

TENTH AIR FORCE



MISSION

10th Air Force is headquartered at Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, Texas. It is one of three numbered air forces in Air Force Reserve Command, and is responsible for command supervision of 17 units, ensuring each maintains the highest combat capability to augment active duty forces in support of national objectives.

10th Air Force's mission is to provide mission-ready Reserve Citizen Airmen to fly, fight and win in every domain.

The 10th Air Force vision is to be the premier provider of lethal power and vigilance in support of U.S. National Security!

10TH AIR FORCE STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Care for Airmen and their Families; Strengthen Resiliency

Produce ready combat power to meet Combatant Commander requirements

Promote and develop a professional Total Force with a Citizen-Airman perspective

LINEAGE

10 Air Force established, 4 Feb 1942

Activated, 12 Feb 1942

Redesignated Tenth Air Force, 18 Sep 1942

Inactivated, 6 Jan 1946

Activated, 24 May 1946

Discontinued and inactivated, 1 Sep 1960

Activated, 20 Jan 1966
Organized, 1 Apr 1966
Inactivated, 31 Dec 1969
Redesignated Tenth Air Force (Reserve), 24 Sep 1976
Activated, 8 Oct 1976
Redesignated Tenth Air Force, 1 Dec 1985

STATIONS

Patterson Field, OH, 12 Feb-8 Mar 1942
New Delhi, India, 16 May 1942
Myitkyina, Burma, 2 Nov 1944
Piardoba, India, 15 May 1945
Kunming, China, 1 Aug 1945
Liuchow, China, 9 Aug-15 Dec 1945
Ft Lawton, WA, 5-6 Jan 1946
Brooks Field, TX, 24 May 1946
Offutt AFB, NE, 1 Jul 1948
Ft Benjamin Harrison, IN, 25 Sep 1948
Selfridge AFB, MI, 16 Jan 1950
Richards Gebaur AFB, MO, 1966-1970
Selfridge AFB, MI, 16 Jan 1950-1 Sep 1960
Richards-Gebaur AFB, MO, 1 Apr 1966-31 Dec 1969
Bergstrom AFB, TX, 8 Oct 1976
Carswell ARS, TX, 30 Jun 1996

ASSIGNMENTS

Air Force Combat Command
U.S. Army Forces in China-Burma-India
Army Air Forces, India-Burma Sector, 21 Aug 1943
Army Air Forces, India-Burma Theater, 27 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 (later, Air Force Reserve Command), 8 Oct 1976

COMMANDERS

None (not manned), 12-16 Feb 1942
Col Harry A. Halverson, 17 Feb 1942
Maj Gen Lewis H. Brereton, 5 Mar 1942
Brig Gen Earl L. Naiden, 26 Jun 1942
Maj Gen Clayton L. Bissell, 18 Aug 1942
Maj Gen Howard C. Davidson, 19 Aug 1943
Maj Gen Albert F. Hegenberger, 1 Aug 1945-unkn
Col Edward N. Backus, 6 Jun 1946

Maj Gen Howard M. Turner, 18 Jun 1946
Brig Gen Harry A. Johnson, 6 Jan 1948
Maj Gen Paul L. Williams, 1 Jul 1948
Maj Gen Harry A. Johnson, 30 Apr 1950
Maj Gen Grandison Gardner, 20 Jan 1951
Maj Gen Harry A. Johnson, 1 Apr 1951
Maj Gen Richard A. Grussendorf, 2 Jul 1953
Maj Gen Robert E. L. Eaton, 15 Sep 1955
Col Downs E. Ingram, 19 Aug 1959
Maj Gen Harold R. Maddux, 24 Aug 1959-1 Sep 1960
Maj Gen Thomas K. McGehee, 1 Apr 1966
Maj Gen William D. Greenfield, 27 Sep 1967-31 Dec 1969
Maj Gen Roy M. Marshall, 8 Oct 1976
Maj Gen John E. Taylor Jr, 15 May 1978
Maj Gen James C. Wahleithner, 1 May 1984
Maj Gen Roger P. Scheer, 4 May 1985
Brig Gen William B. McDaniel, 1 Nov 1986
Brig Gen John J. Closner III, 6 Jul 1987
Brig Gen Robert A. McIntosh, 5 Jul 1989
Maj Gen David R. Smith, 1 Dec 1990
Maj Gen John A. Bradley, Feb 1998
Maj Gen David E. Tanzi, 4 Mar 2002
Maj Gen Allan R. Poulin, 20 Jan 2005
Maj Gen Richard C. Collins, 24 Dec 2005
Brig Gen Thomas R. Coon, 3 Jun 2007
Brig Gen Frank J. Padilla, 3 May 2009
Brig Gen William B. Binger, Nov 2011
Maj Gen Richard Scobee, Jr

