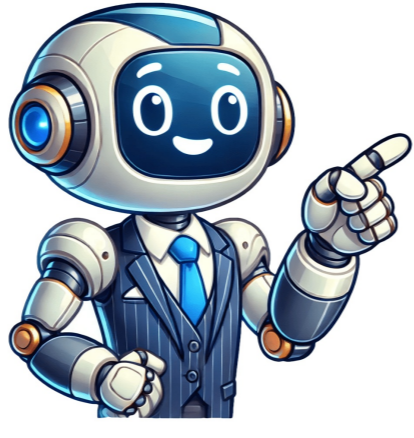


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Mather air force base

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323d Air Expeditionary WingEmblem of the 323rd Air Expeditionary WingActive1949–19511955–19571973–199314 March 2008 - 30 April 2008[1]Country United StatesBranch United States Air ForcePart ofUnited States Air Forces in EuropeMilitary unit The 323rd Air Expeditionary Wing is a provisional United States Air Force unit assigned to the United States Air Forces in Europe. As a provisional unit, it may be activated or inactivated at any time. It was last known to be active from 14 March - 30 April 2008 at Balotesti, Romania, serving briefly as the USAF headquarters for a NATO Summit.[2][3][4] During World War II, the group's predecessor unit, the 323rd Bombardment Group (Medium) was a Martin B-26 Marauder bombardment group assigned to the Eighth and later Ninth Air Force. See also: 323d Expeditionary Operations Group The wing was first activated as the 323rd Bombardment Wing at Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma in June 1949 when Continental Air Command implemented the wing base organization for its reserve units, until support organizations and the 323rd Bombardment Group under a single headquarters. The wing was ordered to active duty on 10 March 1951 as a result of the Korean War. Its personnel and equipment were used as fillers for other units and it was inactivated on 17 March 1951. The wing was reactivated at Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Indiana on 8 August 1955 and assigned to Tactical Air Command's Ninth Air Force. Initially training with North American F-66Fs, these were quickly upgraded to the North American F-86H Sabre and then to the North American F-100A/D Super Sabre in 1956 to become proficient in tactical air operations. Operational squadrons were the 453rd Fighter Bomber Squadron, 454th Fighter Bomber Squadron and 455th Fighter Bomber Squadron.[5] The wing's aircraft wore a band on the tail and around the nose edged with small black checkers. In 1955, Strategic Air Command (SAC) began stationing units at the base and the Eighth Air Force claimed jurisdiction of Bunker Hill AFB in September 1957. With the turnover of the base from TAC to SAC, the 323rd was phased down and replaced by SAC's 401st Air Base Group on 1 September 1957. Emblem of the 323rd Flying Training Wing The 323d was reactivated as the 323d Flying Training Wing (323 FTW), an Air Training Command (ATC) undergraduate navigator training (UNT) wing at Mather Air Force Base, California on 1 April 1973, replacing the 3535th Navigator Training Wing which had existed at Mather since 1946. As the sole navigator training wing for the entire Air Force, the wing also conducted advanced training for newly-winged navigators slated for subsequent as navigator-bombardiers and electronic warfare officers in B-52, FB-111, B-1, EF-111 and RC-135 aircraft as well as weapon systems officers in F-4 Wild Weasel variants. The following operational squadrons were redesignated as a flying training squadrons as result of the 323rd's reactivation: 449th Flying Training Squadron, 450th Flying Training Squadron, 451st Flying Training Squadron, 452d Flying Training Squadron and the 432d Flying Training Squadron. The 323d also operated Mather as the "host" wing for the installation while SAC's 320th Bombardment Wing and the Air Force Reserve's SAC-gained 940th Air Refueling Group, later 940th Air Refueling Wing, were "tenant" wings. The 323d also had responsibility for publishing Navigator magazine, a USAF-wide professional publication. The 323 FTW also conducted operational test and evaluation of the T-43A aircraft from 1 August 1973 - 31 October 1973 and began conversion from the T-29 to the T-43 shortly afterwards. As the only USAF flight training school teaching air navigation, the wing served not only the active duty USAF, but also the Air National Guard, the Air Force Reserve and friendly foreign nations. With the decommissioning of the U.S. Navy's Training Squadron TWENTY-NINE (VT-29) at NAS Corpus Christi, TX in 1975, the 323 FTW also began training U.S. Navy student Naval Flight Officers destined for land-based naval aircraft. NATO/Allied student naval flight officers under U.S. Navy responsibility also destined for