# Thunderbirds


SOUVENIR PROGRAM

# Eglin AFB
# 1995 Open House

Saturday April 1, 1995

**Welcome** to Eglin Air Force Base! For six decades Team Eglin has enjoyed a prosperous relationship with Northwest Florida communities. Together we have established a rich tradition of arming the Air Force with the world's most sophisticated armament. We are proud of our partnership with our neighbors and proud to serve as your Air Force. I Sincerely hope you enjoy your visit with us today.

Maj. Gen. Stewart E. Cranston
Commander
*Air Force Development Test Center*

# *Eglin Air Force Base ...*

*is the largest air force base in the free world, covering 724 square miles of reservation as well as the 86,500 square miles of water ranges in the Gulf of Mexico. Eglin provides employment for more than 8,500 military and approximately 4,500 civilians and is a major contributor to the economic makeup of Okaloosa County.*

For more than 60 years and spanning four wars, Eglin has had a prominent role in airpower history. Established as the Valparaiso Bombing and Gunnery Base on June 14, 1935, Eglin as it became known two years later, grew to a major command during World War II with the responsibility for testing the aircraft and equipment used in combat.

In 1931 personnel of the Army Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Ala., began looking for a site for a bombing and gunnery range. They saw the potential of the sparsely populated forested areas surrounding Valparaiso, Fla., and the vast expanse of adjacent water. Fortuitously, a local businessman and airplane buff James E. Plew saw the potential of a military payroll to boost the depression-stricken economy in the local area. He leased to the City of Valparaiso 137 acres on which a airport was established in 1933 and in 1934 offered to donate to the United states 1,460 contiguous acres for the bombing and gunnery base. This leasehold became the headquarters for the Valparaiso Bombing and Gunnery Base activated on June 14, 1935, under the command of Captain Arnold H. Rich. On August 4, 1937, the base was redesignated Eglin Field in honor of Lieutenant Colonel Frederick I. Eglin, U.S. Air Corps, who had been killed on January 1, 1937 in an aircraft crash.

With the 1939 outbreak of war in Europe and President Roosevelt's calling for an expansion of the Army Air Corps, General Henry H. "Hap" Arnold ordered the establishment of a proving ground for aircraft armament which led to the selection of Eglin for the testing mission. On June 27, 1940, the United States Forestry Service ceded to the War Department the Choctawhatchee National Forest, consisting of some 800 square miles of forest and shore. In 1941, the Air Corps Proving Ground was activated, and in the months preceding the entry of the United States into World War II, Eglin became the site for gunnery training for the Army Air Forces fighter pilots as well as a major testing center for aircraft, equipment, and tactics. It served as one of the sites in March 1942 for Lieutenant Colonel James H. (Jimmy) Doolittle to prepare his B-25 crews for their raid against Tokyo mounted from the U.S. aircraft carrier Hornet. In addition to the testing of all new aircraft and their serial modifications, the Proving Ground Command, because of the isolation and immensity of the Eglin ranges, was especially well suited for special tasks. In 1944 it developed the tactics and techniques for the destruction of German rocket installations that were being built to support V-1 buzz-bomb attacks on England. A second test, accredited with contributing to the success of the fire raids against Japan, was the one in which Eglin constructed a "Little Tokyo" and demonstrated the effectiveness of incendiaries against standing wooden houses of the types targeted for destruction in Japan's urban areas.

By the end of the war, Eglin had made a recognizable contribution to the effectiveness of the American air operations in Europe and the Pacific and continued to maintain a role in the research, development and testing of air armament. As a pioneer in missile development, Eglin in early 1946 activated the First Experimental Guided Missiles Group, developed the techniques for missile launching and handling, established training programs, and monitored the development of a drone, or pilotless, aircraft capability to support the Atomic Energy Commission tests, Operation CROSSROADS, at Eniwetok. On January 13, 1947, the First Experimental Guided Missiles Group received nationwide publicity by conducting a successful drone flight from Eglin Field to Washington, D.C., in a simulated bombing mission.

Over the next decade there were a number of redesignations of the proving ground, but the mission of conducting operational suitability testing of aircraft and equipment remained essentially the same. After the start of the Korean War, test teams moved to the combat theater for testing in actual combat. They number among their accomplishments improved air-to-air tactics and improved techniques for close air support.

Both as a reaction to the Soviet atomic explosion in 1949 and in recognition that research and development had lagged in the several years that it had been subordinated to operational concerns, the Air Force in early 1950 established the Air Research and Development Command (later Air Force Systems Command). The following year, the Air Research and Development Command establishes the Air Force Armament Center at Eglin, which for the first time brought development and testing together. On December 1, 1957, the Air Force combined the Air Proving Ground Command and Air Force Armament Center to form the Air Proving Ground Center. The Center built the highly instrumented Eglin Gulf Test range and for the next few years was a major missile test center. Among the missiles tested were the BOMARC, Matador, GAM-72 "Quail," and GAM-77 "Hound Dog."

As the Southeast Asia conflict increased emphasis on A conventional weapons, the responsibilities at Eglin grew. On August 1, 1968, the Air Proving Ground Center was redesignated the Armament Development and Test Center to centralize responsibility for research, development, test and evaluation and initial acquisition of nonnuclear munitions for the Air Force.

Cont. page 2

Cont. from page 1

On October 1, 1979, the Center was given division status. The Armament Division, redesignated Munitions Systems Division on March 15, 1989, placed into production the precision guided munitions -- the laser, television and infrared guided bombs, two anti-armor weapon systems, and an improved hard target weapon used in Operation Desert Storm during he Persian Gulf War. The Division was also responsible for the development of the Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air-Missile (AMRAAM), developed jointly with the U.S. Navy under Air Force leadership.

On July 11, 1990, the Munitions Systems Division was redesignated the Air Force Development Test Center. The Center provides test and evaluation support for development of conventional nonnuclear munitions, electronic combat systems and navigation/guidance systems.

In addition to owning and managing the major test complex of land and water ranges at Eglin, the Center manages major test facilities at Holloman Air Force Base, N.M.; Fort Worth, Texas; and Buffalo, N.Y.

Eglin served as the training site for the Son Tay Raiders in 1970, the group that made the daring attempt to rescue American POWs from a North Vietnamese prison camp. In 1975, Eglin was one of the four main Vietnamese Refugee Processing Centers. It housed and processed more than 10,000 Southeast Asian refugees at its Field Two "Tent City." In 1980, Eglin again became the Air Force center for the resettlement of refugees by processing over 10,000 of the Cubans who fled to the United States in April and May of 1980.

# Air Force Materiel Command

Air Force Materiel Command traces its heritage to 1917 when the Equipment Division of the U.S. Army Signal Corps established a headquarters for its new Airplane Engineering Department at McCook Field, a World War I experimental facility in Dayton, Ohio. Functionally divided during World War II, research and development and logistics were reunited for several years during the late 1940s under Air Materiel Command. In 1950, the Air Research and Development Command was broken out as a separate organization devoted strictly to research and development. In 1961, Air Materiel Command was redesignated Air Force Logistics Command while Air Research and Development Command, gaining responsibility for weapon system acquisition, was redesignated Air Force Systems Command. The two commands were integrated to form Air Force Materiel Command July 1, 1992.

AFMC's mission is to develop, deliver and sustain the best products for the world's best Air Force. It is the Air Force's largest command in terms of employees and funding. AFMC researches, develops, tests, acquires, delivers and logically supports every Air Force weapon system and other military (non-weapon) systems.

AFMC works closely with its customers, the operational commands, to ensure each has the most capable aircraft, missiles and support equipment possible. The command uses five goals to help build a better Air Force. They are: satisfy its customers' needs in war and peace, enable its people to excel, sustain technological superiority, enhance the excellence of its business practices and operate quality installations.

