

314th Fighter Squadron

Lineage.

Constituted 314th Fighter Squadron on
24 June 1942.

Activated on 6 July 1942.

Redesignated 314th Fighter Squadron,
Single Engine, on c. 1 May 1944.

Inactivated on 7 November 1945.

Redesignated 314th Tactical Fighter
Training Squadron on 5 May
1986.

Activated on 1 October 1986.¹

Redesignated 314th Fighter Squadron on
1 November 1991.²

Inactivated on 1 April 1994.³

Activated on 6 July 2015.⁴



Honors.

Campaign Streamers.

World War II European-African-Middle Eastern Theater:

Tunisia [1942-1943]
Sicily [1942-1943]
Naples-Foggia [1943-1944]
Anzio [1944]
Rome-Arno [1944]
Northern France [1944]
Southern France [1944]
Ardennes-Alsace [1944-1945]
Rhineland [1944-1945]
Central Europe [1945]
Air Combat [1941-1945]

Decorations.

Distinguished Unit Citations

North Africa and Sicily, March-[July] 1943
Tunis and Cape Bon Area, 18 April 1943
Casino, 12-14 May 1944

¹ TAC SO GB-18. 25 April 1986

² TAC SO G-12, 1 November 1991

³ AETC SO G-34, 25 March 1994

⁴ AETC SO G-15-5. 14 April 2015

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards

1 June 1986-31 May 1988⁵

1 October 1990-31 May 1992⁶

1 June 1992-31 Mar 1994⁷

Special Honors.

French Croix de Guerre with Palm.

Squadron – 41.75 Total Aerial Victory Credits. 2 Squadron Aces:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Aerial Victories</u>	
	<u>In Sq</u>	<u>Lifetime Total</u>
2d Lt Richard E. Duffey	5	5
2d Lt MacArthur Powers	5	5

Assignments. 324th Fighter Group, 6 July 1942-7 November 1945 (attached to 57th Fighter Group, 8 March-23 May 1943). 58th Tactical Training (later, 58th Fighter) Wing, 1 October 1986⁸; 58th Operations Group, 1 October 1991-1 April 1994.⁹ 54th Fighter Group, 6 July 2015-Present.¹⁰

Stations. Logan Army Air Base, Baltimore, Maryland, 6 July-28 October 1942~ El Amiriya, Egypt, 23 December 1942; El Kabrit, Egypt, 2 Feb 1943, Zuara, Libya, 8 March 1943; Tunisia, c. April 1943; El Haouaria, Tunisia, c. 18 June 1943; Manzel Heurr, Tunisia, 3 October 1943; Cercola, Italy, 25 October 1943; Pignataro Maggiore, Italy, 6 May 1944; Le Banca Airfield, Italy, 6 June 1944; Montalto Di Castro, Italy, 13 June 1944; Corsica, 15 July 1944; Le Luc, France, 23 August 1944; Istres, France, 1 September 1944; Amberieu, France, 5 September 1944; Travaux, France, 17 September 1944; Luneville, France, 2 Jan 1945; Stuttgart, Germany, 3 May-20 October 1945; Camp Shanks, NY, 6-7 November 1945. Luke AFB, Arizona, 1 October 1986-1 April 1994.¹¹ Holloman AFB, New Mexico, 6 July 2015-Present.¹²

Aircraft.

Curtis P-40 Warhawk, 1942-1944

Republic P-47 Thunderbolt, 1944-1945

Lockheed F-16 Fighting Falcon, 1986-1994.

⁵ TAC SO GA-074, 7 December 1988

⁶ ACC SO GA-002, 16 June 1992

⁷ AETC SO GA-78, 28 Feb 1995

⁸ TAC SO GB-18. 25 April 1986

⁹ TAC SO GB-3, 1 October 1991; AETC SO G-34, 25 March 1994

¹⁰ AETC SO G-15-5. 14 April 2015

¹¹ TAC SO GB-18. 25 April 1986; AETC SO G-34, 25 March 1994

¹² AETC SO G-15-5. 14 April 2015

Emblem. Approved on 8 July 1944.

Blazon. Over and through a light turquoise Blue disc, border Black, a Yellow-and-Orange, caricatured "warhawk," in flight, diving toward dexter base, wearing Black aviator's helmet and White goggles, while smoking a cigar, proper, leaving White smoke trail to rear, and grasping in the claws and firing an aerial machine gun, proper, with cartridge belt of Yellow and Black shells streaming toward rear, two empty cartridge cases falling to base, all in front of a White lightning bolt burst, shaded on under side Black.

Motto. None.

Significance. The "warhawk" was created from the nickname given to the type of aircraft flown by the squadron in 1944. The machine gun signifies that the squadron flew fighter aircraft. The bird's grim expression suggests the determination of the squadron's pilots, while the lightning bolt burst portrays the squadron's striking power.

Commanders.