HONORS

Service Streamers

Campaign Streamers

Burma, 1942
India-Burma
China Defensive
Central Burma
China Offensive

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards
1 Jul 1984-30 Jun 1986

1 Jul 1993-30 Jun 1995
1 Oct 1995-30 Sep 1996
1 Oct 2004-30 Sep 2006
1 Oct 2008-30 Sep 2010

EMBLEM



On an ultramarine blue disc, a white shield in base, winged golden orange, the shield bearing the Arabic numeral "10" ultramarine blue, all below a white five pointed star charged with a red disc, encircled by a white annulet. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The colors are those of the Army Air Forces. The number ten indicates the numerical designation of the organization, while the winged shield and the white star with a red center indicate that the organization is a part of the Army Air Forces. (Approved, 25 Jan 1944)



(Approved, 13 Jan 1977)

MOTTO

OPERATIONS

Tenth Air Force operations during World War II were complex since, for most of the combat period, the Tenth controlled only portions of the many components assigned to it. From early March 1942, upon its organization in India until early in October, the Tenth controlled all its components in India and Burma and held some control over a task force operating in China.

From early October 1942, when the India Air Task Force was formed, until mid-March 1943, the Tenth's major tactical components were its two air task forces. The formation of Fourteenth Air Force in March 1943 split the Tenth in half. From then to mid-October 1943 the Tenth's major forces were the India Air Task Force and the Assam American Air Base Command (formed in June and later called American Air Command No. 1). When the India Air Task Force discontinued in Oct 1943, Tenth Air Force assumed direct control over bombardment units, while the American Air Command No. 1 (later, 5320th Air Defense Wing [Provisional!]) served primarily as a fighter component.

Then, a major reorganization in mid-December 1943 integrated American and British forces. As a result, Tenth Air Force served primarily as a strategic bombardment element of the Eastern Air Command's Strategic Air Force, while other parts of the Tenth were detached to the control of other Eastern Air Command forces. This status continued to 20 June 1944, when the Tenth was released from attachment to Strategic Air Force and took over the fighter mission of its former 5320th Air Defense Wing, while the Strategic Air Force and/or Eastern Air Command retained control over bombardment units actually assigned to Tenth Air Force. From then until 1 Nov 1944, Tenth Air Force was primarily a fighter organization, but with some troop carrier functions.

From 1 November 1944 to the end of April 1945, air transport was a major function of the Tenth, although fighter operations remained important, with some bombardment operations added. From 30 April to 1 August 1945 the Tenth again performed a variety of combat roles, including troop carrier, fighter, and bombardment. Toward the end of this period the Tenth moved to China, and effective 1 August it lost all of its former components. The Tenth then gained control over forces in China and began tactical operations in an area south of the 27th parallel, while Fourteenth Air Force engaged in strategic operations north of the parallel. The end of the war brought changes on 25 August, as Tenth Air Force's mission was restricted almost exclusively to air transport and troop carrier operations.

By late 1945 the Tenth was a small transport organization, but about 15 December the Tenth left China and then inactivated upon arrival in Washington. Within a matter of months, on 24 May 1946, Tenth Air Force was activated as part of Air Defense Command. The first people reported for duty at Brooke Field, TX, to man the headquarters on 6 June. Activation was assisted by Brig Gen Edward J Timberlake and four enlisted men of Air Defense Command who arrived at Brooks Field on 6 June. Because he was soon to attend the Army War College, General Timberlake did not assume command, although he remained at Brooks Field until 17 June, two days after the arrival of Maj Gen Howard M Turner, who formally assumed command of the Tenth on the 18th. By 30 June the Tenth had 39 officers and 93 enlisted men at Brooks Field and began to resemble

a headquarters.

