

FOURTEENTH AIR FORCE



LINEAGE

Fourteenth Air Force established, 5 Mar 1943

Activated, 10 Mar 1943

Inactivated, 16 Jan 1946

Activated, 24 May 1946

Inactivated, 1 Sep 1960

Activated, 20 Jan 1966

Organized, 1 Apr 1966

Redesignated Fourteenth Aerospace Force, 1 Jul 1968

Inactivated, 1 Oct 1976

Redesignated Fourteenth Air Force (Reserve), and activated, 8 Oct 1976

Redesignated Fourteenth Air Force, 1 Dec 1985

Inactivated, 1 Jul 1993

Activated, 1 Jul 1993

Redesignated Fourteenth Air Force (Air Forces Strategic-Space), 24 May 2007

Redesignated Fourteenth Air Force (Air Forces Strategic), 4 Apr 2008

STATIONS

Kunming, China, 10 Mar 1943

Peishiyi, China, 7 Aug-15 Dec 1945

Ft Lawton, WA, 5-6 Jan 1946

Orlando AB, FL, 24 May 1946

Robins AFB, GA, 29 Oct 1949

Gunter AFB, AL

Colorado Springs, CO, 1 Jul 1968

Dobbins AFB (later, ARB), GA, 8 Oct 1976

Vandenberg AFB, CA, 1 Jul 1993

ASSIGNMENTS

U.S. Army Forces, China-Burma-India Theater

U.S. Forces, China Theater, about 24 Oct 1944

Air Defense Command, 24 May 1946

Continental Air Command, 1 Dec 1948

Air (later, Aerospace) Defense Command, 20 Jan 1966
Air Force Reserve, 8 Oct 1976
Air Force Space Command, 1 Jul 1993

COMMANDERS

MG Claire L. Chennault, 10 Mar 1943
BG Edgar E. Glenn, 22 Apr 1943 (acting)
MG Claire L. Chennault, 4 Jun 1943
MG Charles B. Stone III, 1 Aug 1945
Col Floyd J. Doran, 1 Dec 1945-1946
MG Leo A. Walton, 24 May 1946
BG Ralph F. Stearley, 27 Jul 1948
BG Ralph A. Snavely, 18 Oct 1948 (acting)
MG Ralph F. Stearley, 20 Nov 1948
BG Joseph H. Davidson, 2 Feb 1950 (acting)
MG Ralph F. Stearley, 14 Mar 1950
MG Charles E. Thomas Jr., 17 Jul 1950
Col Cortland S. Johnson, 15 April 1951 (acting)
MG Charles E. Thomas Jr., (by 23) May 1951
Col Edgar E. Glenn, 3 Apr 1952 (acting)
MG Charles E. Thomas Jr., (8 May) 1952
Col Marden M. Munn, 15 Aug 1953 (acting)
MG Charles E. Thomas Jr., 22 Sep 1953
MG George G. Finch, 1 Feb 1955
MG John W. Persons Jr., 1 Aug 1957
Col James R. Williams, 24 Apr 1959 (acting)
MG John W. Persons Jr., 23 May 1959
Col James R. Williams, 1 Aug 1959 (acting)
MG Chester E. McCarty, 9 Oct 1959
Col Harry S. Bishop, 17 Feb 1960 (acting)
MG Chester E. McCarty, 16 Mar-1 Sep 1960
MG James B. Tipton, 1 Apr 1966
BG Thomas H. Beeson, 22 Oct 1966
MG Walter B. Putnam, 1 Nov 1966
MG Oris B. Johnson, 1 Jul 1968
Col Russell G. Ogan, 25 Jul 1969 (acting)
MG Michael J. Ingelido, 4 Aug 1969
MG Otis C. Moore, 28 Aug 1972
MG James Paschall, 15 Apr 1974
Col Thomas M. Crawford Jr., 1 Aug 1975 (acting)
BG Bruce K. Brown, 13 Aug 1975
Col Thomas M. Crawford, Jr., 15 Jun-1 Oct 1976
MG Edwin R. Johnson, 8 Oct 1976
MG Edward Dillon, 1 Nov 1976
BG Donald M. Jenkins (acting), 24 Apr 1979
MG James E. McAdoo, 15 May 1979

