, Air Weather Service abolished the Directorate of Climatology at Headquarters Air Weather Service (Dr. Jacobs took a position with the Library of Congress) and inactivated Detachment 3, Headquarters Air Weather Service. In place of Detachment 3, the 2150th Air Weather Squadron was established as a named Air Force activity (the Climatic Center, USAF) and assumed control of Detachment 3's operating location (the Data Processing Division) at Asheville. On 1 July 1961 the 2150th was redesignated as the 1210th Weather Squadron and, on 1 May 1963, it was reassigned in place from Headquarters Air Weather Service to the 4th Weather Group (Andrews AFB, Maryland). On 15 December 1964 the Climatic Center, USAF, was redesignated as the Environmental Technical Applications Center (ETAC), USAF, a named activity, with continued assignment to the 4th Weather Group's 1210th Weather Squadron. The center was reorganized as the United States Air Force Environmental Technical Applications Center (USAFETAC) on 8 July 1967, concurrent with the 1210th's deactivation, and assigned in place to the the 6th Weather Wing on 8 October 1965.

LINEAGE: Constituted as the USAF Environmental Technical Applications Center, it was activated at the Washington Navy Yard on 9 July 1967, and organized and assigned to the 6th Weather Wing on 8 July 1967. USAFETAC was reassigned to Air Force Global Weather Central on 1 August 1975, and moved to Scott AFB, Illinois, on 30 August 1975.

AWARDS: Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 Apr 1966—31 Mar 1968; 1 Jul 1971—31 May 1973; 26 Sep 1973—7 Sep 1974; 1 Jul 1980—30 Jun 1982.

FIRST EMBLEM: Approved on 26 October 1960 for the 2150th Air Weather Squadron (Climatic Center, USAF). **SIGNIFICANCE:** Against a background of light blue sky displaying a satellite to represent the Air Force theater of operations and its satellite program, a set of anemometer cups with a fleur-de-lis symbolizes the Air Weather Service and indicates this unit's affiliation with its parent organization. The lightning indicates war, the olive branch represents peace, the missile and aircraft represent our advanced weapons and missile programs, and the globe indicates our global capabilities and mission. **MOTTO:** WE SUPPORT THE PLANNER.

SECOND EMBLEM: Approved on 3 September 1981 for USAFETAC. **SIGNIFICANCE:** Fields of ultramarine blue and golden yellow represent the Air Force colors. The anemometer relates the unit to Air Weather Service. The quarter moon embedded in solar disk represents solar energy, astronomical calculations, and upper atmospheric meteorology. The gridded day/night earth represents all-hour classical climatology, numerical (gridded) weather modeling and simulation, and global applicability of unit's work. Earth also represents agricultural and boundary layer/low-level meteorology. Arrowhead embedded in gridded earth represents unit's mission to support all U.S. Air Force and Army aviation—aircraft, missile, and satellite. The computer is the unit's main non-human tool in performing the mission. The four directional indicators within broken circle represent consulting services. The arrows are indicating attempts to close the gap of incomplete knowledge (broken circle) by development of new techniques and searching the literature in an attempt to improve on old techniques. Light blue triangular band represents the unifying factor, our worldwide historical data base, stored on computer tape. It encloses the globe and brings together all the elements listed above. **MOTTO:** PAST WEATHER—OUR FUTURE.

**Commanders and Date of Assignment
(Data Control Unit, New Orleans)**

a/o 30 Jun 48	Capt Oscar R. Ford
a/o 31 Aug 48	Maj Frederick A. Stinson

(Det 1, HQ AWS, New Orleans/Asheville)

a/o 31 Mar 51	WOJG Dorothy A. Vossbrink
a/o 31 Dec 53	2Lt James C. Ponder
a/o 31 Dec 54	2Lt Daniel A. Ball
Mar 57	Capt Walter S. Bliss, Jr.
a/o Apr 58	Mr James R. DeCoster, GS-14

(Det 50/OL-1, 1210WS, and OL-1/A, USAFETAC, Asheville)

8 Jul 61	Mr James R. DeCoster, GS-15
8 Jan 73	Mr Frank W. Worley, GS-13
25 Nov 73	Mr. Louis A. Westphal, GM-14

Det 3, HQ AWS, Andrews AFB/Suitland/Navy Yard Annex)

1 May 54
a/o 23 Oct 57
18 Apr 58
a/o Jul 58

Maj Richard D. Crysler
Maj Joseph L. Gulinson
Lt Col Harrold D. Lilliedoll
Lt Col George W. Moxon

(2150th Weather Squadron)

1 Jul 60

Lt Col George W. Moxon

(1210th Weather Squadron)

1 Jul 61
1 Jul 63
1 Mar 66
17 Aug 66

Lt Col George W. Moxon
Lt Col Thomas H. Lewis
Lt Col Harold L. Powell
Col Dale J. Flinders

(USAFETAC)

8 Jul 67
31 Jul 68
1 Feb 69
1 Feb 70
1 Feb 72
15 Feb 73
6 Apr 73
1 Feb 76
30 Aug 77
28 Jul 78
4 Jan 80
10 Jul 81
15 Jul 83
10 Jul 85
2 Feb 87

Col Dale J. Flinders
Lt Col Walter E. Warner
Col Robert W. Sanderson
Col Thomas D. Potter
Col Richard A. Johnson
Col Gilbert N. Woods
Col Robert M. Gottuso
Col Paul Janota
Col Dale C. Barnum
Col Robert J. Fox
Col Quenten L. Wilkes
Col Milton D. Forsyth
Col Lawrence R. French
Col Phillip D. Wood
Lt Col Kenneth P. Freeman

SECTION XI: RECONNAISSANCE LINEAGES

This section gives the official lineage of weather reconnaissance units. The lineage is followed by awards, emblems, and a chronological list of unit commanders. Dates for Service and Campaign Streamers are as listed in Air Force Pamphlet 900-2. The last commander listed for a given unit is either the current commander or the last commander that held that position while assigned to Air Weather Service. Data was extracted from histories on file in the Air Weather Service archives and the archives of the U.S. Air Force Historical Research Center. For clarification of the lineage terms see Appendix I.

BACKGROUND

Air Weather Service's involvement in weather reconnaissance started in 1942 with the activation of the Army Air Forces Weather Reconnaissance Squadron (Test) Number 1. During World War II weather reconnaissance provided weather information over the transoceanic ferrying routes and intended bomb targets. Air Weather Service established a Weather Reconnaissance Branch under its Operations and Training Division at Headquarters Air Weather Service in April 1946. Weather reconnaissance was instrumental in nuclear testing and aerial sampling performed in the Pacific and the United States by its ability to measure radioactivity and collect airborne nuclear debris. It also monitored the storm-infested areas of the Atlantic and Pacific for typhoons and hurricanes. Coming close to extinction during 1959 through 1963, the Reconnaissance Panel of the Force Estimates Board reinstated weather reconnaissance into the U.S. Air Force program in 1963. Air Weather Service was named the single manager for all aerial sampling and weather reconnaissance on 1 April 1962. This mission was transferred to the Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service in 1975.

1st WEATHER RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON, AIR ROUTE, MEDIUM [AFCON] INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted the Army Air Forces Weather Reconnaissance Squadron (Test) Number 1 on 16 August 1942, it was activated at Patterson Field, Fairfield, Ohio, on 21 August 1942. It was assigned to the Headquarters Army Air Forces Directorate of Weather which further assigned it to the 2d Weather Squadron (Regional Control). In April 1943 the squadron moved to Truax AAF, Madison, Wisconsin, and was assigned to the Flight Control Command on 13 April 1943. It moved to Presque Isle, Maine, on 23 June 1943 and was assigned to the Army Air Forces Weather Wing on 6 July 1943. It was redesignated as the 30th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron, Air Route, Medium, and assigned to Air Transport Command on 21 December 1943. It was redesignated the 1st Weather Reconnaissance Squadron, Air Route, Medium, on 5 August 1944 and moved to Grenier Field, New Hampshire, on 5 September 1944. It was reassigned to the 311th Photographic Wing, Mapping and Charting, on 9 February 1945 and was inactivated on 21 December 1945.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946.

EMBLEM: Approved on 26 March 1943 for the Weather Reconnaissance Squadron (Test) Number 1. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The blue background represents the sky, which is the working area of the meteorologist. The thunderbird portrays the early American Indians' conception of the cause of all thunderstorms. The clouds, red thunderbolt, and raindrops depict meteorological elements associated with thunderstorms.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

21 Aug 42	1Lt Horace J. Wheeler, Jr.
23 Sep 42	Capt Arthur A. McCartan
23 Jun 43	Lt Col Clark L. Hosmer
14 Aug 44	Maj Karl T. Rauk
14 Feb 45	Capt Sidney C. Bruce

2d WEATHER RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON, AIR ROUTE, MEDIUM INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted as the 2d Weather Reconnaissance Squadron, Air Route, Medium, on 20 January 1944, it was activated at Key Field, Mississippi, and assigned to the III Reconnaissance Command on 1 February 1944. It was assigned to the I Tactical Air Division on 18 April 1944 and to the III Tactical Air Division by 1 May 1944. It moved temporarily to Demopolis Army Air Field, Alabama, in June 1944, and later returned to Key Field. It was redesignated the 2d Weather Reconnaissance Squadron, Medium, on 20 July 1944. It moved to Camp Anza, California, in August 1944 and departed the United States on 30 August 1944, arriving at Guskhara, India, on 14 October 1944. It was assigned to the Army Air Forces, India-Burma Theater, in the 10th Weather Region. It was inactivated in India on 28 December 1945.

AWARDS: Campaign Streamers for India-Burma, 2 Apr 1942—28 Jan 1945; China Defensive, 4 Jul 1942—4 May 1945; and Central Burma, 29 Jan—15 Jul 1945.

EMBLEM: Approved on 8 March 1945 for the 2d Weather Reconnaissance Squadron. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The caricatured brown bear is symbolic of the squadron, rough and ready. Running through space with his left forepaw shading his eyes represents speedy reconnaissance. His attire indicates his ability to venture out in any kind of weather. The anemometer portrays the equipment he must carry to obtain the necessary weather data.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Feb 44	Lt Col James B. Baker
15 Apr 45	Capt Wallace B. Black
7 Jun 45	Lt Col Arthur A. McCartan
Sep 45	Capt Parks R. Warnick, Jr.

9th WEATHER RECONNAISSANCE GROUP INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted the 9th Weather Group on 31 March 1952, it was activated at Andrews AFB, Maryland, and assigned to Air Weather Service on 20 April 1952. The group moved to Scott AFB, Illinois, on 2 October 1957 accompanying Military Air Transport Service's move there. On 8 July 1961 the 9th was redesignated as the 9th Weather Reconnaissance Group (with the mission of supervising all AWS weather reconnaissance squadrons), and moved from Scott AFB to McClellan AFB, California. It was discontinued and inactivated on 8 July 1965 and replaced by the 9th Weather Reconnaissance Wing.

AWARDS: Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 Mar 1960—28 Feb 1961.

EMBLEM: Approved on 19 March 1964 for 9th Weather Reconnaissance Group. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The fleur-de-lis is from the device of the Air Weather Service to which this unit is subordinate. Atmospheric sampling and weather reconnaissance on a worldwide basis are represented by the globe and orbiting electrons between clouds and lightning. The recording function is indicated by quill pens.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

20 Apr 52	Lt Col William H. Wyatt
15 May 52	Col Roy W. Nelson, Jr.
10 Jun 52	Lt Col Martin F. C. Sebode
20 Dec 52	Col Roy W. Nelson, Jr.
15 Aug 55	Col Karl T. Rauk
21 Aug 57	Col William S. Barney
8 Jul 61	Col Harvey P. Hall
11 Aug 62	Col Templeton S. Walker
Jun 64	Col Carl H. Morales

9th WEATHER RECONNAISSANCE WING INACTIVE

MISSION: The 9th Weather Reconnaissance Wing originally supported specialized aerial weather reconnaissance and air sampling operations in accordance with mission priorities and requirements established by the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force.

LINEAGE: Established and activated as the 9th Weather Reconnaissance Wing on 4 May 1965. The wing organized at McClellan AFB, California, on 8 July 1965 where it assumed the mission and resources of the 9th Weather Reconnaissance Group which was discontinued the same date. The wing was inactivated on 1 September 1975.

AWARDS: Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, 1 Jul 1967—30 Jun 1968; 1 Jan—31 Dec 1971.

