

35th FIGHTER WING



MISSION

The 35th served as host unit for Misawa AB, supporting 33 US associate units and units of the Japanese Air Self Defense Force (JASDF) Northern Air Defense Force. The wing provides air defense of northern Japan.

LINEAGE

35th Fighter Wing established, 10 Aug 1948
Activated, 18 Aug 1948
Redesignated 35th Fighter Interceptor Wing, 20 Jan 1950
Inactivated, 1 Oct 1957
Redesignated 35th Tactical Fighter Wing and activated, 14 Mar 1966
Organized, 8 Apr 1966
Inactivated, 31 Jul 1971
Activated, 1 Oct 1971
Redesignated 35th Tactical Training Wing, 1 Jul 1984
Redesignated 35th Tactical Fighter Wing, 5 Oct 1989
Redesignated 35th Fighter Wing, 1 Oct 1991
Inactivated, 15 Dec 1992
Redesignated 35th Wing, 9 Apr 1993
Activated, 31 May 1993
Inactivated, 1 Oct 1994
Redesignated 35th Fighter Wing and activated, 1 Oct 1994

STATIONS

Johnson AB, Japan, 18 Aug 1948
Yokota AB, Japan, 1 Apr 1950

Johnson AB, Japan, 14 Aug 1950
Yonpo, North Korea, 1 Dec 1950
Pusan AB, South Korea, c. 7 Dec 1950
Johnson AB, Japan, 25 May 1951
Yokota AB, Japan, 1 Oct 1954-1 Oct 1957
Da Nang AB, South Vietnam, 8 Apr 1966
Phan Rang AB, South Vietnam, 10 Oct 1966-31 Jul 1971
George AFB, CA, 1 Oct 1971-15 Dec 1992
Keflavik NAS, Iceland, 31 May 1993-1 Oct 1994
Misawa AB, Japan, 1 Oct 1994

ASSIGNMENTS

314th Air Division, 18 Aug 1948
Fifth Air Force, 1 Mar 1950
314th Air Division, 25 May 1951
Japan Air Defense Force, 1 Mar 1952
Fifth Air Force, 1 Sep 1954
41st Air Division, 1 Mar 1955-1 Oct 1957
Pacific Air Forces, 14 Mar 1966
Seventh Air Force, 8 Apr 1966-31 Jul 1971
Twelfth Air Force, 1 Oct 1971
Tactical Training, George, 1 Oct 1977
831st Air Division, 1 Dec 1980
Twelfth Air Force, 31 Mar 1991-15 Dec 1992
First Air Force 31 May 1993
Eighth Air Force, 1 Oct 1993-1 Oct 1994
Fifth Air Force, 1 Oct 1994

ATTACHMENTS

6102nd Air Base Wing, 1 Jul-1 Oct 1957

WEAPON SYSTEMS

F-51, 1948-1950, 1950-1951, 1951-1953
F-61, 1949-1950
F-80, 1949-1950, 1951-1954
F-82, 1949-1950
F-94, 1951-1954
F-86, 1952-1953, 1953-1957
F-86, 1951
RF-80, 1950, 1951-1952, 1953-1954
RF-51, 1952-1953
RC-45, 1952-1954
RT-7, 1952-1953
F-4, 1966

F-100, 1966-1971
B-57, 1966-1969
F-102, 1966
MK-20 (Canberra), 1967-1971
A-37, 1970-1971
F-4, 1971-1992
F-105, 1973-1980
F-15, 1993-1994
HH-60G, 1993-1994
F-16, 1994