MG Alan G. Sharp, 1 Jan 1983
MG James E. McAdoo, 1 Dec 1986
BG Dale E. Baumler, 3 Mar 1988
BG Wallace W. Whaley, 31 Jan-1 Jul 1993
Col Owen E. Jensen, 1 Jul 1993 (acting)
MG Parick P. Caruana, 16 Sep 1993
MG William E. Jones, 22 Jul 1994
MG David L. Vesely, 28 Jun 1995
MG Gerald F. Perryman, Jr., 10 Mar 1997
MG Robert C. Hinson, 6 May 1999
MG William R. Looney III, 6 Jun 2000
MG Michael A. Hamel, 3 May 2002
LTG William L. Shelton, 18 May 2005
LTG Larry D. James, 9 Dec 2008

President Obama nominated Maj. Gen. John Raymond for a third star and for assignment overseeing Air Force space forces as commander of 14th Air Force (Air Forces Strategic) at Vandenberg AFB, Calif., announced the Defense Department. Raymond has been serving since July 2012 as US Strategic Command's director of plans and policy at Offutt AFB, Neb. If the Senate approves the nomination, Raymond would fill the void being created by the upcoming retirement of Lt. Gen. Susan Helms, who has led 14th AF since January 2011. Raymond would also lead STRATCOM's Joint Functional Component Command for Space, according to the Pentagon's Dec. 13 release. In these new roles, he would oversee the thousands of airmen who operate the service's satellites and space launch ranges and direct the joint space forces assigned and attached to STRATCOM. 2013

Raymond Confirmed to Lead 14th Air Force The Senate confirmed the nomination of Maj. Gen. John Raymond to receive a third star for his new assignment as commander of 14th Air Force (Air Forces Strategic) at Vandenberg AFB, Calif. In this role, he will oversee the Air Force's space forces. Senators approved Raymond's nomination on Dec. 20, according to the Senate's list of non-civilian confirmations. This was one week after the Pentagon announced that President Obama had tapped Raymond for this promotion. Raymond has been US Strategic Command's director of plans and policy at Offutt AFB, Neb., since July 2012. In his new position, Raymond will also be STRATCOM's joint functional component commander for space, leading the joint space forces assigned and attached to STRATCOM. 2014

HONORS

Service Streamers

World War II Asiatic-Pacific Theater

Campaign Streamers

India-Burma

China Defensive

China Offensive

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

None

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards

1 Oct 1974-1 Oct 1976

1 Jun 1986-31 May 1988

1 Jul 1989-30 Jun 1991

1 Jul 1993-30 Jun 1995

1 Sep 1996-31 Aug 1998

1 Sep 1998-31 Aug 2000

1 Sep 2000-1 Sep 2001

Air Force Organizational Excellence Award

1 Oct 2001-30 Sep 2003

EMBLEM

On a blue disc, a winged Bengal tiger golden orange with black and white markings, below and partially covering a white star charged with a red disc. (Approved, 6 Aug 1943; revised, 16 Aug 1994)

Description

On a blue disc 2 1/2 inches (6.35 cm) in diameter a winged Bengal tiger golden orange with black and white markings below and partially covering a white star 7/8 inch (2.22 cm) in diameter charged with a 5/16 inch (.79 cm) red disc.

Symbolism

The design of this insignia is adapted from the insignia used by the A.V.G. (Flying Tigers), members of which now form a part of the 14th Air Force.

Background

The shoulder sleeve insignia was approved on 6 August 1943.

EMBLEM SIGNIFICANCE

Blue and yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, and the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The tiger represents the unit's heritage in China as the American Volunteer Group during World War II. The wings on the tiger reflect the unit's flight capabilities in peace and war. The star pierced red symbolized the devotion and sacrifice by all previous personnel of the unit.

The 14th Air Force insignia was approved Aug. 6, 1943, as a result of a personal request from General Claire L. Chennault. The design was created by Sgt. Howard Arnegard, a member of the 14th Air Force, who modeled it after an original Flying Tiger drawing created by Mr. Henry Porter, an artist at Walt Disney studios. The insignia is a blue disc with a winged Bengal Tiger partially covering a white star charged with a red disc. The Bengal Tiger reflects the good luck charm of the Chinese people. The blue disc represents an airman's skies, and the white star charged with a red disc is the traditional symbol the United States has displayed on all its aircraft.