EMBLEM: Approved on 16 February 1966. **SIGNIFICANCE:** Against the blue background which depicts the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations, the weather fess, symbolizing warm and cold fronts, with the anemometer represents the weather mission of the wing and denotes its assignment to the Air Weather Service. The sphere within the red ring braced by lightning alludes to atmospheric sampling and weather reconnaissance on a worldwide basis. The nuclear rose, its nine electrons indicating the wing's numerical designation, and the hurricane symbol refer to research in the field of weather forecasting and control. The emblem bears the national colors of red, white, and blue, and the Air Force colors of golden yellow and ultramarine blue.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

8 Jul 65	Col Carl H. Morales
25 Jan 67	Col Felix G. Brenner
20 Oct 69	Col Thomas A. Aldrich
15 Jun 70	Col Ralph S. Saunders
14 May 71	Col Tedd L. Bishop
3 May 73	Col Anthony J. G. Timmermans, Jr.
14 May 73	Col John W. Collens, III
7 Feb 74	Col James H. Gillard

53d WEATHER RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON
Keesler AFB, Mississippi

LINEAGE: Constituted the 3d Weather Reconnaissance Squadron, Air Route, Medium, on 7 August 1944, it was activated at Presque Isle, Maine, and assigned to the North Atlantic Division on 31 August 1944. It moved to Grenier Field, New Hampshire, on 9 November 1944, was assigned to the Air Transport Command on 12 January 1945, and redesignated as the 3d Reconnaissance Squadron, Weather, Heavy, on 26 January 1945. It was assigned to the 311th Photographic Wing, Mapping and Charting (later the Reconnaissance Wing) on 15 February 1945 and redesignated as the 53d Reconnaissance Squadron, Long Range, Weather, on 15 June 1945. On 27 November 1945 it was redesignated the 53d Reconnaissance Squadron, Very Long Range, Weather, and assigned to Air Transport Command on 13 March 1946. It was assigned to Air Weather Service on 20 March 1946, and to the 308th Reconnaissance Group (Weather) on 17 October 1946. It moved first to Morrison Field, Florida, on 8 November 1946; to Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, on 23 July 1947; and to Kindley Field, Bermuda, on 17 August 1947 where it was inactivated on 15 October 1947. It was redesignated as the 53d Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron, Medium, Weather, on 22 January 1951, activated at Kindley Field, Bermuda, and assigned to the 2108th Air Weather Group on 21 February 1951. It was assigned directly to Air Weather Service on 2 May 1951 and it was further assigned to the 9th Weather Group on 20 April 1953. The 53d moved to Burtonwood Airdrome, England, on 7 November 1953 and on 25 November 1953 it was assigned to the 2058th Air Weather Wing. It was assigned to the 2d Weather Wing on 8 February 1954, and redesignated as the 53d Weather Reconnaissance Squadron on 15 February 1954. It moved to RAF Alconbury, England, on 26 April 1959 and to RAF Mildenhall, England, on 10 August 1959. The squadron was discontinued there on 18 March 1960. It was again organized at Kindley AFB, Bermuda, and assigned to the 9th Weather Reconnaissance Group on 8 January 1962. The squadron moved to Hunter AFB, Georgia, on 31 August 1963 and was assigned to the 9th Weather Reconnaissance Wing on 8 July 1965. It moved to Ramey AFB, Puerto Rico, on 15 June 1966 and then to Keesler AFB, Mississippi, on 1 July 1973. The 53d Weather Reconnaissance Squadron was transferred from its assignment to Air Weather Service and assigned to the Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service's 41st Rescue and Weather Reconnaissance Wing on 1 September 1975.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946. Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 Dec 1958—30 Sep 1959; 1 Jul 1967—30 Jun 1968; 1 Jan—31 Dec 1971. Meritorious Unit Commendation for 23 May—31 Oct 1945.

FIRST EMBLEM: Approved on 15 November 1945 for 53d Reconnaissance Squadron (Long Range) Weather. **SIGNIFICANCE:** None attributed.

SECOND EMBLEM: Approved on 11 April 1963 for 53d Weather Reconnaissance Squadron. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The central figure of the insignia, the hurricane symbol, which is used by meteorologists to indicate hurricanes on weather charts, represents one of the important and perhaps most well-known aspects of the unit's mission, that of aerial weather reconnaissance of tropical storms and hurricanes. The flight vehicle over the hurricane symbol indicates aerial weather reconnaissance; the flight vehicle penetrating the molecular symbol is symbolic of the atmospheric sampling mission; the yellow lightning bolt, also a symbol of weather, represents by its trailing of the flight vehicle the support rendered by the unit to other agencies, and is further representative of the dynamic, prompt, and timely execution of mission responsibilities. The emblem bears the Air Force colors of ultramarine blue and golden yellow, and the national colors of red, white, and blue. **MOTTO:** HURRICANE HUNTERS.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

Feb 45	Lt Col Karl T. Rauk
19 Jun 45	Maj George Newton, Jr.
12 Sep 46	Maj John N. Hawley
16 Oct 46	Lt Col James H. Starbuck
16 Jun 47	Lt Col Robert G. David
21 Feb 51	Lt Col Stanley I. Hand
4 Dec 52	Lt Col Richard D. Stowell
17 May 56	Lt Col William Riser, Jr.
1 Jun 59	Lt Col John H. Mohn
8 Jan 62	Lt Col Arnold E. Zimmerman
Jun 64	Lt Col Eugene Wernette
15 Jun 66	Lt Col Dwight Hartman
mid-1967	Col Robert Moeller
11 Aug 68	Lt Col George Thurman
20 Feb 70	Col Jerrie Wells
7 Feb 71	Lt Col John Reeves
1 Apr 71	Col Keith Ricks
Apr 72	Col Lawrence Pennington
23 Jan 74	Col Charles Landsdale
14 Jul 75	Lt Col Albert Purvis

54th WEATHER RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON
Andersen AFB, Guam

LINEAGE: Constituted as the 654th Bombardment Squadron, Heavy (Reconnaissance, Special) on 17 July 1944, it was activated and assigned to the 25th Bombardment Group (Reconnaissance) at Watton, Norfolk, England, on 9 August 1944. It moved to Drew Field, Florida, on 6 August 1945 and was redesignated as the 54th Reconnaissance Squadron, Long Range, Weather, on 4 September 1945. It moved to Guam upon its reassignment to the 311th Reconnaissance Wing and was redesignated the 54th Reconnaissance Squadron, Very Long Range, Weather, on 27 November 1945. It was assigned to the Air Transport Command on 13 March 1946, moved on 20 March 1946 to Buckley Field, Colorado, and was further assigned to Air Weather Service. It moved to Langley Field, Virginia, on 2 June 1946 and to Morrison Field, Florida, on 21 July 1946. The 54th was assigned to the 43d Weather Wing and moved to North Army Air Base, Guam, on 1 August 1947 where it was inactivated on 15 October 1947. It was redesignated as the 54th Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron, Medium, Weather, on 22 January 1951, activated and assigned to the 2143d Air Weather Wing at Andersen AFB, Guam, on 21 February 1951. The 54th was assigned to the 1st Weather Wing on 8 February 1954 and redesignated the 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron on 15 February 1954. It was discontinued on 18 March 1960. Organized at Andersen and assigned to the 9th Weather Reconnaissance Group on 18 April 1962, it was subsequently assigned to the 9th Weather Reconnaissance Wing on 8 July 1965. The 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron was transferred from its assignment to Air Weather Service and assigned to the Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service's 41st Rescue and Weather Reconnaissance Wing on 1 September 1975.

AWARDS: Service Streamer for Asiatic-Pacific Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946; Korean Theater, Korean War, 27 Jun 1950—27 Jul 1953; Campaign Streamers for Ardennes—Alsace, 16 Dec 1944—25 Jan 1945; Central Europe, 22 Mar—11 May 1945; Northern France, 25 Jul—14 Sep 1944; Rhineland, 15 Sep 1944—21 Mar 1945; Air Combat, EAME Theater, 7 Dec 1941—11 May 1945. Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards for March—Oct 1956; 1 Jul 1967—30 Jun 1968; 1 Jan—31 Dec 1971; 1 Jan 1975—31 May 1976; 1 Sep 1975—1 May 1977; 16 Jul 1977—16 Jul 1979.

FIRST EMBLEM: Approved on 23 October 1944 for 654th Bombardment Squadron Heavy (Reconnaissance Special). **SIGNIFICANCE:** This emblem is not weather oriented but was used by the 54th Reconnaissance Squadron, Long Range, Weather, and its successors from 4 September 1945 until a second emblem was approved in 1951. (Not illustrated in the emblem section.)

SECOND EMBLEM: Approved on 10 August 1951 for 54th Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron (Medium) Weather. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The stylized "fireball", nickname synonymous with the unit, symbolizes the high spirit and determination of the 54th Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron (Medium) Weather. The wind instrument and thermometer are instruments used in carrying out the mission of the unit. The sky and the light flash symbolize where the mission is performed.

THIRD EMBLEM: Approved on 9 July 1963 for 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The globe represents the base area covered by the squadron's activities, the vulture being the bird name allotted to it by the Air Weather Service, bird names being used as squadron designators. The vulture, in having patience and an extremely keen eye, can spot its objective from extremely high altitudes and can also fly for long periods of time. Standing on a cloud which represents a typhoon, the vulture alludes to the squadron's weather and storm reconnaissance mission. The two atom symbols refer to the squadron's participation in such advanced projects as aerial sampling, Dominic, Mercury, Discoverer, and other similar projects which may be assigned.

FOURTH EMBLEM: Approved on 29 November 1973 for 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The emblem is symbolic of the unit and the Air Force colors of ultramarine blue and golden yellow are used in the design. The color blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations, and yellow to the sun and excellence of personnel in assigned tasks. The international symbol for cyclones is superimposed on the disc. In the center of the cyclone is the likeness of the Australian Black Swan. This large and strikingly beautiful waterfowl is a native of Australia and the Pacific world. It also represents the weather track designators, the airborne call sign (weatherbird) as well as the squadron aircraft (i.e., Swan Birds). As a native of the Pacific, the swan also represents the location of the unit. The bird's plumage is black, representing the dark, rain-soaked clouds that often make up the wall cloud of a fully developed typhoon. The placement of the swan in the center of the cyclone symbol represents the location in the "eye" of a storm from which the aerial weather observations are performed. **MOTTO:** TYPHOON CHASERS.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

9 Aug 44	Maj John Larkin
8 Jan 45	Maj Willis D. Locke
Apr 45	Maj Robert P. Howle
unknown	Capt Willard Blackwell
7 Jan 46	1Lt Leo C. Stewart, Jr.
10 Jun 46	Capt Richard Shine
15 Aug 46	Capt R. H. Murray
6 Sep 46	Maj William S. Barney
10 Sep 46	Maj Harold W. Richardson
16 Sep 46	Lt Col Roy W. Nelson, Jr.

25 Feb 47	Maj William S. Barney
25 Mar 47	Lt Col Roy W. Nelson, Jr.
21 Feb 51	Lt Col Paul S. Bechtel
17 Jun 52	Lt Col Roger A. Stevenson
6 Aug 54	Lt Col Griffin H. Wood
7 Apr 56	Lt Col Howard L. Berg
4 Apr 58	Lt Col Dale D. Desper
18 Apr 62	Lt Col Eugene Wernette
13 May 64	Lt Col Frank Remmele
26 Jun 64	Lt Col William Rankin
18 Jun 66	Lt Col George Podwolsky
26 Jun 66	Col Robert Kane
1 Jun 67	Lt Col Arthur Weaver
1 Jul 69	Col Carl Gunderson, Jr.
15 Aug 70	Lt Col Allen Weeks
2 Aug 71	Col Douglas Campbell
25 Mar 72	Lt Col Merle Nelson
23 Jun 72	Lt Col Leo Rice
28 Jun 72	Col Franklin Ross
4 Aug 75	Maj Charles Conover
7 Aug 75	Col Foster A. Post

55th WEATHER RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON
McClellan AFB, California

LINEAGE: Constituted as the 655th Bombardment Squadron, Heavy, on 11 August 1944, it was activated at Will Rogers Field, Oklahoma, and assigned to the Third Air Force on 21 August 1944. It was assigned to the III Tactical Air Command on 1 October 1944 and to the III Tactical Air Division by November 1944. The squadron moved to Fort Lawton, Washington, on 9 March 1945. It moved to Harmon Field, Guam, was assigned to the Twentieth Air Force and attached to XXI Bomber Command on 11 April 1945. It was redesignated the 55th Reconnaissance Squadron, Long Range, Weather, on 16 June 1945. On 27 November 1945 it was redesignated the 55th Reconnaissance Squadron, Very Long Range, Weather, assigned to the 311th Reconnaissance Wing, and attached to the U.S. Army Strategic Air Forces, Pacific. On 13 March 1946 it was assigned to the Air Transport Command who in turn assigned it to Air Weather Service when it relocated to Buckley Field, Colorado, on 20 March 1946. It moved to Langley Field, Virginia, on 9 May 1946 and to Morrison Field, Florida, in July 1946. On 1 June 1947 it moved to Fairfield-Suisun AAF, California, where it was inactivated on 15 October 1947. It was redesignated the 55th Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron, Medium, Weather, on 22 January 1951, activated at McClellan AFB, California, and assigned to Air Weather Service on 21 February 1951. It was assigned to the 9th Weather Group on 20 April 1953 and redesignated as the 55th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron on 15 February 1954. It was discontinued on 8 July 1961. It was activated and assigned to the Military Air Transport Service on 12 October 1961, reorganized at McClellan AFB, California, and assigned to the 9th Weather Reconnaissance Group on 8 January 1962. It was assigned to the 9th Weather Reconnaissance Wing on 8 July 1965. The squadron was transferred from its assignment to Air Weather Service and assigned to the Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service's 41st Rescue and Weather Reconnaissance Wing on 1 September 1975.

