

43 WEATHER WING

MISSION

The 43 Weather Wing was responsible for weather service in U.S. Army and U.S. Army Air Forces units located in the Pacific, and for post-World War II rehabilitation of weather services in Japan, Korea, and the Philippines.

LINEAGE

43 Weather Wing constituted, 29 Aug 1945

Activated, 20 Sep 1945

Inactivated, 3 Jun 1948

STATIONS

McKinley, Manila, Philippines

Tokyo, Japan, 16 May 1946

ASSIGNMENTS

U.S. Army Forces, Pacific

Army Air Forces Weather Service, 12 Oct 1945

COMMANDERS

Col William O. Senter, 24 Sep 1945

HONORS

Service Streamers

Asiatic-Pacific Theater, 7 Dec 1941-2 Mar 1946

Campaign Streamers

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Decorations

EMBLEM

MOTTO

OPERATIONS

Constituted the 43d Weather Wing on 29 August 1945, it was activated at Fort McKinley, Manila, Philippines, and assigned to the U.S. Army Forces, Pacific, on 20 September 1945. Its subordinate units included the 1st, 2d, and 3d Weather Groups, and the 15th, 20th, 29th, 30th, and 31st Weather Squadrons. It was reassigned to Army Air Forces Weather Service on 12 October 1945. All weather reconnaissance squadrons in the Pacific were assigned to the 43d Weather Wing, but by the close of 1945, with demobilization, most weather reconnaissance squadrons were paper organizations, and the Air Force's only weather reconnaissance aircraft flew out of Atsugi, Japan.

On 16 May 1946 the 43d Weather Wing moved to Tokyo, Japan. Its units supported Operation Crossroad, the atomic bomb test at Bikini Atoll in Jun 1946 and Operation Pacusan Dreamboat, the record setting 10,000-mile non-stop flight in Oct 1946 of a specially modified B29 from Hawaii to Cairo, Egypt via the Great Circle route. On 3 June 1948 it was inactivated and replaced by the 43d Air Weather Wing (MAJCON),

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORIES

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Sources

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