



A Brief History of

TYNDALL AFB

AND THE

325TH FIGHTER WING





Emblem: Approved 1 Oct 1951 for use by the 325th Fighter Interceptor Group. The 325th Fighter Wing received approval to use the design as its official emblem on 5 March 1957.

Description: Per fess, sable and azure, a fess arched, white, upper line nebuly, over all a lighting flash or, issuing from dexter chief.

Significance: The field is divided into three divisions and colors significant of the conditions of night, bad weather, and fair weather, in which this organization performs its mission. The gold streak of lightning is emblematic of the striking power of the all-weather fighters which destroy the enemy under any conditions.

Heraldic Terms:

Azure - Blue

Dexter Chief - Upper right and side of the bearer

Fess - a broad bar drawn horizontally across the middle of a heraldic field

Nebuly - in stylized cloud form

Or - gold

Sable - black

**325TH FIGHTER WING
MISSION STATEMENT**

*Provide World Class Training to
GUARANTEE AIR DOMINANCE
for America and to support
Team Tyndall!*

**325TH FIGHTER WING
MOTTO**

*Locare et Liquidare
(Locate and Liquidate)*

Brigadier General James S. Browne

Brig. Gen. James S. Browne is Commander, 325th Fighter Wing, Air Education and Training Command, Tyndall Air Force Base, Fla. He leads a fighter wing of more than 4,000 personnel who train F-22 pilots, air battle managers, intelligence officers, maintainers, and other support specialties for worldwide assignment to combat air force units. The 325th Fighter Wing is also host to 1st Air Force (AFNORTH); 601st Air Operations Center; 53rd Weapons Evaluation Group; Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency, Air Force Research Laboratory and Silver Flag. The wing provides support to more than 23,000 Airmen.



General Browne is a distinguished graduate of the U.S. Air Force Academy as well as a Guggenheim and National Defense Fellow. He is an F-15 weapons school graduate and instructor. He has served in various capacities in nine fighter wings, the Air Staff, Secretary of the Air Force staff, and the Joint Staff. His flying and staff assignments span Alaska, Europe, the Pacific, Southwest Asia and the continental U.S. He is a command pilot with more than 3,300 flying hours, to include more than 700 combat hours. He has led combat missions over Iraq in support of operations Provide Comfort, Northern Watch, Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom.

Prior to his current assignment, General Browne was Director of the Air Force Colonels Management Office, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C.

EDUCATION

- 1986 Bachelor of Science degree in engineering mechanics, U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo.
- 1987 Master of Science degree in flight structural engineering, Columbia University, New York City, N.Y.
- 1993 Weapons Instructor Course, USAF Weapons School, Nellis AFB, Nev.
- 1995 Squadron Officer School, by correspondence
- 1998 Master of Military Arts and Science degree, Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
- 2002 Air War College, correspondence
- 2003 National Defense Fellowship, Department of State's Senior Seminar, Arlington, Va.
- 2006 Center for Creative Leadership, Greensboro, N.C.

ASSIGNMENTS

1. May 1986 - May 1987, Guggenheim Fellowship, Air Force Institute of Technology, Columbia University, New York City, N.Y.
2. June 1987 - June 1988, student, undergraduate pilot training, Williams AFB, Ariz.
3. October 1988 - March 1989, F-15C student pilot, Tyndall AFB, Fla.
4. March 1989 - June 1993, F-15 instructor pilot and standardization and evaluation flight examiner, 43rd Fighter Squadron, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska
5. January 1993 - June 1993, student, USAF Weapons School, Nellis AFB, Nev.
6. July 1993 - February 1994, Chief, Weapons and Tactics, 53rd Fighter Squadron, Bitburg Air Base, Germany
7. February 1994 - June 1995, Chief, Weapons and Tactics, 53rd Fighter Squadron, Spangdahlem AB, Germany
8. July 1995 - May 1997, USAF Weapons School instructor, flight commander and assistant operations officer, Nellis AFB, Nev.

9. June 1997 - June 1998, student, Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
10. June 1998 - May 2000, Air-to-Air Missile Program Manager, Directorate of Operational Requirements, Headquarters U.S. Air Force; Chief of Fighter Programs and executive officer, Directorate of Legislative Liaison, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Pentagon, Washington, D.C.
11. June 2000 - May 2001, operations officer, 44th Fighter Squadron, Kadena AB, Japan
12. May 2001 - May 2002, Commander, 67th Fighter Squadron, Kadena AB, Japan
13. August 2002 - June 2003, National Defense Fellow, Department of State's 45th Senior Seminar, Foreign Service Institute, Arlington, Va.
14. September 2003 - September 2004, Commander, 379th Expeditionary Operations Group, Southwest Asia
15. September 2004 - November 2004, Deputy Chief, Joint Capabilities Division (J8), Joint Staff, the Pentagon, Washington, D.C.
16. November 2004 - August 2006, Chief, Joint Staff Quadrennial Defense Review Coordination Office, J-8, Joint Staff, Washington, D.C.
17. August 2006 - January 2007, Vice Commander, 1st Fighter Wing, Langley AFB, Va.
18. January 2007 - September 2007, executive officer to the Air Force Chief of Staff, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C.
19. September 2007 - February 2009, Commander, 366th Fighter Wing, Mountain Home AFB, Idaho
20. February 2009 - December 2009, Director, Air Force Colonels Management Office, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C.
21. December 2009 - present, Commander, 325th Fighter Wing, Tyndall AFB, Fla.