AWARDS: Campaign Streamer for the Western Pacific, World War II, 17 Apr 1944—2 Sep 1945. Army Meritorious Unit Commendation for 15 May 1945—1 Jan 1956. Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards for 1 Mar 1960—28 Feb 1961; 1 Jul 1967—30 Jun 1968; 1 Jan—31 Dec 1971; 1 Sep 1975—1 May 1977; 16 Jul 1977—16 Jul 1979.

FIRST EMBLEM: Approved on 16 February 1945 for the 655th Bombardment Squadron, Heavy (Weather Reconnaissance Heavy). **SIGNIFICANCE:** Willie Weatherbee symbolizes the squadron's readiness to carry out its assigned task under all climatic conditions. **NOTE:** The nickname "Willie" most likely comes from the name of the Army Air Field (Will Rogers Field, Oklahoma) where the 655th Bomber Squadron was activated in 1944.

SECOND EMBLEM: Approved on 3 July 1967 for 55th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The blue field depicts the sky, the primary theater of the Air Force operations, and the global shape alludes to the worldwide scope of the squadron's activities. The gold fess with red simulated lightning across the sphere symbolizes the earth's division into frigid, temperate, and torrid zones. The gold dividers counter-colored over the zones reflect the route, area weather data, and aerial atmospheric sampling obtained through photographic and visual reconnaissance. The five pointed star with five rays, while indicating the squadron's numerical designation, also symbolizes the unit's awards—the Meritorious Unit Commendation earned during World War II and the unit's Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards. The emblem bears the national colors of red, white, and blue, and the Air Force colors of golden yellow and ultramarine blue.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

21 Aug 44	Capt Raymond A. Walker
3 Sep 44	Lt Col Nicholas H. Chavasse
1 Apr 46	Capt Fred M. Barricklow

11 Jul 46	2Lt Eugene R. Cummings
13 Jul 46	Capt Y. Mitchell
10 Sep 46	Maj Charles F. Adams
16 Sep 46	Maj Paul V. Fackler
24 May 47	Maj Kenneth A. Linder
16 Jun 47	Maj Robert L. Foley
21 Feb 51	Lt Col Aubrey D. Taylor
7 Jan 52	Lt Col Richard D. Stowell
13 Feb 52	Lt Col Kenneth A. Linder
12 Oct 53	Lt Col Russell W. Neely
13 Sep 54	Lt Col Roger A. Stevenson
22 Sep 56	Lt Col Dale D. Desper
3 Mar 58	Maj Robert E. Kerr
15 Jun 58	Lt Col Harvey P. Hall
12 Oct 61	not manned through 7 Jan 62
8 Jan 62	Lt Col Robert V. McKibban
29 May 62	Lt Col John D. Horn
Dec 62	Lt Col Robert V. McKibban
Dec 63	Lt Col Earl W. Peters
8 Jun 65	Lt Col Clyde C. Angley
26 Jun 65	Lt Col Leon M. Grisham
15 Jul 67	Lt Col Hiram P. Bilyeu
20 Nov 69	Lt Col Leslie E. Gamble
10 Nov 70	Lt Col Carlton F. Garlock
15 Apr 71	Col Wilson V. Palmore
26 May 73	Col Foster A. Post
1 Aug 73	Col Orville J. Beranek
3 Sep 75	Lt Col Charles M. Teed

56th WEATHER RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted as the 358th Fighter Squadron, it was activated at Orlando AB, Florida, and assigned to the 355th Fighter Group on 12 November 1942. It moved to Norfolk Municipal Airport, Virginia, on 17 February 1943; to Philadelphia Municipal Airport, Pennsylvania, on 4 March 1943; to Steeple Morden, England, on 8 July 1943; and finally to Gablingen, Germany, on 16 July 1945. It was redesignated as the 56th Reconnaissance Squadron, Weather scouting, on 3 December 1945 and moved to Schweinfurt, Germany, in April 1946. It moved to Mitchel Field, New York, on 1 August 1946 where it was inactivated on 20 November 1946. It was redesignated the 56th Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron, Medium, Weather, on 22 January 1951, activated at Misawa, Japan, and assigned to 2143d Air Weather Wing on 21 February 1951. It moved to Yokota AB, Japan, on 14 September 1951 and was assigned to 1st Weather Wing on 8 February 1954. It was redesignated the 56th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron on 15 February 1954, and assigned to 9th Weather Group on 1 February 1960. The 56th was assigned to 9th Weather Reconnaissance Group on 8 July 1961 and to 9th Weather Reconnaissance Wing on 8 July 1965. It was inactivated on 15 January 1972.

AWARDS: World War II Campaign Streamers: Air Combat, EAME Theater, 7 Dec 1941—11 May 1945; Air Offensive, Europe, 4 Jul 1942—5 Jun 1944; Normandy, 6 Jun—24 Jul 1944; Northern France, 25 Jul—14 Sep 1944; Rhineland, 15 Sep 1944—21 Mar 1945; Ardennes—Alsace, 16 Dec 1944—25 Jan 1945; Central Europe, 22 Mar—11 May 1945. Korean War Campaign Streamers: UN Defensive, 27 Jun—15 Sep 1950; UN Offensive, 16 Sep—2 Nov 1950; First UN Counteroffensive, 25 Jan—21 Apr 1951; CCF Spring Offensive, 22 Apr—8 Jul 1951; UN Summer—Fall Offensive, 9 Jul—27 Nov 1951; Second Korean Winter, 28 Nov 1951—30 Apr 1952; Korea Summer—Fall 1952, 1 May—30 Nov 1952; Third Korean Winter, 1 Dec 1952—30 Apr 1953; Korea Summer—Fall 1953, 1 May—27 Jul 1953. Distinguished Unit Citation for Germany, 5 Apr 1944; Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards for Mar—Oct 1956; 1 Mar 1960—28 Feb 1961; 1 Jul 1967—30 Jun 1968; 1 Jan—31 Dec 1971.

FIRST EMBLEM: Approved on 7 July 1943 for the 358th Fighter Squadron. **SIGNIFICANCE** This emblem is not weather oriented but was used by the 56th Reconnaissance Squadron, Weather Scouting, and its successors from 3 December 1945 until a new emblem was approved in 1952. (Not illustrated in the emblem section.)

SECOND EMBLEM: Approved on 26 September 1952 for 56th Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron (Medium) Weather. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The Buzzard, the symbol of the code name for this squadron's weather tracks, is preparing to release a dropsonde instrument in order to gather weather data from the squall-line. The dropsonde instrument, a miniature weather station, transmits in Morse code to the dropsonde analyst in the aircraft the temperature, pressure, and humidity of the vertical column of air through which it descends. The Calabash pipe with the two puffs of smoke expressed the forcefulness, drive, and determination displayed by the Buzzard, a caricature of Sherlock Holmes, while he searches with his magnifying glass for important meteorological data contained within the squall-line. The aviator's helmet symbolizes the flying mission of the squadron. All of the above, superimposed on the face of the radar scope, indicates that radar is one of the most important navigational and weather detecting aids used in aerial weather reconnaissance.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

2 Feb 43	1Lt Theodore B. Marxson
8 Feb 43	Lt Col Raymond B. Myers
29 Jun 44	Maj Charles J. Rosenblatt
10 Jul 44	Capt William J. Hovde
2 Aug 44	Lt Col Emil L. Sluga
21 Mar 45	Maj Walter V. Gresham, Jr.
7 May 45	Maj William J. Hovde
8 Oct 45	Capt Kenneth E. Mikalauskas
Dec 45—20 Nov 46	Unknown
21 Feb 51	Col Robert G. David
28 May 52	Lt Col Lester R. Ferriss, Jr.
25 Apr 55	Lt Col Russell W. Neely
27 Feb 58	Lt Col Lawrence Cometh
8 Jul 60	Lt Col Eugene D. Wallace
20 Jul 63	Lt Col Robert V. McKibban
17 Oct 65	Col Arthur L. Moreland
10 Apr 66	Lt Col James O. Lykins
20 Jul 66	Lt Col Whitney L. Morgan
6 Jun 69	Lt Col Tedd L. Bishop
8 Aug 70	Col Glenn A. Patterson, Jr.

57th WEATHER RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted the 399th Fighter Squadron on 26 May 1943, it was activated at Hamilton Field, California, and assigned to the 369th Fighter Group on 1 August 1943. The squadron moved to Redding AAF, California, on 1 November 1943, to Hamilton Field, California, on 16 March 1944, to De Ridder AAB, Louisiana, on 28 March 1944, and to Stuttgart AAF, Arkansas, on 8 February 1945. Redesignated the 399th Fighter-Bomber Squadron on 5 April 1944, the 399th Fighter Squadron on 5 June 1944, and then the 57th Reconnaissance Squadron, Weather, on 7 July 1945. It was assigned to the III Reconnaissance Command and moved to Will Rogers Field, Oklahoma, on 21 July 1945. It moved to Rapid City AAB, South Dakota, on 29 July 1945 where it was inactivated on 25 January 1946. Redesignated the 57th Reconnaissance Squadron, Very Long Range, Weather, on 3 July 1947 it was activated in the Reserves at Hamilton Field, California, and assigned to the 70th Reconnaissance Group on 1 August 1947. It was inactivated on 27 June 1949. Redesignated the 57th Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron, Medium, Weather, on 22 January 1951 it was activated at Hickam AFB, Hawaii, and assigned to Air Weather Service on 21 February 1951. It was assigned on 20 May 1952 to the 2143d Air Weather Wing and then to the 1st Weather Wing on 8 February 1954. Redesignated the 57th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron on 15 February 1954 it was inactivated on 18 October 1958. Activated and assigned to the Military Air Transport Service on 8 February 1962, the squadron was organized at Kirtland AFB, New Mexico, and further assigned to the 9th Weather Reconnaissance Group on 16 February 1962. The 57th moved to Avalon AF, Australia, on 30 September 1962 and was assigned to the 9th Weather Reconnaissance Wing on 8 July 1965. It moved to Hickam AFB, Hawaii, on 15 September 1965 where it was inactivated on 30 November 1969.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946; Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for Mar—Oct 1956; 1 Jul 1967—30 Jun 1968.

FIRST EMBLEM: Approved on 26 June 1944 for the 399th Fighter Squadron. **SIGNIFICANCE:** This emblem is not weather oriented but was used by the 57th Reconnaissance Squadron, Weather, and its successors from 7 July 1945 until a new emblem was approved in 1953. (Not illustrated in the emblem section.)

SECOND EMBLEM: Approved on 2 March 1953 for 57th Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron (Medium) Weather. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The outer circle is orange representing early morning setting sun, symbolic of the long dawn to dark weather reconnaissance flights which are the mission of the squadron. Between the outer orange circle and the inner blue circle is a narrow white ring representing the global aspects of reconnaissance operations. The inner circle is blue, the color of the sky and the ocean which is the double home of the Petrels, the bird for which this squadron's flights are named. The Shearwater is one species of Petrels which fly the oceans of the world from 85 degrees north to 85 degrees south latitude.

THIRD EMBLEM: Approved on 12 September 1962 for 57th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron. **SIGNIFICANCE:** On a background of sky to suggest the primary theater of operations for the U.S. Air Force, a representation of the earth indicates the global aspects of the mission. The constellation, Southern Cross, indicates the area of responsibility, and the large star pointing south suggests the high altitudes of the missions that are flown in the southern skies. The air-foil, representing the jet aircraft flown by the squadron, is suggestive of a boomerang, a weapon in common use in the southern hemisphere. It bears a symbol representing the chemical and physical elements of the atmosphere. A wide border of red encircles the emblem to represent the unit's mission of sampling the atmosphere for radioactive nuclear particles.

