

Chapter 1 : Second VA (U.S. Navy)

A full description of the history and use of aircraft squadron designations along with the rules governing the lineages of U. S. Navy aircraft squadrons can be found at [List of Inactive United States Navy aircraft squadrons](#).

The unit has evolved several times throughout its history that dates back to It was redesignated VAA on 15 November It was the second squadron to bear the VA designation, the first VA was disestablished on 25 January The squadron was disestablished on 30 June In the squadron transferred to the East Coast. In preparation for a globe-circling cruise, VF deployed twice to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba for intensive gunnery training. Both time the squadron was cited for "Outstanding Performance". The squadron operated with the new Furies for only a few months and then transitioned to the F9F-8 Cougar in early With the new "Cougars" an attack syllabus was added to the normal fighter operations. The squadron returned to Cecil Field in May On 1 May the squadron relinquished its seagoing role and was officially designated the Atlantic Fleet F8U replacement pilot training squadron. The squadron assumed an all weather fighter capability with the arrival of the F8U-2N in November , and later trained French Navy Pilots in the plane. The squadron received the Aviation Safety Award in and again in , and the Delmar Target System Award for top efficiency in gunnery exercises in Ross, the squadrons Commanding Officer. Atlantic Fleet , received the aircraft from Mr. In January , the squadron assumed its new role of training light attack replacement pilots and completed training of the first Atlantic Fleet A-7A squadron VA on 1 June On September , VA completed training and by 1 December , a third squadron, VA, completed its transitioning. In addition to conducting squadron transition training, VA continued to train all the replacement pilots and enlisted maintenance personnel who served in the Atlantic Fleet Light Attack Squadrons. As of 1 August , VA had trained pilots, 48 maintenance officers and enlisted maintenance personnel. VA was the largest aviation squadron in the U.

Chapter 2 : WWII USN Squadron Patch Insignia Page ~ US Navy Logos

U. S. Navy Aircraft Squadron Designation System. Tracking the history and lineage of U.S. Navy aircraft squadrons can be difficult because of the system of designating squadrons that existed prior the issuance of Chief of Naval Operations Instruction (OPNAVINST) E dated 19 March

Squadron organization[edit] Navy squadron organizational chart. Click the diagram to enlarge it Active duty squadrons are typically commanded by a Commander. The XO typically assumes command of the squadron after approximately 15 months. Within the departments are Divisions each typically headed by a Lieutenant and Branches headed by a Lieutenant, junior grade or a Chief Petty Officer. Reserve squadrons are also commanded by a Commander, with another Commander as the XO who will also assume command after approximately 15 months. However, reserve squadron demographics are typically older and more senior in rank than their active duty squadron counterparts. Department Heads in reserve squadrons are typically senior Lieutenant Commanders, although some may be recently promoted Commanders. Where this difference in maturity level becomes more apparent is at the Division Officer level. Since most officers in reserve squadrons previously served on active duty in the Regular Navy in a flying status for eight to ten or more years, they are typically already Lieutenant Commanders, or achieve that rank shortly after transferring to the Navy Reserve. As a result, Lieutenants are a minority and Lieutenants, junior grade, practically non-existent in reserve squadrons. Types of squadrons[edit] Navy aircraft are classified by Type rotary wing, fixed wing , Model e. SH , and Series e. Active versus Navy Reserve, land-based versus sea-based, fixed wing versus rotary wing helicopter vs Unmanned aerial vehicle UAV , and by mission. In the US Navy a squadron is a unit of aircraft, ships, submarines or boats. There are two exceptions: This article concerns US Navy aircraft squadrons. Active squadrons are those in the regular US Navy. Reserve squadrons are in the US Navy Reserve and are manned by a combination of full-time and part-time reservists. There are Reserve elements of many Active squadrons, and active duty personnel serving in many Reserve squadrons. In general, reserve squadrons share the same missions as their active counterparts, although there are Reserve missions e. At any one time, the US Navy has approximately aircraft that are associated with particular ships. There are also several thousand additional Navy aircraft that are capable of shipboard operations, but are not associated with a ship. The Navy also has several hundred land-based aircraft that are not capable of shipboard operations. Squadron designations[edit] Navy aircraft squadrons can be properly referred to by designation or nickname. The Formal form designation e. A subset of the formal form designation is a Navy acronym format in capital letters, e. In this case, "V" stands for fixed wing, "F" stands for fighter, and "A" stands for attack. A single squadron can carry a number of designations through its existence. A squadron comes into existence when it is "established". Over the history of U. Naval Aviation there have been many designations which have been used multiple times re-used resulting in multiple unrelated squadrons bearing the same designation at different times. A full description of the history and use of aircraft squadron designations along with the rules governing the lineages of U. It departed from the established "V" heavier than air and "Z" lighter than air system and instead gave them the designation "HU" H-Helicopter, U-Utility. From that point on heavier than air squadrons which flew rotary wing aircraft were designated with the first letter of "H" while heavier than air squadrons flying fixed wing aircraft retained the original heavier than air "V" then associating the "V" only with fixed wing squadrons. The primary mission of the Growler is Electronic Attack EA , also known as Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses SEAD in support of strike aircraft and ground troops by interrupting enemy electronic activity and obtaining tactical electronic intelligence within the combat area. Most VAQ squadrons are carrier based, however a number are "expeditionary", deploying to overseas land bases. The parenthetical Second use and 2nd appended to some designations in the table below are not a part of the squadron designation system. They are added to indicate that the designation was used more than once during the history of U. Naval Aviation to designate a squadron and that these were the second use of that designation.