Materiel Command's headquarters is at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base , Ohio. From there, it directs a highly professional and skilled command work force of approximately 125,000 military and civilian employees. The command's emphasis on " high technology" makes it the Air Force's largest employer of scientists and engineers. AFMC also employs the most Air Force civilians, about 90,000, and has 12,000 officers and 23,000 enlisted people. This work force operates major product centers, laboratories, test centers and logistics centers throughout the United States.

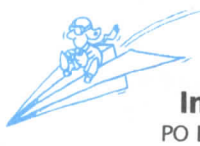
The command manages 52 percent of the total Air Force budget.

Also, AFMC provides support to other U.S. military forces and allies as well as handles major aerospace responsibilities for the Department of Defense. These include research, development, testing, and evaluation of satellites, boosters, space probes and associated systems needed to support specific NASA projects.

*Besides Eglin*, other test centers under AFMC are located at Arnold AFB, Tenn., and Edwards AFB, Calif. AFMC also is responsible for four super labs, five air logistics centers, and five major specialized centers.

# Table of Contents






***Souvenir Program***

*Produced by*

**Image International, Inc.**

PO Box 7622 Cumberland, RI 02864

(800) 334-5404 / (401) 351-9700

*In Association with*

**National Concession Company**

Volume VII Issue I

Yearly Circulation 300,000





***Special Thanks to:***

Canadian Forces Snowbirds
DOD Still Media Records Center
National Warplane Museum
Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Marines, Navy
USAF Thunderbirds
USN Blue Angels

# Photography Tips!

Both the amateur photographer with their instamatic and the professional armed with a 35mm camera, zoom lens and of course, a bag full of bells and whistles enjoy the excitement of an airshow.

The instamatic camera is excellent for spontaneous snap shooting and offers the ease of aim and fire. This camera is usually lightweight and easy to carry in your pocket or handbag. However, because of its fixed shutter speed, fast action shots may come out blurry, objects in the distance may appear small, and photos may lack interest.

The 35mm camera is capable of giving good results in aerial shots. Most 35mm cameras have interchangeable lenses. A telephoto zoom lens would be desirable to catch the action at various altitudes and distances. A teleconverter or 2x doubler that attaches to the camera will double the power of the lens, enabling you to take very impressive shots of the aircraft in flight.

The wide-angle lens is another very useful attachment. This lens allows you to take pictures of large subjects without having to move back a great distance. You will be able to catch the action of several aircraft in flight or a large plane on the ground.

Film is an important aspect of good photos; today there is a wide selection of film. On a bright sunny day, you can use film with an ASA rating of 100 or 200. These two types will give shutter speeds that are fast enough to stop action.

If you prefer to shoot with black and white film, you may want to use a variable ASA film. This is called Chromo-genetic and will have good results in both contrast and sharpness.

In addition to the UV or skylight filter you may use to protect the lens, you may want to use a polarizer. This filter will reduce glare and reflections, and helps to bring out the brilliant colors in your pictures. Also a lens hood will be useful for keeping the sunlight from falling on the lens and creating a glare.

# Spectator Information

The airshow announcer often provides Lost & Found locations, special promotions and an abundance of interesting and informative conversation; direct your ear to show center.

**NO SMOKING** in the vicinity or under the wings of aircraft, fuel tanks can leak. They also overflow through the vents on a hot day as the fuel expands.

Locate the nearest First-Aid station when you arrive, in the event an emergency should present itself.

Please read and adhere to all Signs of information and caution, for your knowledge and protection.

Throughout the event, during a hot day, make sure to drink plenty of fluids to prevent a chance of dehydration.

For the protection of others, please DO NOT ride bikes or skateboards on the airshow grounds.

STOP

For your protection as well as the performers DO NOT attempt to cross the flight line or any other lines of restriction.

For security reasons, there are some restricted buildings located on the airshow grounds, PLEASE, do not attempt to gain access.

For your convenience, there are portable rest rooms located throughout the airshow grounds.

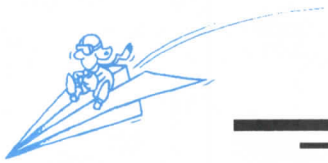
Please place all litter into the appropriate receptacles located throughout the show grounds.

***Please . . .***

***DO NOT touch or climb on the display aircraft!***

# UH-60 Blackhawk

**Type:** combat assault helicopter
**Length:** 50ft 1in
**Height:** 12ft 4in
**Rotor diameter:** 53ft 8in
**Weight:** (maximum loaded), 21,400lb.
**Range:** (with 6,600lb payload) 94nm.
**Powerplants:** two General Electric T700-GE-16 turboshafts each rated at 1,870shp.



# AH-1 Cobra

**Type:** anti-tank helicopter
**Specifications:** length of fuselage, 44ft 5in; diameter of main rotor,40ft Oin; weight (normal take-off),9,975lb.
**Max speed:** 218 mph .
**Range:**274nm
**Armament:** eight TOW missiles plus 30mm turret-mounted cannon.
**Powerplant:** one Avco Lycoming T53-L-703 turboshaft rated at 1,800shp

# AH-64 - Apache

**Type:** Advanced attack helicopter.
**Specifications:** length of fuselage, 49ft 1 1/2in; diameter of main rotor,48ft Oin; height, over tail fin, 11ft 7 1/2in; weight (maximum take-off),17,650lb.
**Max speed:** 192mph .

**Range:**Internal fuel, 121 miles.
**Armament:** Hughes 30mm Chain Gun with 1,200 rounds, four pylons each carrying four Hellfire laser-guided anti-armour missiles or up to 76 folding -fin 2.75in rockets or a mix of Hellfires and rockets.

# UH-1 Huey

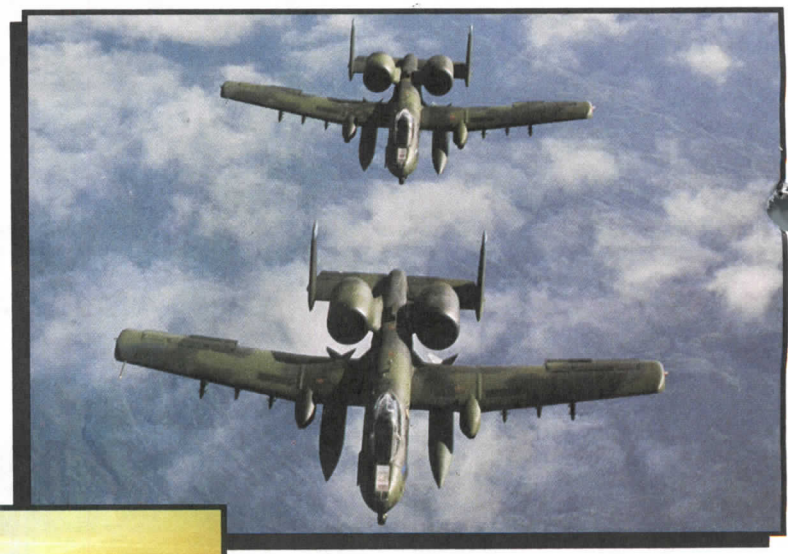
**Type:** Utility helicopter
**Specifications:**
**Fuselage length:**, 41ft 10in
**Height:** 14ft 6in
**Rotor diameter:** 48ft
**Range:** 276nm.
**Max Speed:** 110kt
**Max payload:** 3,880lb

