

1: Modi Alon - Wikipedia

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The first morning report was issued on 27 May and listed as 52 officers and 33 enlisted men available for duty. Over the next seven months the Group steadily increased to full strength as the training program progressed. At that time the th consisted of a total complement of officers and 1, enlisted men. At Bruning the group received its new operational Consolidated B Liberators. From Dakar the planes flew north to Tunis by way of Marrakech. Although heavily outnumbered by German fighters , the group succeeded not only in bombing the target but also in destroying many of the enemy interceptors. Received another DUC for action on 9 July when the group flew through heavy smoke and intense enemy fire to attack an oil refinery at Ploesti. Other operations of the group included bombing gun emplacements in southern France in preparation for the invasion in August , and attacking troop concentrations, bridges, and viaducts in April to assist Allied forces in northern Italy. The th was redesignated a Very Heavy bombardment group and was programmed for very long range strategic bombardment operations against the Japanese Home Islands using B Superfortresses. Many personnel were demobilized upon arrival at the port of embarkation; a small cadre of key personnel was formed and the group was then established at Sioux Falls Army Air Field , South Dakota in late May where the group was reformed with new personnel. The group was inactivated on 4 August [4] and its personnel, mission, and equipment were reassigned to the 28th Bombardment Group. The th and later the th continued to maintain an alert commitment until the th was inactivated in As a result the th SW was replaced by the th Bombardment Wing, Heavy th BW , [13] which assumed its mission, personnel, and equipment on 1 February The 70th Munitions Maintenance Squadron was reassigned to the th. Under the Dual Deputate organization, [15] all flying and maintenance squadrons were directly assigned to the wing, so no operational group was activated. Each of the new units assumed the personnel, equipment, and mission of its predecessor. In July , the wing added an air refueling capability when the th Air Refueling Squadron , equipped with Boeing KC Stratotankers , was organized and assigned to the wing. ADC terminated its interceptor mission at Kincheloe and inactivated its th Fighter Wing in [16] and organized the th Air Base Group as a temporary host organization for the base. However, in May , the decision to close the base was reversed and it was transferred to SAC, which activated the th Combat Support Group as the new host organization. This was only a six-year reprieve, as the base was closed on 30 September as part of an ongoing reduction in force in the USAF following the end of the Vietnam War. The Bs and KCs of the th were reassigned to other SAC units, and the wing was inactivated [13] concurrent with the closure of the base.

Flying combat aircraft of the USAAF-USAF Vol. III by , Sunflower University Press edition, in English - 1st ed.

The family moved around several times before finally settling in Tel-Aviv, where Alon attended the Herzliya Hebrew Gymnasium while secretly enlisting in the Haganah. After graduating Alon went off to serve in Kibbutz Degania Alef and in was among the founding members of Hanita. He began his training in Rhodesia on 24 November , graduating on 22 December Growing tensions between British mandatory authorities and the Yeshuv , however, prompted the RAF to transfer Alon once again. Torn between conflicting loyalties, Alon shortly thereafter quit the RAF. On 31 January , he returned to Palestine, [1] where he enrolled at the Technion , studying architecture. On 27â€”28 March Alon flew a number of bombing sorties in support of the beleaguered Nebi Daniel Convoy which had attempted to break the siege of Gush Etzion and was under attack by Arab irregulars. Alon was in the first batch of Sherut Avir pilots sent to fly the new aircraft, and departed Sde Dov on 6 May On 15 May, however, Israel declared its independence and found itself under immediate attack, including aerial strikes undertaken by the relatively powerful Royal Egyptian Air Force. Although they had not undergone any sort of gunnery training on the new aircraft, the pilots demanded to return home. The IAF had intended to reveal the Israeli acquisition of fighter aircraft with an attack on the Egyptian air base at El Arish , but the desperate situation on the southern front, with an Egyptian column heading towards Tel Aviv, prompted a change of plans. Without their engines having been run before or their guns fired, Lenart, Alon, Ezer Weizman and Eddie Cohen took off late in the afternoon to attack Egyptian forces near Isdud , only about 10 miles away. Each dropped two bombs and strafed the enemy column. The aircraft inflicted only slight damage, losing one Avia S and pilot Cohen to ground fire. Swinging out to sea to get the sun behind him, Alon evaded the Spitfires and then pursued and shot down both bombers, scoring the first aerial victories of the Israeli Air Force. The event took place in sight of the astonished populace which was not aware of the existence of an Israeli fighter arm. The air force held a press conference which Alon attended, and its headquarters was subsequently flooded with gifts, flowers and alcohol for the pilot despite the wartime scarcity of such luxuries. Although Tel Aviv would yet witness raids by Egyptian fighter aircraft, no bombers were ever to appear over the city again. Alon and fellow pilot Boris Senior burned too much of their fuel during one leg of the flight and were forced to land in Maritsa, Rhodes. The aircraft were impounded but both men released. He was survived by his wife, Mina, three months pregnant at the time. The latter two were killed on 4 June , attacking an Egyptian flotilla off the Tel Aviv coast while flying a Fairchild Argus. A memorial to the three stands in a local public garden.