FOURTH EMBLEM: Approved on 14 February 1967 (reinstatement of emblem authorized for the 57SRS(M)W on 2 March 1953). **SIGNIFICANCE:** The outer circle is orange representing early morning and setting sun, symbolic of the dawn to dark scope of the squadron's weather reconnaissance mission. Between the outer orange circle and the inner blue circle is a narrow white ring, representing the global aspects of the weather reconnaissance operation. The inner circle is blue, the color of the sky and ocean which is the double home of the wedge-tailed Shearwater, on whose back Donald Duck is riding. The Shearwater represents unit aircraft whose environment is also the sky over the oceans of the world. Donald Duck reading the thermometer and noting the reading on a pad represents, of course, an aerial weather observer performing the primary squadron mission of observing and recording weather data.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

5 Aug 43	Capt Charles W. Hoffman
7 May 44	Capt Albert S. Kelly
17 Nov 44	Capt Gentry R. Plunkett
21 Nov 44	Maj Douglas H. Buskey
25 June 45	Maj Raymond L. Calloway
Jul 45	Maj Robert E. Williams
6 Nov 45	Capt Clinton H. Deardorff
2 Jan 46	1Lt Hamilton S. Hering
Aug 47	Lt Col Chase
21 Feb 51	Lt Col Fred C. Simpson
Dec 52	Lt Col Lawrence Cometh
11 Jan 54	Lt Col Templeton S. Walker
28 May 54	Lt Col Lawrence Cometh
9 Jun 54	Lt Col Templeton S. Walker
Aug 56	Lt Col John H. Conrad
16 Feb 62	Col Paul Palmer
7 May 62	Maj John Cooper
26 Aug 62	Lt Col Thomas A. Aldrich
15 Sep 65	Lt Col John Horn
11 Jun 67	Lt Col William Evans
4 Apr 69	Lt Col William Payton

58th WEATHER RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted the 400th Fighter Squadron on 26 May 1943, it was activated at Hamilton Field, California, and assigned to the 369th Fighter Group on 1 August 1943. It moved to Marysville AAF, California, on 3 November 1943, to Oroville AAF, California, on 29 January 1944, to Hamilton Field on 16 March 1944, and then to De Ridder AAB, Louisiana, on 28 March 1944. It was redesignated the 400th Fighter-Bomber Squadron on 5 April 1944 and then the 400th Fighter Squadron on 8 June 1944. It moved to Stuttgart AAF, Arkansas, on 8 February 1945 and was redesignated the 58th Reconnaissance Squadron, Weather, and assigned to the 2d Tactical Air Division on 7 July 1945. On 21 July 1945 the squadron was assigned to the III Reconnaissance Command and moved to Will Rogers Field, Oklahoma. Moving to Rapid City AAB, South Dakota, on 29 July 1945 the 58th was assigned to the Third Air Force on 24 August 1945. On 31 March 1946 it was assigned to the Fifteenth Air Force and inactivated on 31 May 1946. Redesignated the 58th Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron, Medium, Weather, on 22 January 1951, it was activated at Eielson AFB, Alaska, and assigned to the 2107th Air Weather Group on 21 February 1951. The 58th was assigned to the 7th Weather Group on 20 April 1952 and redesignated the 58th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron on 15 February 1954. It was assigned to the 9th Weather Group on 18 April 1958 and inactivated on 8 August 1958. Activated and assigned to the 9th Weather Reconnaissance Group through the Military Air Transport Service on 15 April 1963 the 58th was organized at Kirtland AFB, New Mexico, on 8 June 1963. Reassigned to the 9th Weather Reconnaissance Wing on 8 July 1965, it was inactivated on 30 June 1974.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—8 Nov 1945; Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1 Jul 1967—30 Jun 1968; 1 Jan—31 Dec 1971.

FIRST EMBLEM: Approved on 12 January 1944 for the 400th Fighter Squadron (SE). **SIGNIFICANCE:** This emblem is not weather oriented but was used by the 58th Reconnaissance Squadron, Weather, and its successors from 7 July 1945 until a new emblem was approved in 1952. (Not illustrated in the emblem section.)

SECOND EMBLEM: Approved on 18 January 1952 for 58th Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron (Medium) Weather. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The polar bear, symbol of endurance, strength, and accomplishment, symbolizes the significant historical accomplishment of the unit in the North Pole "Ptarmigan" flight. The aurora borealis symbolizes the unit's mission and accomplishment in exploring areas of the heretofore unknown places of the earth. The aircraft represents successfully accomplishing the air mission of the organization over the North Pole and over other frozen areas.

THIRD EMBLEM: Approved on 26 July 1965 for 58th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron. **SIGNIFICANCE:** Against the background of blue depicting the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations, the Zia symbol refers to the four points of the compass and with the globe in its center represents the unit's worldwide capabilities. The wings conjoined allude to the squadron's World War II training mission and the star commemorates their service in the American Theater. The aircraft flying over the aurora borealis symbolizes the unit's accomplishment in exploring unknown areas and their historical achievement in the North Pole "Ptarmigan" flight. The rain, cloud, and lightning bolt refer to the unit's quick reaction and response in all weather reconnaissance. The nuclear cloud with atomic nucleus and its escaping particles of gases represents the squadron's primary mission of air testing "hot" sampling after nuclear explosions and providing the invaluable data required. The emblem bears the Air Force colors of golden yellow and ultramarine blue and the national colors of red, white, and blue to indicate the patriotism of the personnel and identify the squadron as a member of the U.S. Air Force.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

5 Aug 43	Capt Robert C. Rogers
Mar 44	Capt William Paule
19 Oct 44	Capt Everette Marcum
16 Nov 44	Maj Robert C. Fletcher
12 Feb 45	Maj Max R. Wiecks
11 Jul 45	Maj Joseph D. Hornsby
18 Jul 45	Capt Harold Olson
23 Jul 45	Maj Robert W. Vanderveld
6 Sep 45	Capt Ray J. Binder
21 Feb 51	Lt Col Joseph O. Fletcher
22 Dec 51	Maj Clarence N. Chamberlain, Jr.
1 Feb 52	Lt Col Aubrey D. Taylor
5 Dec 53	Lt Col Fort W. Lipe
6 Jul 55	Lt Col Carl H. Morales
26 Aug 57	Lt Col John N. Highley
Jan 58	Lt Col Harvey P. Hall
8 Jun 63	Lt Col Robert Moeller
Jul 66	Col Donald Wolfe
11 Sep 70	Lt Col Douglas Campbell
Jul 71	Lt Col Jack Reedy
30 Jul 71	Col Click Smith
18 Sep 73	Col Thomas Strohl

59th WEATHER RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted the 59th Reconnaissance Squadron, Long Range, Weather, on 1 August 1945, it was activated at Will Rogers Field, Oklahoma, and assigned to the III Reconnaissance Command on 10 August 1945. It moved to Ardmore AAF, Oklahoma on 20 August 1945, was assigned to the Third Air Force on 24 August 1945, and moved to Drew Field, Florida, on 7 October 1945. It was redesignated as the 59th Reconnaissance Squadron, Very Long Range, Weather on 27 November 1945 and on 7 December 1945 it moved to MacDill Field, Florida. It moved to Castle Field, California, on 26 January 1946 and was assigned to the Air Transport Command on 13 March 1946. The 59th was further assigned to Air Weather Service on 20 March 1946 which in turn assigned it to the 308th Reconnaissance Group (Weather) on 17 October 1946. The squadron moved to Fairfield-Suisun AAF, California, on 22 October 1946, and to Ladd Field, Alaska, on 1 June 1947 where it was inactivated on 15 October 1947. Redesignated the 59th Weather Reconnaissance Flight on 3 March 1955, it was activated at Kindley AFB, Bermuda, and assigned to the 9th Weather Group on 8 May 1955. It was redesignated the 59th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron on 1 April 1956 and was discontinued at Kindley AFB, on 18 March 1960. It was organized on 8 July 1963 at Goodfellow AFB, Texas, and assigned to the 9th Weather Reconnaissance Group. The 59th was discontinued and inactivated on 8 May 1964.

AWARDS: None.

FIRST EMBLEM: Approved on 14 February 1947 for 59th Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron (Very Long Range) Weather. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The insignia depicts the turbulent conditions encountered by the squadron in fulfilling its mission of providing weather data.

SECOND EMBLEM: Approved on 7 March 1956 for 59th Reconnaissance Squadron (Very Long Range) Weather. **SIGNIFICANCE:** A high priority mission of this unit is reconnaissance of Atlantic hurricanes. Because of wide public interest in hurricane activities and as a result of extensive coverage by various news media in recent years, this organization has become well known to the general public and all government agencies as the "Hurricane Hunters." The emblem is in the form of the symbol used by meteorologists to indicate hurricanes on weather charts. The words "Hurricane Hunters" serve to accurately identify the unit and its aircraft. The flags in the center of the emblem signify a hurricane warning. **MOTTO:** PRO BONO PUBLICO translates to FOR THE GOOD OF THE PUBLIC.

THIRD EMBLEM: Approved on 9 January 1964 for 59th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The balloons represent the dual collection mission of the squadron. The shaft of lightning is symbolic of the interest of Air Weather Service in all levels of the atmosphere. The blue sky with white clouds alludes to the level of ordinary weather.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

Aug—Dec 45	unknown
7 Dec 45	Maj Paul H. Fackler
3 Jan 46	Lt Col Karl T. Rauk
8 May 55	Lt Col Earl F. Dunphy
15 May 58	Lt Col Fellie F. Robinson
8 Jul 63	Lt Col Robert L. Ray

308th RECONNAISSANCE GROUP (WEATHER) INACTIVE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: Established as the 308th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 28 January 1942, it was activated on 15 April 1942 at Gowen Field, Idaho, and moved to Davis-Monthan Field, Arizona, on 20 June 1942. It moved to Wendover Field, Utah, on 1 October 1942 and to Camp Stoneman, California on 10 February 1943. It departed the U.S. on 16 February 1943. Arriving at Kunming, China, on 20 March 1943, it was assigned to the Fourteenth Air Force. It moved to Hsinching, China, on 10 February 1945 and to Rupsi, India, on 27 June 1945. Departing India in December 1945 it arrived at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, on 5 January 1946 and was inactivated the following day.

LINEAGE: The 308th Bombardment Group (Heavy) was redesignated the 308th Reconnaissance Group (Weather) on 27 September 1946, activated at Morrison Field, Florida, and assigned to Air Weather Service on 17 October 1946. The 308th Reconnaissance Group (Weather) moved to Fairfield-Suisun AAF, California, on 1 July 1947 and then to Tinker AFB, Oklahoma, on 10 November 1949. It was inactivated on 5 January 1951.

AWARDS: Campaign Streamers for World War II: India-Burma, 2 Apr 1942—28 Jan 1945; China Defensive, 4 Jul 1942—4 May 1945; New Guinea, 24 Jan 1943—31 Dec 1944; Western Pacific, Air, 17 Apr 1944—2 Sep 1945; China Offensive, 5 May 1945—2 Sep 1945; Air Combat, Asiatic-Pacific Theater, 7 Dec 1941—2 Sep 1945; Distinguished Unit Citations: China, 21 Aug 1943; East and South China Seas, Straits of Formosa and Gulf of Tonkin, 24 May 1944—28 Apr 1945.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

17 Oct 46	Col Richard Ellsworth
7 Jul 49	Col Hervey H. Whitfield
30 Apr 50	Lt Col Arthur A. McCartan
17 May 50	Col Hervey H. Whitfield

373d RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON (VERY LONG RANGE) WEATHER INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted the 373d Bombardment Squadron (Heavy) on 28 January 1942, it was activated at Gowen Field, Idaho, and assigned to the 308th Bombardment Group on 15 April 1942. It moved to Davis-Monthan Field, Arizona, on 20 June 1942; to Alamogordo, New Mexico, on 23 July 1942; to Davis-Monthan Field, Arizona, on 28 August 1942; to Wendover Field, Utah, on 1 October 1942; and to Pueblo AAB, Colorado, on 30 November 1942. It moved overseas to Yangkai, China, on 20 March 1943 and to Luliang, China, on 14 September 1944. It was assigned to the 494th Bombardment Group and moved to Yanton, Okinawa, on 21 July 1945. The 373d was assigned to the 11th Bombardment Group on 11 October 1945 and moved to Vancouver, Washington, on 4 January 1946 where it was inactivated on 7 January 1946. It was redesignated as the 373d Reconnaissance Squadron (Very Long Range, Weather) on 16 September 1947, activated at Kindley Field, Bermuda, and assigned to the 8th Weather (later 2108th Air Weather) Group on 15 October 1947. The 373d was inactivated on 21 February 1951.

AWARDS: Campaign Streamers, Asiatic Pacific Theater, World War II, India-Burma, 2 Apr 1942—28 Jan 1945; Air Offensive Japan, 17 Apr 1942—2 Sep 1945; China Defensive, 4 Jul 1942—4 May 1945; New Guinea, 24 Jan 1943—31 Dec 1944; Western Pacific, 17 Apr 1944—2 Sep 1945; China Offensive, 5 May—2 Sep 1945; Air Combat, 7 Dec 1941—2 Sep 1945. Distinguished Unit Citation: East and South China Seas, Straits of Formosa, Gulf of Tonkin, for 24 May 1944—28 April 1945.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

15 Oct 47	Lt Col Robert G. David
8 Jan 48	Maj John N. Hawley
17 Aug 48	Lt Col Clyde A. Ray
24 April 50	Lt Col Stanley I. Hand

**374th RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON (VERY LONG RANGE) WEATHER
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Constituted 374th Bombardment Squadron (Heavy) on 28 January 1942, it was activated at Gowen Field, Idaho, and assigned to the 308th Bombardment Group on 15 April 1942. It moved to Davis-Monthan Field, Arizona, on 18 June 1942; to Alamogordo, New Mexico, on 24 July 1942; to Davis-Monthan Field on 28 August 1942; to Wendover Field, Utah, on 1 October 1942; and to Pueblo AAB, Colorado, on 30 November 1942. It moved overseas to Chengkung, China, on 20 March 1943; to Kwanghan, China, on 18 February 1945; and to Rupsi, India, on 24 June 1945. The 374th moved to Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, on 5 January 1946 and was inactivated on 6 January 1946. It was redesignated 374th Reconnaissance Squadron (Very Long Range, Weather) on 16 September 1947, activated at Fairfield-Suisun AAF, California, and assigned to the 308th Reconnaissance Group on 15 October 1947. One flight operated from Lincolnshire, England, 22 November 1948 to 6 July 1949. The 374th moved to McClellan on 28 October 1949. One flight operated from Dhahran AF, Saudi Arabia, from 8 May to 4 December 1950, and another from Eielson AFB, Alaska, from 3 July to 28 September 1950. It was assigned to Air Weather Service on 19 December 1950 and inactivated on 21 February 1951.