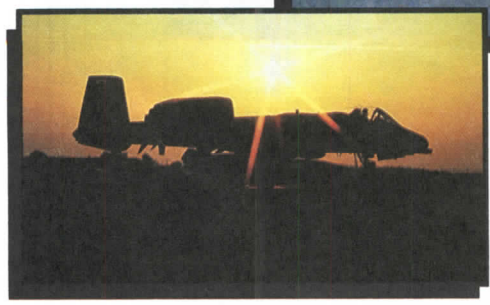
# C-5 Galaxy

**Length**: 247 feet 10 in
**Wing Span**: 222 feet 8 1/2 in
**Height**: 65 feet 1 1/2 in
**Weight**: Gross: 837,000 lbs
**Speed**: Max 571 mph
**Crew**: six
**Ceiling**: 35,750 ft
**Contractor**: Lockheed.
**Mission**: Long range, heavy logistics transport

# A-10 Thunderbolt

**Type**: Close support anti-tank aircraft
**Length**: 53 ft 4 in
**Wing Span**: 57 ft. 6 in
**Height**: 14 ft 8 in.
**Speed**: 439 mph
**Crew**: One
**Armament**:one 30-mm GAU-8/A gun, plus up to 16,000 lb of ordnance on 11 hardpoints., including various types of free-fall or guided bombs, Maverick missiles, or AIM-9 Sidewinder missiles, and jammer pods.
**Powerplant**: two General Electric TF34 turbofans each rated at 9,065lb dry thrust.



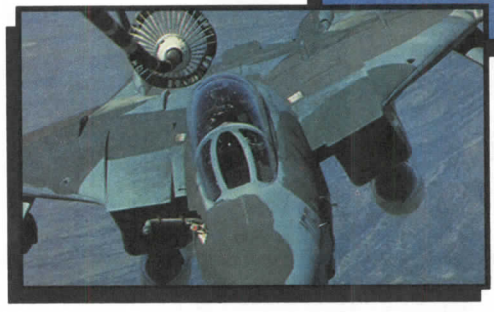


# F-15 - Eagle

**Mission:** Air Superiority tactical fighter
**Length:** 63 feet 9 in
**Wing Span:** 42 feet 9 3/4 in
**Height:** 18 feet 7 in
**Weight:** Gross 68,000lbs
**Speed:** Mach 2.5+
**Crew:** F15 - one; F15E - Two
**Ceiling:** 65,000 ft
**Armament:** one 20mm M.61 cannon plus missiles on five hardpoints
**Powerplant:** Two Pratt & Whitney F-100PW-100 turbofan engines with afterburners. (25,000 lbs thrust ea.)

# F-14 - Tomcat

**Length:**62'9"
**Wing Span:** 64.1' unswept; 38' swept.
**Height:** 16 feet
**Weight:** Gross: 62,260 lbs.
**Speed:** Mach 2.0+
**Crew:** Two
**Ceiling:** 50,000 + ft
**Powerplant:** Two F110-GE-400 engines with afterburning. (54,000 lbs total thrust)
**Armament:** Various air-to-air missiles, one 20mm Vulcan cannon



# P-3 Orion

**Type:** Maritime-Patrol and ASW aircraft
**Specifications:** length, 116ft 10in ; span, 99ft 8in; height, 33ft 8in; weight (maximum take-off), 135,000lb
**Max speed:** 411kt
**Service Ceiling:** 28,300ft
**Armament:** Sonobuoys plus various models of homing torpedo, mine and nuclear or conventional depth bomb.
**Powerplant:** Four Allison T56 turbo-props, each rated at 4,910shp

# The Host Command


The Air Force Development Test Center is the host command at Eglin Air Force Base. Its mission includes the full spectrum of planning, directing and conducting the test and evaluation of nonnuclear munitions, electronic combat and navigation/ guidance systems.

AFDTC is also responsible for all base support functions. The Test Center accomplishes its mission through two component wings, the 46 Test Wing and the 96 Air Base Wing.

The Test Wing manages the overall test and evaluation program for AFDTC. To perform this task, it is equipped with approximately 40 aircraft and highly instrumented ground facilities.

The Test Wing's unique assets include the McKinley Climatic Laboratory, the Guided Weapons Evaluation Facility (GWEF), and the Preflight Integration of Munitions and Electronics Systems (PRIMES) facility.

The Climatic Lab is capable of testing military hardware as large as bombers in environments ranging from -65 to +165 with 100 mph winds, icing, clouds, rain and snow. The GWEF is the only facility of its kind in the free world able to test the complete spectrum of weapon seekers under one roof, including millimeter wave, laser, infrared, radio frequency and electro-optical technologies. The PRIMES provides ground test and evaluation support for aircraft electronic and weapons systems.

Also under the Test Wing is the 46th Test Group at Holloman AFB, N.M. Among its unique facilities are a 10-mile, high-speed test track, two radar target scatter measurement facilities, and the Central Inertial Guidance Test Facility.

The Air Base Wing provides major medical, civil engineering, personnel, logistics, communications, computer, security and all other host services to AFDTC units and approximately 50 associate units here. The wing also oversees the Air Force Armament Museum. These support services are provided to more than 70,000 active duty, civilian, retired personnel and dependents who reside in the area.

The wing's Civil Engineering Squadron manages real property, construction, fire protection, environmental, and range support. Jackson Guard supports the natural resource program for all the ranges.

The Communications Computer Systems Group provides data services for base communications/computers support. They operate a variety of computers including a state-of-the-art super computer, the CRAY 8-2/28. These computers support more than 3,000 test missions per year with associated data reduction.

The Mission Support Squadron provides centralized support for military and civilian personnel, military education, social actions, information management, retiree affairs, and education services.

The Security Police Squadron protects the multimillion dollar assets of six major Air Force commands and protects several DOD organizations and the Federal Prison Camp.

The Services Squadron operates quality facilities to sustain food service, lodging, mortuary affairs, honor guard, and related services in war and peace. It maintains three 600-person permanent party dormitories, visiting airmen quarters and visiting officer quarters.

In addition to its normal host base support function, the Air Base Wing also runs one of the largest mobility functions in the Air Force.

# Other Units

### *The Aeronautical Systems Center*

In the summer of 1990, the acquisition activities of the former Munitions Systems Division at Eglin, including the Air Force Armament Laboratory, became part of Aeronautical Systems Center.

A full spectrum of research, development and acquisition activities are conducted on nonnuclear air-delivered weapons, components and related equipment such as air-to-air missiles, aircraft guns, air-to-surface precision attack weapons, defense suppression weapons, anti-armor and hard target penetration weapons plus the aircraft/weapon store certification process.

Also included is the development and acquisition of range equipment for combat training and weapon system testing worldwide. This includes aerial targets, global positioning systems and electronic combat threat simulators. Improved capability for our forward air bases to "survive and fight" is provided through a wide range of integrated support systems to the air base infrastructure.

# Other Units

*USAF Air Warfare Center*

The USAF Air Warfare Center is a major associate unit at Eglin. Their overall mission is to test and evaluate equipment, develop tactics, and train forces assigned to the Air Combat Command. USAFAWC is tasked to manage and conduct operational test and evaluation projects of armament, avionics, aircrew training devices, command, control and communications, combat support, electronic warfare and reconnaissance systems.

The Air Warfare Center has 27 locations throughout the United States. This includes four groups, 22 squadrons, two schools, and numerous special staff agencies. The Center also develops and conducts "Blue Flag" exercises. These exercises are quarterly command, control and communication exercises emphasizing current intelligence data, tactics, and joint use of air and ground forces. To accomplish this training, command and control structures are physically replicated at the Hurlburt Field exercise facility. Using real-world contingency plans, participants are given intensive classroom and hands-on training in executing those plans. Training is enhanced by realistic computer models while allied advisors from the various overseas theaters ensure procedures and scenarios are up to date.

