

336 TRAINING GROUP



MISSION

336 Training Group mission is to train its students in the basic principles, procedures, equipment, and techniques of survival. A graduate has the basic knowledge that can be applied anywhere in the world, in both friendly and unfriendly areas. The goal that challenges all students is to return with honor.

S-V80-A students began their training in the classroom where survival instructors taught on a wide range of survival topics. The students learned survival basics, such as: food and water procurement and preparation, shelter construction, basic first aid, land navigation, evasion travel, and camouflage. These basics were reinforced when the students went to the woods, a field training area near Cusick, Washington, 70 miles north of the base. For six days, survival instructors reviewed the survival basics, with the students learning in the best way possible: hands-on experience.

Divided into elements (a group of 7-10 students, led by an instructor), the students lived in shelters built by their own hands, and replenished the small amount of food given them (8 ounces of meat, a few vegetables, and carbohydrate food bars) by setting snares for small animals and identifying, collecting, and eating various edible plants and insects. During their 6-day trip, the elements hiked across the mountains with backpacks the students had constructed themselves, learning day and night navigation and vectoring techniques. The last two days, students learned how to evade with camouflaged faces and hidden movements. Survival instructors acted as aggressors searching for the students as they proceeded to a pre-selected destination. Survival instructors posing as partisans (friendly forces) fed the students and hid them for their last night in the woods. The students earned their "freedom" the next day by once again evading to a pre-selected destination where an Air Force bus awaited them, taking them back to Fairchild AFB.

When the students arrived at Fairchild AFB, they spent the next two days in academics learning

resistance training principles and the Code of Conduct in preparation for their visit to the resistance training laboratory. To more effectively train the students, they were divided into two smaller groups—one group began the capture and interrogation phase in resistance training, and the other group began parachute training. Parachute training consisted of learning and mastering the basic steps of landing in a parachute, first in a parachute landing fall (PLF) pit, then on a swing-land trainer. The students underwent static hoist training and then experienced a live helicopter hoist recovery to simulate a real rescue recovery.

Meanwhile, the first group had been captured and transported to the Resistance Training (RT) compound. At the RT compound, the students learned the importance of the Code of Conduct, and had the opportunity to practice resistant techniques while undergoing interrogations in a training environment. The students also learned how to survive and resist as a group in a prisoner of war (PW) camp by working together rather than independently. When the students finished the RT compound phase of training, they participated in seminars with RT instructors, discussing the students' experiences in the resistance training phase. Following the seminars, the first group moved on to parachute training, and the second group began resistance training.

WATER SURVIVAL PARACHUTING TRAINING COURSE. S-V86-A

As an extension of the Combat Survival Training Course, in the Water Survival Parachuting Training Course the survivor's mission remained the same: to return as soon as possible in good physical and mental condition. Aircrew members flying ejection-seat aircraft (primarily fighters and bombers) attended this course to learn to survive in an ocean environment in case of a forced ejection, bailout, or ditching over the ocean.

The 3-day water survival course consisted of both classroom instruction and practical experience. Survival instructors began teaching on various topics relating to water survival, such as communication and recovery procedures, parachuting principles, and survival living. Instructors also helped the students practice bailout procedures on a 300-foot-wide safe basin training site. The students then became familiar with bailout procedures by riding a suspended harness glide from the top of a 60-foot tower into the water below. Then, for the last two days of training. A survival instructor demonstrated a complete survival episode, including parachuting out of a helicopter simulated bailout, boarding a life raft, vectoring a rescue helicopter, and being picked up by the helicopter. Instructors then familiarized the students with the 20-man life raft and assisted them as they received a parasail ride from the launch boat. In the afternoon the instructors taught the students how to handle potential medical emergencies unique in a water environment, how to find food and uncontaminated water, and how to identify dangerous aquatic life. The students spent their last day undergoing a realistic rescue experience. Under the watch of survival instructors, the students first parasailed, were turned loose, inflated their one-man life rafts, and vectored the rescue helicopter to their location to be recovered from the water. Upon completing a successful rescue, the students returned to the base for graduation.