SUMMARY OF JOINT ASSIGNMENTS

1. September 2004 - November 2004, Deputy Chief, Joint Capabilities Division (J8), Joint Staff, the Pentagon, Washington, D.C., as a colonel
2. November 2004 - August 2006, Chief, Joint Staff Quadrennial Defense Review Coordination Office (J8), Joint Staff, the Pentagon, Washington, D.C., as a colonel

FLIGHT INFORMATION

Rating: Command pilot

Flight hours: More than 3,300

Aircraft flown: F-15A/B/C/D/E and F-22

MAJOR AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Defense Superior Service Medal

Legion of Merit with one oak leaf cluster

Bronze Star Medal

Defense Meritorious Service Medal

Meritorious Service Medal with three oak leaf clusters

Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters

Aerial Achievement Medal

Air Force Commendation Medal

Air Force Achievement Medal

Air Force Combat Action Medal

Air Force Combat Readiness Medal with four oak leaf clusters

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

1994 Top Gun, William Tell Worldwide Air-to-Air Competition

1994 Aviator of the Year, USAFE

EFFECTIVE DATES OF PROMOTION

Second Lieutenant May 28, 1986

First Lieutenant May 28, 1988

Captain May 28, 1990

Major Aug. 1, 1996

Lieutenant Colonel July 1, 1999

Colonel Aug. 1, 2003

Brigadier General May 7, 2010

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A SHORT HISTORY OF TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE

In December 1940, a site board determined that Flexible Gunnery School No. 9 would be located 12 miles southeast of Panama City, Florida, on East Peninsula. On 6 May 1941, Army and local dignitaries held an official ground-breaking ceremony for the school. Panama City's mayor, Harry Fannin, dug the first spade of sand, and Col Warren Maxwell, Tyndall's first commander, wielded the first ax on the stubborn palmetto plants, so common in the area. Almost immediately, construction began. Bulldozers worked around the clock to clear the brush and fill in swamps.



Gunnery School No. 9 was the first school at Tyndall Field.

Although construction was well underway, the base lacked a name. Congressman Bob Sikes suggested naming the school in memory of Lieutenant Francis B. Tyndall. A native of Sewall Point, Florida, Lieutenant Tyndall was a fighter pilot dur-



Lt Francis B. Tyndall

ing World War I and was credited with shooting down four German planes well behind enemy lines in 1918. While inspecting Army fields near Mooresville, North Carolina on 15 July 1930, Tyndall's plane crashed killing him instantly. On 13 June 1941, the War Department officially named the new installation Tyndall Field.

On 7 December 1941, the same day that Japanese forces attacked Pearl Harbor, the first of 2,000 troops arrived at Tyndall Field to prepare for the opening of the gunnery school. The first class of 40 entered training on 23 February 1942. Of the thousands of trainees passing through the Tyndall gates, the most famous was actor Clark Gable, who was a student in 1943.

When World War II ended, Tyndall Field endured a painful demobilization process, as did most Army air units. Then, in 1948, the War Department placed the newly-designated Air Force Base under the control of Tactical Air Command (TAC). This only lasted three months, before the base became part of Air University, as well as the home for the Air Tactical School.

On 1 September 1950, in response to the invasion of South Korea, the Air Force ceased Air Tactical School operations at Tyndall and transferred control of the base to Air Training Command (ATC). ATC established several schools, including Weapons Controller, USAF Air Police, and USAF Instrument Instructor Pilot. On 4 January 1951, Air Training Command began aircrew (interceptor) training at Tyndall using F-86, F-89, and F-94 aircraft. This relationship lasted until 1 July 1957, when Tyndall be-

came part of the Air Defense Command (ADC), an association that continued for more than 22 years. In 1967, ADC established the USAF Air Defense Weapons Center (USAFADWC) to test and evaluate ADC weapons and theories.

During its tenure with Air Defense Command, Tyndall became a weapons center, evaluating the effectiveness of ADC fighter interceptor squadrons and conducting drone target, guidance, navigation aids, and high altitude operations and training. The base extended its runway in 1957-1958 and began providing aircrew transition training for F-101, F-102, and F-106 aircraft in 1962. In 1958 the base hosted its first William Tell competition--the USAF air-to-air weapons meet formerly held biennially. Operations tempo forced a hiatus from 1996 until 2004, when the most recent William Tell competition was last held.

Tyndall's second association with Tactical Air Command began on 1 October 1979. That was when HQ USAF established the USAF Interceptor Weapons School at Tyndall. There, students could hone their skills with the help of the newly installed Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation system. Over the next few years modernization, upgrade, and reorganization became the key words around the base.

A major reorganization occurred on 1 July 1981, when TAC activated the 325th Fighter Weapons Wing to provide the USAF Air Defense Weapons Center with operational and technical advice on air defense tactics. The wing began its mission at Tyndall with the F-101, F-106, and T-33 aircraft. The wing phased out the F-101 and F-106 between 1981 and 1983, in preparation for the arrival of Tyndall's first F-15 aircraft in 1983. The wing was re-designated the 325th Tactical Training Wing in 1983.

Over the years, Tyndall gained additional missions as other units came to the base. For example, the Air Force Engineering and Services Center came into being at Tyndall in 1978. In 1991 HQ USAF renamed it the Air Force Civil Engineering Agency (AFCESA). Also in 1978, Tyndall's air combat maneu-

vering instrumentation system became operational. In 1982 the 23d Air Division (later renamed the Southeast Air Defense Sector or SEADS) set up headquarters at Tyndall. SEADS had responsibility for the air defense of the southeastern United States. In



Tyndall AFB has been home to over 65 different aircraft.

1986, SEADS' parent organization, the CONUS/NORAD Region (CONR) was established at Tyndall.

The base underwent another reorganization in 1991 in response to efforts by the Department of Defense to streamline defense management. The USAFADWC inactivated while Headquarters, First Air Force moved from Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, to Tyndall AFB. The newly re-designated 325th Fighter Wing became the installation host unit on 1 September 1991. Change continued in 1992. When HQ USAF inactivated Tactical Air Command, Tyndall became an Air Combat Command base for a short period; however, on 1 July 1993, HQ USAF transferred the base to the newly re-designated Air Education and Training Command and assigned it to Nineteenth Air Force. Training remained Tyndall's primary mission.