land-based maritime aircraft, and U.S. Coast Guard enlisted navigators for that service's HC-130 aircraft starting in July 1976. Instructor Naval Flight Officers, mostly from the Navy's Lockheed P-3 Orion community, were administratively assigned to Naval Air Training Unit Mather (NAVAIRTU Mather) and embedded in the 323 FTW, teaching USAF, USN and NATO/Allied students. Support of the Marine Aerial Navigation School (MANS) for U.S. Marine Corps enlisted KC-130 navigators also began in July 1976 when MANS moved from NAS Corpus Christi to Mather AFB. However, MANS conducted its own navigation training independently. In view of this influx of naval personnel, Naval Air Training Unit Mather (NAVAIRTU Mather) was established in 1976 under the Chief of Naval Air Training. In order to place the Navy organization on par with the 323d commander, a USN Captain or Captain-selectee naval flight officer who had already had been the commanding officer of an operational combat P-3 squadron was placed as the commanding officer of NAVAIRTU Mather, with administrative claimancy over all naval personnel (students, instructors and support staff) assigned to the 323d. The 323d began training female USAF navigators in March 1977 and female USN Naval Flight Officers (NFO) in 1981. Female USAF instructor navigators followed in the 1983-84 time frame. In 1986, LT Kathryn P. Hire, USN, a former navigator and aircraft mission commander in the RP-3D Orion oceanographic research aircraft, became the first female USN NFO Instructor in the 323 FTW. Of note is that in 1993, then-LCDR Hire would become the first female assigned to the combat version of the P-3C Orion, and as a CDR and CAPT, would become a NASA mission specialist astronaut, flying the STS-50 mission in 1998 and the STS-130 mission in 2010. On 15 December 1991, the 323d implemented the objective wing concept and the 449th, 450th, 451st, 452d and 432d FTWs were transferred to the new 323d Operations Group, and as well as reorganized into single aircraft type squadrons. All T-43As were assigned to the 445 FTS and T-37Bs to the 455 FTS. On 1 July 1993, following the disestablishment of the Air Training Command, the wing was assigned to the new Air Education and Training Command (AETC). Under AETC, the T-43 and T-37 aircraft assigned to the 445th and 455th FTSs were assigned tail codes of "NT", but due to the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)-directed closure of Mather AFB on 30 September 1993, the 323 FTW was inactivated on 1 October 1993. With the wing's inactivation, its mission and most of its T-43 aircraft were reassigned to the 12th Flying Training Wing (12 FTW) and the 558th Flying Training Squadron (558 FTS) at Randolph AFB, Texas. Because of the presence of T-37B aircraft at Randolph AFB for T-37 Pilot Instructor Training (PIT), the Mather T-37s were sent to long-term storage at AMARC at Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona. Patch of the 323d AEW during Operation Noble Endeavor The Wing was provisionally activated at Balotesti in Romania from 14 March to 30 April 2008.[4] It supported Operation Noble Endeavor, a Romanian-led mission to police the skies above the NATO summit in Bucharest. The 323d directed the deployment of KC-135 Stratotankers, F-15c and F-15E Strike Eagles, E-3 Sentries, and F-16 Fighting Falcons to locations across eastern Europe, augmenting the Romanian Air Force efforts. The deployment also involved coordinating the support, maintenance, operations and medical personnel.[2][6] As part of the operation, the 492d and 493rd Fighter Squadrons were assigned to the 404th Air Expeditionary Group, with the 492d deploying to the Câmpia Turzii Air Base in Romania, and the 493rd deploying to the Graf Ignatievo Air Base in Bulgaria. To support the two fighter squadrons, the 712th Expeditionary Air Refueling Squadron assigned to the 398th Air Expeditionary Group was deployed to the Budapest International Airport in Hungary. The fighters were kept on 24-hour alert for the duration of the summit and conducted combat air patrols over Bucharest for three days of the summit.