Water Survival Nonparachuting Training enabled Survival School to prepare aircrew members assigned to large aircraft without ejection seats. S-V90-A readied aircrews of such aircraft as refueling and cargo planes to survive in a group environment after ditching their aircraft.

The 2-day course began in the classroom with the instructors teaching the students signaling and communications, sustenance, hazardous aquatic life, and medical aspects of water survival. On the afternoon of the first day, the instructors familiarized the students with their issued survival clothing and equipment, and helped them practice boarding the 20-man rafts in the water at the Fairchild AFB swimming pool. The next morning consisted of more academics on the above subjects and the afternoon was reserved for hands-on training. On the second afternoon, the survival instructors led the students through a step-by-step crash scenario. The students began in a mock aircraft body; ditching the aircraft, they put on their survival clothes and jumped into the water. They found their way to the 20-man raft and boarded it, while instructors sprayed and dumped water on them simulating a harsh stormy environment. When the scenario ended, the survival instructors evaluated the students' performance and pointed out ways they could improve their chances of survival.

Air Force aircrew members assigned to fly in cold areas depended on the "Cool School" (Arctic Survival School) to teach them to survive in an arctic environment. The 5-day Arctic Survival Training Course at Eielson AFB, Alaska. The Cool School ensured the most effective training by receiving student only during October through March, the coldest time of the year."

Arctic Survival School instructors began the course with academic instruction, teaching the S-V87-A students the basics of surviving in an arctic environment, including: how to build cold weather shelters, how to find and prepare water, how to recognize edible plants and animals, how to treat minor cold injuries and medical emergencies, and how to prepare for rescue by setting, out signals. The survival instructors also introduced the students to the clothing and equipment unique to cold weather and showed them how to best use it.

The best way to train individuals to survive continued to be practical experience, and the Cool School students spent the next three days gaining that experience. They went into the "wilderness" (a location approximately seven miles from Eielson AFB) and put into practice what they had learned in the previous two days. Observed and encouraged by survival instructors, the students built shelters; found food and water; and worked at keeping their body temperatures stable, a difficult, but most important task in the arctic environment. After 53 hours in the field training area, the students had survived the Arctic Survival Training Course and could feel confident with their basic arctic survival skills.