COMMANDERS

Col Edgar M. Scattergood Jr., 18 Aug 1948
Col Ray W. Clifton, 7 Sep 1948
Col William O. Moore, 3 Feb 1949
Col Lawrence C. Coddington, 22 Aug 1949
Col Robert W. Witty, 1 Apr 1950
Col Virgil L. Zoller, 10 May 1950
Col Thomas B. Hall, 14 Aug 1950
Col Frederic C. Gray, 1 Dec 1950
Col Brooks A. Lawhon, 18 Feb 1951
Col Strother B. Hardwick Jr., 25 May 1951
Col William A. Schulgen, 28 May 1951
Col Jack S. Jenkins, 19 Jan 1952
Col Thomas J. Barrett, 7 Jun 1952
Col Richard S. Morrison, 19 Jun 1954
Col Fred D. Stevers, 1 Oct 1954
Col Eugene B. Fletcher, 31 Jul 1955
Col James E. Johnston, 15-30 Jun 1957
Unkn, 1 Jul-1 Oct 1957
None (not manned), 14 Mar-7 Apr 1966
Col Franklin H. Scott, 8 Apr 1966
Col Allan P. Rankin, 10 May 1966
Col George S. Weart, 10 Oct 1966
Col James A. Wilson, 1 Mar 1967
Col Herndon F. Williams, 1 Feb 1968
Col Frank L. Gailer Jr., 23 Sep 1968
BG Walter Galligan, 9 Aug 1969
Col Walter C. Turnier, 10 Jun 1970
Col Cregg P. Nolan Jr., 1 Jan-c. 31 Jul 1971
Col Fred A. Treyz, 1 Oct 1971
Col William J. Holton, 20 Jul 1972
Col Charles R. Beaver, 24 Aug 1973
Col Richard A. Haggren, 11 Jul 1975

BG Robert W. Clement, 2 Feb 1976
BG Cecil D. Crabb, 9 Aug 1976 (additional duty, 1-20 Oct 1977)
Col Dudley J. Foster, 21 Oct 1977
Col Rolland W. Moore Jr., 22 Dec 1978
Col James D. Terry, 17 Jan 1980
Col Gary F. Fredricks, 8 Jan 1982
Col Needham B. Jones, 6 Feb 1984
Col Thomas R. Griffith, 31 Aug 1984
Col E. James Hardenbrook, 28 Aug 1986
Col George K. Muellner, 1 Jul 1988
Col Russell A. Everts, 15 Aug 1989
Col Merrill R. Karp, 8 Jun 1990
Col Robert T. Osterthaler, 25 Sep 1990
Col Merrill R. Karp, 23 Mar 1991
Col Michael D. Anthony, 30 Jun-15 Dec 1992
Col Thomas L. Allen, 31 May 1993
Col Branford J. McAllister, 11 Aug 1993
Col Richard B. Cross Jr., 27 Jul-1 Oct 1994
MG George W. Norwood, 1 Oct 1994
BG Paul V. Hester, 9 Nov 1995
BG Bruce A. Wright, 14 Feb 1997
BG Steven G. Wood, 13 Nov 1998
BG Loyd S. Utterback, 30 May 2000
BG Dana T. Atkins, 19 Jul 2002
Brig Gen William J. Rew, 15 Apr 2004
Brig Gen Salvatore A. Angelella, 26 Aug 2005
Col Terrence J. O'Shaughnessy, Jan 2007
Col Stephen Williams, #2014

HONORS

Service Streamers

None

Campaign Streamers

Korea

CCF Intervention

First UN Counteroffensive

CCF Spring Offensive

Vietnam

Vietnam Air

Vietnam Air Offensive

Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase II

Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase III
Vietnam Air/Ground
Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase IV
TET 69/Counteroffensive
Vietnam Summer-Fall, 1969
Vietnam Winter-Spring, 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Southwest Monsoon
Commando Hunt V
Commando Hunt VI

Southwest Asia
Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

None

Decorations

Presidential Unit Citation: Vietnam
10 Oct 1966-10 Apr 1967

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards with Combat "V" Device
8 Apr-9 Oct 1966
2 Apr-2 Sep 1967
3 Sep 1967-2 May 1968
1 Oct 1968-13 Apr 1969
14 Apr 1969-13 Apr 1970
1 Dec 1970-25 Jun 1971

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards
2 Feb 1976-31 Mar 1977
1 Jun 1985-31 May 1987
1 Mar 1990-29 Feb 1992
1 Oct 1994-30 Sep 1995
1 Oct 1995-30 Sep 1996
1 Oct 1997-30 Sep 1999
1 Oct 1999-30 Sep 2001
1 Oct 2001-30 Sep 2003
1 Jul 2004-31 May 2006.