AWARDS: Campaign Streamers, Asiatic Pacific Theater, World War II: India-Burma, 2 Apr 1942—28 Jan 1945; China Defensive, 4 Jul 1942—4 May 1945; New Guinea, 24 Jan 1943—31 Dec 1944; Western Pacific, 17 Apr 1944—2 Sep 1945; China Offensive, 5 May—2 Sep 1945; Air Combat, 7 Dec 1941—2 Sep 1945; Distinguished Unit Citations: China, 21 Aug 1943; East and South China Seas, Straits of Formosa, and Gulf of Tonkin, 24 May 1944—28 Apr 1945.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

15 Oct 47	Maj Robert L. Fowley
1 Dec 47	Lt Col Milton D. Willis
29 Nov 48	Lt Col Robert B. Sullivan
5 Feb 50	Maj Aubrey D. Taylor

**375th RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON (VERY LONG RANGE) WEATHER
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Constituted the 375th Bombardment Squadron (Heavy) on 28 January 1942, it was activated at Gowen Field, Idaho, and assigned to the 308th Bombardment Group on 15 April 1942. It moved to Davis-Monthan Field, Arizona, on 18 June 1942; to Alamogordo, New Mexico, on 24 July 1942; to Davis-Monthan Field on 28 August 1942; to Wendover Field, Utah, on 1 October 1942; and to Pueblo AAB, Colorado, on 1 December 1942. It moved overseas to Chengkung, China, on 20 March 1943; to Hsinching, China, on 18 February 1945; and to Rupsi, India, on 27 June 1945. It moved to Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, on 5 January 1946 and was inactivated on 6 January 1946. It was redesignated the 375th Reconnaissance Squadron (Very Long Range, Weather) on 16 September 1947, activated at Ladd Field, Alaska, and assigned to 7th Weather (later the 2107th Air Weather) Group on 15 October 1947. One flight operated from Fairfield-Suisun AAF, California, and later from Shemya AFB, Alaska, 15 October 1947 to 15 May 1949. It moved to Eielson AFB, Alaska, on 6 March 1949, and was inactivated on 21 February 1951.

AWARDS: Campaign Streamers, Asiatic Pacific Theater, World War II, India-Burma, 2 Apr 1942—28 Jan 1945; China Defensive, 4 Jul 1942 -4 May 1945; New Guinea, 24 Jan 1943—31 Dec 1944; Western Pacific, 17 Apr 1944—2 Sep 1945; China Offensive, 5 May—2 Sep 1945; Air Combat, 7 Dec 1941—2 Sep 1945. Distinguished Unit Citation: China, 21 Aug 1943; East and South China Seas, Straits of Formosa, and Gulf of Tonkin, 24 May 1944—19 Apr 1945.

EMBLEM: Approved on 11 January 1943 for the 375th Bombardment Squadron (Heavy). **SIGNIFICANCE** This emblem is not weather oriented but was used by the 375th Reconnaissance Squadron (Very Long Range, Weather). Not illustrated in the emblem section.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

15 Oct 47	Lt Col Karl T. Rauk
30 Oct 49	Maj Darold K. Barker
21 Feb 50	Maj Joseph O. Fletcher

**512th RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON (VERY LONG RANGE) WEATHER
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Constituted the 512th Bombardment Squadron (Heavy) on 19 October 1942, it was activated at Lydda, Palestine, and assigned to the 376th Bombardment Group on 31 October 1942. It moved to Abu Sueir, Egypt, on 9 November 1942; to Gambut, Libya, on 10 February 1943; to Soluch, Libya, on 25 February 1943; to Bengasi, Libya, on 16 April 1943; and to Enfidaville, Tunisia, on 26 September 1943. A detachment operated from Bengasi, Libya, from 3 through 11 October 1943. It moved to San Pancrazio, Italy, on 19 November 1943. The 512th moved to Harvard AAF, Nebraska, on 8 May 1945, and was redesignated the 512th Bombardment Squadron (Very Heavy) on 23 May 1945. It moved to Grand Island AAF, Nebraska, on 25 June 1945, and was assigned to the 468th Bombardment Group at Tarrant Field, Texas, on 10 November 1945. The 512th moved to Roswell AAF, New Mexico, on 9 January 1946 and was inactivated on

26 March 1946. It was redesignated the 512th Reconnaissance Squadron (Very Long Range, Weather) on 6 May 1947, activated at Gravelly Point, Virginia, and assigned to the 376th Reconnaissance Group on 23 May 1947. It was assigned to Air Weather Service on 16 September 1947 and to the 308th Reconnaissance Group on 14 October 1947. It was inactivated on 20 September 1948. The 512th was activated at Fairfield-Suisun AAF, California, and assigned to the 308th Reconnaissance Group on 13 February 1949. It was assigned to the 2143d Air Weather Wing on 14 November 1949 and moved to Yokota AB, Japan, on 27 January 1950. It moved to Misawa, Japan, on 11 August 1950, and was inactivated on 20 February 1951.

AWARDS: Campaign Streamers, EAME Theater, World War II, Egypt-Libya, 11 Jun 1942—12 Feb 1943; Air Offensive Europe, 4 Jul 1942—5 Jun 1944; Tunisia, 12 Nov 1942—13 May 1943; Sicily, 14 May—17 Aug 1943; Naples-Foggia, 18 Aug 1943—21 Jan 1944; Anzio, 22 Jan—24 May 1944; Rome-Arno, 22 Jan—9 Sep 1944; Normandy, 6 Jun—24 Jul 1944; Northern France, 25 Jul—14 Sep 1944; Southern France, 15 Aug—14 Sep 1944; North Apennines, 10 Sep 1944—4 Apr 1945; Rhineland, 15 Sep 1944—21 Mar 1945; Central Europe, 22 Mar—11 May 1945; Po Valley, 5 Apr—8 May 1945; Air Combat, 7 Dec 1941—11 May 1945. Korean Theater, Korean War, UN Defensive, 27 Jun—15 Dec 1950; UN Offensive, 16 Sep—2 Nov 1950; Chinese Communist Forces Intervention, 3 Nov 1950—24 Jan 1951; First UN Counteroffensive, 25 Jan—21 Apr 1951. Distinguished Unit Citations: North Africa and Sicily, Nov 1942—17 Aug 1943; Ploesti, Rumania, 1 Aug 1943; Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, 16 Jun 1944; Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 27 Jun—27 Dec 1950.

EMBLEM: Approved on 6 January 1944 for the 512th Bombardment Squadron (Heavy). **SIGNIFICANCE:** This emblem is not weather oriented but was used by the 512th Reconnaissance Squadron (Very Long Range, Weather). Not illustrated in the emblem section.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

23 May 47	Not manned through 20 September 1948.
15 May 49	Lt Col Robert G. David

513th RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON (VERY LONG RANGE) WEATHER INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Constituted the 513th Bombardment Squadron (Heavy) on 19 October 1942, it was activated at Lydda, Palestine, and assigned to the 376th Bombardment Group on 31 October 1942. It moved to Abu Sueir, Egypt, on 8 November 1942; to Gambut, Libya, on 10 February 1943; to Soluch, Libya, on 25 February 1943; to Bengasi, Libya, on 16 Apr 1943; and to Enfidaville, Tunisia, on 26 September 1943. A detachment operated from Bengasi, Libya, from 3 through 11 October 1943. The 513th moved to San Pancrazio, Italy, on 19 November 1943. It moved to Harvard AAF, Nebraska, on 8 May 1945 and was redesignated the 513th Bombardment Squadron (Very Heavy) on 23 May 1945. It moved to Grand Island AAF, Nebraska, on 25 June 1945 and to March Field, California, on 1 June 1945. The 513th was assigned to the 497th Bombardment Group on 1 November 1945 and moved to MacDill Field, Florida, on 5 January 1946. It was inactivated on 31 March 1946. It was redesignated the 513th Reconnaissance Squadron (Very Long Range, Weather) on 6 May 1947, activated at Gravelly Point, Virginia, and assigned to the 376th Reconnaissance Group on 23 May 1947. It was assigned to Air Weather Service on 26 September 1947 and to the 308th Reconnaissance Group on 14 October 1947. It was inactivated on 20 September 1948. The 513th was activated at Fairfield-Suisun AAF, California, and was assigned to the 308th Reconnaissance Group on 10 August 1949. It moved to Tinker AFB, Oklahoma, on 10 November 1949. A detachment operated from Dhahran, Airfield, Saudia Arabia, from 6 March through May 1950. The 513th was assigned to Air Weather Service on 19 December 1950 and inactivated on 20 February 1951.

AWARDS: Campaign Streamers, EAME Theater, World War II, Egypt-Libya, 11 Jun 1942—12 Feb 1943; Air Offensive Europe, 4 Jul 1942—5 Jun 1944; Tunisia, 12 Nov 1942—13 May 1943; Sicily, 14 May—14 Aug 1943; Naples-Foggia, 18 Aug 1943—21 Jan 1944; Anzio, 22 Jan—24 May 1944; Rome-Arno, 22 Jan—9 Sep 1944; Normandy, 6 Jun—24 Jul 1944; Northern France, 25 Jul—14 Sep 1944; Southern France, 15 Aug—14 Sep 1944; North Apennines, 10 Sep 1944—4 Apr 1945; Rhineland, 15 Sep 1944—21 Mar 1945; Central Europe, 22 Mar—11 May 1945; Po Valley, 5 Apr—8 May 1945; Air Combat, 7 Dec 1941—11 May 1945. Distinguished Unit Citations: North Africa and Sicily, Nov 1942—17 Aug 1943; Ploesti, Rumania, 1 Aug 1943; Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, 16 June 1944.

EMBLEM: Approved on 6 January 1944 for the 513th Bombardment Squadron (Heavy). **SIGNIFICANCE:** This emblem is not weather oriented but was used by the 513th Reconnaissance Squadron (Very Long Range, Weather). Not illustrated in the emblem section.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

23 May 47	Not manned through 20 Sep 1948.
20 Sep 48	Unknown
Jul 49	Capt Earl A. Shaeffer
2 Mar 50	Maj Carlos D. Bonnot
29 Apr 50	Capt Charles H. Silvernail
May 50	Lt Col Arthur A. McCartan

**514th RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON (VERY LONG RANGE) WEATHER
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Constituted the 514th Bombardment Squadron (Heavy) on 19 October 1942, it was activated at Lydda, Palestine, and assigned to the 376th Bombardment Group on 31 October 1942. It moved to Abu Sueir, Egypt, on 8 November 1942; to Gambit, Libya, on 10 February 1943; to Soluch, Libya, on 25 February 1943, to Bengasi, Libya, on 6 April 1943, and to Enfidaville, Tunisia, on 26 September 1943. A detachment operated from Bengasi, Libya, from 3 October through 11 October 1943. The 514th moved to San Pancrazio, Italy, on 18 November 1943. It moved to Harvard AAF, Nebraska, on 8 May 1945 and was redesignated the 514th Bombardment Squadron (Very Heavy) on 23 May 1945 and moved to Grand Island AAF, Nebraska, on 25 June 1945. The 514th moved to March Field, California, and was assigned to the 498th Bombardment Group on 10 November 1945. It moved to MacDill Field, Florida, on 22 December 1945 and was inactivated on 7 March 1946. It was redesignated the 514th Reconnaissance Squadron (Very Long Range, Weather) on 16 September 1947, activated at North Field, Guam, and assigned to the 43d (later 2143d Air) Weather Wing on 15 October 1947. It was inactivated on 20 February 1951.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, Korean Theater, Korean War. Campaign Streamers, EAME Theater, World War II, Egypt-Libya, 11 Jun 1942—12 Feb 1943; Air Offensive Europe, 4 Jul 1942—5 Jun 1944; Tunisia, 12 Nov 1942—13 May 1943; Sicily, 14 May—17 Aug 1943; Naples-Foggia, 18 Aug 1943—21 Jan 1944; Anzio, 22 Jan—24 May 1944; Rome-Arno, 22 Jan—9 Sep 1944; Normandy, 6 Jun—24 Jul 1944; Northern France, 25 Jul—14 Sep 1944; Southern France, 15 Aug—14 Sep 1944; North Apennines, 10 Sep 1944—4 Apr 1945; Rhineland, 15 Sep 1944—21 Mar 1945; Central Europe, 22 Mar—11 May 1945; Po Valley, 5 Apr—8 May 1945; Air Combat, 7 Dec 1941—11 May 1945. Distinguished Unit Citations: North Africa and Sicily, Nov 1942—17 Aug 1943; Ploesti, Rumania, 1 Aug 1943, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, 16 Jun 1944.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

15 Oct 47	Lt Col Roy W. Nelson, Jr.
1 Jan 48	Maj Paul H. Fackler
10 Mar 48	Maj Leland B. Farnell, Jr.
2 Jul 48	Maj Paul H. Fackler
10 May 49	Maj Leland B. Farnell, Jr.
6 Jul 49	Maj John P. K. Cavender
24 Jun 50	Maj Donald K. Jelks
28 Aug 50	Lt Col Paul S. Bechtel

**2078th WEATHER RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON (SPECIAL) [MAJCON]
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated as the 1st Weather Reconnaissance Squadron (Special) on 19 May 1948, it was organized at Fairfield-Suisun AFB, California, and assigned to the 308th Reconnaissance Group (Weather) through Headquarters Air Weather Service on 1 June 1948. The 1st Weather Reconnaissance Squadron (Special) was redesignated as the 2078th Air Weather Reconnaissance Squadron (Special) on 1 October 1948. It moved to Tinker AFB, Oklahoma, on 10 November 1949 and was discontinued on 20 March 1950.