[7] Established as the 323d Military unit Wing, Light on 10 May 1949 Ordered to active duty on 10 March 1951 Inactivated on 17 March 1951 Redesignate 323d Fighter-Bomber Wing on 9 May 1955 Activated on 8 August 1955 Inactivated on 1 September 1957 Redesignated 323d Flying Training Wing on 28 July 1972 Activated on 1 April 1973 Inactivated on 1 October 1993 Redesignated as 323rd Air Expeditionary Wing and converted to provisional status 25 March 2003 Activated 14 March 2008 Inactivated 25 March 2008 twelfth Air Force, 27 June 1949 Fourteenth Air Force, 1 July 1950 - 17 March 1951 Ninth Air Force, 8 August 1955 - 1 September 1957 Air Training Command, 1 April 1973 Air Education and Training Command, 1 July - 1 October 1993 United States Air Forces in Europe 25 March 2003 16th Air Expeditionary Task Force, 14 March - 30 April 2008[7] Groups 323d Bombardment Group (later 323d Fighter-Bomber Group, 323d Operations Group), 27 June 1949 - 17 March 1951, 8 August 1955 - 1 September 1957, 15 December 1991 - 1 October 1993 386th Fighter-Bomber Group, 8 April 1956 - 9 April 1957 (Attached) 398th Air Expeditionary Group, 14 March - 30 April 2008 404th Air Expeditionary Group, 14 March - 30 April 2008 Squadrons 449th Flying Training Squadron: 1 April 1973 - 15 December 1991 450th Flying Training Squadron: 1 April 1973 - 15 December 1991 451st Flying Training Squadron: 1 April 1973 - 15 December 1991 452d Flying Training Squadron: 1 April 1973 - 15 December 1991 453rd Flying Training Squadron: 1 April 1973 - 15 December 1991 454th Flying Training Squadron: 1 April 1973 - 15 December 1991 455th Flying Training Squadron: 1 April 1973 - 15 December 1991 492d Fighter Squadron: 14 March - 30 April 2008 493rd Fighter Squadron: 14 March - 30 April 2008 493rd Fighter Squadron: 14 March - 30 April 2008 712th Expeditionary Air Refueling Squadron: 14 March - 30 April 2008 Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma, 27 June 1949 - 28 March 1951 Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Indiana, 8 August 1955 - 1 September 1957 Mather Air Force Base, California, 1 April 1973 - 30 September 1993 Balotesti, Romania, 14 March - 30 April 2008 Douglas B-26 Invader (1949-1951) North American F-86 Sabre (1955-1957) North American F-100 Super Sabre (1956-1957) Convair T-29 (1973-1974) Boeing T-43 (1973-1978) Cessna T-37 Tweet (1973-1993) ^ Robertson, Patsy (26 May 2010). "323 Air Expeditionary Wing (USAF)". Air Force Historical Research Agency. Retrieved 28 March 2022. ^ a b Petosky, Eric (26 March 2008). "Airmen augment Romanian security for NATO summit". 323rd Air Expeditionary Wing Public Affairs. Retrieved 19 December 2016. ^ Eric Petosky (3 April 2008). "Civil engineers build Noble Endeavor Airmen in Romania home away from home". lakenheath.af.mil. ^ a b "323 Air Expeditionary Wing Lineage Document" (PDF). United States Air Force. Archived from the original (PDF) on 3 March 2016. Retrieved 19 December 2016. ^ "North American F-100 Super Sabres of the 323rd Fighter Bomber Wing, Bunker Hill AFB, IN". ^ "Sase avioane F15 si sute de militari americani, la Baza de la Câmpia Turzii" [Six F-15 fighters and hundreds of US military personnel deployed at Câmpia Turzii base]. Mediafax. 27 March 2008. Archived from the original on 22 July 2012. ^ a b Randall Haskin (23 July 2008). "Solar Spring Break 2008". lakenheath.af.mil. This article incorporates public domain material from the Air Force Historical Research Agency Ravenstein, Charles A. (1984). Air Force Combat Wings, Lineage & Honors Histories 1947-1977. Washington, DC: Office of Air Force History. ISBN 0-912799-12-9. Rogers, Brian. (2005). United States Air Force Unit Designations Since 1978. Hinkley, UK: Midland Publications. ISBN 1-85780-197-0. Retrieved from " 2This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "12th Flying Training Wing" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (December 2012) (Learn how and when to remove this message) 12th Flying Training Wing 12th Flying Training Wing T-6A Texan II(note 1)Active1950-1958; 1962-1971; 1972-presentCountry United StatesBranch United States Air ForceRoleFlying TrainingPart ofAir Education and Training CommandGarrison/HQRandolph Air Force BaseEngagementsVietnam WarDecorationsPresidential Unit CitationAir Force Outstanding Unit AwardUnited States Air Force Outstanding Unit AwardRepublic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm[1]CommanderChief of StaffCol. Peter J.S. LeeVice commanderCol. Daniel E. RuethCommand ChiefCMC Daniel J. CainNotablecommandersNicholas KehoeLloyd W. NewtonInsignia12th