LINEAGE

336 Bombardment Group (Medium) established, 9 Jul 1942

Activated, 15 Jul 1942

Disestablished, 1 May 1944

3636 Combat Crew Training Group (Survival) established and organized, 1 Mar 1966

Redesignated 3636 Combat Crew Training Wing (Survival), 1 Apr 1971

336 Bombardment Group (Medium) reestablished and redesignated 336 Air Refueling Wing,

Heavy, 31 Jul 1985

336 Air Refueling Wing, Heavy, and 3636 Combat Crew Training Wing (Survival), consolidated, 1 Jan 1993

Redesignated 336 Crew Training Group, 28 Jan 1993

Redesignated 336 Training Group, 1 Apr 1994

STATIONS

MacDill Fld, FL, 15 Jul 1942

Fort Myers, FL, 10 Aug 1942

Avon Park, FL, 13 Dec 1942

MacDill Fld, FL, 13 Oct 1943

Lake Charles AAFld, LA, 6 Nov 1943-1 May 1944

Fairchild AFB, WA, 1 Mar 1966

ASSIGNMENTS

Third Air Force, 15 Jul 1942

III Bomber Command, Jul 1942-1 May 1944

Air Training Command, 1 Mar 1966

Nineteenth Air Force, 1 Jul 1993

WEAPON SYSTEMS

B-26, 1942-1944

None, 1966-1993

UH-1, 1993

COMMANDERS

LTC Joshua T. Winstead, 8 Aug 1942

Col Guy L. McNeil, 3 Sep 1942

LTC Joshua T. Winstead, 7 Oct 1942

LTC Hugh B. Manson, 10 Dec 1943-1 May 1944

Cpt John F. Hilgenberg, 1 Mar 1966

Col Chester H. Bohart, 31 Mar 1966

Col Fred A. Moser Jr., Mar 1968

LTC Henry L. Gibbs, Aug 1970

Col William O. Rettig, Jan 1971

Col John C. Carson III, 21 Jul 1972

Col John L. O'Donnell Jr., 1 May 1974

Col Joe C. Williams, 15 Jul 1974

Col H. D. Allshouse, 1 Oct 1976

Col Leo D. O'Halloran Jr., 27 Jun 1979

Col Albert A. Gagliardi Jr., 6 Apr 1981

Col Norman A. McDaniel, 15 Feb 1983

Col John R. Goodley, 21 May 1985
Col Hans E. Hanson, 29 Oct 1986
Col Gerald S. Venanzi, 18 Jul 1989
Col David R. Lloyd, 15 Aug 1990
Col John C. Chapman Jr., Jul 1992
Col John L. Strube, 11 Jul 1994
Col Kenneth M. Page, 25 Jun 1996
Col Donald L. Hoover, 15 Jun 1998
Col Craig R. Jensen, 30 Jun 2000
Col John S. Hester III, 2 Aug 2002
Col Richard B. McNabb, 16 Jul 2004

HONORS

Service Streamers

World War II American Theater

Campaign Streamers

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards

1 Mar 1966-31 Dec 1967

1 Jan-31 Dec 1972

1 Jan-31 Dec 1974

1 Jan 1978-30 Apr 1979

1 May 1982-30 Apr 1984

1 May 1984-30 Apr 1986

1 May 1986-30 Apr 1987

1 May 1987-30 Apr 1988

1 May 1988-30 Apr 1989

1 May 1989-30 Apr 1990

1 May 1990-30 Apr 1991

1 Jul 1991-30 Jun 1993

1 Jul 1993-30 Jun 1995

1 Jul 1996-30 Jun 1998

EMBLEM



3636 Combat Crew Training Wing (Survival) emblem: Azure, issuing from base in sinister a globe palewise light blue rimmed and grid lined argent supporting a pair of wings displayed fesswise gray surmounted by a lamp of the third enflamed or bearing chief on a compass rose of the third a mullet of four points of the like garnished of the first, all within a diminished border. The emblem is symbolic of the unit and the Air Force colors; ultramarine blue and golden yellow, as well as the national colors, are used in the design. The color blue alludes to the sky, the primary theatre of Air Force operations, and yellow to the sun and excellence of personnel in assigned tasks. The globe reflects the world-wide mission of the Wing, with its global unit locations. The wings are representative of the aircrews trained by the Wing. The lamp of learning and the sword are symbolic of the combat orientation of the unit missions; the flame and sword are taken from the emblem of the 3636 Combat Crew Training Group, predecessor of the Wing. The star, Polaris, is superimposed upon a compass rose. Polaris, the Polestar, signifies the North star used by woodsmen who seek direction. The polestar also reflects the phrase, "Knowledge is the Polestar" noted on the monument dedicated to ATC instructors located in front of ATC Headquarters. Such is the guiding principle on which members of the Wing rely to discharge the responsibilities of their mission. The compass rose reflects the commonality of instruction in direction-finding provided at each of the environmental schools within the 3636 Combat Crew Training Wing. (Approved, 15 Apr 1975)





336 Training Group emblem: Azure, issued from base in sinister a globe palewise Light Blue rimmed and gridlined Argent supporting a pair of wings displayed fesswise Gray surmounted by a lamp of the third enflamed Or bearing on the flame a sword palewise blade up Gules, in dexter chief on a compass rose of the third a mullet of four points of the like garnished of the first, all within a diminished bordure Or. Attached below the shield, a White scroll edged with a narrow Yellow border and inscribed "RETURN WITH HONOR" in Blue letters. **SIGNIFICANCE:** Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The globe denotes the worldwide unit locations and the Group's global mission. The wings represent the aircrew training functions of the unit, and the sword in the lamp of knowledge symbolizes the combat orientation of the Group's mission. The compass rose signifies the responsible discharge of knowledge as the guiding principle that unit personnel strive for in their instruction and training.