In response to terrorist attacks on 11 September 2001,

First Air Force began protecting US airspace through Operation NOBLE EAGLE. US Northern Command was established in Colorado Springs for homeland defense and AFNORTH, based at Tyndall, assumed control of the air component.

On 26 September 2003 the 325th Fighter Wing became the “Home of Air Dominance Training” with the arrival of its first F-22 Raptor. Tyndall was the first Air Force base to receive and employ the F-22 in an operational training capacity. As US Air Force needs continue to evolve, “Team Tyndall” stands committed to defending the interest of the United States through training, detection, and deterrence.

In late-2008, a Missouri ANG F-15 broke up in mid-air, resulting in the extended grounding of the Wing’s F-15 Eagle trainers. Resulting F-15 inspections hastened the departure of the F-15s from Tyndall. The 2nd Fighter Squadron inactivated in April 2010, while the 95th Fighter Squadron inactivated in October 2010. In July 2010, USAF notified the 325 FW that it would receive an operational F-22 squadron from Holloman AFB, New Mexico, and convert from AETC to ACC. The planned transfer of the wing to ACC, and the anticipated re-activation of the 95th Fighter Squadron with F-22s, was planned for October 2012.



Tyndall Air Force Base Commanders

<i>Commander</i>	<i>Date Assumed Command</i>
Lt Col (later Col) Warren A. Maxwell	16 Jun 41
Lt Col (later Col) Leland S. Stranathan	1 Feb 43
Col Jack Greer	4 Jan 44
Col John W. Persons	9 Feb 44
Col Walter W. Gross	10 Jul 45
Col Kenneth Strauss	Unknown
Col James O. Beckwith	20 Mar 46
Col Walter W. Gross	2 May 46
Col Walter H. Reid	9 Nov 46
Brig Gen Julius K. Lacey	15 Jul 47
Col R. W. Warren	1 Aug 50
Col J. E. Roberts	12 Oct 50
Col Bingham T. Kleine	4 Jun 51
Col Fred C. Gray	26 May 54
Col Richard T. Knight	25 Jun 56
Brig Gen Frederick R. Terrell	1 Jul 60
Brig Gen Robert W. Burns	2 Jul 62
Col Jean H. Daugherty	8 May 65
Brig Gen Thomas H. Beeson	31 Jul 65
Col Thomas D. DeJarnette*	1 Jan 68
Maj Gen James L. Price	11 Jun 68
Maj Gen Lawrence J. Fleming	6 Jul 71
Maj Gen Carl D. Peterson	16 Feb 73
Brig Gen Ewell D. Wainwright	8 Jun 77
Maj Gen William E. Brown, Jr.	31 Oct 78
Maj Gen Robert H. Reed	30 Jul 80
Brig Gen Milford E. Davis	19 Aug 82
Maj Gen Charles A. Horner	7 Oct 83
Maj Gen Richard A. Pierson	24 May 85
Maj Gen Clifford H. Rees, Jr.	12 Aug 86
Maj Gen Richard M. Pascoe	24 May 88

Tyndall Air Force Base Commanders

Maj Gen Lester P. Brown, Jr	7 May 91
Col David L. Yates	1 Jun 92
Brig Gen Clinton V. Horn	31 Jul 92
Col John H. Campbell	30 May 95
Brig Gen Gary M. Rubus	14 May 97
Brig Gen Walter E. Buchanan III	20 Dec 98
Brig Gen William F. Hodgkins	1 Aug 00
Brig Gen Larry D. New	12 Jul 02
Brig Gen Jack B. Egginton	26 Jun 04
Brig Gen Tod D. Wolters	2 Jun 06
Brig Gen Darryl L. Roberson	8 Mar 08
Brig Gen James S. Browne	18 Dec 09

* Col DeJarnette assumed command of the 4756th Air Defense Wing at Tyndall AFB on 24 Jun 1966. The 4756th Air Defense Wing was inactivated on 1 January 1968 and was replaced by the Air Defense Weapons Center; Col DeJarnette became the first commander of the Air Defense Weapons Center.