Flying Training Wing emblem(note 2)11Military unit The 12th Flying Training Wing is a United States Air Force unit assigned to Air Education and Training Command's Nineteenth Air Force. It is headquartered at Joint Base San Antonio, Texas. The wing is the parent organization for the 479th Flying Training Group, located at NAS Pensacola, Florida and the 306th Flying Training Group, at the United States Air Force Academy, Colorado. The 12th Wing is the only unit in the Air Force conducting both pilot instructor training and combat systems officer training. The wing fought in combat as the 12th Tactical Fighter Wing during the Vietnam War and was the host unit at two major air bases in South Vietnam. Its McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II aircraft flew thousands of combat missions between 1965 and 1971 before being withdrawn as part of the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam and Southeast Asia. The current Commander of the 12th Flying Training Wing is Colonel Peter J.S. Lee. The current Vice Commander is Colonel Daniel E. Rueth. The current Command Chief Master Sergeant is Chief Master Sergeant Daniel J. Cain. The wing consists of three flying groups and a maintenance directorate spanning more than 1,600 miles from JBSA-Randolph, Texas to Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida, to Pueblo Memorial Airport and the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado.[citation needed] The 12th Operations Group controls all Instructor Pilot Training and airfield operations at Randolph AFB and Randolph AFB Auxiliary Field/Seguin Field. The 479th Flying Training Wing is a geographically separated unit located at Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida and conducts Undergraduate Combat Systems Officer Training. The 306th Flying Training Group is a geographically separated unit located at the United States Air Force Academy, Colorado. The 306 FTG conducts powered flight training, soaring, and parachute training for Air Force Academy cadets. 12th Operations Group[1] 99th Flying Training Squadron 435th Fighter Training Squadron 558th Flying Training Squadron 559th Flying Training Squadron 560th Flying Training Squadron 306th Flying Training Group[1] 1st Flying Training Squadron 94th Flying Training Squadron 98th Flying Training Squadron 557th Flying Training Squadron 479th Flying Training Group[1] 431st Flying Training Squadron 455th Flying Training Squadron The wing was first organized at the Naval Air Force Base, Georgia on 1 November 1950 as the 12th Fighter-Escort Wing, but moved a month later to Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas.[1] The wing was reactivated as the 12th Tactical Fighter Wing and organized in April 1962 at MacDill Air Force Base, Florida.[1] It then fought in Vietnam during the American War with the Seventh Air Force. On 8 November 1965 the wing was assigned to Cam Ranh Bay Air Base, South Vietnam.[2]:27 The 12th TFW was the first permanently assigned F-4 Phantom II wing assigned to Southeast Asia. Operational squadrons of the wing at Cam Ranh were: 557th Tactical Fighter Squadron 1 December 1965 - 31 March 1970 (F-4C Tail Code: XC)[2]:27[3]:86 558th Tactical Fighter Squadron 8 November 1965 - 31 March 1970 (F-4C Tail Code: XD/XT)[2]:27[3]:86 43rd Tactical Fighter Squadron 8 November 1965 - 4 January 1966 (F-4C)[2]:27 - Replaced by: 559th Tactical Fighter Squadron 1 January 1966 - 31 March 1970 (F-4C Tail Code: XN)[2]:27[3]:87 391st Tactical Fighter Squadron 26 January 1966 - 22 July 1968 (F-4C Tail Code: XT)[2]:27 diverted from the still incomplete Phan Rang Air Base[3]:87 From Cam Ranh Bay AB the wing carried out close air support, interdiction and combat air patrol activities over South Vietnam, North Vietnam and Laos.[3]:87 On 31 March 1970, as part of the Vietnamization process the wing was reassigned without personnel or equipment to Phù Cát Air Base taking over the assets of the inactivated 37th Tactical Fighter Wing.[2]:65 On 17 November 1971 the 12th TFW was inactivated.