The Tenth was to provide air defense for an area which included Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma, and concurrently it was to supervise training programs of the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard. Beginning 15 July 1946, the Tenth gained a number of Base Units (Reserve Training) and started reserve training. It organized more Base units during the remainder of the year. Effective 15 November the Tenth became responsible for supervising Air ROTC activities within its area, taking over control of 7 ROTC detachments. Flying training was well underway by the latter part of the year.

During the first half of 1947 the Tenth's mission expanded to include such tasks as monitoring the program for the return of World War II dead, activation of reserve combat units for the flying training program, conducting 15-day active duty training for reservists and Air ROTC cadets, sponsorship of an Air Scout encampment, and cooperation with the Civil Air Patrol. When the number of Base Units devoted to reserve training during the first quarter of 1947 was sharply reduced due to budgetary limitations, Tenth Air Force increased its training of non-rated officers and enlisted men.

When the French freighter Grand camp exploded at Texas City, Texas, on 16 April 1947, with the resulting fire killing hundreds of civilians and injuring thousands more, Tenth Air Force units in the area helped to fight the fire and care for the injured. Many of Tenth's C-46 and C-47 transports moved medical supplies and workers to Texas City. This disaster was only the first in which Tenth Air Force provided extensive aid to the civil populace. On several occasions tornadoes ripped through towns within the Tenth's area and both Regular and Reserve forces promptly provided aid.

Between 7 July and 9 November 1947 the Tenth's 178th Air Force Base Unit (Reserve Training) at Brooks Field hosted a large air reserve training encampment, during which 1,573 reservists received 15-day active-duty training. The latter part of 1947 saw Tenth Air Force activate many more reserve combat units as well as numerous "composite" units for training of non-rated personnel, and when a hurricane struck New Orleans during September, Tenth Air Force provided assistance.

During the first half of 1948 the Tenth, remaining at Brooks AFB, spent much effort in preparing for a major reorganization within Air Defense Command which, on 1 July, eliminated two numbered air forces and realigned the geographic areas of the remaining ones. Nearly all of the resources of the existing Tenth Air Force were to pass to the Fourteenth Air Force on 1 July, while Tenth would move to Nebraska and gain new resources from Second and First Air Forces. Despite movement planning, Tenth continued to supervise and expand its various programs: on 1 April it gained an overseas replacement depot at Camp LeRoy Johnson, New Orleans. One significant accomplishment was a command post exercise, "Operation Cactus," which involved most of the tactical reserve units and some air guard units in Texas and Oklahoma, from 9 to 11 April. Summer encampments began on 18 April and many of the Tenth's reserve units completed encampments before 1 July, with 613 students attending an Air ROTC encampment at Kelly AFB from 6 to 17

June.

On 1 July the Tenth moved its headquarters to Offutt AFB, Nebraska, although Offutt could be only a temporary home in view of a programmed move of Strategic Air Command to that base. At this time, most of Tenth Air Force's former components passed to Fourteenth Air Force, and Tenth gained an entirely new complement of bases, units, personnel, and responsibilities. Although some Tenth personnel physically moved from Brooks AFB, most of the people for the "new" Tenth Air Force came from the inactivated Second Air Force. Included in Tenth's new units were a band, a separation center, and a communications squadron. On 15 August some units gained on 1 July switched from Tenth to First Air Force, although some of them returned to Tenth's control in December 1948.

Another major reorganization occurred on 28 August, at which time units with new designations, more in keeping with their functions, replaced the former Air Force base units. Tenth's headquarters moved to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, in September to make room for SAC at Offutt AFB.

On 1 December 1948 the Tenth Air Force became a component of Continental Air Command and assumed control over its single Regular Air Force tactical wing, the 56th Fighter Wing. Although Tenth left Air Defense Command, there was no major mission change. Responsibilities included supervision of the Reserve and Guard training in the Midwest US, supervision of Air Force ROTC training in the same area, coordination of USAF assistance during disaster relief operations, promotion of the Air Scout and extension course programs, operation of a separation processing center, and air defense operations in its geographical area. From 11 January to 15 March 1949 the resources of Tenth Air Force provided extensive support to Operation Haylift, a relief operation in the western states, in which hay and other food were airdropped to snowbound cattle and other livestock. Operation Snowbound, also Tenth supported, involved relief assistance to humans in the same area. Between July and October 1949 the Tenth conducted active-duty encampments for 2,656 reservists assigned to its troop carrier wings.