AWARDS: None.

EMBLEM: Approved on 27 September 1948 for the 2078th Air Weather Reconnaissance Squadron (Special). This unit was authorized to use the emblem of the old Weather Reconnaissance Squadron Test Number 1. (A MAJCON unit is not normally authorized to inherit the emblem of an AFCON unit.) **SIGNIFICANCE:** Same as Weather Reconnaissance Squadron Test Number 1.

Commander and Date of Assignment

1 Jun 48	Lt Col Robert G. David
6 Jun 49	Lt Col Arthur A. McCartan

SECTION XII: COROLLARY (AIR FORCE RESERVE) UNITS, 1949—1951

A presidential directive of October 1948 gave impetus to an Air Force-wide reserve program, under which Air Weather Service formed corollary Air Force Reserve weather wings, groups, squadrons, and detachments. Those units, made up of reserve officers and enlisted personnel who trained together as units, duplicated active duty weather organizations. The approximately 2,800 reservists (1,743 officers and 1,064 enlisted) were assigned for training to Air Weather Service wings, groups, squadrons, and detachments closest to where they resided.

On 27 June 1949 the 8500th Air Weather Wing and the 8501st and 8502d Air Weather Groups, each corollary Air Force Reserve training units, were organized and assigned to Headquarters Air Weather Service. The 8500th Air Weather Wing was originally located at Tinker AFB, Oklahoma, and moved to Langley AFB, Virginia, on 1 September 1949. On 24 August 1949 the 8503d and 8504th Air Weather Groups were added to Air Weather Services' jurisdiction. The 8504th Air Weather Group, originally located at Robins AFB, Georgia, moved to Westover AFB, Massachusetts, on 1 October 1949. Then, on 3 October 1949, the 13th (Mitchel AFB, New York), 22d (March AFB, California), 32d (Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio), 33d (McClellan AFB, California), 34th (Scott AFB, Illinois), 35th (Lowry AFB, Colorado), 36th (Kelly AFB, Texas), 37th (Robins AFB, Georgia), and 38th (Brookley AFB, Alabama) Weather Squadrons were activated as corollary Air Force Reserve units. (The names of the commanders of those corollary squadrons, groups, and wings were unavailable from documents in the Air Weather Service historical archives.)

In early 1951, after Air Force directives severely curtailed Air Weather Service's authority to order to active service members of corollary units (the 571 officers and 1,402 enlisted manning more than 100 corollary units as of April 1951 could only be called up as a unit, not individually), Air Weather Service decided to discontinue the corollary program. Thus, effective 23 June 1951, the 8500th Air Weather Wing, the 8501st, 8502d, 8503d, and 8504th Air Weather Groups, and the 13th, 22d, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, and 38th Weather Squadrons were discontinued in place.

SECTION XIII: ARMY AIR FORCES BASE UNIT (AAFBU)

Early in 1944 the Army Air Forces developed a new, temporary organization known as the Army Air Forces Base Unit (AAFBU), usually referred to as "AAF Base Units" or as "nonconstituted units." The personnel authorizations for these base units came from a Table of Distribution (T/D) document rather than a Table of Organization and Equipment T/O&E. Instead of being constituted and activated, as were TO&E units, the base units were designated and organized by the major commands, numbered air forces (U.S.-based only), and certain large centers located in the United States. (Eventually, the Air Transport Command was authorized to use base units outside the United States, but this privilege was not extended to any other command.) The new units provided overhead personnel to operate bases, depots, schools, wings, air forces, and commands. Most base units replaced several T/O&E units which were then inactivated or disbanded.

War Department Circular Number 24, 18 January 1944, authorized a new type of organization. A few weeks later, in February, a War Department letter authorized the U.S.-based command, air forces, and centers of the Army Air Forces to designate and organize AAF base units, one for each base in the United States, with separate additional base units to provide personnel overhead for wings, regions, and higher echelons. The letter allocated separate blocks of numbers, from 1 through 4999, to each establishment authorized to employ the base units. To the basic numerical designation and the "AAFBU" designation, the new units could have a parenthetical suffix that indicated the unit function. Because the base units could be designated, organized, and discontinued by the commands, air forces, and centers, they were in effect major command-controlled (or MAJCON) units, the first of their kind.

About 30 base units were replaced early in 1947 when the AAF established a number of T/D combat wings on a service-test basis. With the groups and squadrons of the T/D wings providing services on the air bases (serviced until then by the base units), the base units were no longer needed. In September 1947, upon establishment of the U.S. Air Force, all AAF base units were redesignated as Air Force Base Units (AFBUs); but by mid-1948 the remaining base units were discontinued or redesignated into a new type of four-digit T/D unit, the direct predecessor of the present MAJCON system.

65th AIR FORCE BASE UNIT (HEADQUARTERS, AIR WEATHER SERVICE) INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Organized the 65th Army Air Forces Base Unit (Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Army Air Forces Weather Wing) at Asheville, North Carolina, on 7 September 1944. It was redesignated the 65th Army Air Forces Base Unit (Headquarters Army Air Forces Weather Service) in July 1945. It moved to Langley Field, Virginia, on 7 January 1946, and was redesignated the 65th Army Air Forces Base Unit (Headquarters, Air Weather Service) on 13 March 1946. It moved to Gravelly Point, Virginia, on 15 June 1946 and was redesignated the 65th Air Force Base Unit (Headquarters Air Weather Service) on 26 September 1947. It was discontinued on 18 August 1948.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

Complete list of commanders not available.

66th ARMY AIR FORCES BASE UNIT (WEATHER TECHNICIAN UNIT) INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Organized as the 66th Army Air Forces Base Unit (Weather Technician Unit) at Asheville, North Carolina, and assigned to the Army Air Forces Weather Wing on 7 September 1944. It moved to Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on 11 October 1944, and to Seymour Johnson Field, Goldsboro, North Carolina, and was redesignated as the 66th Army Air Forces Base Unit (Weather Qualification and Service Group) on 1 May 1945. It was redesignated as the 66th Army Air Forces Base Unit (Redeployment and Training Unit) on 26 May 1945. It was assigned to the Headquarters, Continental Weather Wing on 15 November 1945 and moved to Tinker Field, Oklahoma, on 21 January 1946. It was discontinued on 10 May 1946.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1945	Maj Frank A. Benesh
29 Sep 45	Maj William F. Gannon

Complete list of commanders not available.

67th ARMY AIR FORCES BASE UNIT (TUSKEGEE WEATHER DETACHMENT) INACTIVE

LINEAGE: Organized as the 67th Army Air Forces Base Unit (Tuskegee Weather Detachment) at Tuskegee, Alabama, on 7 September 1944. It was discontinued and its personnel reassigned to the 71st Army Air Forces Base Unit (4th Weather Region) on 1 June 1945.

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

Not available in the Air Weather Service archives.

**67th AIR FORCE BASE UNIT (HEADQUARTERS CONTINENTAL WEATHER WING)
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated the 67th Army Air Forces Base Unit (Headquarters Continental Weather Wing), organized at Asheville, North Carolina, and assigned to the Army Air Forces Weather Service on 1 October 1945. It moved to Tinker Field, Oklahoma, on 16 November 1945 and was redesignated the 67th Air Force Base Unit (Headquarters Continental Weather Wing) on 26 September 1947. The 68th AAFBU (101st Weather Group), 70th AAFBU (103d Weather Group), 71st AAFBU (104th Weather Group), and the 74th AAFBU (102d Weather Group) were assigned to it. The 67th was discontinued on 3 June 1948 when its personnel were transferred to the 59th Weather Wing [MAJCON].

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

Complete list of commanders not available.

**68th ARMY AIR FORCES BASE UNIT (1st WEATHER REGION)
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated the 68th Army Air Forces Base Unit (1st Weather Region), organized at Santa Monica, California, and assigned to Headquarters Army Air Forces Weather Wing on 7 September 1944 with personnel from the disbanded 1st Weather Squadron. It moved to Los Angeles, California, on 20 November 1944 and was discontinued on 1 October 1945. It was replaced by the 68th Army Air Forces Base Unit (101st Weather Group).

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

Complete list of commanders not available.

**68th AIR FORCE BASE UNIT (101st WEATHER GROUP)
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated the 68th Army Air Forces Base Unit (101st Weather Group), organized at Los Angeles, California, and assigned to the 67th Army Air Forces Base Unit (Headquarters Continental Weather Wing) on 1 October 1945 with personnel from the discontinued 68th and 73d Army Air Forces Base Units. It moved to San Francisco, California, on 15 October 1945, and to McClellan Field, California, on 18 June 1946. It was redesignated the 68th Air Force Base Unit (101st Weather Group) on 26 September 1947. It was discontinued on 3 June 1948 and its personnel transferred to the 101st Weather Group.

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Oct 45	Col Norman C. Spencer, Jr.
24 Aug 46	Lt Col Norman E. King
1947	Histories not available.
17 May 48	Lt Col Martin F. C. Sebode

**69th ARMY AIR FORCES BASE UNIT (2d WEATHER REGION)
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated the 69th Army Air Forces Base Unit (2d Weather Region), organized at Patterson Field, Ohio, and assigned to the Army Air Forces Weather Wing on 7 September 1944 with personnel from the disbanded 2d Weather Squadron. It was discontinued on 1 October 1945 and its personnel transferred to the 74th Army Air Forces Base Unit (102d Weather Group).

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

Complete list of commanders not available.

**70th ARMY AIR FORCES BASE UNIT (3d WEATHER REGION)
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated as the 70th Army Air Forces Base Unit (3d Weather Region), organized at San Antonio, Texas, and assigned to the Army Air Forces Weather Wing on 7 September 1944 with personnel from the disbanded 3d Weather Squadron. It moved to Kelly Field, Texas, on 15 January 1945 and was discontinued on 1 October 1945 when it was replaced by the 70th Army Air Forces Base Unit (103d Weather Group).

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

Complete list of commanders not available.

**70th AIR FORCE BASE UNIT (103d WEATHER GROUP)
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated the 70th Army Air Forces Base Unit (103d Weather Group), organized at Kelly Field, Texas, and assigned to the 67th Army Air Forces Base Unit (Headquarters Continental Weather Wing) on 1 October 1945. It was redesignated the 70th Air Force Base Unit (103d Weather Group) on 26 September 1947 and discontinued on 3 June 1948. Its personnel transferred to the 103d Weather Group.

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Oct 45	Col Oscar A. Heinlein
1 Dec 45	Col Cordes F. Tiemann
20 Aug 46	Lt Col Martin F. C. Sebode
10 Mar 47	Maj Louis D. Laurin
11 Apr 47	Lt Col Martin F. C. Sebode

**71st ARMY AIR FORCES BASE UNIT (4th WEATHER REGION)
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated the 71st Army Air Forces Base Unit (4th Weather Region), organized at Atlanta, Georgia, and assigned to the Army Air Forces Weather Wing on 7 September 1944 with personnel from the disbanded 4th Weather Squadron. It absorbed the personnel of the discontinued 67th Army Air Forces Base Unit (Tuskegee Weather Detachment) on 1 June 1945. It was discontinued on 1 October 1945 when it was replaced by the 71st Army Air Forces Base Unit (104th Weather Group).

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

Complete list of commanders not available.