MOTTO

Born in battle, nurtured in peace

OPERATIONS

The mission of the 14th Air Force is to control and exploit space for global and theater operations. The organization is comprised of a headquarters staff, an Air and Space Operations Center, and five subordinate wings that conduct a full range of space operations. Day-to-day, the 14th Air Force provides space capabilities that ensure global presence, vigilance and reach for the nation. The 14th Air Force personnel provide the following space capabilities: Command and Control of Space Forces - Plan, task, direct and synchronize space operations to support global and theater missions. Provide surveillance, tracking and intelligence of more than 15,000 man-made objects ranging from active and inactive satellites to vehicle fragments, using a variety of sensors such as phased-array radars and optical surveillance systems. Conduct defensive and offensive counterspace operations, and space environment assessments. Surveillance, Warning, and Battlefield Characterization Provide global and theater ballistic missile warning (strategic and tactical) and tracking capabilities to the U.S. and Allied nations through the employment of satellite sensors and phased array radars. Satellite and Network Operations - Command and control more than 100 satellites that provide weather, communications, navigation, and missile-warning capabilities and operate a global network of satellite control centers and stations supporting a variety of defense and civil users. Space Launch and Range Operations - Provide assured access to space and conduct launch operations from Western and Eastern U.S. launch sites to support military, civil and commercial users. Additionally, the 14th AF operates ranges to test and evaluate space, air, and missile systems.

Preceding the establishment of the 14th Air Force, there was a slow build-up of American air strength in China. In 1937, Claire L. Chennault, a retired officer in the United States Army Air Corps, accepted the gigantic task of reorganizing the Chinese Air Force. In 1941, President Roosevelt signed a secret executive order which permitted Chennault to organize assistance. A group of volunteers (approximately 100 pilots and 150 support personnel) formed the American Volunteer Group. The AVG was trained by Chennault in Burma on innovative combat tactics. Later, one hundred crated P-40s were shipped to China. To enhance esprit de corps, aircraft

noses were painted to symbolize the grinning mouth, flashing teeth and the evil eye of the tiger shark. Subsequently, journalists used the tagline "Flying Tigers" which rapidly caught on worldwide.

The China Air Task Force continued as the "Flying Tigers" under the command of Brigadier General Chennault. After the China Air Task Force was discontinued, the 14th Air Force (14 AF) was established by the special order of President Roosevelt on 10 March 1943.

President Roosevelt established Fourteenth Air Force by special order on 10 March 1943. Claire Chennault, who had formed the American Volunteer Group of "Flying Tiger" fame received a promotion to Major General and assumed command. The new organization, conducted highly effective fighter and bomber operations over Japanese occupied Chinese territory, and the eastern third of mainland China and Formosa. Fourteenth Air Force also supported the airlift of cargo over the Himalayas from India flying the "The Hump" for Chinese forces and B-29 operations at forward operating bases in China during Operation MATTERHORN, Oct 1944 to Mar 1945.

After World War II, 14 AF moved to Orlando Army Air Base, Florida, to administer Air Defense Command functions in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Puerto Rico, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. They supervised the air defense training of active duty units, Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve units. Continental Air Command later expanded the mission of 14 AF to include the equipping and combat preparation of units. Continental Air Command later expanded its mission to include the equipping and combat preparation of these units. With the advent of the Korean War, the Fourteenth participated in the mobilization of Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve units and individuals from its headquarters at Robins AFB, GA. Coordination of active duty training schedules with the gaining major air commands responsible for assisting and advising Continental Air Command in the training of Air Force Reserve units. Supervision of training and the accomplishment of required inspection of all units of the Air National Guard in the continental United States and Puerto Rico. Coordination of field training schedules determined by the National Guard Bureau for units of the Air National Guard. Plan for and coordinate the efforts of all Air Force, units and activities in domestic emergencies. Constitute a single Air Force contact to provide information and liaison with Army commanders, Naval District commanders, Sea Frontier commanders, and heads of civilian agencies. Plan for the use of, and coordinate the effort of, the Civil Air Patrol in search and rescue and domestic emergency operations. Furnish support required by CAP units to carry out missions for the Air Force to the extent authorized in current directives. Supervision, control and administration of the Military Affiliate Radio System Program

The 14th Air Force inactivated in 1960 and reactivated a few years later as part of Air Defense Command at Gunter AFB, Alabama. The reactivated 14 AF supported the North American Aerospace Defense Command Southern Region's air defense mission. Later, they provided for Aerospace Defense Command training, testing and evaluation missions.