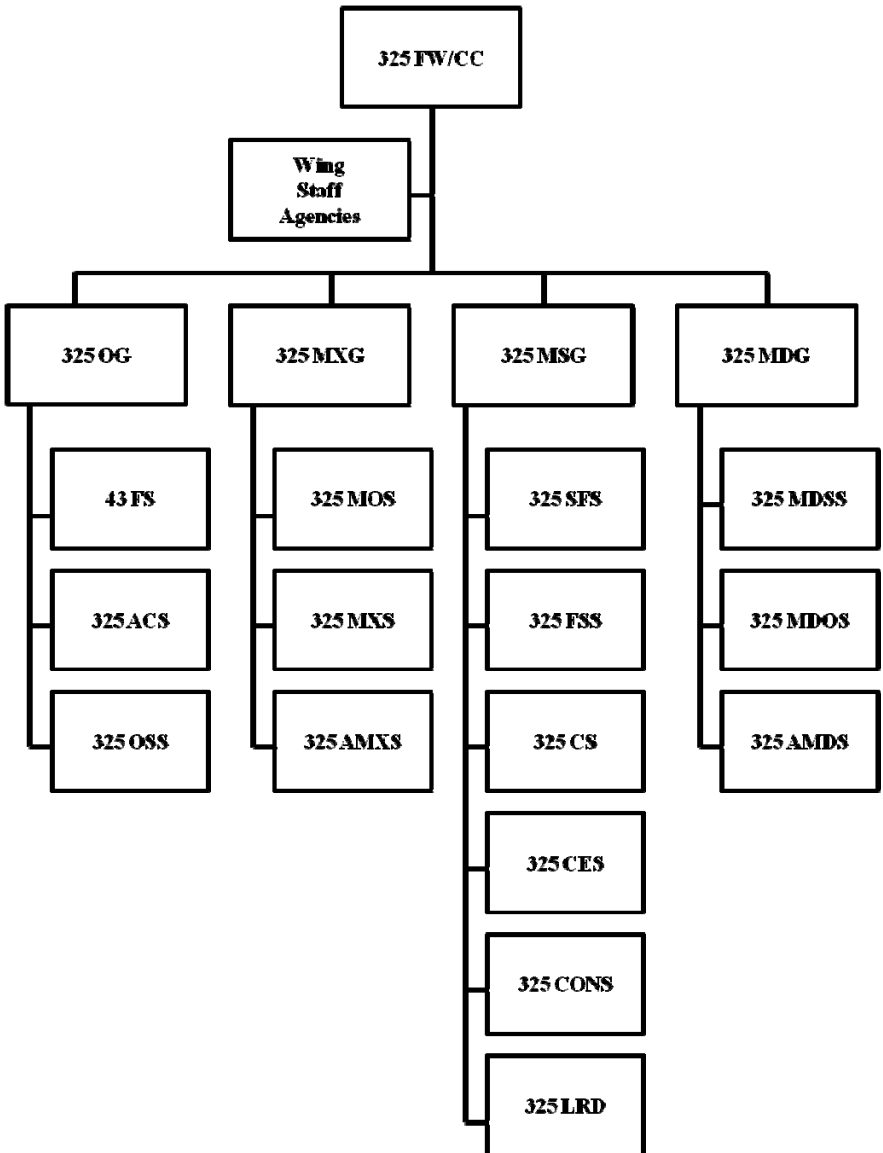


**Col Warren A. Maxwell was the first
commander of Tyndall Field**

AIRCRAFT ASSIGNED AT TYNDALL

A-20	1944	F-102	1957-1970
A-26	1945	F-104	1958-1959
A-33	1942-1943	F-106	1959-1984
AT-6.....	1941-1946	F-4	1977-1979
AT-11	1944-1946	F-15	1983-2010
AT-12	1945-1946	F-22	2003-PRESENT
AT-18	1943-1944	H-21	1962-1970
AT-23	1943-1944	L-2	1942-1943
AT-26	1943	L-4	1942-1944
AT-CF	1946	L-21	1962-1970
B-17	1942-1944	MU-2	1987
B-24	1944-1946	O-46	1942-1943
B-25	1943-1946	O-47	1942-1944
B-25	1950-1954	O-57	1942
B-26	1942-1944	P-47	1946
B-26	1950-1954	P-51	1946-1948
B-26	1957-1960	P-61	1944
B-29	1954-1957	QF-100	1983-1986
BT-13	1941-1946	QF-102	1975-1986
BT-17	1941-1946	R-37	1942-1943
C-41	1946	RA-24A	1943-1945
C-45	1943	RA-25A	1944-1945
C-47	1952	RB-34A	1942-1945
C-54	1960	RP-40	1943-1944
C-130	1957	RP-63	1944-1945
CH-3	1970-1987	T-6	1952
EB-57	1957-1958	T-11	1952
F-51	1950-1954	T-28	1952
F-80	1950-1952	T-33	1957-1988
F-86	1951-1957	T-34	1960
F-89	1951-1959	T-38	1967-1971
F-94	1951-1953	TF-106A	1957
F-101	1955-1982		

325th FIGHTER WING ORGANIZATION



HISTORY OF THE 325TH FIGHTER WING

The current chapter of the 325th Fighter Wing's history began on 1 July 1981, when it was activated at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida, as the 325th Fighter Weapons Wing. Using temporary bestowal, the wing enriched its heritage by adopting the emblem, awards, and history of the 325th Fighter Group of World War II fame.

Wing History

The Air Force first established the 325th Fighter Wing, All Weather, on 10 May 1948. Fourth Air Force activated the wing at Hamilton AFB, California, on 9 June 1948. The wing's primary combat component was the 325th Fighter Group. The 325th and its components moved to Moses Lake AFB, Washington, in November 1948 and then to McChord AFB, Washington, in April 1950. From 6 May 1950 to 8 June 1951, the wing provided training for elements of an Air Force Reserve organization, the 302nd Troop Carrier Wing. During the training period, HQ USAF had attached the 302d to the 325th Fighter Wing.

On 20 January 1950, HQ USAF re-designated the wing as the 325th Fighter-All Weather Wing. A little over a year later, on 1 May 1951, the wing became the 325th Fighter-Interceptor Wing. Then on 6 February 1952, Air Defense Command inactivated the 325th.

As before, this inactivation did not last long because Air Defense Command decided to create a wing organization at McChord Air Force Base, Washington. On 14 September 1956, HQ USAF re-designated the 325th as a fighter wing (air defense), and Air Defense Command activated the unit on 18 October 1956 equipped with F-86 Sabres. However, the wing soon traded its Sabres for delta-winged, all-weather F-102A interceptors which were then replaced in 1960 with the F-106 Delta Dart.

Beginning in February 1968, the wing kept a large detachment at Osan Air Base, South Korea, to provide air defense; however, that mission was short-lived when on 1 July 1968, the wing was inactivated.

On 1 July 1981 the 325th reappeared and joined forces with Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida when Tactical Air Command (TAC) reactivated it as the 325th Fighter Weapons Wing. The wing was assigned to the USAF Air Defense Weapons Center, also at Tyndall. Five units already assigned to the weapons center were reassigned to the 325th. These included the 2d Fighter Interceptor Squadron, 82nd Tactical Aerial Target Squadron, 95th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, 4756th Air Defense Squadron, and 475th Test Squadron. In addition, TAC assigned four new units to the wing: the 325th Aircraft Generation, 325th Component Repair, 325th Equipment Maintenance, and the 325th Technical Training Squadrons.

Flying the F-101, F-106, and T-33, the 325th accomplished the operations, test and evaluation, and maintenance portions of the weapons center's mission that were directly related to combat readiness training for air defense. The wing phased out the F-101s in 1982 and the F-106s in 1984.