3: Japanese Military Aircraft Illustrated Volume 1 2 3 Fighters Bombers Recon HC | eBay

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4: th Air Expeditionary Wing - Wikipedia

The Republic F Thunderchief was an American supersonic fighter-bomber used by the United States Air Force. It was a Mach 2 capable F conducted the majority of strike bombing missions during the early years of the Vietnam War; it was the only U.S. aircraft to have been removed from combat due to high loss rates.

In a daring flight to intercept a wave of Japanese planes, First Lieutenant Swett unhesitatingly hurled his four-plane division into action against a formation of fifteen enemy bombers and during his dive personally exploded three hostile planes in mid-air with accurate and deadly fire. Although separated from his division while clearing the heavy concentration of anti-aircraft fire, he boldly attacked six enemy bombers, engaged the first four in turn, and unaided, shot them down in flames. Exhausting his ammunition as he closed the fifth Japanese bomber, he relentlessly drove his attack against terrific opposition which partially disabled his engine, shattered the windscreen and slashed his face. In spite of this, he brought his battered plane down with skillful precision in the water off Tulagi without further injury. The superb airmanship and tenacious fighting spirit which enabled First Lieutenant Swett to destroy eight enemy bombers in a single flight were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. Swett was 5 feet, 11 inches 1. He had brown hair and blue eyes. While in training, Sweet elected to serve as a U. He was then transferred to an air station in Florida. On the morning of 7 April , Lieutenant Swett led a four-plane flight of Wildcats on a patrol, then returned to refuel at Henderson Field. Swett and his flight joined a number of other fighters to intercept the attacking enemy aircraft. Near the Russell Islands, about 30 miles 48 kilometers northwest of Guadalcanal, the American fighters came in contact with an estimated enemy aircraft. He shot them down. Becoming separated from his flight, he continued to engage the enemy, shooting down several more. His right wing was damaged by American anti-aircraft guns, but he continued. Having shot down seven Vals, he engaged an eighth. By this time, Swett was running out of ammunition, but his final bullets killed the enemy gunner and set the Aichi on fire. Machine gun bullets fired from the Val damaged his windshield, punctured an engine oil cooler and set the Wildcat on fire. The airplane quickly sank. He was picked up by a U. Coast Guard patrol boat. Lieutenant Swett was listed as wounded in action. During only fifteen minutes, 2nd Lieutenant Swett destroyed seven enemy aircraft and damaged an eighth. He would meet President Franklin D. Roosevelt at the White House during the Spring. They would later have two sons, both of whom would go on to become Marine Corps officers. Navy On the morning of 11 May , Captain Swett was flying a combat air patrol in an F4U-1D Corsair, when the fleet was attacked by kamikaze suicide aircraft. During this attack, Bunker Hill was hit by two successive kamikazes and suffered catastrophic damage. The carrier would survive, but was out of action for the remainder of the war. He is officially credited with He was recalled to active duty during the Korean War, but was not sent to the war zone. James Swett rose to the rank of Colonel. He retired from the Marine Corps in The wings could be fold alongside the fuselage for storage. There is no sweep. The width of the airplane with its wings folded was 14 feet, 6 inches 4. Grumman F4F Wildcat, circa Navy The F4F-4 was powered by an air-cooled, supercharged, 1, The R was rated at 1, horsepower at 2, r. The engine drove a three-bladed Curtiss Electric propeller with a diameter of 9 feet, 9 inches 2. The R was 5 feet, 7. The F4F-4 Wildcat had a maximum speed Its service ceiling was 34, feet 10, meters , and it had a maximum range of miles 1, kilometers. Swett claimed eight destroyed, and this is reflected in his Medal of Honor citation. The intelligence officer who investigated determined that his claims were valid.