MOTTO

That They Shall Survive
Return with Honor

NICKNAME

OPERATIONS

Served as replacement training unit for B-26 crews from Jul 1942-Apr 1944.

The group incorporates the heritage of the 336 Bombardment Group (Medium) later, the 336 Air Refueling Wing, Heavy and the 3636 Combat Crew Training Wing. The 336 Bombardment Group (Medium) was activated on 15 July 1942. Assigned to MacDill Field, Florida, it operated the B-26, training replacement crews for operational units. The group relocated to Lake Charles, Louisiana, where it was disbanded on 1 May 1944.

Up until the early 1970s, there was no central authority on survival training. The 3635th Combat Crew Training Wing conducted its courses for the Air Training Command. The Pacific Air Forces operated its Jungle Survival School at Clark Air Base, Philippines. The Tactical Air Command had a

water survival school at Homestead AFB, Florida, and the U.S. Southern Command had a Tropic Survival School out of Panama. All of these schools were consolidated under the newly designated 3636 Combat Crew Training Group.

On 1 April 1971, the unit was redesignated its present day designation — 3636 Combat Crew Training Wing (Survival). In February 1971, Detachment 1, at Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska joined the 3636 Combat Crew Training Wing (3636CCTW), and by June the Tropic Survival School in Panama became Detachment 2. The Jungle Survival School at Clark Air Base became the 3611th Combat Crew Training Squadron (CCTS) and the Water Survival Training at Homestead AFB, Florida, became the 3613 CCTS. The Basic Survival Training Course and Survival Instructor Training were conducted by the newly established 3612 CCTS at Fairchild. All of the units were subordinate to the 3636 CCTW. In addition, experience in Southeast Asia showed that of the aircrews rescued in Southeast Asia, over 50 percent were saved in the first hour and more than 85 percent saved in the first six hours. Therefore, a helicopter detachment was assigned in July 1971 to add realism to rescue and recovery during survival training.

When the Survival Group began operating at Fairchild, their Basic Survival Course was 18-days in length. By March 1970, the course length was reduced to 16-days, eliminating one day for religious and recreational purposes and another for out processing. In September 1975, because of a perceived shortage of money, manning, and training time, and to streamline the basic survival course, Air Training Command approved a trial course reduction of 12-days. By overlapping the training schedules, increasing the training day to 10 and 12 hours long, and adding an additional training flight, the 12-day course soon took its toll. On 13 April 1981, the Basic Survival Course became the present day 17-day Survival course which included Code of Conduct Training.

As the Vietnam conflict came to a close, so too did the Jungle and Tropic Survival Schools. The Jungle Survival School at Clark AB, Philippines, closed its doors in April 1975 and the Tropic Survival School at Albrook AFB, Canal Zone, Panama closed in June 1975. Most of the schools' curriculum and course lessons were shelved for future needs, although some lessons were interspersed into the Water Survival Training School at Homestead AFB, Florida and the Basic Training Survival School at Fairchild.

On 20 June 1976, Detachment 2, 3636 Combat Crew Training Wing, was activated at Nellis AFB, Nevada to assist the Air Force in planning and conducting search and rescue (CSAR) and evasion and escape (E&E) exercises. Natural elements of the area were extremely conducive to good survival training such as the nearby rugged mountainous terrain to the north and the hot-by-day and cold-by-night desert to the east and south. However, after training over 2,300 students in Combat Survival Training, the detachment was deactivated nine years later on 15 March 1985. Coincidental to that closure, the last important change in survival training occurred in the form of a name change in 1985. The Basic Survival Course's name was changed to the Combat Survival Course to reemphasize the importance of survival training in a combat atmosphere.