Of eight wings encamping at Atterbury AFB, Indiana, only one was unable to airdrop paratroopers of the 11th Airborne Division Tenth Air Force gained other air defense type organizations during 1949, but operational control over the 56th Wing, the 541st Aircraft Control and Warning Group, and the 30th Air Division (Defense) was exercised by 26th Air Division (Defense) or Eastern Air Defense Force (of Air Defense Command) from November, and on 1 September 1950 all organizations furnishing air defense transferred from the Tenth, considerably reducing its size.

Between 15 and 31 January 1950 Tenth moved its headquarters from Benjamin Harrison AFB to Selfridge AFB, Michigan. The Indiana base never had been satisfactory because of its grass-sod runway, which limited aircraft operations, and facilities shared with the Army. All of the reserve combat wings supervised by the Tenth, and many Air National Guard combat wings and separate units, mobilized during the Korean War. Processing these units and individual reservists into active service became a major responsibility of Tenth Air Force during the early years of that war. Between January and June 1951, for example. Tenth processed 1,738 officers and 10,111 enlisted

men of the reserve and guard into active service. By 30 June 1951 only 215 officers and 2,424 enlisted men remained assigned to ANG units supervised by Tenth Air Force. During July 1951 Tenth Air Force coordinated disaster relief for flood victims in the Kansas City area. Some 128 aircraft flew 1,075 hours (474 sorties) to airlift 250 tons of supplies and to airdrop another 51 tons of supplies needed by flood workers.

New reserve training wings were formed in mid-1951 to replace the wings called to active service, and in mid-1952 these wings were replaced by reserve troop carrier, fighter-bomber, and pilot training wings. Air Reserve specialist training commenced in a big way in late 1951 and continued to grow for the next few years, with Air Force reserve specialized training centers supervising the training.

Between 9 and 20 April 1952, Tenth Air Force provided assistance during a major flood of the Missouri River around Pierre, South Dakota. This included airlifting Army engineer forces and equipment from as far away as California and Ohio. On 1 August 1952 Tenth Air Force lost responsibility for Air Force ROTC training, which passed to the control of Air University. During July and August 1952 several of Tenth's reserve wings participated in their first 2-week summer encampment since 1950. Meanwhile, on 1 December 1951, the 2nd Air Reserve District was created within Tenth Air Force to supervise reserve training in Indiana. The district took over the volunteer air reserve training (VAST) organizations in Indiana and the 2466th Air Force Reserve Training Center with its associated 923rd Reserve Training Wing. On 15 June 1952 the 87th Troop Carrier Wing, Medium, replaced the 923d Wing, and on 1 February 1953 the 434th Troop Carrier Wing, Medium, replaced the 87th Wing. The 2466th Center and its associated 434th Wing passed back to direct control of Tenth Air Force on 15 April 1953, leaving the 2nd District responsible only for non-flying reserve training. Effective 15 May 1953 Detachment 7, Hq Tenth Air Force Provisional Unit (Reserve District) was established at Kansas City to control non-flying reserve training in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa. This "Reserve District" lasted only until 31 May, but on 25 June 1953 a new Detachment 7 (Reserve District), Hq Tenth Air Force, was established with the same area and mission.

The 439th Fighter-Bomber Wing at Selfridge AFB, Michigan, was the first Tenth Air Force reserve wing to acquire jet aircraft, beginning on 18 September 1953. In the spring of 1954 the 438th and 440th Fighter-Bomber Wings, at Milwaukee and Minneapolis, also received jets.

During January 1954 the various VART groups and squadrons (non-flying reserve training) were redesignated, respectively. Air Reserve groups and Air Reserve squadrons. On 1 April Air Reserve centers, which took over the nonflying reserve training supervision, replaced both the 2nd Air Reserve District and Detachment 7 (Reserve District), as well as the specialized training centers. Other reserve combat training and flying training centers, redesignated Air Reserve Flying Centers, continued supervision of the reserve flying training program.

