

20th WEATHER SQUADRON



LINEAGE

Constituted the 20th Weather Squadron, it activated 15 April 1943
disbanded, 31 Oct 1943
reconstituted on 4 Nov 1944
activated 6 December 1944
inactivated 18 February 1957
activated on 2 March 1964
organized 8 June 1964
inactivated 1 September 1976
activated 1 January 1985

STATIONS

Cairo, Egypt,
Sorido Airdrome, Biak Island, Netherlands East Indies, 6 December 1944.
Ft McKinley (Manila) on 9 May 1945
Nichols Field, Philippines, 14 August 1945
Tokyo on 2 November 1945
Nagoya on 22 May 1946.
Fuchu AS, Japan, 8 June 1964.
Yokota AB, Japan, on 6 October 1974 -1 September 1976
Yokota AB, Japan, 1 January 1985.

ASSIGNMENTS

Ninth Air Force on 15 April 1943

Far East Air Forces Regional Control and Weather Group (Provisional) 6 December 1944

1st Weather Group and attached to the 43d Weather Wing on 20 September 1945

2143d Air Weather Wing [MAJCON] and attached to the Fifth Air Force on 23 October 1949

1st Weather Wing on 8 February 1954

1st Weather Wing 8 June 1964

1st Weather Wing on 1 January 1985

COMMANDERS

Maj Eugene T. Early

Maj Dorence G. Jameson

LTC Morrill E. Marston

Cpt John L. Mitchell

LTC Jerome A. Pryber

LTC John M. Feeley, Jr.

Maj Arthur B. Hilioo (temporary)

LTC Oliver K. Jones

LTC Wray B. Battling

LTC Carl E. Wagner

LTC Louis Bertoni

Col Donald W. Roberts

Col Leroy C. Iverson

Col Hershell L. Abbott

Col Edward O. Jess

Col Elwyn A. Moseley

Col Robert M. Heiffer

Col William E. Smurro

Col Salvatore R. LeMoie

LTC Richard Vdflk

HONORS

Service Streamers

Korean War, 27 Jun 1950-27 Jul 1953; and EAME Theater, World War II, 7 Dec 1941—8 Nov 1945. Campaign Streamer for New Guinea, 24 Jan 1943-31 Dec 1944.

Korean Theater

Campaign Streamers

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award

Mar-Oct 1956

2 Jul 1967-30 Jun 1969

1 Jul 1970-30 Jun 1972
1 Jul 1972-30 Jun 1973
1 Jul 1974-30 Jun 1976

EMBLEM

FIRST EMBLEM Approved on 15 September 1943.

SECOND EMBLEM

Approved on 11 January 1965

THIRD EMBLEM: Approved on 9 October 1986, This was actually modification of the second emblem changing pentagon shape to a circular shape

On a light turquoise Blue rectangle, long axis horizontal, border Black, the weather gremlin in Red Shoes, coat, and cap, trimmed with Yellow-Orange Belt and Blue buttons, standing with legs arched over aircraft hangar golden Orange, shaded proper, and holding aloft a White cloud formation, outlined dark Blue, with right hand, and resting on the staff of a weather anemometer; two stylized aircraft in sinister side, one of golden Orange, the other of light Red-Violet Approved on September 15, 1943.

EMBLEM SIGNIFICANCE

FIRST EMBLEM None attributed.

SECOND EMBLEM The blue background in the top portion of the design represents the sky, the primary the mission of the unit is to provide support in the atmospheric sciences and is represented by the weather satellite. The dark and light background depicts the day and night capability. The partial globe maintains the symbolism used in the parent major command, and further depict the global responsibilities. The two stars allude to the armed forces, U.S. Air Force and U.S. Army, for which the unit is responsible for providing meteorological support.

THIRD EMBLEM: The Air Force colors of ultramarine blue and golden yellow are used. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The weather satellite symbolizes the mission of the unit to provide support in the atmospheric sciences. The black and light blue background depicts night and day capability. The globe is from the emblem of the parent major command and further depicts global responsibilities. The two stars indicate the services, U.S. Air Force and U.S. Army, that the unit supports by providing meteorological information.

MOTTO

NICKNAME

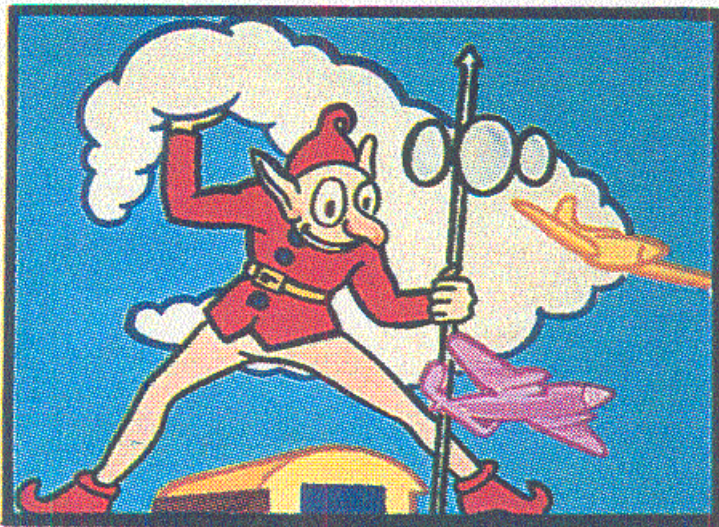
OPERATIONS

When the Korean War broke out in June 1950, the 20th Weather Squadron was already providing meteorological information to FEAF from its headquarters at Nagoya, Japan, and from weather stations scattered around the theater. For the next six months, the 20th furnished crucial combat weather data to the Fifth Air Force, the U.S. Eighth Army, and other UN forces by deploying

numerous detachments in Korea. The unit's personnel briefed tactical organizations before missions and sometimes flew on the aircraft of those organizations in order to obtain weather data over enemy-held territory. Forward-deployed weather personnel with frontline troops radioed weather information to rear areas. Some of the unit's meteorological information contributed to the success of the Inchon invasion in September. By November, ten of the squadron's detachments had served at 13 locations in South and North Korea, moving with UN ground troops and operating small mobile weather stations sheltered in tents. The squadron operated a C 47 aircraft to move equipment and supplies to its scattered weather stations in Korea. In mid-November, it turned over its Korean weather responsibilities and operating locations to the 30th Weather Squadron and focused on Japan, where its headquarters had remained.

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- Det 2, Andersen AFB, Guam
- Det 4, Hickam AFB, HI
- Det 5, Clark AB, Philippines
- Det 7, Wheeler AFB, HI
- Det 8, Kadena AB, Okinawa
- Det 13, Misawa AB, Japan
- Det 17, Yokota AB, Japan





Air Force Order of Battle
Created: 27 Sep 2010
Updated:

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