The annual "Green Flag" exercise is an important aspect of the Center's electronic warfare program. It brings together all elements of joint combat operations, command and control and electronic combat. The exercise deals with large-scale composite force projection and emphasizes tasking, coordinating, and employing electronic combat assets. It gives aircrews and planners valuable training in the integration of electronic combat assets and strike forces.

The Center also plays a leading role in armament and avionics prics projects, and is involved in critical readiness issues.


## *33d Fighter Wing*

The 33d Fighter Wing "Nomads," the largest associate unit at Eglin, is the premier air-to-air combat unit of the Air Combat Command. With three F-15 squadrons and one air control squadron, the wing's mission is to deploy its squadrons worldwide and provide air control and air superiority.

First established as the 33d Pursuit Group, the Wing's contribution to tactical airpower during its 52-year history has been significant, with participation in campaigns around the world while flying various fighter aircraft. In 1965, the 33rd was activated at Eglin AFB flying the F-4 Phantom II and, in 1978, the wing converted to the F-15 Eagle.

Supporting the mission are three fighter squadrons -- the 58th, 59th, and 60th -- a maintenance squadron, a logistics squadron, and an operations support squadron.

The Nomads have established and maintained a reputation as the leading tacticians in the fighter community. Participating in Operation Desert Shield/ Storm, the 58th became one of the first Air Force unit to employ the F-15 in combat, achieving 16 aerial victories against Iraqi forces, including the first three kills of the war.

## *919th Special Operations Wing*

Located at Eglin's Auxiliary Field 3 (Duke Field) is the 919th Special Operations Wing, one of the most unique organizations in the Air Force reserve and U.S. Air Force. Assigned to the Air Force Reserve's Headquarters 10th Air Force at Bergstrom AFB, TX., the 919th's gaining command, when mobilized, is the Air Force Special Operations Command which is located at Hurlburt Field.

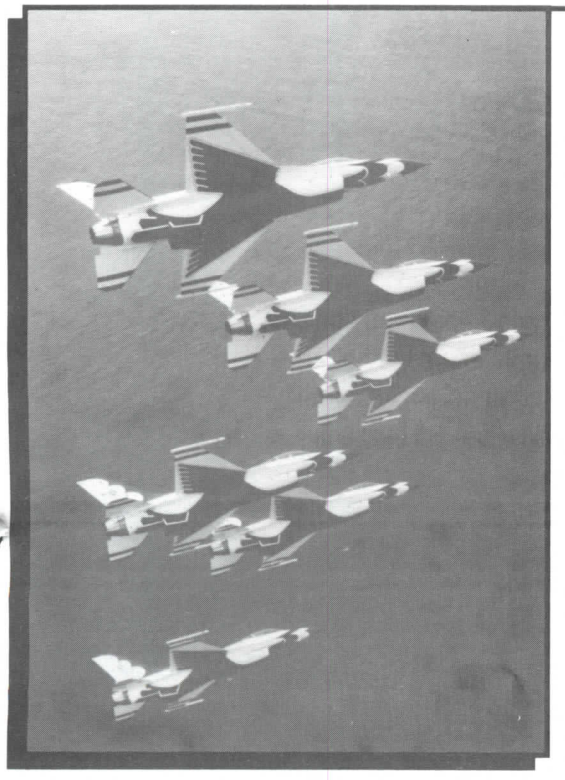
The 919th SOW is the only AFRES Special Operations wing and is equipped with and flies the AC-130A "Spectre" gunship. It also is transitioning to a new flying HC130 "Combat Shadow" aircraft, which refuels Special Operations helicopters.

The 919th trains more than 1,400 reservists to provide a ready force capable of close air support, armed reconnaissance, armed interdiction, armed escort and forward air control operations anywhere in the world whenever needed.

The unit is organized into three groups, eight squadrons and two flights.

Activated July 30, 1971, at Duke Field, the 919th was assigned its gunship mission July 1, 1975, and achieved combat-ready status with its gunships in July 1976.

The 919th has won numerous ground and flying safety awards during its 24-year existence and recently surpassed 87,000 flying hours without a single major aircraft accident or incident.



# The United States Air Force Thunderbirds

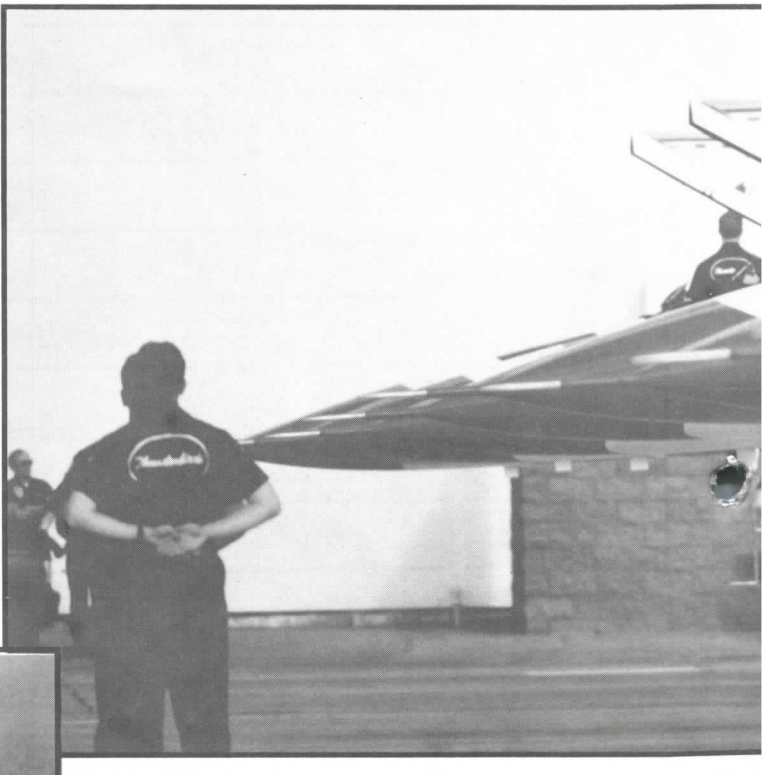
## Thunderbirds

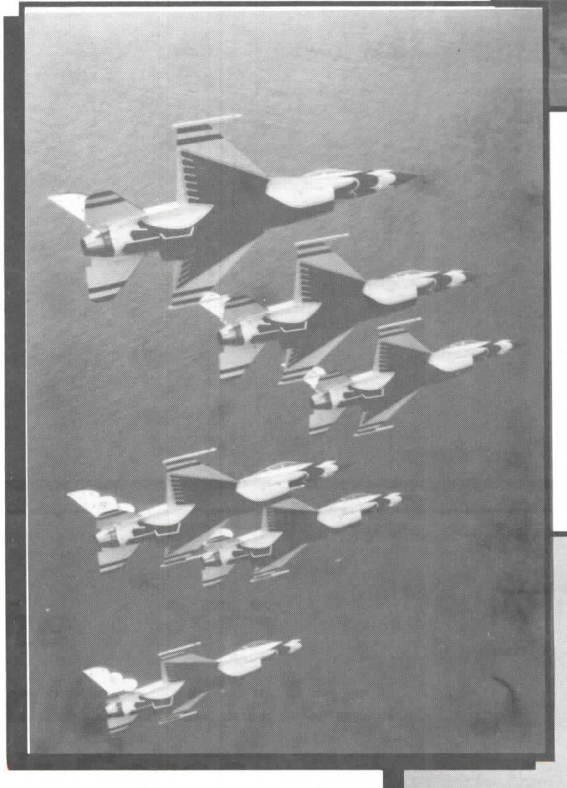
The Thunderbirds are comprised of eight pilots (six of which are demonstration pilots), three support officers, and more than 130 enlisted people performing in 33 different career fields.