Tenth's 2578th Air Reserve Flying Center and 446th Troop Carrier Wing participated in Operation Tampico from 1 to 20 October 1955. Reserve crews flew 39 sorties to airlift 230,000 pounds of food and clothing to aid people of Tampico, Mexico, where a flood and storms had ravaged the

land. Reserve crews of the 434th, 437th, and 443rd Troop Carrier Wings flew 36 missions between 11 Jul and 10 Sep 1956 as the Tenth's share of Operation "Sixteen Tons," an airlift of 856,000 pounds of US Coast Guard Ioran equipment from Floyd Bennett Naval Air Station, New York, to points in the Caribbean.

From 1 July 1948, when the Tenth left Brooks Field, Texas, until late 1957, it controlled reserve and guard training activities in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, and Colorado. A reorganization in late 1957 reduced the size of Tenth's area, but another reorganization in 1958 returned the 1957 losses plus Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. The 1958 reorganization also gave Tenth Air Force more bases and many regular and reserve units. Effective 14 May 1958 the Tenth set up six provisional Air Reserve training wings to control its Air Reserve Centers, and on 1 June the centers went under the control of the provisional wings. On 8 July six regular Air Force wings, to which the centers were then assigned, replaced the provisional wings. This action effectively reduced the Tenth's span of control, which had become almost unmanageable.

Meanwhile, on 1 June 1957, the Tenth had gained a role in the national search and rescue program, and on 8 February 1958 the 305th Air Rescue Squadron activated as a reserve unit at Selfridge AFB, Michigan. Continental Air Command began to implement its new Air Reserve Technician (ART) program in late 1957, and several of Tenth's reserve wings converted to the ART program during 1958, eliminating the need for Air Reserve flying centers to supervise them. The remaining reserve wings converted to the ART program during 1959, and with the conversion of the 305th Air Rescue Squadron to ART status in May 1960, the last of Tenth's flying centers inactivated. Under ART, key reservists held civil service positions which were similar in nature to their reserve positions, and donned "Blue Suits" during reserve training periods.

On 1 July 1960 the Fourth and Fifth Air Force Reserve Regions were created to replace Tenth Air Force. Both were activated as part of Tenth Air Force and immediately began organizing to take over the large geographical area controlled by the Tenth. On 1 September 1960 the Tenth discontinued and inactivated, with its resources passing to the new reserve regions.

A reorganization of Air Defense Command in 1966 saw the Tenth Air Force returned to active status on 1 April at Richards-Gebaur AFB, Missouri, as one of four US-based numbered air forces within ADC. The Tenth's mission was to provide combat ready forces for defense of its designated area. Under the Tenth were four air divisions. The 29th, at Duluth International Airport, Minnesota, controlled a northern area which included parts of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. The 28th, at Malmstrom AFB, Montana, controlled a northern area which included most of Montana and part of North Dakota. The 30th, at Sioux City Municipal Airport, Iowa, controlled an area which included all or part of Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri. The 20th, at Truax Field, Wisconsin, controlled an area which included all or part of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Illinois. Tenth Air Force's role was to supervise its divisions, which in turn controlled fighter interceptor and radar squadrons engaged in air defense operations. Aircraft flown by Regular Air Force units included the F-102, F-101, and F-106. Tenth's area also included ANG interceptor units in six

states, these units participating in defense exercises, training programs, and standing alert at selected bases. During 1966 the ANG units flew F-102 and F-39 aircraft.

From its 1 April 1966 activation until January 1968 the Tenth Air Force remained fairly stable. It supervised its divisions, directed tactical exercises, conducted tactical evaluations and operational readiness inspections, and used other means to test and evaluate the combat capability of its interceptor and radar forces. There was a constant upgrading of resources as Regular units converted from F-102 to F-101s or F-106s and as Guard units converted from F-89 to F-102 aircraft. By late 1967, action was underway to close the 20th Air Division at Truax Field and to expand the neighboring 30th Air Division at Sioux City. On 1 December 1967, the 20th Division's radar squadrons transferred to the 30th Division and on 18 November the 30th assumed operational control over all of the 20th Division's units and missions. The 20th Division inactivated on 1 January 1968.

