

## 20th WEATHER SQUADRON



### MISSION

#### LINEAGE<sup>1</sup>

20th Weather Squadron constituted and activated, 15 Apr 1943

Disbanded, 31 Oct 1943

Reconstituted, 4 Nov 1944

Activated, 6 Dec 1944

Inactivated, 18 Feb 1957

Activated, 2 Mar 1964

Organized, 8 Jun 1964

Inactivated, 1 Sep 1976

Activated, 1 Jan 1985

#### STATIONS

Cairo, Egypt,

Sorido Airdrome, Biak Island, Netherlands East Indies, 6 Dec 1944

Ft McKinley (Manila) on 9 May 1945

Nichols Field, Philippines, 14 Aug 1945

Tokyo, Japan, 2 Nov 1945

Nagoya on 22 May 1946.

Fuchu AS, Japan, 8 Jun 1964

Yokota AB, Japan, 6 Oct 1974 -1 Sep 1976

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<sup>1</sup> Air Force Historical Research Agency. U.S. Air Force. Maxwell AFB, AL.

Yokota AB, Japan, 1 Jan 1985

### **ASSIGNMENTS**

Ninth Air Force on 15 April 1943

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

1st Weather Group and attached to the 43d Weather Wing, 20 Sep 1945

2143rd Air Weather Wing [MAJCON] and attached to the Fifth Air Force, 23 Oct 1949

1st Weather Wing, 8 Feb 1954

1st Weather Wing, 8 Jun 1964

1st Weather Wing, 1 Jan 1985

### **COMMANDERS**

Maj Eugene T. Early

Maj Dorence G. Jameson

Lt Col Morrill E. Marston

Capt John L. Mitchell

Lt Col Jerome A. Pryber

Lt Col John M. Feeley, Jr.

Maj Arthur B. Hilioo (temporary)

Lt Col Oliver K. Jones

Lt Col Wray B. Battling

Lt Col Carl E. Wagner

Lt Col 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

Lt Col Richard Vdfk

### **HONORS**

#### **Service Streamers**

#### **Campaign Streamers**

New Guinea, 24 Jan 1943-31 Dec 1944

#### **Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers**

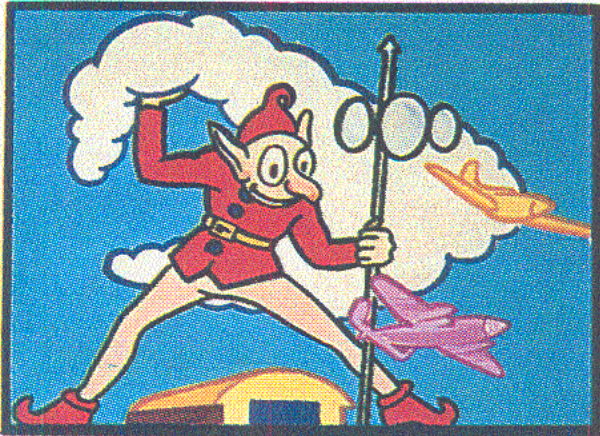
#### **Decorations**

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 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, 15 Sep 1943).



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. (Approved,

11 Jan 1965)



THIRD EMBLEM: Approved, 9 Oct 1986



## **MOTTO**

## **OPERATIONS**

When the Korean War broke out in June 1950, the 20th Weather Squadron was already providing meteorological information to FEAFF 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.

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