The diamond aircraft formation demonstrates the precision and training of formation flying, while the solos demonstrate the maximum capabilities of the F-16 Fighting Falcon. The pilots perform about 30 maneuvers in a demonstration. The entire show, including ground and air, lasts about 1 hour and 15 minutes. The demonstration season lasts from March to November, with the winter months used for training new team members. Officers serve a two-year tour with the team. Replacements for about half the team are trained each year.

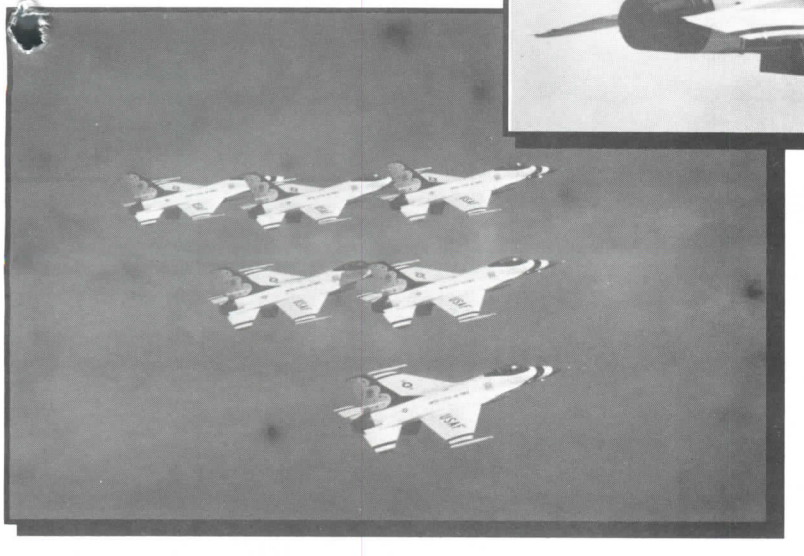
The squadron performs no more than 88 air demonstrations each year while they travel almost 210 days. Since the team's inception in 1953, more than 254 million people in all 50 states and 56 foreign countries have witnessed the red, white, and blue jets in 3,131 official aerial demonstrations.

# The 1995 United States Air Force Thunderbirds





# Thunderbirds


# Thunderbird History

The Thunderbirds were officially activated June 1, 1953, at Luke Air Force Base, Arizona.

In June 1956, the team moved to its current home at Nellis Air Force Base, NV and traded the veteran F-84 aircraft for the U.S. Air Force's first supersonic fighter, the F-100 Super Sabre.

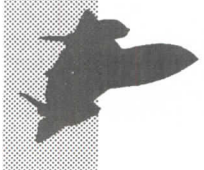
From 1969 to 1973, the Thunderbirds converted to the T-38 Talon, the world's first supersonic trainer. The T-38 was more efficient than the larger F-4.

Early in 1983, the Thunderbirds transitioned to the F-16 Fighting Falcon allowing the team to retain efficiency while demonstating to spectators the very latest in fighter technology.

In 1987 the team performed in China - the first time any military demonstration team performed in a communist country.

In 1991, the team traveled to Europe for the first time since 1984. Eleven air demonstrations were performed in eight countries, including first-time visits to Switzerland, Poland, and Hungary.

In 1992, the Thunderbirds transitioned to the new F-16C with more power for their aerial demonstrations.



## *9th Special Operations Squadron*

Although part of the Air Force Special Operations Command, the 9th Special Operations Squadron is located here.

The 9th uses its HC-130 tankers in formation or single ship for covert penetration of enemy territory to provide aerial refueling of special operations helicopters, infiltration/exfiltration, and resupply of special operations forces by airdrop or airland operations. To perform these missions, the primary emphasis is on night vision goggle operations.

The 9 SOS has maintained a constant presence in the Middle East since August 1990 for combat recovery operations. In addition to ***Desert Shield*** and ***Desert Storm***, the 9th actively participated in ***Operations Just Cause*** (liberation of Panama), ***Provide Promise*** (Bosnia), ***Uphold Democracy*** (liberation of Haiti), and ***Provide Comfort*** (enforcing United Nations sanctions in northern Iraq).

## *20th Space Surveillance Squadron*

The 20th Space Surveillance Squadron, located 35 miles east of Eglin, maintains and operates the AN/FPS-85 radar. The only Space Command unit at Eglin, its mission is Spacetrack and space object identification, in support of U.S. Space Command's Space Surveillance mission.

The unit detects, tracks and identifies space objects within its coverage, passing critical data on these objects to the Space Surveillance Center located in Colorado Springs, Colo.

The wedge-shaped, 10-story building is as long as a city block and has a volume exceeding a quarter million cubic feet. There are thousands of individual transmitters and receivers set in the south face of the building. The beams of transmitted energy are electronically steered and can scan its entire area of coverage in milliseconds.

The 20th SPSS has provided more than 20 years of outstanding service to the Air Force.

## *6th Ranger Training Battalion*

Axillary Field Six is the site of Camp James E. Rudder and the home of the Army's 6th Ranger Training Battalion.

The mission of the battalion is to conduct the last -- or jungle-- phase of the U.S. Army Ranger course. The course is 72 days in length and divided into four phases. Each phase is conducted at different geographical and environmental locations.

Camp Rudder is a sub-installation with facilities that include 25 family housing units, a small exchange annex, lounge, gymnasium, pool, and chapel, to name a few.

The Florida Ranger Camp was established November 15, 1951, by then Maj. Arthur "Bull" Simons. The Florida Ranger Camp remained at Field Seven for 20 years until it was moved to Field Six in January, 1970.

In June, 1974, the Florida Ranger Camp was renamed Camp James E. Rudder in honor of Maj. Gen. Rudder, who commanded the 2nd Range Battalion during World War II.

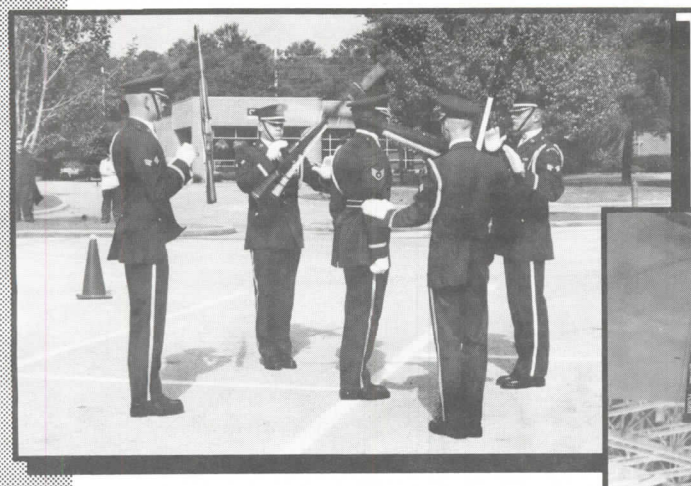
The purpose of Ranger School is to develop the leadership and combat related functional skills of soldiers who fight the close combat direct fire battle. We expose students to conditions and situations which closely approximate and often exceed those he would encounter in combat. Fatigue, Hunger, the necessity for quick, sound decisions and the requirement for demonstrating calm, forceful leadership under conditions of mental and emotional stress are all experienced in the Ranger Course.