Meanwhile, on 15 October 1983, the Air Defense Weapons Center and its subordinate components underwent a major reorganization. HQ USAF re-designated the wing as the 325th Tactical Training Wing and the 2nd Fighter Weapons Squadron as the 2nd Tactical Fighter Training Squadron. The 325th Technical Training Squadron also underwent a name change, becoming the 325th Maintenance Training Squadron. In addition, Tactical Air Command activated two new units and assigned them to the wing, the 325th Tactical Training and the 325th Weapons Controller Training Squadrons. With this reorganization, the wing assumed a new mission: providing air superiority training. Additionally, TAC inactivated the USAF Interceptor Weapons School, the 475th Test Squadron, and the 4756th Air Defense Squadron. Tactical Air Command also reassigned the wing's weapons

evaluation function to the 475th Weapons Evaluation Group, and the 82nd Tactical Aerial Targets Squadron transferred from the 325th Tactical Training Wing to the 475th Weapons Evaluation Group. On 1 January 1984, Tactical Air Command activated the 1st Tactical Fighter Training Squadron and assigned it to the 325th.

On 7 December 1983, the wing's first F-15 touched down on Tyndall's runway. By 1989 the 325th had replaced the last of its T-33 aircraft with a fleet of F-15s. The wing's structure remained relatively stable until the fall of 1991, when HQ USAF directed a service-wide implementation of a new wing structure known as the objective wing. The reorganization, among other things, resulted another name change for the wing. Effective 1 October 1991, HQ USAF re-designated the 325th as a fighter wing, and the 1st, 2nd, and 95th became fighter squadrons.



The F-15 has been assigned to Tyndall for over 26 years.

There were four general highlights of the reorganization. First, the wing reorganized into a four-group structure: medical, logistics, support, and operations. Second HQ USAF directed the inactivation of the USAF Defense Weapons Center. This contributed to the third highlight, the assumption of host unit responsibilities on Tyndall by the 325th Fighter Wing. Finally, on 1 June 1992, HQ USAF inactivate Tactical Air Command, activated Air Combat Command, and assigned the wing to the new command.

One year later, the 325th Fighter Wing found itself changing major commands again. The wing transferred to Air Education and Training Command (AETC) and Nineteenth Air Force on 1 July 1993. This move signaled a heightened emphasis on the wing's training mission and a more streamlined approach to training.

At this time, the wing asked Nineteenth Air Force to realign air weapons controller training to the 325th. This training took place at Tyndall, but the unit that conducted the training belonged to the 81st Training Wing at Keesler AFB, Mississippi. On 1 April 1994, air weapons controller training transferred to the wing.

In September 1994 the wing gained four new squadrons, all in the medical community. HQ AETC activated the 325th Aerospace Medicine, 325th Medical Support, 325th Dental, and 325th Medical Operations Squadrons.

At the turn of the century, on 11 September 2001, terrorists attacked U.S. soil, and the 325th Fighter Wing became a pivotal force in the War on Terror. In 2002, the Air Force activated the 43rd Fighter Squadron as the first unit to fly the new F/A-22 Raptor. Tyndall received its first Raptor the following year. In December 2005, the Raptor was re-designated F-22A and became operational. On 17 March 2008 the first F-22 Basic Course begins with four students constituting a small group try out (SGTO). All four students graduated on 31 October 2008 to go on and fly the most advance aircraft the world has ever seen.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

Lineage:

10 May 48: Established as the 325th Fighter Wing, All Weather.

9 Jun 48: Activated.

20 Jan 50: Re-designated as 325th Fighter-All Weather Wing.

1 May 51: Re-designated as 325th Fighter-Interceptor Wing.

6 Feb 52: Inactivated.

14 Sep 56: Re-designated as 325th Fighter Wing (Air Defense).

18 Oct 56: Re-activated.

1 Jul 68: Inactivated.

17 Jun 81: Re-designated as 325th Fighter Weapons Wing.

15 Oct 83: Re-designated as 325th Tactical Training Wing

1 Oct 91: Re-designated as 325th Fighter Wing.

Wing Commanders:

<i>Commander</i>	<i>Date Assumed Command</i>
Col George L. Usher	9 Jun 48
Col Harold E. Kofahl	ca. Nov 48
Col Thomas A. Bennett	26 Jul 49
Col Phillip E. Tukey, Jr.	14 Nov 51
Col Thomas A Bennett	26 Nov 51
Inactivated	6 Feb 52
Col Henry L. Crouch, Jr.	18 Oct 56
Col James C. Stewart	ca. Jun 57
Col Vernone L. Stintzi	10 Jul 57
Col Henry S. Tyler, Jr.	6 Jun 58
Col Charles W. King	8 Jul 58
Col James F. Reed	15 Feb 60
Col Donovan F. Smith	5 Dec 60

Col Jack E. McKee	ca. Jul 62
Col Dean Davenport	28 Jul 62
Col Louis W. Ford	3 Aug 65
Col Harold L. Downing	21 Oct 66
Inactivated	1 Jul 68
Col John E. Jaquish	1 Jul 81
Col Jerry E. Smith	18 Apr 83
Col H. Hale Burr, Jr.	9 Apr 85
Col Richard B. Myers	3 Sep 86
Col Arnold R. Thomas, Jr.	3 Jun 87
Col Joseph M. Henderson, Jr.	5 Apr 89
Col David L. Yates	21 Mar 91
Brig Gen Clinton V. Horn	31 Jul 92
Brig Gen John H. Campbell	30 May 95
Brig Gen Walter E. Buchanan	20 Dec 98
Brig Gen William F. Hodgkins	1 Aug 00
Brig Gen Larry D. New	8 Jul 02
Brig Gen Jack B. Egginton	27 Jul 04
Brig Gen Tod D. Wolters	7 Jun 06
Brig Gen Darryl L. Roberson	8 Mar 08
Brig Gen James S. Browne	18 Dec 09