Mount St Helens, a dormant volcano in western Washington, came to life and showered the state with ash. The 3636 suspended survival training for two reasons: first, Spokane International Airport

had closed, so it was difficult for students to come to Fairchild and, second, base personnel were involved in the massive clean-up effort. 18 May 1980

Air Training Command activated the 3614th Combat Crew Training Squadron at Fairchild as a subordinate unit of the 3636 Combat Crew Training Wing. The new squadron was responsible for conducting the survival training instructor course and the nonparachuting water survival course. 1 Apr 1981

On 13 April 1981, the basic survival course was increased to 17 days.

Eight survival courses win affiliation with the Community College of the Air Force. 1 Mar 1985

Detachment 2, 3636 Combat Crew Training Wing at Nellis AFB, Nevada was deactivated. 15 Mar 1985

HQ ATC announced its decision to collocate survival training courses at Keesler AFB, Mississippi. The decision would later be reversed. 19 Mar 1985

The Basic Survival Training Course was renamed Combat Survival Training which aligned more with basic skills and principles taught to survive in the combat environment. 5 Jun 1985

The Air Force announced that Congress had approved a 5-year, \$35 million military construction project to build a new survival training facility adjacent to the existing Fairchild survival facility. Jan 1986

Officials had long wanted to collocate the combat survival school at Fairchild and the water survival school at Homestead Air Force Base, Florida. In 1984. SAC officials at Fairchild Air Force Base developed a Fairchild 2000 Plan which included new facilities on the base, including the survival school. To collocate both combat and water survival training at Fairchild, it would cost ATC an estimated \$26 million. That price tag was too great, so ATC left water survival training at Homestead. However, ATC did upgrade its facilities at Fairchild.

HQ USAF restructured and reduced the number of Senior Enlisted Advisor's authorized and the Survival SEA authorization was withdrawn. 26 Sep 1986

The Wing's Special Survival Training Course (S-V83-A), conducted at Fairchild AFB, Washington, and the Combined Services Support Program (S-V82-A), conducted at Homestead AFB, Florida were transferred to the newly formed Detachment 2, Air Force Intelligence Service. 1 Oct 1986

In 1986, HQ Military Airlift Command (MAC) began planning the inactivation of helicopter detachments flying UH-1N helicopters for combat rescue. HQ MAC needed to reduce command cost and chose the aged UH-1N helicopters as the cost-reduction solution. This presented a dilemma for the Wing, who heavily depended on UH-1N helicopter support for training. The Wing used Detachment 24, 40th Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Squadron (ARRS) at Fairchild in combat

survival training to teach students signaling and vectoring procedures during field training. The helicopters also served as aerial aggressors during the evasion phase of training, provided live hoist pick up training, and provided emergency rescue during field training, searching for lost students as necessary.

The Survival Training Instructor Course also benefited from Det 24, 40 ARRS. The helicopters supported each class of instructors in eight of the nine phases of training. With the help of the helicopters, instructor trainees learned how to vector in aircraft in the different environments they encountered during each phase of their field training. Jump-qualified survival instructors also used the helicopters to maintain their proficiency level and to help teach S-V80-A students jump procedures. The loss of the UH-1N helicopters would severely limit the effectiveness of portions of survival training. Col Hanson continued to hope the Wing would not have to rely on a vectoring film to train students, but would be able to train the students realistically with actual helicopters even after the scheduled 1 October 1987 inactivation.

On 30 November 1987, HQ MAC redesignated Det 24, 40 ARRS as Det 24, 37 ARRS (F E Warren AFB, Wyoming) with the inactivation of 40 ARRS, in an effort to help maintain minimum support for Survival School. HQ MAC informed HQ ATC they could only keep Det 24 active until 30 June 1988 even with HQ ATC's funding. HQ ATC agreed to fund all expenses needed to keep Det 24 activated until June, including flying time for three UH-1N helicopters and temporary duty (TDY) funds for the pilots and flight engineers. To offset the expense of flying time (fuel and maintenance) for the helicopters, HQ ATC traded T-38 aircraft flying hours for helicopter flying hours. The Wing made only a minor change in student training to reduce the costs of using the helicopters. The helicopters would not assist with aerial aggression during the field evasion phase of training.