[2]:27 The wing was redesignated the 12th Flying Training Wing and activated on 1 May 1972, when the personnel, mission and equipment of the 3510th Flying Training Wing were assumed by the wing, while the 3510th was simultaneously inactivated[1] In 1992, due to the impending closure of Mather Air Force Base, California, the 12 FTW also assumed responsibility for Undergraduate Navigator Training (UNT) and Interservice Undergraduate Navigator Training (IUNT) from the 323d Flying Training Wing (323 FTW) at Mather when that organization inactivated, with most T-43A aircraft and some of the 323 FTW squadrons reforming at Randolph AFB under the 12 FTW. In 2009, with the transition of UNT to undergraduate Combat Systems Officer training (UCSOT) and pursuant to earlier Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) directives, the 12 FTW established a new organization, the 479th Flying Training Group (479 FTG), with two new flying training squadrons and an operations support squadron, as a GSU at Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida. Although NAS Pensacola is the principal base for student Naval Flight Officer (SNFO) training for the U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps, the 479 FTG operates independently of this program with its own USAF-T-6 Texan II and T-1 Jayhawk aircraft. Upon establishment of the 479 FTG at NAS Pensacola, the remaining "legacy" navigator training squadrons that had relocated from the former Mather AFB to Randolph AFB in 1992 were inactivated. In the second decade of the 21st century, the wing's mission is to provide instructor pilot training in the Raytheon-Beech T-6A Texan II, the Northrop T-38 Talon and the Beech T-1A Jayhawk jet trainers.[citation needed] Previously, the wing also conducted Introduction to Fighter Fundamentals (IFF) in the Northrop AT-38 Talon, a role now performed with T-38s.[citation needed] Until late 2010, the wing also conducted Joint Specialized Undergraduate Navigator Training (JSUNT) and electronic warfare officer (EWO) training in the T-1A Jayhawk and Boeing T-43A medium-range turbofan jet at Randolph AFB. With the retirement of the T-43 in September 2010, this training merged with extant USAF weapons systems officer (WSO) training that had been conducted jointly with the U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps at Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida since 1990. The navigator, EWO and WSO training tracks were then merged and all three specialties (which wear the same type of uniform insignia wings upon completion of flight training) became known as Combat Systems Officer (CSO). This updated CSO training is now conducted by the 479th Flying Training Group as a Geographically Separated Unit (GSU) of the 12 FTW at NAS Pensacola utilizing T-6 Texan II and T-1A Jayhawk aircraft.[4] The wing is responsible for numerous aviation training programs. These programs include Pilot Instructor Training, Combat Systems Officer Training, Remotely Piloted Aircraft Pilot Indroctrining, Basic Sensor Operator Qualification, Airmanship programs for U.S. Air Force Academy cadets, and Introductory Flight Screening. Established as the 12th Fighter-Escort Wing on 27 October 1950 Activated on 1 November 1950 Redesignated 12th Strategic Fighter Wing on 20 January 1953 Redesignated 12th Fighter-Day Wing on 1 July 1957 Inactivated on 8 January 1958 Redesignated 12th Tactical Fighter Wing, and activated, on 17 April 1962 (not organized) Organized on 25 April 1962 Inactivated on 17 November 1971 Redesignated 12th Flying Training Wing on 22 March 1972 Activated on 1 May 1972[1] Second Air Force, 1 November 1950 Eighth Air Force, 5 December 1950 42d Air Division, 9 April 1951 - 8 January 1958 (attached to 7th Air Division 20 July - 30 November 1951, 39th Air Division, 18 May - 10 August 1953; 10 May - 7 August 1954) Tactical Air Command, 17 April 1962 (not organized) Ninth Air Force, 25 April 1962 836th Air Division, 1 July 1962 2d Air Division, 8 November 1965 Seventh Air Force, 1 April 1966 - 17 November 1971 Air Training Command (later Air Education and Training Command), 1 May 1972 Nineteenth Air Force, 1 July 1993 Air Education and Training Command, 12 July 2012[1] Nineteenth Air Force; 1 October 2014 - presentation[citation needed] Groups 12th Air Base Group (later 12th Combat Support Group, 12th Support Group, 12th Mission Support Group); 1 November 1950 - 6 August 1951, 14 February 1952 - 16 June 1952, 8 Novemb er 1965 - 17 November 1971; 1 May 1972 - 1 August 2009 12th Fighter-Escort Group (later 12th Operations Group); 1 November 1950 - 16 June 1952; 15 December 1991 - present[1] 12th