Aircraft Assigned:

F-61 Black Widow	1948
F-82 Twin Mustang	1948-1951
F-94 Starfire	1950 – 1952
C-54 Skymaster	1950
F-51 Mustang	1951 - 1952
F-86 Sabre	1956 – 1957
F-102 Delta Dagger	1956 – 1960
F-106 Delta Dart	1960 – 1968, 1981 – 1984
F-101 Voodoo	1981 – 1982
T-33 Shooting Star	1981 – 1988
F-15 Eagle	1983– 2010
F-22 Raptor	2003 – Present

Stations:

Hamilton AFB, CA	9 Jun 48
Moses Lake AFB, WA	23 Nov 48
McChord AFB, WA	20 Apr 50
Inactivated	6 Feb 52
McChord AFB, WA	18 Oct 56
Inactivated	1 Jul 68
Tyndall AFB, FL	1 Jul 81

Honors:

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

325th Fighters Weapons Wing

1 July 1981 - 31 March 1983

325th Tactical Training Wing

1 June 1983 - 31 May 1985

325th Fighter Wing

1 July 1999 - 30 June 2001

1 July 2002 - 30 June 2004

1 July 2004 - 30 June 2005

1 July 2005 - 30 June 2006

1 July 2006 - 30 June 2007

1 July 2007 - 30 June 2008

1 July 2008 - 30 June 2009

1 July 2009 - 30 June 2010

BESTOWED HISTORY

OF THE 325TH FIGHTER GROUP

The War Department activated the 325th Fighter Group on 3 August 1942 at Mitchell Field, New York. After completing training on the P-40 Warhawk, the group entered combat with the Twelfth Air Force in North Africa on 17 April 1943. From its bases in Algeria and Tunisia, the 325th escorted medium bombers, flew strafing missions, and made sweeps over the Mediterranean Sea. The group received its first Distinguished Unit Citation for action over Sardinia on 30 July 1943. Using diversionary tactics, the 325th Fighter Group forced a superior number of enemy airplanes into the air and destroyed more than half of them.

The 325th Fighter Group also played a significant role during the invasion of Italy in September 1943. Invasion plans called for the forces of the United States Fifth Army to be transported from Tunisia to the Italian mainland, but the convoy had to pass within striking distance of Axis aircraft stationed on the island of Sardinia. To protect the convoy, 112 P-40s from the 325th Fighter Group attacked the Pabillonis airfield on Sardinia on 5, 7, and 8 September. Fighter-bombers dropped 20-pound fragmentation bombs and strafed aircraft and targets of opportunity.

From late September to December 1943, the group flew no combat missions while its pilots retrained in P-47 Thunderbolt fighters and moved to Italy. Its mission now included escorting the Fifteenth Air Force's heavy bombers over strategic targets in Italy, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Romania, and Yugoslavia. The 325th Fighter Group also protected reconnaissance aircraft and strafed trains, vehicles, and airfields.

Using one of the most clever tricks of the air war, the 325th Fighter Group won a second Distinguished Unit Citation for its surprise attack on the German airfields near Villaorba, It-

aly, on 30 January 1944. In late 1943, the Germans had moved about 200 bombers into northern Italy, putting them within range of the American beachhead at Anzio. To counter this development, Fifteenth Air Force directed small bombing raids on German airfields near Austria. Having conditioned the Germans to expect more raids, Fifteenth Air Force tricked the Germans. B-17s and B-24s from the 97th, 99th, 301st, 449th and 450th Bombardment Groups, escorted by P-38s from the 1st, 14th, and 82nd Fighter Groups, flew at normal altitudes so that the German radar operators could plot their course. Then, once the bombers were in the air, P-47s from the 325th Fighter Group took off. Flying "on the deck" over the Adriatic, the faster P-47s overtook the bombers, climbed high, and headed for the target area. They arrived 15 minutes before the bombers and caught the enemy fighters in the act of taking off and assembling for combat completing the tactical surprise. The 325th destroyed 36 aircraft, including 14 ME-109s, scored an additional eight probable kills, and lost only two of its P-47s. When the bombers arrived, they met almost no opposition and covered the field with 29,000 fragmentation bombs. Overall, about 140 enemy aircraft were destroyed either in the air or on the ground. The Allied losses totaled six bombers and three fighters. This attack and another the next day effectively ended the aerial threat to Anzio.

In May 1944, the 325th exchanged its Thunderbolts for P-51 Mustangs, which it flew until the end of the war. By then, the 325th had proven its motto, *Locare et Liquidare* or Locate and Liquidate, while earning the respect of both Allies and Germans alike.

Returned to the United States after the war, the 325th inactivated on 28 October 1945. This proved to be a temporary arrangement as the group reactivated on 21 May 1947 as the 325th Fighter Group, All Weather. It was equipped with the F-61 Black Widow.

BESTOWED LINEAGE AND HONORS

(from the 325th Fighter Group)

Lineage:

24 Jun 42: Constituted as the 325th Fighter Group.
3 Aug 42: Activated.
28 Oct 45: Inactivated.
21 May 47: Activated.
9 Jun 48: Assigned to the 325th Fighter Wing, All Weather.