In Apr 1966, the Air Force again activated the Fourteenth Air Force as part of Air Defense Command at Gunter AFB, AL, to support the North American Aerospace Defense Command Southern Region's air defense mission. Later, it provided for Aerospace Defense Command

training, testing and evaluation missions.

On 1 Jul 1968, Fourteenth Air Force was redesignated Fourteenth Aerospace Force and moved to Colorado Springs, CO. It assumed responsibility for detecting foreign missile launches, tracking missiles and satellites in space, providing space vehicle launch services, maintaining a satellite data base of all man-made objects in space and performing anti-satellite actions. It also equipped, trained, administered and provided personnel to operate and maintain space surveillance, space defense and missile warning systems until 1 Oct 1976 when it again inactivated.

In 1976, the 14th Aerospace Force was redesignated the 14 AF (Reserve) at Dobbins AFB, Georgia, where it managed airlift forces for Military Air Command and participated in such missions as Operation JUST CAUSE. In order to facilitate a change in mission, reassignment, and move to Vandenberg AFB, CA, the AF inactivated the Fourteenth at Dobbins AFB, GA, on 1 July 1993 and on the same day activated it in California.

On 1 July 1993, 14 AF returned to its former space role and became a Numbered Air Force for Air Force Space Command, responsible for performing space operations. In 1997, 14 AF established the Space Operations Center at Vandenberg AFB in California for the 24-hour command and control of all space operations resources. In 2002,

Assigned to Air Force Space Command, its responsibilities involved space operations. In 1997, it established the Space Operations Center at Vandenberg AFB in California for the 24-hour command and control of all space operations resources, and in 2002, became the Air Force's space operations component of the United States Strategic Command. As the Air Force's only Numbered Air Force for space and its concurrent United States Strategic Command mission of Joint Space Operations, the Fourteenth's mission included space launches from the east and west coasts, satellite command and control, missile warning, space surveillance and command and control of assigned and attached joint space forces. Its overall mission included control and exploitation of space for global and theater operations, to ensure warfighters the best space capabilities available.

14 AF became the Air Force space operational component of United States Strategic Command. In 2005, 14 AF officially opened up its newly renovated operations center. The new command and control capabilities of the Joint Space Operations Center ensured unity of effort for all space capabilities supporting joint military operations around the globe.

Lt. Gen. John Raymond took command of 14th Air Force (Air Forces Strategic) at Vandenberg AFB, Calif., from Lt. Gen. Susan Helms during a ceremony. "I can't begin to describe just how excited and humbled I am to get an opportunity to lead this world-class team of professionals," said Raymond during the Jan. 31 command change, reported the Lompoc Record. Raymond, who pinned on his third star just prior to taking charge of the numbered air force, now leads the Air Force's space forces. He had been US Strategic Command's director of plans and policy since July 2012. Helms led 14th AF since January 2011. She officially retires from the Air Force on April 1 after nearly 34 years in uniform. 2014

Lt. Gen. David Buck took command of Air Force Space Command's 14th Air Force (Air Forces Strategic), and the Joint Functional Component for space, US Strategic Command, at Vandenberg AFB, Calif., on Aug. 14. US Navy Adm. Cecil Haney, commander of US STRATCOM, and Gen. John Hyten, commander of AFSPC, presided over the ceremony, held at Vandenberg's Joint Space Operations Center. Buck takes command from Lt. Gen. John Raymond, who will be the Air Force's new deputy chief of staff for operations. Buck said he is excited to be back at Vandenberg, where he served previously as commander of the 30th Space Wing. "There is no doubt these are exciting and dynamic times," he said. "In many ways we are at a crossroad. We have the obligation to transform our culture and drive the operational imperatives to enable us to effectively operate in this congested, degraded, and operationally limited domain. I'm anxious to roll up my sleeves and get to work." Buck, who started his career as an enlisted airman and reached the rank of technical sergeant before receiving his commission in 1986, previously served as vice commander of Air Force Space Command at Peterson AFB, Colo. 2015





Air Force Order of Battle

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Sources

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