## *Naval School, Explosive Ordnance Disposal*

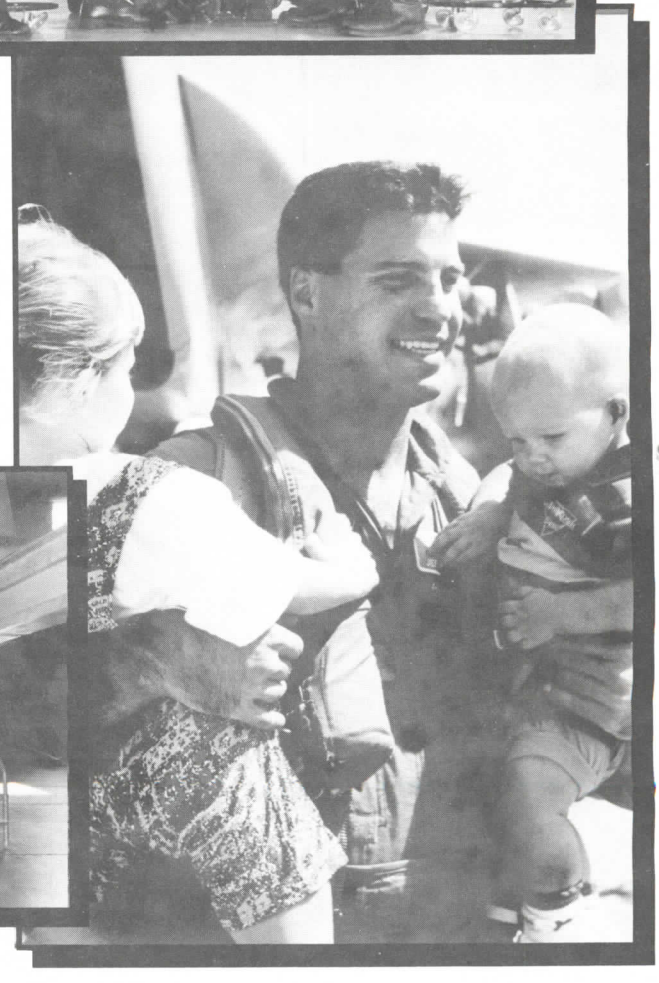
The school is a Navy-managed joint training command. The detachment is tasked with the mission of training officers and enlisted personnel of the U.S. Navy, Marine Corps, Army, Air Force and select international military students in the most current procedures for the location, identification, recovery and disposal of ordnance.

The opening of the school at Eglin brought U.S. EOD training in line with NATO standards. Phase I training consists of four segments: Core, Demolition, Tools and Methods, and Biological and Chemical Divisions.

The Core Division provides basic explosive and ordnance background. The Demolition Division provides training in basic demolition, operations and safety. Tools and methods provides additional training in EOD peculiar explosives and nonexplosives tools. The Biological and Chemical Division provides training for operations within the BC theater; i.e., hazards identification, packaging, etc.
Consolidation of joint service DOD EOD training will combine Phase I (Eglin) and Phase II (Indian Head, Maryland) at Eglin AFB in late FY97, Military Construction Projects 901 and 902 will total 117,000 square feet of new training facilities at a cost of over 18.5M.

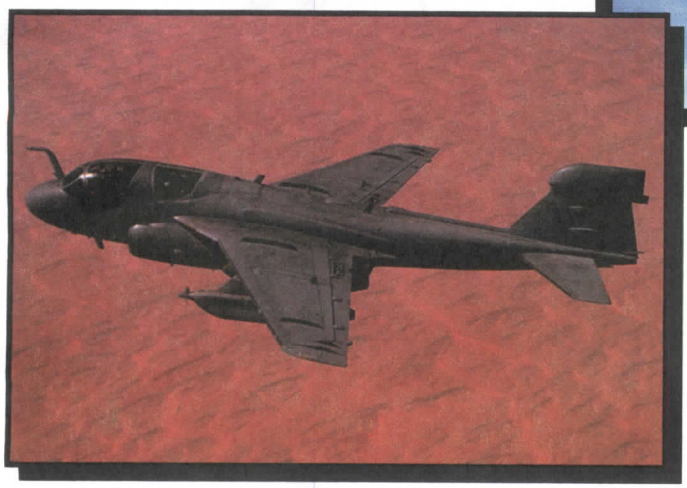


# Welcome To Eglin



# A-7 Corsair II

**Type:** attack fighter
**Specifications:** length, 46ft 1in ; span, 38ft 9in; height, 16ft 1in; weight (maximum take-off), 42,000lb
**Max speed:** 595kt
**Service Ceiling:** 42,000ft
**Armament:** up to 15,000lbs of ordnance plus one 20mm cannon
**Powerplant:** one Allison TF41 turbofan, rated at 15,000lb dry thrust



# EA-6 Prowler

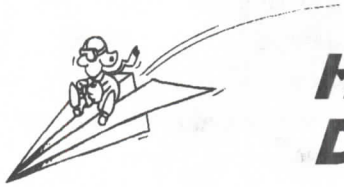
**Type:** carrier-based ECM jammer platform
**Specifications:** length, 54ft 9in ; span, 53ft 0in; height, 16ft 2in; weight (maximum take-off), 60,400lb
**Max speed:** 644mph
**Service Ceiling:** 42,500ft
**Crew:** four
**Powerplant:** two Pratt & Whitney J52-PW-408A rated at 11,200lb

# E-2 Hawkeye

**Type:** carrier-based early warning and control aircraft
**Specifications:** length, 57ft 63/4in; span, 80ft 7in; height, 18ft 33/4in; weight (maximum take-off), 51,817lb
**Max speed:** 374mph
**Service Ceiling:** 30,800ft
**Armament:** none
**Powerplant:** one Allison T56-A-425 turboprops, rated at 4,910shp ea

# C-130 Hercules

**Length**: 97 feet 9 in
**Wing Span**: 132 feet 7 in
**Height**: 38 feet 3 in
**Weight**: (max TO) 175,000 lb
**Speed**: max cruise 374 mph
**Crew**: five
**Ceiling**: 33,000 feet
**Armament**: Usually none
**Contractor**: Lockheed Corporation.
**Mission**: Airlift Support



# HH-65 Dolphin

**Length**: 38 feet
**Main rotor dia.**:39 feet
**Height**: 13 feet
**Weight**: Empty 6,092; Gross 8,900
**Speed**: .125 knots
**Crew** 1-2 pilots 1 crewman
**Range**: 400 NM
**Normal Endurance**: 3 hours
**Cargo Sling Load**: 2,000 lbs
**Armament**: None
**Contractor**: Aerospatiale
**Mission**: Search and Rescue

# U-2/TR-1

**Type:** High Altitude special purpose reconnaissance
**Length:** 63 ft.
**Wing Span:** 103 ft
**Height:** 16 ft, .5 in.
**Speed:** 430 mph
**Service ceiling:** 90,000 ft
**Crew:** one
**Armament:** none
**Contractor:** Lockheed

# KC-10 Extender

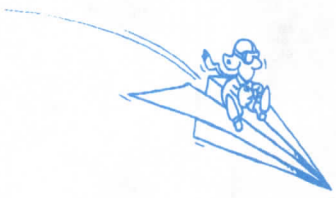

**Type:** Strategic tanker and cargo aircraft
**Specification:** length, 181ft 7 in ; span 165ft 4 1/2 in ; height, 58ft 1 in ; weight (maximum take-off), 590,000lb
**Max Speed:** 600 mph
**Service Ceiling:** 30,300ft
**Range:** 11,500 miles
**Powerplant:** Three General Electric F103 (CF6-50C2) turbofans, each rated at 52,500lb (23,810kg) dry thrust

# E-3A Sentry

**Type:** Airborne Warning and Control Systems (AWACS).
**Specifications:** length, 152ft 11 ins; span 145ft 9 in; height, 41ft 4 in; weight (maximum take off), 325,000lb.
**Max Speed:** 460kt .
**Service ceiling:** 40,000ft .
**Powerplant:** four Pratt & Whitney TF33 turbofans each rated at 21,000lb (9,540kg) dry thrust.