Group Commanders:

Maj Leonard C. Lydon 3 Aug 42
Lt Col Gordon H. Austin 10 Dec 42
Lt Col Robert L. Baseler 5 Jul 43
Col Chester L. Sluder 1 Apr 44
Lt Col Ernest H. Beverly 11 Sep 44
Col Felix L. Vidal 2 Mar 45
Lt Col Wyatt P. Exum 6 Jun 46
Inactivated 28 Oct 45
Lt Col Gordon D. Timmons 2 Dec 47
Col Harold E. Kofahl ca Jan 48
Became subordinate component of the 325th FW 9 Jun 48

Aircraft Assigned:

P-40 Warhawk 1942-1943
P-47 Thunderbolt 1943-1944
P-51 Mustang 1944-1945
P-61 Black Widow 1947-1948

Stations:

Mitchel Field, New York 3 Aug 42
Hillsgrove, Rhode Island 31 Aug 42

Tafaraoui, Algeria	28 Feb 43
Montesquieu, Algeia	5 Apr 43
Souk-el-Khemis, Tunisia	3 Jun 43
Soliman, Tunisia	4 Nov 43
Foggia, Italy	11 Dec 43
Lesina, Italy	29 Mar 44
Rimini, Italy	ca 5 Mar 45
Mondolfo, Italy	Apr 45
Vincenzo Airfield, Italy	Jul 45
Camp Kilmer, New Jersey	26 Oct 45
Mitchel Field, New York	21 May 47
Hamilton Field, California	2 Dec 47

Honors:

Campaign streamers:

Air Offensive Europe
 Air Combat, Europe-African-Middle Eastern Theater
 Anzio
 Central Europe
 Naples-Foggia
 Normandy
 North Apennines
 Northern France
 Po Valley
 Rhineland
 Rome-Arno
 Sicily
 Southern France
 Tunisia

Distinguished Unit Citations:

Sardinia, 30 Jul 43
 Italy, 30 Jan 44

CHRONOLOGY

- 21 Dec 40 Government officials decided on the exact location of a new gunnery school. The government had planned to purchase only a small area, but Brig Gen Walter R. Weaver, Commanding General of the Southeast Air Corps Training Center at Maxwell Field, Alabama, insisted the War Department purchase the entire peninsula--28,517 acres.
- 6 May 41 Panama City Mayor H.G. Fannin and Col Warren Maxwell, the installation's first commander, led the official ground-breaking ceremony.
- 13 Jun 41 The War Department approved the name Tyndall Field, submitted by Florida Congressman Bob Sikes, to honor the late Lieutenant Francis B. Tyndall, a World War I hero, who was killed in 1930. He was a native of Sewall Point, Florida.
- 7 Dec 41 On the same day the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, 2,000 troops arrived at Tyndall Field to prepare for the opening of the gunnery school.
- 3 Aug 42 The War Department activated the 325th Fighter Group at Mitchell Field, New York. The group trained with P-40 aircraft.
- 17 Apr 43 325th Fighter Group entered combat with the Twelfth Air Force in North Africa. Flight Officer Howard T. Cook, 318 Fighter Squadron, made the 325th Fighter Group's first kill.
- 30 Jul 43 325th Fighter Group received its first Distinguished Unit Citation for its action over Sardinia.
- Sep-Dec 43 The 325th Fighter Group trained on P-47s and moved to Italy.

Chronology

- 31 Dec 43 In 1943 alone, Tyndall's gunnery school expanded 56,490,012 rounds of .30-caliber ammunition and 12,433,551 rounds of .50-caliber ammunition.
- 30 Jan 44 The 325th Fighter Group won its second Distinguished Unit Citation for its surprise attack on German airdromes near Villaorba, Italy.
- May 1944 The 325th Fighter Group exchanged its P-47 aircraft for the P-51.
- 28 Oct 45 The War Department inactivated the 325th Fighter Group.
- 21 May 47 The War Department reactivated the 325th Fighter Group as an all-weather fighter group.
- 18 Sep 47 The National Security Act of 1947 created the United States Air Force.
- 13 Jan 48 Tyndall Field became Tyndall Air Force Base.
- 2 May 48 HQ USAF established the 325th Fighter Wing (All Weather) under Air Defense Command (ADC) at Hamilton AFB, California.
- 20 Jan 50 HQ USAF re-designated the 325th Fighter Wing (All Weather) as the 325th Fighter-All Weather Wing.
- 4 Sept 50 In response to the Korean War Air Training Command established the USAF Air Police School at Tyndall AFB.
- 1 May 51 HQ USAF re-designated the 325th Fighter-All Weather Wing as 325th Fighter-Interceptor Wing.

Chronology

- 6 Feb 52 ADC inactivated the 325th Fighter-Interceptor Wing.
- 18 Oct 56 The 325th Fighter Wing (Air Defense) returned to active service at McChord AFB, Washington.
- 1 Jul 57 ADC established the 4756th Air Defense Wing (Training).
- 20 Oct 58 The availability of operational drone and tow targets at Tyndall allowed the base to hold its first William Tell competition.
- 26 Oct 59 Tyndall Air Force Base received its first F-106 Delta Dart.
- 13 Jul 65 Builders completed the new 2,900-foot Dupont Bridge to serve as the main link connecting Panama City to Tyndall AFB. It replaced an old, narrow, cantilever type, swing bridge.
- 31 Oct 67 ADC activated the Air Defense Weapons Center at Tyndall AFB, and inactivated the 4756th Air Defense Wing (Training).
- 1 Jul 68 Air Defense Command inactivated the 325th Fighter Wing (Air Defense).
- 6 Oct 72 Tyndall AFB began flying alert and trained to intercept unidentified targets over the Gulf of Mexico, using F-106 aircraft.
- 1 Jul 81 Tactical Air Command activated the 325th Fighter Weapons Wing (FWW) at Tyndall and assigned it to the USAF Air Defense Weapons Center.
- 1 Oct 82 The 325th FWW transferred its last F-101 completing the phase out from the active inventory.

Chronology

- 15 Oct 83 The 325th Fighter weapons wing was re-designated as the 325th Tactical Training Wing (TTW).
- 7 Dec 83 Brigadier General Charles A. Horner, the USAF Air Defense Weapons Center Commander, flew in the 325th Tactical Training Wing's first F-15 Eagle.
- 6 Apr 84 The 325th TTW transferred its last F-106 to the aircraft "bone-yard" at Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ.



An F-15 takes off from the Tyndall runway.