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation
7 Sep 1950-7 Feb 1951

Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Crosses with Palm

1 Apr 1966-31 Jul 1971

1 Sep 1968-9 Oct 1970

24 Feb-30 Mar 1971

Bestowed Honors

Authorized to display honors earned by the 35th Operations Group prior to 18 Aug 1948

Service Streamers

None

Campaign Streamers

World War II

East Indies

Air Offensive, Japan

China Defensive

Papua

New Guinea

Bismarck Archipelago

Western Pacific

Leyt

Luzon

Ryukyus

China Offensive

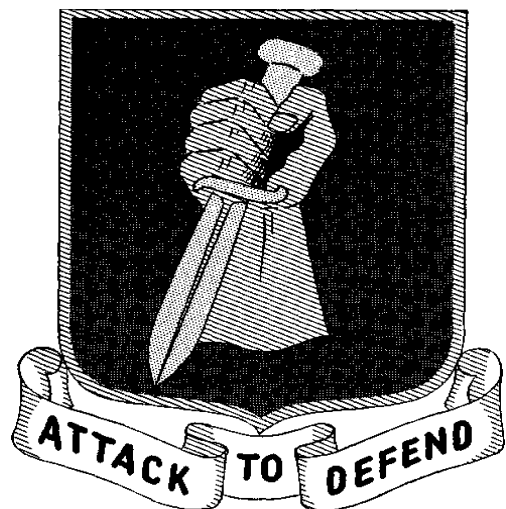
Decorations

Distinguished Unit Citation

Papua, 23 Jul 1942-23 Jul 1943

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation

EMBLEM



35th Fighter Interceptor Wing emblems





35th Tactical Fighter Wing emblems



35th Fighter Wing emblem: The shield, of ultramarine blue, signifies faithfulness and sincerity of purpose. The gold hand holding a red dagger symbolizes its motto "Attack to Defend" and its readiness to strike for its nation's defense. (Approved for 35 Operations Group, 24 Mar 1941 and for 35 Fighter Wing, 16 Dec 1953)

The insignia of simple design was produced by Miss Ruby Thompson, daughter of Master Sergeant Benton P. Thompson, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, 14th Pursuit Group. Miss Thompson received her idea from Cupid's arrow striking the heart and conceived of the interceptor plane striking its foe.

MOTTO

Attack to Defend

NICKNAME

OPERATIONS

The 35th Fighter Wing flew air defense missions in Japan, Aug 1948-Nov 1950.

In April 1950, the wing moved to Yokota, Japan, where the 35th Fighter Interceptor Group was stationed. Three months later, the wing deployed a tactical group and two squadrons to Yonpo, North Korea, and Pusan, South Korea, to support United Nations ground forces during the Korean War. The rest of the wing continued to fly air defense missions over Japan and moved back to Johnson Air Base in August 1950.

Two days after Thanksgiving the Chinese Communist Forces intervened on behalf of North Korea and launched a surprise offensive against United Nations' troops. Soon the Tenth Corps found themselves in the legendary battle to break out of the Chosin Reservoir. With Yonpo located immediately south of the escape route, the 35 FIW provided close air support for their Army and Marine Corps brethren on the ground. Again the wing's position became untenable and Fifth Air Force ordered its withdraw on December 3, 1950.

Eventually UN forces managed to halt the communists' advance and by April 1951 pushed them back north of the 38th parallel where the battle lines solidified for the remainder of the war. With the disposition of the war changing and additional forces arriving in theater, America's focus broadened towards ensuring the safety of its allies. Accordingly, the 35 FIW's wartime involvement came to an end, leaving behind the 39 FS which went on to become one of the leading MiG killing units of the Korean War.