Although the Wing had been investigating the possibility of receiving support from the Washington Army National Guard, the Army National Guard Bureau in Washington DC felt the scope of support requirements exceeded the Spokane unit's current capability. The Spokane ARNG had a deployment priority also, which made continued support of Survival School unlikely upon mobilization.

Initially, HQ ATC believed a contract for helicopter operations would not be cost effective, and there were no civilian helicopter operations with the correct equipment to accomplish the live hoist mission. In August 1987, HQ USAF informed HQ ATC that the Air Staff could provide four UH-1N helicopters from HQ MAC to meet the Survival School training requirements. With the Air Force supplying the aircraft and spare parts, HQ ATC began to look more closely at a contract for helicopter operations. The contractor would only have to supply the manpower to operate and maintain the aircraft, and HQ ATC would have to pay for manpower, fuel consumption costs, and operation and maintenance costs. HQ ATC estimated 1,379 hours a year of helicopter flying time, with an estimated cost of \$1,256,000 each year. At the end of this reporting period, the Wing had plans to submit a Statement of Work to over 30 companies throughout the United States in January 1988. HQ MAC would inactivate Det 24 on 30 June 1988, and 1 July 1988 the chosen contractor would begin helicopter operations. Although the Wing had overcome the elimination of helicopters at Fairchild AFB, the helicopter situation at Homestead AFB did not fare as well.

HQ ATC placed a lower priority on helicopter support for the water survival training course than on support of the basic survival training course. Every Air Force individual on flying status would go through either the basic survival course at Fairchild AFB or receive survival training at the USAF Academy, where they would undergo a live hoist pick up. HQ ATC did not have the funds to include Homestead AFB in the awarded helicopter contract for Fiscal Year (FY) 1988. Helicopter support for Homestead AFB ended on 1 October 1987, and until November 1987, S-V86-A students did not experience a live hoist pick up out of the water.

Beginning 9 November 1987, the US Coast Guard volunteered their pilots and helicopters for support for the water survival training course. The US Coast Guard appreciated the opportunity to train their pilots in live hoist pickups directly out of the water. At the end of this reporting period, the US Coast Guard had supported each class (two each week) and intended continuing their support, but they had not yet obligated themselves in writing.

The 3636 CCTW Medical Division Office underwent some major changes in July 1987 that made an impact on the mission of Survival School. The changing medical-legal environment nationwide prompted the Air Force to change the delivery of care throughout the Air Force, and these changes affected the Survival Clinic. The most significant change to affect the clinic concerned the Independent Duty Medical Technicians (IDMTs) and their performance of independent medical care.

Before 15 July 1987, IDMTs had been allowed to provide medical care not only at the field training sites for S-V80-A and S-V81-A students, but also at the Survival Clinic for both students and permanent-party members. With the new changes in effect, IDMTs could no longer treat students in the clinic without a flight surgeon present, and they could not treat permanent-party members at all. This change had a severe impact on the clinic's workload with only one doctor (flight surgeon) being assigned to the Wing. In an attempt to realistically serve the Survival School, the clinic created an appointment system for permanent-party members and certain hours for students needing medical treatment. If the flight surgeon could not be at the Survival Clinic because of temporary duty assignments (TDYs) or leave, party members reported to the 92d Strategic Hospital at Fairchild AFB. On Monday mornings, when more students reported to the clinic for sick call, if the Survival flight surgeon could not be there, the 92d Strategic Hospital sent a flight surgeon for a half day. On Tuesdays through Fridays, in the absence of the Survival flight surgeon, the clinic transported all sick students to the 92d Strategic Hospital.