**71st AIR FORCE BASE UNIT (104th WEATHER GROUP)
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated the 71st Army Air Forces Base Unit (104th Weather Group), organized at Atlanta, Georgia, and assigned to the 67th Army Air Forces Base Unit (Headquarters Continental Weather Wing) on 1 October 1945. It moved to Robins Field, Georgia, on 21 April 1946 and was redesignated the 71st Air Force Base Unit (104th Weather Group) on 26 September 1947. It was discontinued on 3 June 1948 and its personnel transferred to the 104th Weather Group.

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Oct 45	Maj Arthur C. Peterson
6 Oct 45	Maj Robert C. Ross
25 Oct 45	Lt Col Anthony T. Shtogren
2 Nov 45	Lt Col James B. Baker
5 Nov 45	Lt Col Anthony T. Shtogren
30 Nov 45	Lt Col James B. Baker
9 Mar 46	Maj Andrew G. Irick
20 Apr 46	Lt Col Morrill E. Marston
1 Jan 48	Lt Col Archie J. Knight

**72d ARMY AIR FORCES BASE UNIT (23d WEATHER REGION)
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated the 72d Army Air Forces Base Unit (23d Weather Region), organized at Kansas City, Missouri, and assigned to the Army Air Forces Weather Wing on 7 September 1944 with personnel from the disbanded 23d Weather Squadron. It moved to Topeka AAF, Kansas, on 1 July 1945 and was discontinued on 1 October 1945.

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 March 1946.

Commander and Date of Assignment

15 May 45

Maj John M. Feeley, Jr.

**72d ARMY AIR FORCES BASE UNIT (SPECIAL PROJECTS UNIT)
INACTIVATED**

LINEAGE: Designated the 72d Army Air Forces Base Unit (Special Projects Unit), organized at Asheville, North Carolina, and assigned to the Army Air Forces Weather Service on 1 October 1945. It moved to Langley Field, Virginia, on 7 January 1946 and on 1 August 1946 it moved to Patterson Field, Ohio. It was discontinued on 21 April 1947 and its personnel were transferred to the 67th Army Air Forces Base Unit (Headquarters Continental Weather Wing).

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

1 Oct 1945

Maj Frederick A. Matchinski

Complete list of commanders not available.

**73d ARMY AIR FORCES BASE UNIT (24th WEATHER REGION)
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated the 73d Army Air Forces Base Unit (24th Weather Region), organized at Seattle, Washington, and assigned to the Army Air Forces Weather Wing on 7 September 1944 with personnel from the disbanded 24th Weather Squadron. It moved to Gowen Field, Idaho, on 10 October 1944 and was discontinued on 1 October 1945. Its personnel were transferred to the 68th Army Air Forces Base Unit (101st Weather Group).

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World war II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

8 Sep 44
unknown

Capt Lowell R. Todd
Maj Edwin C. McAnelly

**74th ARMY AIR FORCES BASE UNIT (25th WEATHER REGION)
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated the 74th Army Air Forces Base Unit (25th Weather Region), organized at Lynbrook, New York, and assigned to the Army Air Forces Weather Wing on 7 September 1944 with personnel from the disbanded 25th Weather Squadron. It moved to Mitchel Field, New York, on 1 November 1944. It was discontinued on 1 October 1945 and replaced by the 74th Army Air Forces Base Unit (102d Weather Group).

AWARDS: Service Streamer, American Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—2 Mar 1946.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

Complete list of commanders not available.

**74th AIR FORCE BASE UNIT (102d WEATHER GROUP)
INACTIVE**

LINEAGE: Designated the 74th Army Air Forces Base Unit (102d Weather Group), organized at Mitchel Field, New York, and assigned to the 67th Army Air Forces Base Unit (Headquarters Continental Weather Wing) on 1 October 1945. Redesignated the 74th Air Force Base Unit (102d Weather Group) on 26 September 1947, it was discontinued on 3 June 1948 when its personnel were transferred to the 102d Weather Group.

AWARDS: None.

Commanders and Date of Assignment

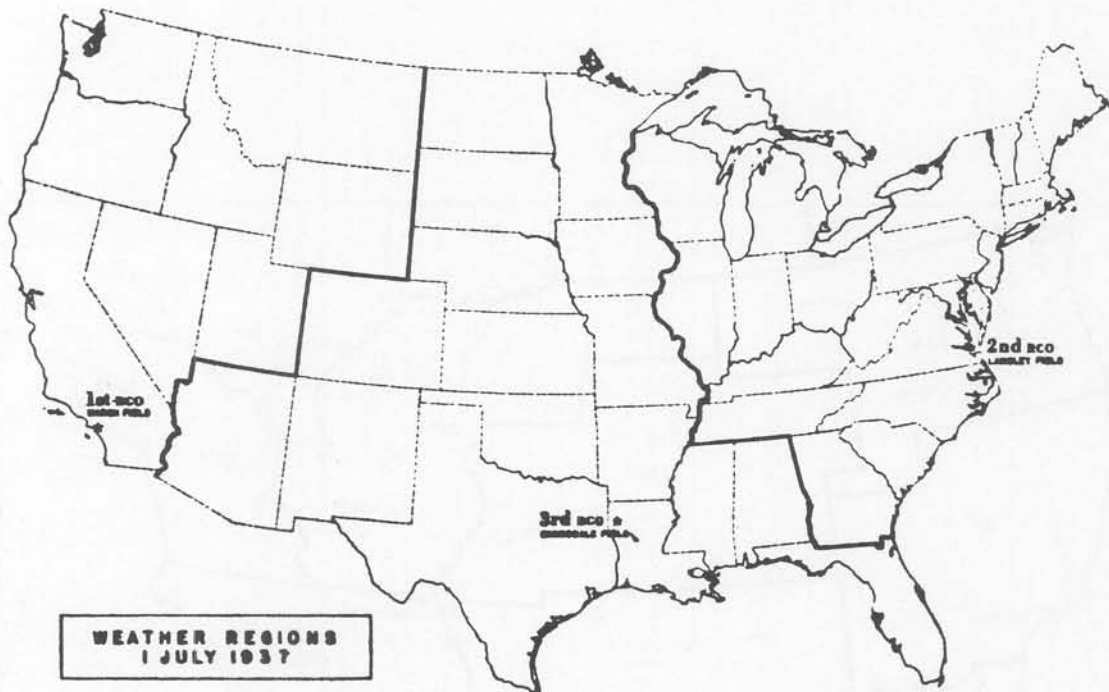
1 Oct 45
15 Jul 47

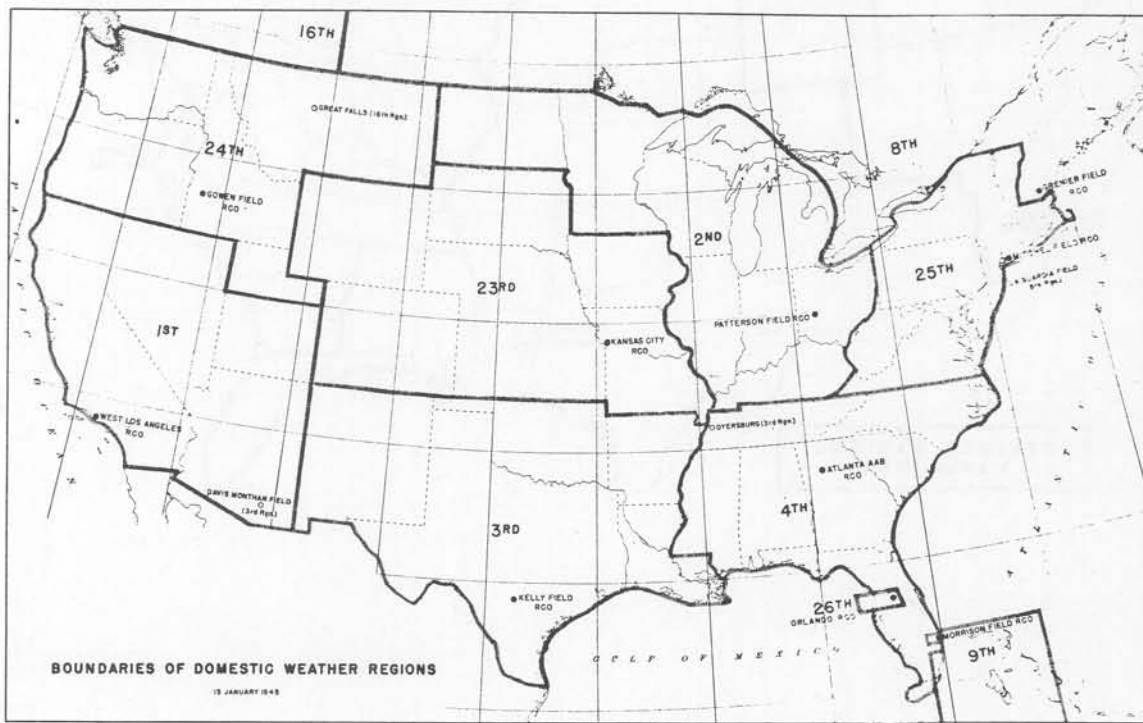
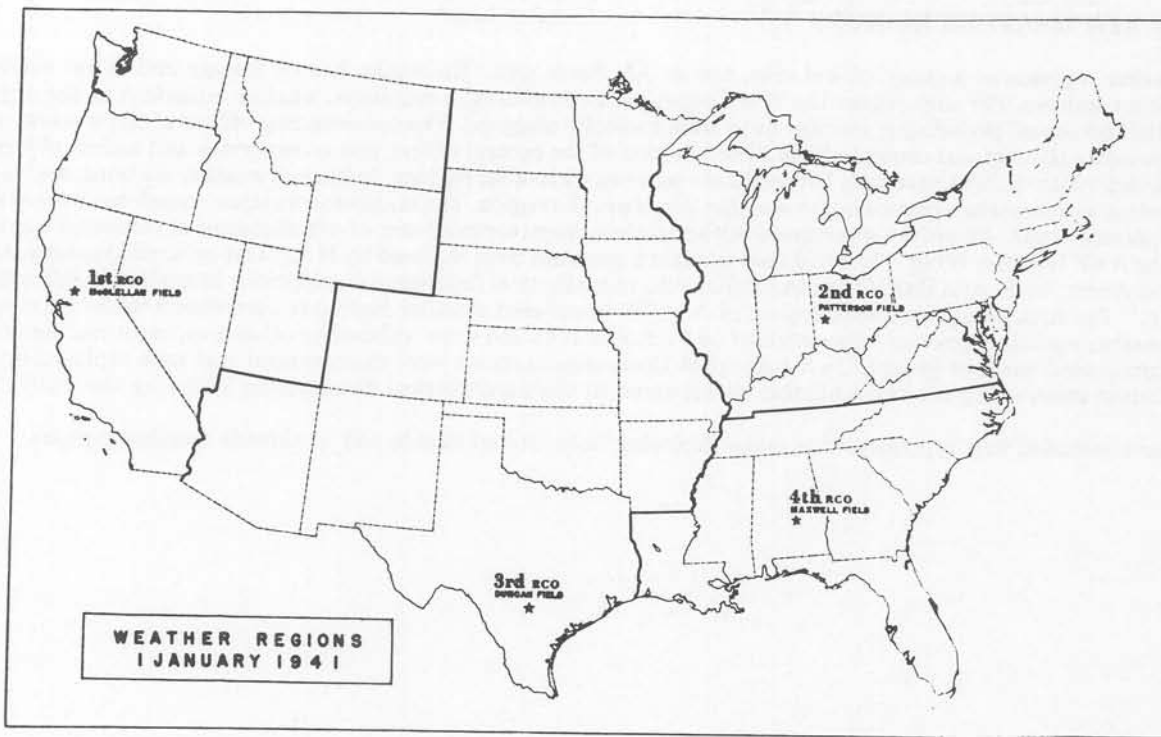
Col Whiteford C. Mauldin
Lt Col James B. Baker