On May 25, 1951, the wing returned to Johnson AB where it again assumed responsibility for the air defense of central Japan. To accomplish this mission, the wing used a wide variety of aircraft and often dispersed them throughout the region. The 339th Fighter Squadron, collocated with the wing, operated the F-80 Shooting Star, but its primary operational platform was the F-94 Starfire. A heavily modified version of the F-80, the F-94 served as America's first all-weather jet interceptor. The 40th Fighter Squadron, stationed at Misawa AB until July 1951, continued with the F-51 Mustang until 1953 when it again transitioned to jets with the F-80 and F-86 Sabre. The 41st Fighter Squadron likewise upgraded to Sabres in 1953, having operated the F-80 since 1950. Additionally, an assortment of reconnaissance air-craft made it into the wing, including the RF-51, RF-80, RC-45 and RT-7. All of these aircraft found themselves detached from Johnson AB periodically to ensure a response force could meet any potential threat to Japan.

The tactical group was non-operational, 15 Jan-14 Jul 1954; during this time the wing directly controlled the 40th, 41st and 339th Squadrons. The group returned to operational status on 15 Jul 1954, and from 14 Aug-30 Sep 1954 was detached from the wing.

On October 1, 1954, the 35th Fighter-Interceptor Wing moved to Yokota AB, after relinquishing control of the 339 FS in June. At Yokota, it continued to support the air defense mission. In August 1956, the 41 FS moved to Andersen AB, Guam. Still attached to the 35th, it left only one

operational squadron in Japan.

By July 1957 the 35 FIW existed only on paper with no personnel or equipment assigned. Accordingly, the wing inactivated on October 1 after almost 15 years of service and two wars in the Pacific.

It was organized again in Apr 1966 at Da Nang AB, South Vietnam, replacing the 6252d Tactical Fighter Wing and controlled two F-4C squadrons, two rotational B-57 squadrons, and F-102 flights of the 64th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, conducting combat operations in Southeast Asia.

On 1 Oct 1966 the 35th moved in name only, the 35th Wing replacing the 366th Wing at Phan Rang AB, South Vietnam, and becoming an F-100 organization. The two B-57 squadrons also shifted bases, following the 35th Wing to Phan Rang. Missions included air support of ground forces, interdiction, visual and armed reconnaissance, strike assessment photography, escort, close and direct air support, and rapid reaction alert.

The wing began phasing down for inactivation in Apr 1971, standing down from operations on 26 Jun 1971. Its remaining resources passed to the 315th Tactical Airlift Wing on 31 Jul 1971 when the 35th Wing inactivated. A few months later, the 35th Wing activated at George AFB, CA, replacing the 479th Tactical Fighter Wing. It participated in tactical exercises, tests, and operations and provided F-4 aircrew and maintenance personnel replacement training. Gaining F-105 units beginning Jul 1973, in addition to F-4 units, it assumed a "Wild Weasel" (radar detection and suppression) mission and commenced "Wild Weasel" aircrew training in F-105 and F-4 aircraft in late 1975 but lost "Wild Weasel" assets in Mar 1981 to a second tactical wing that activated at George AFB. The 35th redesignated to a tactical training wing on 1 Jul 1984 but retained an air defense augmentation responsibility.

It continued to provide operations and maintenance support for the close air support portion of US Army training exercises at the US Army National Training Center, Ft. Irwin, CA, 1981-1990. In addition, the wing advised Air National Guard units on F-4 operations, 1981-1991. With a structure that allowed for a dual-role mission, the wing's mission consisted of both combat and training. It regained the "Wild Weasel" training mission in Sep 1989.

The wing began phasing down for inactivation and base closure in mid-1991.

Its flying squadrons departed or inactivated by Jul 1992, and the wing remained non-operational until inactivated in Dec.

Equipped with F-15C and HH-60G helicopters, the wing replaced Air Forces Iceland at Keflavik NAS in May 1993.

It provided air defense and rescue forces until 1 Oct 1994 when it inactivated at Keflavik NAS and activated the same day at Misawa AB, Japan, replacing the 432d Fighter Wing and

assuming its personnel and F-16C/D aircraft.

The 35 FW deployed in support of OIF in 2007, this time in a close-air support role.

Air Force Order of Battle

Created: 28 Sep 2010

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Sources

Air Force Historical Research Agency. U.S. Air Force. Maxwell AFB, AL.

The Institute of Heraldry. U.S. Army. Fort Belvoir, VA.

Air Force News. Air Force Public Affairs Agency.