4751 AIR DEFENSE SQUADRON (MISSILE)

MISSION
BOMARC Testing, Evaluation, and Training

LINEAGE
4751 Air Defense Missile Squadron activated, 15 Jan 1958
4751 Air Defense Squadron (Missile), 1 Jul 1962

STATIONS
Eglin AF Auxiliary Field #9 (Hurlburt Field), FL, 15 Jan 1958-30 Nov 1979

ASSIGNMENTS
Montgomery Air Defense Sector, 1 Jul 1962
73 Air Division, 1 Jul 1963
4756 Air Defense Wing, 1 Apr 1966
Fourteenth Air Force, 15 Jun 1966
Air Defense Weapons Center, 1 Jan 1968
4756 Air Defense Wing, 1 Apr 1966
Fourteenth Air Force, 15 Jun 1966
Air Defense Weapons Center (ADC), 1 Jan 1968
Tactical Air Command, 1 Oct 1979

WEAPON SYSTEMS
CIM-10 Bomarc 1959-1979

COMMANDERS
Lt Col James B. Wilson, 20 Sep 1963
Lt Col John R. Barnard

Lt Col Theo G. Remaklus

HONORS
Service Streamers

Campaign Streamers

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Decorations

EMBLEM
On a black disc within a white border, edged AF blue, three red missiles flying toward dexter chief, leaving AF golden yellow trails edged AF blue with red markings to sinister base; over all issuing from base a white battlement shaded silver gray; atop the battlement an AF golden yellow lamp of knowledge, flamed AF golden yellow, red, white, and AF blue. Significance: The lamp of knowledge represents the squadron's training mission, while the battlements on which it rests indicate the defense capabilities. The missiles flying above the battlements represent the unit's support testing of missiles. The squadron colors, black and white, and the AF colors, ultramarine blue and golden yellow, are reflected in the emblem. Approved: 4 June 1959.

MOTTO
PROBARE EDOCERE DEFENDERE--Testing Training Defense

OPERATIONS
The BOMARC INTERCEPTOR MISSILE was the joint development of the Boeing Company and the Michigan Air Research Center, hence the name BOMARC. The supersonic CIM-10A BOMARC missile is a United States Air Force area defense weapon designed to destroy enemy aircraft and airborne missiles as far away from their targets as possible. The term "area defense" is used to describe the long range of the missile and the large size of the circle of protection a BOMARC missile base offers. Because of this long range, BOMARC missiles can be placed in remote, low-cost area far away from large population centers.

The missiles are housed on a constant combat-ready basis in individual concrete and steel launcher shelters. Upon receiving the alert signal the shelter roof slides back and the BOMARC is raised in its erector arm to its vertical launching position. The entire process is carried out automatically in less than two minutes.

The unit mission was the testing and training operational staff on both ‘A’ and ‘B’ models of the BOMARC ground-to-air interceptor missile. The permanent staff of the squadron hosted cadres of officers and technicians from the respective operational units who came to Florida to train in the preparation and launch of a missile taken from their own squadron inventory. Several cadres were hosted annually.

The assembly hangar and initial checkout stations for the ‘A’ model were on Hurlburt Field, along with the squadron headquarters offices. After initial checkout on Hurlburt Field, an ‘A’ model was loaded on a transporter, taken by ferry boat from Hurlburt Field, across the intracoastal waterway to Santa Rosa Island, then to Site A-15, a distance of some 7 miles.