# AH-1 SeaCobra

**Type:** close support gunship
**Specifications:** length of fuselage, 44ft 5in; diameter of main rotor,40ft Oin; weight (normal take-off),9,975lb.
**Max speed:** 218 mph .
**Range:**274nm
**Armament:** eight TOW missiles plus 20mm turret-mounted rotary cannon.
**Powerplant:two** Pratt & Whitney T400-CP-400 turboshafts rated at 1,800shp



# B-52 Stratofortress

**Length:** 160 ft. 11 in
**Wing Span:**185 ft
**Height:** 40 ft, 8 in.
**Speed:** 650 mph
**Crew:** Six
**Armament:** more than 20,000 lbs mixed ordnance, short-range attack missiles under wings, bombs and short-range attack missiles carried internally.
**Contractor:** Boeing

# C-141 Starlifter

**Type:** Stategic airlift transport.
**Specifications:** length, 168ft 4 in; span 159ft 11 in; height, 39ft 3 in;
**Max Speed:** max cruise, 566mph
**Service ceiling:** 41,000ft
**Range:** with max payload 2,935 miles
**Armament:** none
**Powerplant:** four Pratt & Whitney TF33-P-7 turbofans each rated at 21,000lb (9,540kg) dry thrust.

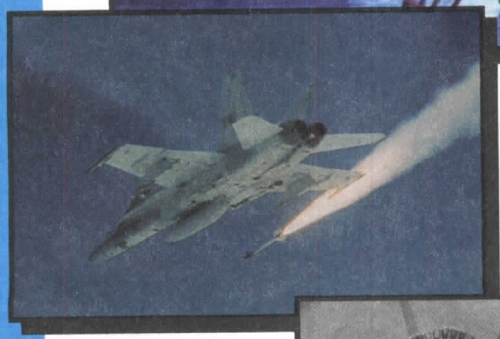
# F-117 Stealth

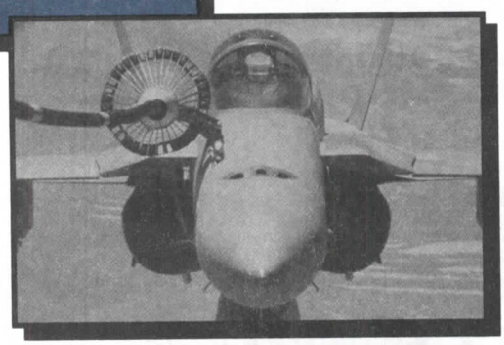
**Length:** 65 feet 11 in
**Wing Span:** 143 ft 4 in
**Height:** 12 feet 5 in
**Weight:** (max. TO)52,500lbs
**Speed:** .90 mach/603 mph
**Crew:** one
**Range:** max payload, 2,487 miles
**Ceiling:** 52,000 feet
**Powerplant:** two General Electric 2 - two-shaft turbofans
**Armament:** two 2,000 lb laser-guided bombs

# F-16 Falcon

**Length:** 49 feet 4 in
**Wing Span:** 32 feet 9 3/4 in
**Height:** 16 feet 8 1/2 in
**Weight:** Gross 37,500 lbs
**Speed:** Mach 2
**Crew:** one
**Ceiling:** 50,000 + feet
**Powerplant:** One General Electric or one Pratt & Whitney engine with 29,000 lbs thrust
**Armament:** One 20mm multibarrel cannon, wing-tip infrared missiles and other air-to-air or air-to-surface munitions

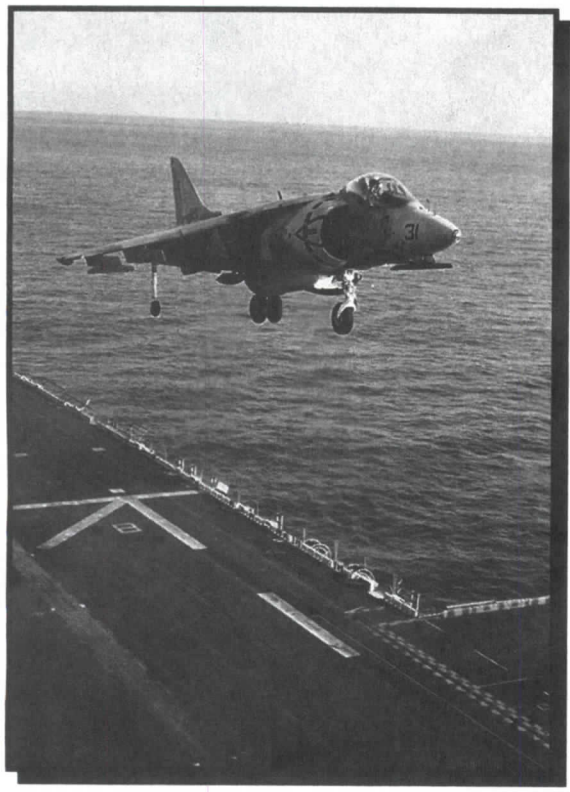
# F-18 Hornet





**Type:** Carrier-based strike fighter
**Length:** 56 feet
**Wing Span:** 37 feet 6 in
**Height:** 15 feet 3 1/2 in
**Speed:** about 1,188 mph Mach 1.8
**Crew** 1 pilot
**Ceiling:** 50,000+ feet
**Armament:** One 20mm M-61A1 cannon, Sparrow III and Sidewinder missiles, Guided and conventional air-to-ground ordnance.
**Contractor:** McDonnell Douglas

# AV-8B Harrier II



**Type:** Close support and attack aircraft
**Length:** 46.3 feet
**Wing Span:** 30.3 feet
**Height:** 11.6 feet
**Speed:** .91 Mach
**Crew** 1 pilot (2 in TAV-8)
**Ceiling:** 40,000+ feet
**Powerplant:** 1 Rolls-Royce 402 vectored-thrust turbofan; 21,500 pounds of thrust.
**Armament:** 25mm guns, large bombs up to 1,000 lbs, small bombs anti-aircraft missiles.
**Contractor:** McDonnell Douglas.

# CH-46 Sea-Knight

**Type:** Multi-role naval/marines helicopter
**Specifications:** fuselage length; 44ft 10in; height 16ft 8in; rotor diameter, 50ft 0in; weight (normal Take-off), 21,400lb.
**Max speed:** 162kt
**Range:** (with 6,600lb payload) 94nm
**Armament:** none
**Powerplant:** two General Electric T58-GE-16 turboshafts each rated at 1,870shp

# 1995 Military Flight Team Schedules

## Canadian Forces Snowbirds

April
29 Juneau AK

September
15-17 Reno NV
20 Peterson AFB CO
23-24 Pt. Mugu CA
27 Grand Junction CO
30 Midland ,TX

October
1 Midland TX
4 LaredoTX
7-8 Page AZ

## US Navy Blue Angels

March
18 NAF El Centro CA
25-26 Mesa AZ

April
1-2 Sanford FL
8-9 MCAS Cherry Pt. NC
22-23 MacDill AFB FL
28-30 MCAS El Toro CA

May
6-7 NAS Lemoore CA
13-14 NAS Meridian MS
20-21 Fort Smith AR
27 NAS Patuxent River MD
29-31 USN Academy MD

June
3-4 Detroit MI
10-11 North Kingstown RI
17-18 Oklahoma City OK
24-25 Philadelphia PA

July
1-2 Redding CA
8-9 Bushell Park SK
15-16 Hillsboro OR
22 Pensacola Beach FL
29-30 Kansas City MO