5: Pleiku Air Base - Wikipedia

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Navy 11 December Navy Grumman F4F-3 Wildcat in non-specular blue-gray over light-gray scheme in early The first strike, three plane vees dove out of a rain squall at noon 8 December. The surf was roaring so furiously that nobody ashore heard or saw the enemy until fifteen seconds before the first bombs hit. The planes leveled out at feet altitude and made for the airfield, where 8 Wildcats were being serviced and fueled. Here 4 grounded planes disintegrated under direct hits; fire spread and destroyed 3; the eighth was hit but later salvaged; 23 Marine officers and men were left dead or dying. Four Wildcats now got into the battle, strafing the retreating ships and dropping their little pound bombs from an extemporized release, returning to rearm, take off and bomb again. They put the torpedo battery of Tenryu out of action, hit the radio shack of Tatsuta, and started gasoline fires on a transport. A second Wildcat was just pushing over to press home an attack on this destroyer at when she blew up and sank. There were no survivors. Chapter XII at Pages and It was hit at a range of 4, yards 3, meters , exploded and sank with all hands. The island finally fell to the unrelenting Japanese attacks, 23 December The F4F was a single-place, single-engine, mid-wing monoplane with retractable landing gear, designed to operate from land bases or U. Unlike the subsequent F4F-4, which had folding wings for storage aboard aircraft carriers, the F4F-3 had fixed wings. The horizontal stabilizer span was 13 feet, 8 inches 4. The empty weight of the basic F4F-3 was 5, pounds 2, kilograms , and the gross weight was 7, pounds 3, kilograms. The R had a normal power rating of 1, at 2, r. It was rated at 1, horsepower at 2, r. The engine turned a three-bladed Curtiss Electric propeller with a diameter of 9 feet, 9 inches 2. The R was 4 feet, 0. The F4F-3 had a maximum speed of miles per hour kilometers per hour at Sea Level, and miles per hour kilometers per hour at 21, feet 6, meters. Its service ceiling was 37, feet 11, meters. Navy The prototype XF4F-1 made its first flight in It was substantially improved as the XF4F The first production F4F-3 Wildcat was built in February Grumman F4F-3 Wildcat, circa

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The Republic F Thunderchief was a supersonic fighter-bomber used by the United States Air Force during the Vietnam War. It was the only U.S. aircraft to have been removed from combat due to high loss rates.

The 38th Bombardment Group entered combat in May and helped to prepare for the invasion of Normandy by assaulting coastal defenses, airfields, and V-weapon sites in France, and marshalling yards in France and Belgium. It supported the D-Day invasion in June by bombing gun positions and railway choke points. It also assisted ground forces at Caen and St Lo in July and at Brest in August and September by attacking bridges, vehicles, fuel and ammunition dumps, and rail lines. The group moved to France in September, and through mid-December struck defended villages, railroad bridges and overpasses, marshalling yards, military camps, and communications centers to support the Allied assault on the Siegfried Line. It participated in the Battle of the Bulge, December 16–January 18, by pounding marshalling yards, railheads, bridges, and vehicles in the battle area. The group and its squadrons received a Distinguished Unit Citation for the effectiveness of its bombing in the Ardennes, 23–25 December, when the group made numerous attacks on enemy lines of communications. It flew several night missions in February, using Bs as flare planes, an A for target marking, and As to bomb the objectives. Continued to fly support and interdiction missions, aiding the drive across the Rhine and into Germany, February–April. The group converted to Douglas A-1 Invader aircraft, but the war ended before the group was ready to fly them in combat. Maintenance and security squadrons were replaced by ones with the designation of the newly established wing. Under the Dual Deputate organization, all were directly assigned to the wing, no operational or maintenance group was activated. The history, lineage and honors of the 38th Bombardment Group were temporarily bestowed upon the newly established wing upon activation. The 38th BW continued to conduct strategic bombardment training and air refueling operations to meet operational commitments of Strategic Air Command. From 1954 to 1975, the wing supported combat operations over Vietnam by rotating B and KC flight crews to Guam and Okinawa. In 1967, two crews assigned to the 38th Bombardment Squadron of the 38th BW S and S were awarded the Mackay Trophy for "executing a nonstop, around-the-world mission with the immediate objective of locating and photographing elements of the Soviet Navy operating in the Persian Gulf. The wing adapted the tail code "KI" for its aircraft. Sawyer was closed by BRAC. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. November Learn how and when to remove this template message A pararescue jumper with the 38th Air Expeditionary Wing jumps from a C-130 into Afghanistan. H-5 also was the location for one of a few U.S. Personnel had to convoy tons of ammunition from K-5 to the northern base to support the A relocation. During the operation, the Jordanian government denied U.S. This created a lot of concern with Jordanian military personnel stationed at Shahid Muafaq Al-Salti Air Base during the initial stages. As they were being told on television and radio that there were no U.S. Out of confusion, Jordanian Security Forces documented everything leaving the aircraft. American troops initially were not allowed to carry weapons in plain sight. So they carried their Beretta 9mm handguns hidden in their waistbands for protection and hid their M-4 carbines from view in their vehicles. S military personnel were housed at two tent cities, one on Shahid Muafaq Al-Salti Air Base proper, and another large tent city located about one mile away near the base, which contained the majority of personnel. In the first month of their deployment, U.S. During one early morning incident, an explosion occurred adjacent to the tent city perimeter rocking the base. A aircraft initially assigned to H-5, were dispatched from their northern base to confront the threat. Upon arrival, the aircraft spotted a vehicle in the open desert near the tent city. Pilots observed a man holding a cylindrical shaped object, throw it into his truck, and flee. Pilots requested permission to open fire on the vehicle, but the request was denied. On a nightly basis, personnel reported seeing flares, aka "slap flares", being fired near the base in the distance. After the first incident, Jordanian Intelligence response was U.S. During another incident, U.S. Jordanian Intelligence explained that personnel heard fans at a nearby soccer field cheering and it was not protesters at all. One evening a security tower reported machine gun fire coming from a road nearby toward

their position. Jordanian Special Forces returned fire with their 50 cal. Jordanian Intelligence the next day explained that personnel merely saw someone firing into the air at a nearby restaurant where a wedding party was being held. Throughout the deployment numerous security posts reported persons approaching their posts in the night and fleeing once challenged. Jordanian Intelligence could not explain these incidents. Given the fact that the th AEW was supporting special forces, and that RAF Canberras referred to below were based at Azraq, Jordan , [10] it appears that during the major combat operation phase at least, one of the bare bases was Azraq also a Jordanian Air Force base. These missions were flown from bare bases with little supporting infrastructure and necessary logistics. The wing accurately employed more than precision-guided munitions and expended a total of , pounds of weapons. In addition to eliminating TBM support equipment, the wing is credited with destroying aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery pieces, surface-to-air missile systems, ammunition supply dumps, radars, and enemy troops. Although the wing was engaged in more than troops in contact scenarios, there were no fratricide events.

7: Robin Higham | LibraryThing

hours for multiple aircraft, supplies and materials, transportation costs for equipment and personnel to be shipped into and out of theater, equipment, communications, and other miscellaneous costs to meet world-wide operational requirements.

Design phase[edit] Republic Aviation started the Thunderchief as an internal project to replace the RFF Thunderflash , which first used the characteristic wing-root air intakes to make room for cameras in the nose section. The emphasis was placed on low-altitude speed and flight characteristics, range, and payload. The aircraft would be fitted with a large engine, and a relatively small wing with a high wing loading for a stable ride at low altitudes, and less drag at supersonic speeds. Near the end of , the entire program was canceled by the USAF due to a number of delays and uncertainties regarding the aircraft. The RF reconnaissance variant was canceled in July The USAF made the name official a month later. In the cockpit, the FD featured vertical-tape instrument displays for adverse weather operation. The ability to carry the TX nuclear weapon was also added. The RF reconnaissance development was also restarted, now based on the FD. The first D-model took its maiden flight on 9 June In response to the surface-to-air missile SAM threat experienced in the skies above Vietnam, dozens of FFs were converted into anti-radar " Wild Weasel " aircraft, culminating with the FG. The single engine was fed by two intakes in the wing roots, leaving the nose free for a radome housing the multi-mode radar. Two outer dry stations were wired for missiles or bombs. A short-range AIM-9 Sidewinder air-to-air missile could be carried on each of the outer wing pylons. The F managed The F had a spacious cockpit with good visibility and layout particularly after introduction of "tape" instruments ; the advanced electronics were easy to learn and operate. The spoilers provided good roll control at all speeds and the distinctive four-petal airbrakes which also opened slightly when the afterburner was engaged to allow for the larger flow of exhaust gases were highly effective even at supersonic speeds. Loss of control due to a spin or complications of adverse yaw required deliberate effort from the pilot and spontaneous spin recovery was rapid. Between its massive dimensions and troubled early service life, the F had garnered a number of uncomplimentary nicknames. According to F pilots and crews, the "Thud" nickname was inspired by the character "Chief Thunderthud" from the Howdy Doody television series. The North Vietnamese interceptor force followed Soviet air-defense doctrine, with pilots under rigid direction of ground controllers over radio links. However, the first time the Combat Martin was used, the US National Security Agency NSA , in charge of US strategic signals intelligence , ordered the Air Force to cease and desist immediately, since the NSA believed that the intelligence obtained by monitoring the channels outweighed the benefits of jamming them. The additional avionics were housed in a long, raised dorsal spine. Although the first Thunderstick II aircraft flew in , they were not used in Vietnam. A total of 30 FDs received this modification. Nicknamed the Wild Weasel, these aircraft achieved a number of victories against North Vietnamese surface-to-air missile radars. The second crew member was a Navigator trained as an Electronic Warfare Officer EWO to decipher sensor information and guide the pilot towards the targets. While this strategy was effective in reducing FD losses, the Weasel aircraft suffered heavy casualties with five of the first 11 lost in July and August Attacks into high-risk environments saw the Weasels operating in "Iron Hand" Hunter-Killer flights of mixed single-seat and two-seat Thunderchiefs, suppressing sites during attacks by the strike force and attacking others en route. Thirty aircraft were fitted with pylons to carry the AGM Standard anti-radiation missile.

8: th Air Expeditionary Group | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

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