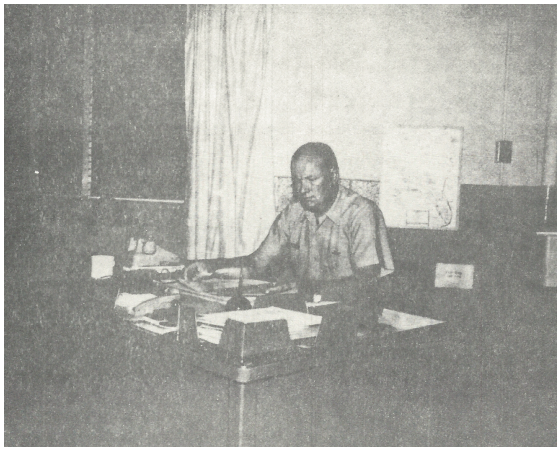
Comparable maintenance facilities for the ‘B’ model were located in the launch complex on Santa Rosa Island Site A-15. That complex also included launch shelters for both models, overall maintenance administration offices, fuel and munitions storage, chow hall, and fire station.

When the ‘A’ model was taken out of operational status as a weapon system in 1964, a number of missiles and all of the associated ground support equipment of the 4751st were converted to function as a drone system. The bulk of this effort was accomplished by currently assigned Air Force personnel. The squadron mission came to include the launch of these drones for the testing and training of tactical fighters, their aircrews, and air-to-air missile systems against a Mach-2+ target. It was then that its designation was changed to CQM-10A, the ‘Q’ for drone, versus the ‘I’ for Interceptor.

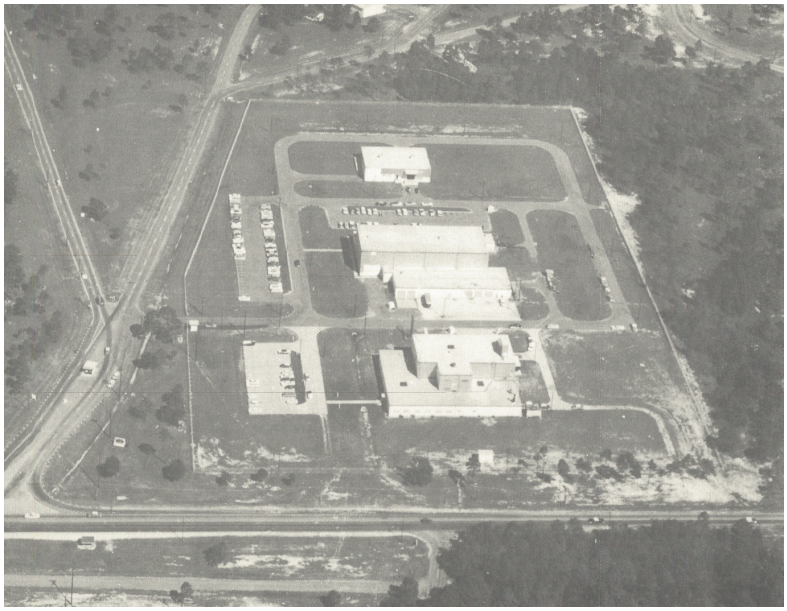
The ‘B’ model mission of the 4751st continued as training and testing of its operational site crews until it was also retired as a weapon system in 1972.

1967 5 January, Martin MGM-13 Mace, launched from Site A-15, Santa Rosa Island, Hurlburt Field, Florida, by the 4751st at 1021 hrs., fails to circle over Gulf of Mexico for test mission with two Eglin AFB McDonnell F-4 Phantom IIs, but heads south for Cuba. Third F-4 overtakes it, fires two test AAMs with limited success, then damages unarmed drone with cannon fire. Mace overflies western tip of Cuba before crashing in Caribbean 100 miles south of the island. International incident narrowly avoided. To forestall the possibility, the United States State Department asks the Swiss Ambassador in Havana to explain the circumstances of the wayward drone to the Cuban government. The Mace had been equipped with an "improved guidance system known as 'ATRAN' which is considered unjammable.

The last Mace missile was unceremoniously launched from pad A-15 at Hurlburt Field, Florida in May of 1977, by the 4751st. It was the last of 165 MQM-13A Mace drones launched from the barrier islands of Florida, and the final Mace to be launched.



Lt Col Theo G. Remaklus



Eglin AF Auxiliary Field #9 (Hurlburt Field), FL,

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