Captain (Doctor) Keith R. Nichols, Flight Surgeon, and the Officer in Charge (OIC) of the Wing Medical Division, realized the difficulties that would result with the new limitations placed on the IDMTs. The most important factor would be the loss of training hours for students transported to the hospital at Fairchild AFB. Dr. Nichols also felt it was unrealistic to have only one flight surgeon assigned to the Survival Clinic with the IDMTs limited assistance. At the end of the reporting period, a solution had been found, with the help of HQ ATC/SGP (Aeromedical Services). The Survival Clinic IDMTs could see students in the clinic and have the final disposition of the student approved by the clinic flight surgeon. If the flight surgeon was gone, the IDMTs could get a final disposition approval

over the telephone by a 92d Strategic Hospital flight surgeon. The IDMTs could also treat permanent-party members when the clinic flight surgeon was available to approve the patients' final disposition. This solution eliminated the loss of training hours for students and also gave the Survival flight surgeon time to effectively perform his duties.

On 31 August 1987 twenty-one individuals from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) attended a survival course at the 3636 CCTW. The fifteen astronaut candidates, as well as six engineers and technicians, spent three days learning the basics of survival in a condensed course created especially for the NASA students. NASA officials asked Survival School to provide survival training to the astronaut candidates because the candidates would be frequently flying in T-38 aircraft during their astronaut training. After attending survival training, they would be better equipped to survive if they had to bail out of the aircraft.

The astronaut candidates spent their three days of training in the Sullivan Lake training area in Eastern Washington, approximately 90 miles from Fairchild AFB. The training consisted of learning immediate survival techniques. The survival instructors did not teach long-term survival basics because searches would begin immediately if the students ever bailed out and they would not spend much time on the ground. They learned how to care for their clothing and equipment, construct shelters, procure water, start fires, and how to signal and vector aircraft for rescue. Instructors also taught on basic medical self-aid, sanitation and hygiene, and personal survival kits. NASA officials remained pleased with the training the astronaut candidates received and planned to continue sending candidates to Survival School for survival training.

The Wing continued to assist the USAF Academy from 7 May through 7 August 1987 by sending eight instructors to the Academy to help conduct the Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) program. The Academy had four survival instructors permanently assigned, but with approximately 2000 cadets being trained each summer, the Academy required a larger cadre. In March 1987, the SERE Training Director chose the eight instructors from the Wing after arriving at Survival School and interviewing volunteer survival instructor

The Academy SERE course closely resembled the Wing's Combat Survival Training Course. The Academy added three days to their training: a day of water survival, and an extra day in both field and resistance training.

The survival instructors led the senior cadets in conducting the SERE course. The instructors taught the academic portions of training and supervised the senior cadre during the laboratory phases of training. The senior cadre instructed the students (beginning sophomores) during the laboratory training and received grades based on their instruction and leadership. The students received four days of academic training and divided into four groups of approximately 100 students each for the laboratory phases of training. Two groups underwent survival and evasion training, while another group began resistance training, and the last group accomplished water survival training and signaling and vectoring techniques. Each group worked through each phase until they had completed their 20-day Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape training. Students graduating from the Academy's SERE program had fulfilled their survival training requirement and did not have

to complete the Wing's Combat Survival Training Course or water survival training.

The Wing continued to benefit from sending survival instructors TDY to the Academy. The instructors received experience in supervision and allowed them to experience a different training environment, which improved their job performance upon returning to Survival School. Supporting the Academy's SERE training enabled the Wing to further accomplish their mission as sole manager of all Air Force survival training.

Between July and December 1987, the Wing supported six exercises worldwide, including COPE THUNDER 88-2 and FOAL EAGLE. The Wing continued to provide survival instructors to assist in Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) , US Central Command - Air Forces (USCENTAF), and Air Force exercises.

Survival School participated in COPE THUNDER 88-2 from 27 November to 21 December 1987. The Wing sent seven survival instructors to Clark Air Base (AB), Philippines, where the exercise was being conducted. The exercise involved tactical air and support forces from the United States Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Army. COPE THUNDER included over ten different aircraft: fighters, search and rescue helicopters, reconnaissance aircraft, and refueling aircraft. For the Wing's participation, the survival instructors trained 41 survivors both on land and in the water in daytime SAREXs (Search and Rescue exercises). The instructors accompanied the "survivors" throughout the exercise, which included escape and evasion, until the survivors were rescued by friendly forces."