August
5-6 Columbus OH
12-13 Dubuque IA
19-20 Reading PA
25-27 NAS Miramar CA

September
2-3 NAS Barbers Pt. HI
9-10 NAS Whidbey Is. WA
16-17 Smyrna TN
23-24 NAS Oceana VA
30-Oct. 1 Alexandria LA

October
7-8 San Francisco CA
14 NAS Fallon NV
21-22 Houston TX
28-29 Sheppard AFB TX

November
4-5 NAS Cecil Field FL
10-11 Pensacola FL

## US Air Force Thunderbirds

April
1 Eglin AFB FL
2 Patrick AFB FL
8 Luke AFB AZ
9 Vandenberg AF CA
22-23 Loveland CO
29-30 McGhee Tyson TN

May
6-7 Ft.Lauderdale FL
13 Randolph AFB TX
14 Reese AFB TX
20-21 Andrews AFB MD
27-28 Columbia MO
31 USAF Academy CO

June
3 Holloman AFB NM
4 Durango CO
10-11 Hanscom AFB MA
14 Whiteman AFB MO
17-18 Hamilton ON
24-25 Davenport IA

July
2-4 Battle Creek MI
8 Grand Forks AFB ND
9 Ellsworth AFB SD
15-16 Springfield IL
22-23 NAS Brunswick ME
26 Cheyenne WY
29-30 Scott AFB IL

August
5-6 Chicago IL
19-20 Bozeman MT
26-27 Frederick MD

September
3-4 Offut AFB NE
9-10 Toledo OH
16-17 Roswell NM
23-24 Liberal KS
30-Oct. 1 Salinas CA

October
7 Langley AFB VA
8 Charleston AFB SC
14-15 March AFB CA
21-22 El Paso TX
25 Keesler AFB MS
29-30 NAS New Orleans LA

November
4-5 Daytona Beach FL
11-12 Homestead ARB FL

# The Area

## *Fort Walton Beach*

The greater Fort Walton Beach area is the heart of Northwest Florida's Miracle Strip which encompasses over 100 miles of the world's whitest sand beaches. It also offers a semitropical climate that permits golfing, boating, surfing, water skiing and fishing almost year round.

The Fort Walton Beach community, including the Eglin Reservation, comprises more than 90 percent of Okaloosa County's 604,000 plus acres. The area greets more than 2.5 million visitors each year. In total, the area has a population of nearly 90,000 and a county population in excess 165,000.

Points of interest in Fort Walton Beach include the A. F. Armament Museum, Indian Temple Mound Museum, the Gulfarium, Okaloosa Island Fishing Pier, Camp Walton *School House*, Museum of Art and the Focus Center.

## *Destin*

The ambiance of a quiet coastal village combined with the convenience of a modern resort area -- that's Destin.

Destin traces its immediate history to a fisherman, Leonard Destin, from Conn., who settled in Florida in 1845.

Today, Destin is known as the "World's Luckiest Fishing Village." It boasts one of the most elaborately equipped charter boat fleets along the U.S. coastline.

With accommodations to fit any size budget, more than 60 restaurants with themes ranging from French to Cajun, water sports and theme parks, Destin provides a true family destination. Destin's white sand beaches and crystal clear blue-green waters are said by many to be the most beautiful in the world.

## *Niceville-Valparaiso*

The Twin Cities of Niceville-Valparaiso, bordering Eglin's East Gate, typifies the warm feeling that is uniquely Florida. Choctawhatchee Bay makes the area a sailor's dream.

The fishing enthusiast is king here, having several streams, rivers, lakes and bayous as well as the saltwater bay and Gulf of Mexico in which to drop a line.

The annual Mullet Festival, held in October, is the largest of its kind in Northwest Florida. The arts, crafts, food and continuous free entertainment attract over 200,000 during the three-day festival.

Niceville, Valparaiso and the Bay Area are proud to be a part of this military community and welcome the influence afforded the region by the presence of our armed forces.

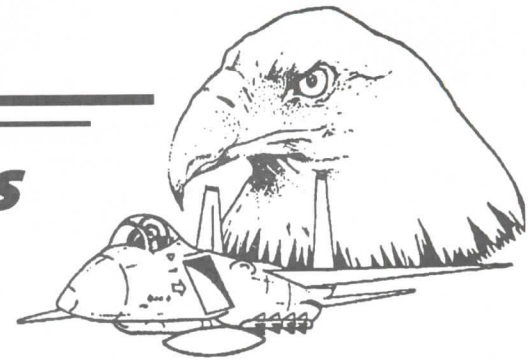
## *Crestview*

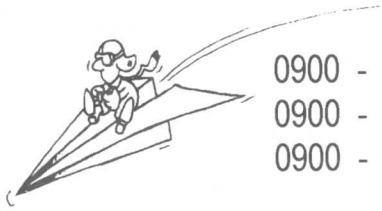
Crestview, Eglin's nearest neighbor to the north, is located at the crest of the Yellow and Shoal Rivers, at 235 feet above sea level, is one of the highest elevations in Florida, and is 26 miles from Eglin Main. Crestview was incorporated in 1916 with a population of 400 and in 1917 was named the Okaloosa County seat. Today, the population of the Crestview area is 35,000.

Residents enjoy the advantages of a mild, healthy climate and a high quality of life. The area is home to many outdoor recreational sites. One of the largest in the state, Blackwater River State Forest has 183,153 acres of foliage, clean, clear sandbottom streams and spring-fed lakes. Campsites with grills, electricity, running water, fishing, swimming, boating, canoeing, horseback riding and hiking are all available.

The Bob Sikes Airport and Okaloosa Industrial Park just north of town boast an 8,000 foot paved, lighted runway and an FAA approved flight center. Aircraft refueling, maintenance, sales, flight instruction and chartering services are offered.

# Schedule of Events





| | |
|---|---|
| 0900 - | Gates Open |
| 0900 - 0950 | Aero Club Orientation Flights |
| 0900 - 1200 | Paper Airplane Open Flying Contest - Hangar 102 |
| 0915 - 1000 | Robins AFB "Dixieland Band" Performance |
| 1000 - 1005 | Opening Ceremonies - US Flag Jump (Vertical Descent Skydiving Team) |
| 1015 - 1030 | US Coast Guard Rescue Demo (HU-25A, HH60J) |
| 1030 - 1045 | Doug Vayda - Christen Eagle Aerobatic Demo |
| 1045 - 1105 | Security Police Military Working Dog Demo |
| 1110 - 1140 | Remote Control Modelers Club Demo |
| 1115 - 1145 | Robins AFB "Dixieland Band" Performance |
| 1115 - 1145 | F-15 Weapons Load Demo |
| 1145 - 1200 | Air Combat Command A-10 "Thunderbolt II" Demo |
| 1205 - 1220 | 46th Test Wing Demo (F-16,F-15,F-111) |
| 1230 - 1300 | US Army Golden Knights Demo |
| 1305 - 1320 | 33d Fighter Wing F-15C Eagle Demo |
| 1325 - 1340 | Joint Special Operations Demo (MC-130, Special Forces Rangers) |
| 1345 - 1400 | World War II Warbird Fly-bys (Tomahawk, Mustang, Corsair, Avenger Helldiver) |
| 1415 - 1445 | USAF Thunderbird Preshow |
| 1445 - 1530 | USAF Thunderbird Aerial Demo |
| 1530 - 1600 | USAF Thunderbird Postshow (Autographs) |
| 1535 - dark | Aero Club Operation Flights |
| - 1630 | Gates Close |

*Note:*

This is the event schedule as of publication . This schedule is subject to change depending on weather, safety and/or aircraft availability factors.