Following the elimination of the 20th Air Division, Tenth Air Force again enjoyed a stable period of about six months before ADC reorganization brought more changes. Fourteenth Air Force, which had controlled a southeastern area of the nation, shifted to a new role on 1 Jul 1968 and the Tenth and First Air Forces divided the area it had controlled. At this time Tenth Air Force gained the middle section of the country all the way to the Gulf of Mexico and also some new units. The major gain was the 31st Air Division at Oklahoma City AFS, Oklahoma, which controlled interceptor and radar squadrons in the southern part of Tenth's new region. Also gained were the 4758th Defense Systems Evaluation Squadron and the 4780th Air Defense Wing, the wing at Perrin AFB, Texas, and the squadron at Holloman AFB, NM. The 4758th Squadron used B-57 and F-100 aircraft to perform special evaluation tasks for Aerospace Defense Command, while the 4780th Wing was a training unit using F-102 aircraft. Soon after these gains the Tenth obtained the 4676th Air Base Group which was activated to operate Richards-Gebaur AFB, Missouri.

The 30th Air Division at Sioux City ceased operations on 18 September 1968, with most of its area and units passing to the 31st Air Division. Following this reorganization the 28th Air Division controlled most of Montana and parts of North and South Dakota, Wyoming, and Nebraska, while the 29th Air Division controlled parts of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, all of Minnesota, and part of Wisconsin. The 31st Air Division controlled the bulk of Tenth Air Force's area: parts of Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, Colorado, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and all of Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Kansas. The 4609th Air Base Group at Kincheloe AFB, Michigan, came under the Tenth's control on 30 September 1963, when an interceptor squadron moved there. This SAC base was scheduled to close, but ADC had a requirement for its use, and the air base group was established to provide base support for ADC units.

Tenth's field structure remained stable from September 1968 to September 1969, after which ADC realignments once again affected it and, ultimately, brought on the Tenth's inactivation. All of the ADC changes were the result of budgetary limitations coupled with vastly improved radar systems, resulting in a smaller, more efficient defense organization. Effective 15 September 1969 the 29th Air Division at Duluth International Airport and the 4609th Air Base Group at Kincheloe AFB passed to the control of First Air Force. At the same time the Fourth Air Force (at Hamilton

AFB, California) went out of business and some of Fourth's resources passed to Tenth Air Force.

Gained by the Tenth were the 25th Air Division at McChord AFB, Washington; 552nd Airborne Early Warning and Control Wing at McClellan AFB, California; 573rd Air Force Band at Hamilton AFB, California; 4677th Defense Systems Evaluation Squadron at Hill AFB, Utah; and 27th Air Division at Luke AFB, Arizona. Geographical areas changed at this time for the air divisions, with the 25th Division controlling Washington and Oregon plus part of California, Nevada, and Idaho; the 28th Division controlling Montana, Wyoming, and North and South Dakota and parts of Idaho, Utah, and Nebraska; the 27th Division controlling most of California, Nevada, and Utah, part of Colorado and New Mexico, and all of Arizona; and the 31st Division controlling parts of Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana plus all of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Overall, Tenth's region shifted westward. The newly acquired 4677th Defense Systems Evaluation Squadron at Hill AFB flew B-57 aircraft and did essentially the same type of work as the 4758th Squadron at Holloman AFB. The 552nd AEW&C wing at McClellan AFB used EC-121s to fly radar surveillance off the Pacific and Atlantic seaboard, and also had some operations in Southeast Asia.

Responsible for air defense and early warning forces based in the northern central and later southern central U.S. from 1966-1969.

The realignment of September 1969 was of short duration, for on 29 October Aerospace Defense Command announced that budgetary limitations forced the elimination of First and Tenth Air Forces. Effective 15 November the 552nd Wing at McClellan AFB, the 4676th Air Base Group at Richards-Gebaur AFB, the band at Hamilton AFB, the 4780th Wing at Perrin AFB, and the two defense systems evaluation squadrons transferred from Tenth's control. Two days later the 24th Air Division replaced the 28th Air Division at Malmstrom AFB and the 26th Air Division replaced the 27th Air Division at Luke AFB. Effective 1 December Tenth Air Force lost the 24th, 25th, and 26th Air Divisions, leaving it with the 31st Air Division at Oklahoma City AFS and the 4660th Support Squadron at Richards-Gebaur AFB. These two units, along with Tenth's headquarters, inactivated on 31 December 1969. Redesignated Tenth Air Force (Reserve) and allotted to the Reserve, the Tenth activated on 8 October 1976 with its headquarters at Bergstrom AFB, Texas. From 1976, exercised intermediate command over reserve component flying training, fighter, bomber, air refueling, rescue, space and special operations force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE UNIT HISTORIES

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Sources

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