The Wing continued to support the annual Combined Forces Command (CFC) FOAL EAGLE exercise in 1987. Seventeen survival instructors went to Camp Humphreys (near Osan AB) in the Republic of Korea (ROK) from 14 October to 11 November 1987 for the exercise. Participants included the US Armed Forces (Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, Navy) , the US Army National Guard, the ROK Air Force, and the ROK Army. The Wing assisted in providing theater-specific training to ROK and US personnel in survival, evasion, resistance to interrogation, escape, and rescue procedures and techniques (SEREREX).

Throughout the SEREREX portion of the exercise, survival instructors supported US forces, teaching resistance academics, accompanying, the survival teams, and interrogating US personnel. Including ROK personnel, 321 military members were trained during, the 1987 exercise, an increase of 111 percent over the 1986 SEREREX. The Combined Forces Command remained pleased with Survival School's participation and planned to assign the Wing's Chief of Resistance Training Branch as the FOAL EAGLE SEREREX Officer in Charge for the 1988 exercise.

The Wing graduated 1175 students from the Water Survival Nonparachuting Training Course during the July through December 1987 reporting period. Although S-V90-A had 1301 graduates during the previous reporting period, because of the lowered Pilot and Navigator Training quotas, S-V90-A's percentage of graduates rose from 95 to 98 percent. Two students were eliminated, one an Air Force member. The Air Force sent 934 students to the course, 98 percent of the scheduled quota.

A five-year, 35 million dollar Military Construction Program was announced to build a new Survival training facility adjacent the existing Fairchild Survival facility. Jan 1987

A groundbreaking ceremony marked the start of a \$1.8 million, 234-person student housing and dining facility. 7 Nov 1989

Course writers rewrote S-V80-A, "Combat Survival Training," to incorporate lessons learned from Operation Desert Storm (the United Nations effort to liberate Kuwait from Iraq). 1992

In August 1992 Hurricane Andrew ripped through southern Florida and destroyed Homestead AFB. The water survival school had to be temporarily relocated to Tyndall AFB, Florida, where training resumed in November 1992. A subsequent Interservice Training Review Organization study led to the school's permanent relocation to Pensacola Naval Air Station in Florida. Air Force training is now collocated with the Navy. This was the first move in what is hoped will ultimately be the collocation of all Air Force, Navy, Army, and Marine Corps survival, evasion, resistance, and escape training.

In January 1993 HQ USAF redesignated the 3636 Combat Crew Training Wing as the 336 Crew Training Group. At the same time, the training squadrons also underwent name changes, becoming the 17th, 22d, and 66th Crew Training Squadrons. Then, on 1 July 1993, HQ USAF redesignated Air Training Command as Air Education and Training Command (AETC). At the same time, AETC reassigned the 336 to the newly activated Nineteenth Air Force.

Today, the 336 Training Group conducts survival training for the United States Air Force. At Fairchild, the 22d Training Squadron teaches combat survival training; while the 66th Training Squadron conducts courses in survival, evasion, resistance, and escape (SERE) training for instructors and water survival training, nonparachuting. The 17th Training Squadron at Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida, provides instruction in water survival training, parachuting. Detachment 1, 336 Training Group, at Eielson, instructs arctic survival training. The 36th Rescue Flight provides UH-1N support for the combat survival and survival training instructor courses, as well as the National Search and Rescue Plan.

Additionally, the group supports the United States Air Force Academy in its SERE training program. Each summer, instructors travel to the academy to conduct a survival training program similar to the combat survival course conducted at Fairchild. Instructors also train approximately 5,000 Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps cadets each summer during 12 field training encampments at four locations throughout the United States.

USAF Unit Histories
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Sources

Air Force Historical Research Agency. U.S. Air Force. Maxwell AFB, AL.
The Institute of Heraldry. U.S. Army. Fort Belvoir, VA.