Maintenance & Supply Group (later 12th Logistics Group, 12th Maintenance Group); 1 November 1950 - 10 February 1951, 14 February 1952 - 16 June 1952; 15 December 1991 - 18 May 2004; 2 January 2017 - present 306th Flying Training Group: 1 June 2012 - present[1] 479th Flying Training Group: 2 October 2009 - present[1] Squadrons 1st Flight Screening Squadron: 15 July-15 December 1991 27th Air Refueling Squadron: attached 1 April-1 September 1955 43d Tactical Fighter: attached 8 November 1965-c. 4 January 1966 45th Tactical Fighter: attached 8 May-1 July 1962 389th Tactical Fighter: 31 March 1970 - 15 October 1971 391st Tactical Fighter: attached 1 January-22 June 1966, assigned 23 June 1966 - 22 July 1968 480th Tactical Fighter: 31 March 1970 - 17 November 1971 506th Air Refueling Squadron: attached 8 August 1955 - 1 July 1957 555th Tactical Fighter: 8 January 1964 - 25 March 1966 (detached 8 December 1964 - 18 March 1965, 6 November 1965 - 25 March 1966) 557th Tactical Fighter: 25 April 1962 - 8 November 1965; 1 December 1965 - 31 March 1970 (detached 9 March-16 June 1965, 3 February-22 July 1968) 559th Fighter-Escort (later, Strategic Fighter; Fighter-Day; Tactical Fighter): attached 10 February 1951 - 15 June 1952, assigned 16 June 1952 - 8 January 1958; assigned 25 April 1962 - 8 November 1965 (detached 9 June-7 September 1965); assigned 27 December 1965 - 31 March 1970; assigned 1 May 1972 - 15 December 1991 560th Fighter-Escort (later, Strategic Fighter; Fighter-Day): attached 10 February 1951 - 15 June 1952, assigned 16 June 1952 - 8 January 1958; 1 May 1972 - 15 December 1991 561st Fighter-Escort (later, Strategic Fighter; Fighter-Day; Tactical Fighter): attached 10 February 1951 - 1 April 1952; assigned 16 June 1952 - 8 January 1958 (detached 16 June-16 December 1952) School USAF Navigator School: 14 May 1993 - Nov 2010 Assumed role from inactivated 323rd Flying Training Wing Role assumed by 479th Flying Training Group as a GSU of 12 FTW, Nov 2010 USAF Navigators now known as USAF Combat Systems Officers Turner Air Force Base, Georgia, 1 November 1950 Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas, 5 December 1950 - 8 January 1958 MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, 25 April 1962 - 31 October 1965 Cam Ranh AB, South Vietnam, 8 November 1965 Phù Cát Air Base, South Vietnam, 31 March 1970 - 17 November 1971 Randolph AFB, Texas, 1 May 1972-present Additional GSU at NAS Pensacola, Florida, November 2009-present Additional GSU at USAF Academy, Colorado, July 2013 - present Republic F-84 Thunderjet, 1950-1957 Boeing KB-29 Superfortress, 1955-1957 Republic F-84 Thunderjet, 1962-1964 McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II, 1964-1970, 1970-1971 Convair T-29 Flying Classroom, 1972-1974 Cessna T-37 Tweet, 1972-2007 Northrop T-38 Talon, 1972-present North American T-39 Sabreliner, 1972-1978, 1990-1991 Cessna T-41 Mescalero, 1972-1973, 1992-1994 Boeing T-43, 1992-2010 Learjet C-21, 1993-1997 Northrop AT-38 Talon (weapons trainer), 1993-2002 Raytheon T-1 Jayhawk, 1993-present Slingby T-3 Firefly, 1994-1998 Boechecraft T-6 Texan II, 2000-present Explanatory notes ^ Aircraft is Raytheon T-6A Texan II, serial 06-3830 ^ Approved 15 March 1963, based on emblem approved for the 12th Operations Group on 3 February 1942. Citations ^ a b c d e f g h i j k l m Robertson, Patsy (19 June 2017). "Factsheet 12 Flying Training Wing (AETC)". Air Force Historical Research Agency. Retrieved 9 July 2021. ^ a b c d e f g h Ravenstein, Charles A. (1984). Air Force Combat Wings, Lineage & Honors Histories 1947-1977 (PDF). Office of Air Force History. ISBN 0-912799-12-9. This article incorporates text from this source, which is in the public domain. ^ a b c d e Schlicht, John (1999). The United States Air Force in Southeast Asia: The War in South Vietnam The Years of the Offensive 1965-1968 (PDF). Office of Air Force History. ISBN 9780912799513. Archived from the original (PDF) on 27 November 2011. This article incorporates text from this source, which is in the public domain. ^ Air Force Times, 22 November 2010, p. 20 This article incorporates public domain material from the Air Force Historical Research Agency Martin, Patrick (1994). Tail Code: The Complete History of USAF Tactical Aircraft Tail Code Markings. 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