314th Fighter Squadron [6 July 1942-c. 1 May 1944]

1st Lt (later, Lt Col) Robert F Worley	6 July 1942	(Major General)
Capt (later, M:lj) Lester L Krause, Jr.	10 Feb 1944	
Capt (later, Maj) Bruce E Hunt	28 April 1944-c. 1 May 1944	

314th Fighter Squadron, Single Engine [c. 1 May 1944-7 November 1945]

Capt (later, Maj) Bruce E Hunt	c. 1 May 1944	
Capt (later, Maj) James F Kirkendall	10 July 1944	(Major General)
Maj (later, Lt Col) Laniel B Rathbun	27 December 1944	
Maj Edward J Childers	11 July 1945-Unknown	

314th Fighter Squadron [1 October 1986-1 April 1994]

Unmanned	1-3 October 1986	
Lt Col Arthur C. Carlson, III	3 October 1986 ¹³	
Lt Col Stephen W. Hanes	9 September 1988 ¹⁴	
Lt Col Robert A. Lawyer	16 August 1990 ¹⁵	
Lt Col Ronald D. Woodward	10 August 1992-1 April 1994 ¹⁶	
Unmanned	6-13 July 2015 ¹⁷	
Lt Col Andrew C. Caggiano	14 July 2015-Present. ¹⁸	

¹³ 832 CSG SO G-1, 1 October 1986

¹⁴ 832 MSS SO SO-G-1, 21 October 1988

¹⁵ 832 MSS SO SO-G-33, 14 August 1990

¹⁶ 58 MSS SO SO-G-73, 7 August 1992; AETC SO G-34, 25 March 1994

¹⁷ AETC SO G-15-5. 14 April 2015

¹⁸ 49 WG SO GS 15-022, 9 July 2015

Narrative.

On 24 June 1942, the unit was constituted 314th Fighter Squadron. On 6 July 1942, it activated at Logan Army Air Base, Baltimore, Maryland. Assigned to the 324th Fighter Group, the squadron trained in and flew the Curtiss P-40 Warhawk in combat. The squadron departed Logan Army Air Base on 28 October 1942.

On 23 December 1942, it arrived at El Amiriya, Egypt. On 2 February 1943, the unit moved to El Kabrit, Egypt. On 8 March 1943, the squadron moved to Zuara, Libya, and was attached to 57th Fighter Group until 23 May 1943. There it provided air support in North Africa for the British Eighth Army's advance against the German Afrika Korps' Mareth Line. Other squadron operations for the remainder of the Tunisian campaign included armed reconnaissance, counter-air, and bomber escort. Sometime in April 1943 it moved into Tunisia. Around 18 June 1943, the unit moved to El Haouaria, Tunisia. During Operation HUSKY, the invasion of Sicily, the 314th provided fighter cover for the invasion armada and tactical air support for the troops once ashore. At the end of the Sicilian campaign the entire group transferred from the Ninth to the Twelfth Air Force. On 3 October 1943, it moved to Manzel Heurr, Tunisia.

On 25 October 1943, the squadron moved to Cercola, Italy. While there, it continued to give close air support to Allied ground forces. During this period the 314th also participated in two experiments in the use of fighter air power. The first experiment involved the development of dive bombing techniques: and the second, called "Horsefly," refined techniques of flying controllers in fighter-bomber operations. During 1944, the squadron converted to the Republic P-47 Thunderbolt. Around 1 May 1944, the unit was redesignated as the 314th Fighter Squadron, Single Engine. On 6 May 1944, the squadron moved to Pignataro Maggiore, Italy. During the month, the squadron and other elements of the 324th Group supported the attack on Monastery Hill near Cassino, Italy. As German forces began to retreat after the fall of Rome in June 1944, the unit turned to the destruction of enemy supply and troop convoys. On 6 June 1944, the 314th moved to Le Banca Airfield, Italy. On 13 June 1944, it moved to Montalto Di Castro, Italy.

On 15 July 1944, the squadron moved to the island of Corsica. From an airfield near Ghisonaccia, Corsica, the unit flew dive bombing missions in northern Italy, armed reconnaissance sweeps over southern France, patrols along the Italian and southern French coasts, and escorted medium bombers of the Twelfth Air Force. In preparation for the Allied invasion of Southern France, the 314th concentrated on destroying enemy radar installations on the French Riviera. On D-Day of Operation Dragoon, 15 August 1944, the squadron maintained fighter cover over the invasion area and destroyed several German strong points. On 23 August 1944, the squadron moved to Le Luc, in southern France, to better support the offensive. On 1 September 1944, the unit moved to Istres, France, and four days later to Amberieu, France. Twelve days after that, the squadron moved again to Travaux, France. On 2 Jan 1945, the unit moved to Luneville, in northern France. From early January to late February the unit flew close support missions and interdiction attacks against enemy units in the Ardennes salient. The squadron returned to regular ground support duties in March 1945 as the Seventh Army began its final offensive. On 14 April 1945, while destroying German communication and rail systems, the squadron engaged German jets for the first time and shot down at least one. On 3 May 1945, the flight echelon moved to Stuttgart, Germany, however, the ground crews did not reach the

new station until V-E Day, 8 May 1945. It remained there until 20 October 1945, when it left to return to the United States. On 6 November 1945, the squadron arrived at Camp Shanks, New York, and inactivated there the next day. During the war, the squadron created 2 aces and was credited with 41.75 aerial victories. For its efforts, the squadron garnered 3 Distinguished Unit Citations, 11 campaign streamers, and a French Croix de Guerre with Palm.

On 5 May 1986, the squadron was redesignated as the 314th Tactical Fighter Training Squadron. It activated at Luke Air Force Base, Arizona, on 1 October 1986. It was assigned to the 58th Tactical Training (later, 58th Fighter) Wing, as the wing's second Lockheed F-16C/D Fighting Falcon squadron. On 1 October 1991, the squadron was assigned to the 58th Operations Group. Exactly a month later, it was redesignated as the 314th Fighter Squadron. The squadron inactivated on 1 April 1994.

On 6 July 2015, the 314th Fighter Squadron reactivated at Holloman AFB under the 54th Fighter Group to train pilots to fly the Block 42 F-16C/D.

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Prepared by Rick Griset