- 30 Aug 84 The first F-15 basic course commenced.
- 20 Jan 85 The 325th Maintenance Squadron became Tactical Air Command's F-15 centralized maintenance training office.
- 1 Mar 88 The 148th Fighter Interceptor Group from Duluth International Airport, Minnesota, relieved the 325th of its alert duties in early 1991.

- Apr 88 HQ USAF re-designated the three Fighter Interceptor Training Squadrons as the 1st, 2d, and 95th Tactical Fighter Training Squadrons.
- 6 Apr 88 The wing intercepted a Soviet TU-142F aircraft on an anti-submarine patrol in the Gulf of Mexico.
- 12 Sept 91 TAC inactivated the USAF Air Defense Weapons Center; additionally, it transferred First Air Force from Langley AFB to Tyndall AFB.
- Sep 91 The 1st, 2nd, and 95th AMU moved from the 325th AGS to become the 1st, 2nd, and 95th Tactical Fighter Squadron.
- 30 Sep 91 TAC inactivated the 325th Weapons Controller Training Squadron and passed its weapons controller training to the 3625th Technical Training Squadron (TCHTS).
- 1 Oct 91 HQ USAF re-organized the 325th TTW as an objective wing and re-designated it as the 325th Fighter Wing. The Wing's operational squadrons became fighter squadrons.
- 1 Jun 92 Tactical Air Command inactivated. The wing transferred to the newly created Air Combat Command.
- 15 Sep 92 The 3625th TCHTS, the oldest unit on Tyndall was re-designated 331st TCHTS. The 331st maintained the weapons controller training mission.
- 12 Dec 92 The 325th Medical Group deployed its air transportable hospital, to provide food and humanitarian relief to famine stricken Somalia.

Chronology

- 1 Jul 93 HQ USAF re-designated Air Training Command as Air Education and Training Command (AETC). HQ AETC activated 19th Air Force to oversee the command's flying training mission. Air Combat Command transferred the 325th Fighter Wing to AETC and 19th Air Force.
- 31 Aug 93 The Federal Bureau of Prisons closed its minimum security prison camp at Tyndall AFB.
- 30 Sep 94 HQ AETC transferred control weapons controller training from Keesler to Tyndall. The 325th Training Squadron absorbed this mission and became the 325th Air Control Squadron in 1998.
- 5 Oct 95 With winds of 135 mph, Hurricane Opal slammed into Florida's panhandle. Opal caused \$5.5 million in damage to Tyndall AFB.
- 8 May 96 U. S Air Force officials at the Pentagon announced that Tyndall would host the F/A-22 air superiority fighter, the Air Force's next generation fighter jet.
- 11 Oct 96 The Florida Air National Guard assumed full control of the USAF Southeast Defense Sector.
- 31 Dec 97 Due to A-76 transition, a total of 1,034 military and civilian positions were deleted. Contractors took full responsibility for these functions.
- 11 Sep 01 As terrorists attacked on US soil, the 325th Fighter Wing provided maximum security ensuring a safe environment for the CONR to provide air sovereignty supporting homeland defense.
- 25 Oct 02 USAF activated the 43rd Fighter Squadron as the first unit in the Air Force to fly the F/A-22 Raptor.

- 26 Sep 03 Lieutenant Colonel Jeffery Harrigian delivered the first F/A-22 from factory to Tyndall AFB.
- 8-9 Nov 04 William Tell's 50th anniversary competition tested aircrew performance in the air dominance and air sovereignty missions; evaluated weapons and tactics. First competition since 1996.
- 15 Dec 05 The Raptor achieved initial operational capability (IOC) and was declared operational by Gen Ronald E. Keys, ACC commander. The F/A-22 was re-designated as the F-22A.
- 11 Mar 07 The 29th and final F-22 arrives at Tyndall AFB completing the inventory.
- 3 Nov 07 AF Chief of Staff T. Michael Moseley ordered the indefinite grounding of F-15 fleet in response to an Air National Guard F-15 break-up and crash.



A lone F-22 watches over Tyndall AFB from the sky.

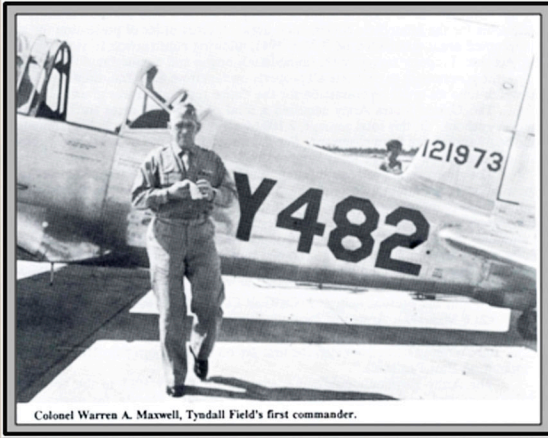
- 8 Jan 08 F-15 flying resumed after two months stand down.
- 17 Mar 08 The first F-22 Basic Course began with four students constituting a small group try out (SGTO).
- 31 Oct 08 F-22 Basic Course graduated all four students.
- 18 Dec 09 Colonel James S. Browne assumed command of the 325 FW vice Brig Gen Darryl L. Roberson.
- 7 May 10 2nd Fighter Squadron inactivated at Tyndall AFB
- Jul 10 USAF announced plans to assign an operational F-22 squadron to Tyndall AFB
- 21 Sep 10 The 95th Fighter Squadron inactivated at Tyndall AFB. Final three F-15 Eagle aircraft depart.



Two F-22 fly in formation above Tyndall AFB.



Our Checkertail Heritage Continues...



Col Warren A. Maxwell, Tyndall Field's first commander, completes a sortie in the BT-13 Valiant, one of Tyndall's first trainers.



Brig Gen James S. Browne, 325th Fighter Wing commander, completes a sortie in the F-22 Raptor, the US Air Force's premier air dominance fighter.



They Count On the Gunner To Get the Ship Back!



TACTICAL AIR COMMAND
WING TACTICAL TRAINING WING
TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA

