

# **3595 FLYING TRAINING WING (FIGHTER)**

## **MISSION**

## **LINEAGE**

*3595 Training Wing*

*3595 Combat Crew Training Wing (Fighter)*

*3595 Pilot Training Wing*

*3595 Flying Training Wing (Fighter)*

## **STATIONS**

Las Vegas (later Nellis) AFB, NV

## **ASSIGNMENTS**

## **COMMANDERS**

Col John R. Ulricson, #1953

## **HONORS**

**Service Streamers**

**Campaign Streamers**

**Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers**

**Decorations**

## **EMBLEM**

## **MOTTO**

## **OPERATIONS**

From 1946 until the outbreak of the Korean War, pilots were sent to an operational command where they received additional training that qualified them as combat-capable on a specific aircraft. In 1950 ATC assumed most combat crew training, thereby relieving combat commands of much of their training burden and allowing them to concentrate on their

combat mission. Three weeks after the Korean War began ATC converted Nellis from a basic single engine pilot training school to fighter crew training. At about the same time, ATC redesignated the 3595<sup>th</sup> Pilot Training Wing (Advanced Single-Engine) as the 3595th Training Wing (Combat Crew). On 17 July 1950, Nellis began a special training program to provide 115 combat-ready F-51 pilots for the Far East Air Forces and 92 combat-ready F-80 pilots to serve as replacements for casualties in the first months of the Korean campaign.

Established during World War II as Las Vegas Army Air Field, this site northeast of Las Vegas range became the largest military range in the western world. Deactivated in 1946, the Air Force reactivated the installation in 1948 under Air Training Command jurisdiction. The 3595th Pilot Training Wing operated the base and the advanced single-engine school.

In 1950, Las Vegas AFB was redesignated as Nellis AFB. Construction of the Air Force Aircraft Gunnery School was completed at this time. In 1951, 435,000 acres of the range were turned over to the Atomic Energy Commission for use as the Nevada Nuclear Test Site. The range was used extensively during the Korean War for pilot combat training. The 3595th **Fighter Training Wing** operated the base.

The 3595th Combat Crew Training Wing was based at Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, until June 1958. It had squadrons numbered from 3594 through 3599 assigned.

At Randolph AFB on 16 March 1952, ATC established the Crew Training Air Force (CTAF). Assigned to CTAF were six bases: Luke and its 127th Pilot Training Wing, Moody and its 3550<sup>th</sup> Training Wing (Interceptor Aircrew), Nellis and its 3595th Training Wing (Combat Crew), Randolph and its 3510th Pilot Training Wing, Tyndall and its 3625th Training Wing, and Wichita and its 3520<sup>th</sup> Combat Crew Training Wing. Pincastle became a CTAF base effective 16 August. Perrin came under CTAF control on 1 September, followed by Laughlin on 1 October.

During 1952 ATC redesignated a number of its wings, as it reorganized its flying program under the Flying Training and Crew Training Air Forces.  
3595th TW (Cmbt Crew) 3595th FTW (Fighter) 11 Jun 52

CCTW = combat crew training wing

FTW = flying training wing

PTW = pilot training wing;

TW = training wing.

The 3595th CCTW was replaced by the 4520th CCTW in July 1958.

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USAF Unit Histories  
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Sources

Air Force Historical Research Agency. U.S. Air Force. Maxwell AFB, AL.  
Unit yearbook. *Nellis AFB, NV. Every Man A Tiger. 1953*