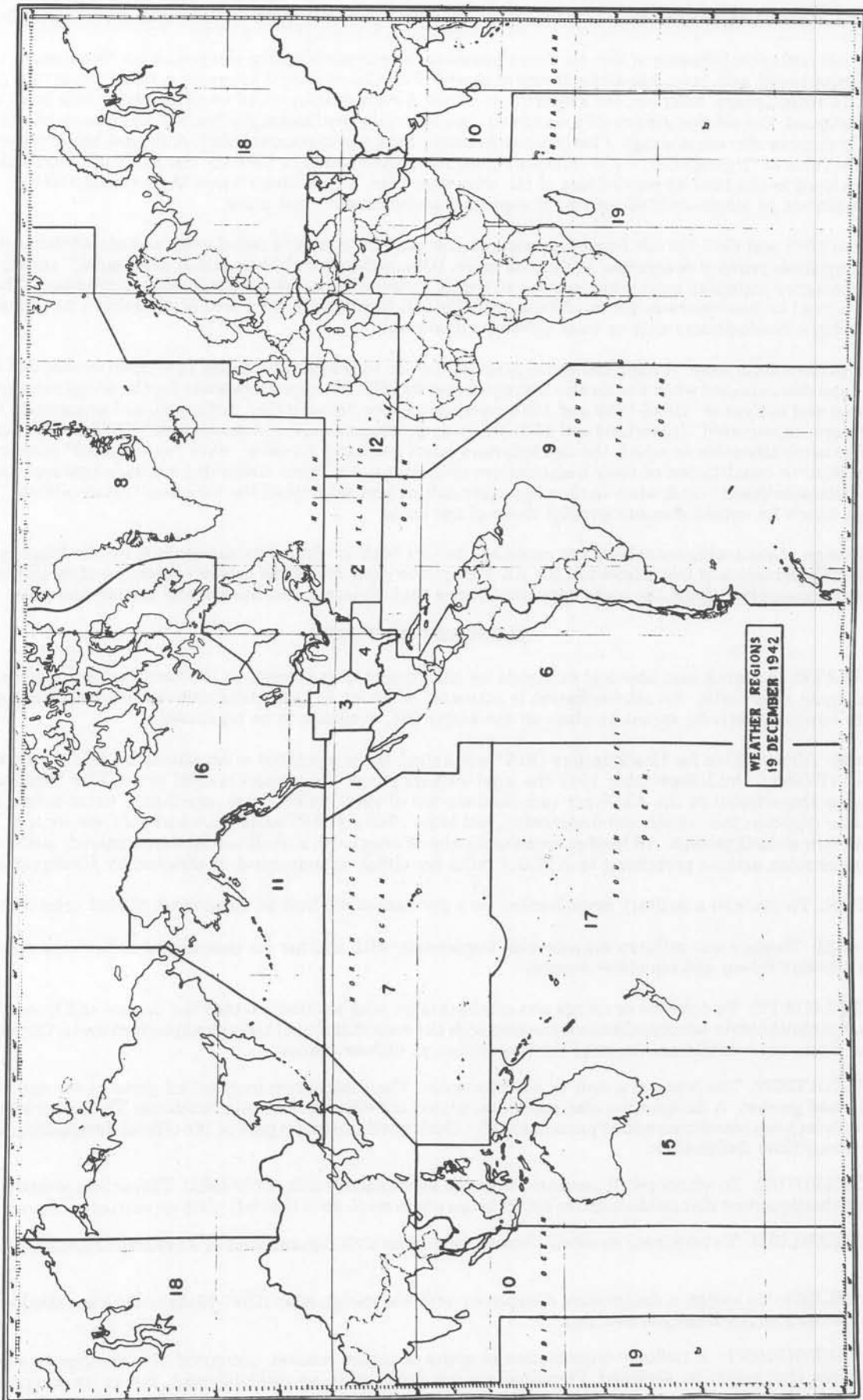
SECTION XIV: WEATHER REGIONS

A weather region was a geographical area, not an Air Force unit. The region has no lineage and is not entitled to honors nor an emblem. For each region the War Department constituted a numbered weather squadron as the organization to which personnel performing weather duty were basically assigned. The commanding officer of the weather squadron was normally the regional control officer. The function of the control officer was to supervise and technically control all weather activities within the region, to coordinate services with other regions, to inspect weather stations, and to make recommendations on matters pertaining to weather service in the region. The numbered weather squadrons were disbanded on 7 September 1944. All previous personnel authorizations were rescinded and a bulk allotment of personnel was authorized for the AAF Weather Wing. The numbered weather squadrons were replaced by MAJCOM-controlled nonconstituted units called Army Air Forces Base Units (AAFBU) with parenthetical functional descriptions immediately following the word "unit." The first AAFBUs were designated AAFBU (numbered weather region) to correspond to the existing continental weather regions. They were discontinued on 1 October 1945 and were replaced by other nonconstituted units called AAFBU (numbered weather group). On 3 June 1948 these organizations were discontinued and were replaced by other nonconstituted units using the same number as appeared in the parenthetical descriptions following the word "Unit."

We have included four representative maps depicting both United States and worldwide weather regions.







APPENDIX I: LINEAGE TERMS

Each unit and establishment of the Air Force possesses a separate identity along with its own lineage and history. The War Department and, later, the Department of the Air Force have sought to preserve these separate organizational identities. In recent years, however, the Department of the Air Force introduced two changes in this basic policy. In a major adjustment, the service temporarily bestowed, under certain conditions, the history and honors of combat groups on similarly numbered combat wings. This practice began in 1954 and continues today. A second, minor adjustment substituted the Table of Organization (T/O) units and establishments created in 1948 for the Table of Distribution (T/D) organizations used in the 1947-48 service test of the wing-base plan. This volume treats these initial T/D and subsequent T/O organizations as single entities instead of separate establishments and units.

Between 1947 and 1977 the Air Force was composed of primary elements called units and establishments. The units divide among three primary *categories*: squadrons (later, the numbered flight was added as a "small" squadron), *miscellaneous* (a category including such organizations as bands, infirmaries, hospitals, etc.), and *headquarters*. The headquarters units served as headquarters for establishments. Establishments are Air Force organizations at group echelon or higher, having a headquarters unit as their primary component.

Headquarters units were "designated and organized" for the wings included in the 1947-1948 service test of the wing-base plan, and discontinued when the service test concluded in 1948. Headquarters units for the wings subsequently were "constituted and activated" (1948-1959 and 1968-current), or were "constituted, activated, and organized" (1959-1968). The units were "inactivated" (1948-1959 and 1968-current), or "discontinued and inactivated" (1959-1968), when no longer needed. The establishments to which the headquarters units belonged, however, were "established" concurrently with the designation or constitution of their headquarters unit. If the Air Force disbanded a wing's headquarters unit, the wing was "disestablished," and, when the headquarters unit was reconstituted, the wing was "reestablished." Otherwise, the lineage terms for establishments parallel those of the units.

The lineage of each wing establishment contained in this book is ultimately determined by the language employed in the War Department and Department of the Air Force letters and command orders relating to organizational actions. The following glossary defines the more important terms that appear in the lineage and honors histories.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACTIVATE: To bring into physical existence by assignment of personnel to the headquarters unit (from 1922 to 1959, and again after 1968). An establishment is activated when its headquarters unit is activated. During the period 1959-1968, however, activate meant to place on the active list, available to be organized.

AFCON: Abbreviation for Headquarters USAF-controlled. Units identified as constituted, Table of Organization and Equipment (T/O&E). Until September 1947 the legal authority over these units resided in the War Department. After that date the Department of the Air Force exercised control of these units. Some constituted units before 1948 had as many as four digits in their numerical designation, but since 1948 AFCON units have had only one, two, or three digits in their numerical designations. All headquarters units above wing level, and all named (unnumbered) units, are AFCON units. Organization actions pertaining to AFCON units are either accomplished or directed by Headquarters USAF.

ASSIGN: To place in a military organization, as a permanent element or component of that organization.

ATTACH: To place one military organization temporarily with another for operational control and other purposes, including administration and logistical support.

CONSOLIDATE: To combine or merge one establishment with another, so that the lineage and history of both become one. Establishments are consolidated effective with the consolidation of their headquarters units. Consolidation can only occur when the establishments involved were active at different times.

DESIGNATION: The name of a unit or establishment. The designation includes all parts of the name: numerical, functional, and generic. A designation also applies to named activities and certain functions. To further identify a unit, descriptive words are sometimes added parenthetically. Such words are not a part of the official designation, but are used to clarify the official designation.

DISCONTINUE: To withdraw all personnel from the headquarters unit (1959-1968). This action places the establishment and its headquarters unit on the inactive list for those wings involved in the 1947-1948 service test of the wing-base plan.

DISESTABLISH: To terminate an establishment concurrent with disbandment of its headquarters unit, until reestablished.

ESTABLISH: To assign a designation concurrent with the designation (1947-1948) or the constitution (1922-1947 and 1948-current) of the headquarters unit.

ESTABLISHMENT: A military organization at group or higher echelon, composed of a headquarters unit and any other elements that might be assigned. Personnel are not assigned to an establishment, but to its components.

INACTIVATE: To withdraw all personnel from the headquarters unit and place the establishment and its headquarters unit on the inactive list (from 1922 to 1959 and from 1968 to date). During the period 1959-1968, however, to be inactivated meant to be transferred from the active to the inactive list, after being discontinued.

MAJCON: Abbreviation for Major Command-Controlled. A unit controlled by a major command or a separate operating agency. These units are designated, nonconstituted T/D units that are temporary in nature; once discontinued (1944-1968) or inactivated (1968-current) their existence terminates and cannot be revived. From 1944 - 1948, Army Air Forces (later, Air Force) Base Units served as the first MAJCON units. In 1948, the Air Force adopted its present four-digit numerical system for T/D MAJCON units. Provisional units are a special category of MAJCON units.

ORDER TO ACTIVE SERVICE: Reserve establishments are ordered to active service from Reserve status for a period of extended active duty with the regular Air Force.

ORGANIZATION: This term applies to units and establishments.

ORGANIZE: To assign personnel to the headquarters unit (1947-1948 service test organizations). During the period 1959-1968, being organized also involved the assignment of personnel to the headquarters unit, after the headquarters unit and the establishment were activated.

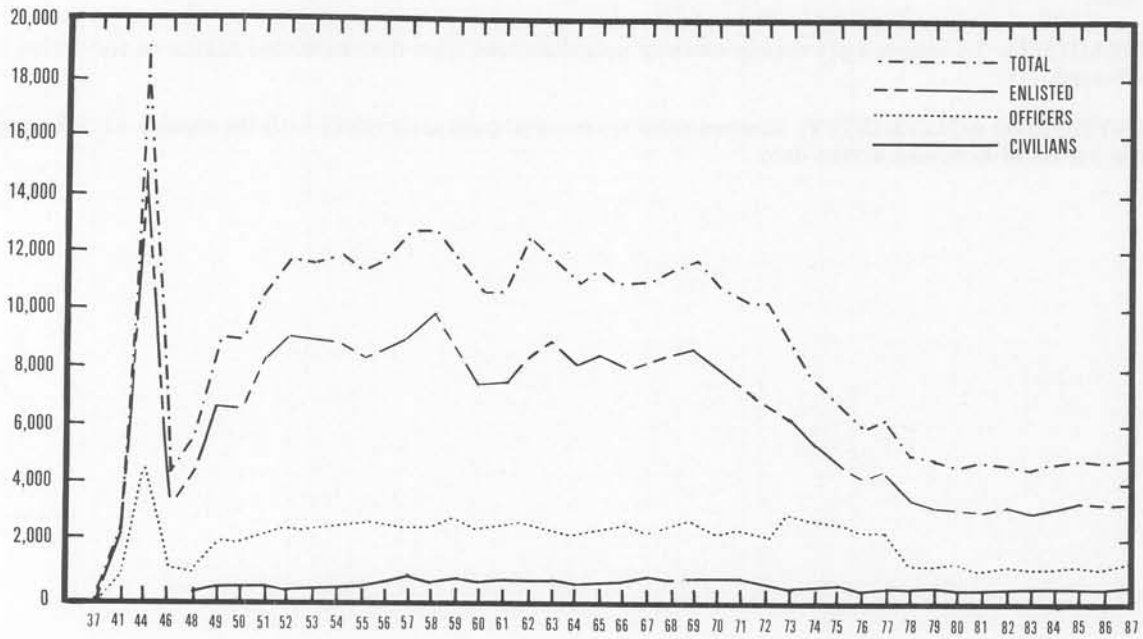
PROVISIONAL UNIT: A temporary unit organized by a MAJCON or SOA to perform a specific task, usually for a short period.

REDESIGNATE: To change the designation (number or number and name) of both the establishment and its headquarters unit.

REESTABLISH: To return a previously existing establishment from disestablished status to the active list, so it can be activated.

RELIEVE FROM ACTIVE DUTY: Reserve units are relieved from active duty with the regular Air Force upon completion of a period of extended active duty.

AIR WEATHER SERVICE PERSONNEL ASSIGNED 1937-1987



APPENDIX III: AIRCRAFT POSSESSED

AWS AIRCRAFT INVENTORY, 1943-1975

Weather Reconnaissance Aircraft

	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	
B-25	6	15	15	4	2																	
B-24		16	22																			
B-17		6	22	18	12	10	4	4	3	3	2	2	2									
WB-29				25	39	67	52	60	59	46	67	80	71	39	2							
WB-50													16	59	66	66	69	46	43	43	43	
WB-47																						33
WC-130																						5
WB-57																					28	38
WC-135																						
TOTALS	6	36	59	47	53	77	56	64	62	49	69	82	89	98	68	66	69	46	71	86	113	

	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	
B-25																						
B-24																						
B-17																						
WB-29																						
WB-50	14	12	9																			
WB-47	33	32	32	25	24	24																
WC-130	5	11	9	12	14	14	23	22	28	27	26	23										
WB-57	19	26	29	18	22	26	26	25	25	14	13											
WC-135		8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	7										
TOTALS	71	89	89	65	70	74	59	57	63	49	47	30										

1975 figures as of 31 August.

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