Chapter 3 : List of United States Navy aircraft squadrons - Wikipedia

The tables below cover every one of the squadrons listed in the U.S. Navy's two-volume Dictionary of American Naval Aviation Squadrons (DANAS). Volume 1 covers every squadron in the Attack (VA) and Strike Fighter (VFA) communities from to

Edit Navy squadron organizational chart. Active duty squadrons are typically commanded by a Commander. The XO typically assumes command of the squadron after approximately 15 months. Within the departments are Divisions each typically headed by a Lieutenant and Branches headed by a Lieutenant, junior grade or a Chief Petty Officer. Reserve squadrons are also commanded by a Commander, with another Commander as the XO who will also assume command after approximately 15 months. However, reserve squadron demographics are typically older and more senior in rank than their active duty squadron counterparts. Department Heads in reserve squadrons are typically senior Lieutenant Commanders, although some may be recently promoted Commanders. Where this difference in maturity level becomes more apparent is at the Division Officer level. Since most officers in reserve squadrons previously served on active duty in the Regular Navy in a flying status for eight to ten or more years, they are typically already Lieutenant Commanders, or achieve that rank shortly after transferring to the Navy Reserve. As a result, Lieutenants are a minority and Lieutenants, junior grade, practically non-existent in reserve squadrons. Types of squadrons Edit Navy aircraft are classified by Type rotary wing, fixed wing , Model e. SH , and Series e. Squadrons can be categorized in a number of ways: Active versus Navy Reserve, land-based versus sea-based, fixed wing versus rotary wing helicopter vs Unmanned aerial vehicle UAV , and by mission. An exception to this is that US Navy destroyers and submarines are administratively grouped by "squadrons". Active squadrons are those in the regular US Navy. Reserve squadrons are in the US Navy Reserve and are manned by a combination of full-time and part-time reservists. There are Reserve elements of many Active squadrons, and active duty personnel serving in many Reserve squadrons. In general, reserve squadrons share the same missions as their active counterparts, although there are Reserve missions e. At any one time, the US Navy has approximately aircraft that are associated with particular ships. Squadron names Navy aircraft squadrons can be properly referred to by three different names. The Formal name e. A subset of the formal name is a Navy acronym format in capital letters, e. In this case, "V" stands for fixed wing, "F" stands for fighter, and "A" stands for attack.

Chapter 4 : Navy Base And Squadron Caps

Historic Navy attack - VA 1 - 99 squadron Insignia, Logo and Patch.

The squadron flew its first combat sorties, flying interdiction missions in Korea against enemy lines of communications, transportation, industrial and supply facilities. During a bombing run on a rail line north of Kowon, Korea, Ensign K. Schechter was wounded when an enemy shell struck the canopy of his AD Skyraider and exploded. He was blinded by the blood from the wound causing him to maneuver erratically. In February squadron aircraft provided air cover during the evacuation of Chinese Nationalist military and civilian personnel from the islands. The squadron was involved in operations off the coast of Vietnam following the Tonkin Gulf Incident. Hardman, were shot down and taken prisoner during a mission over North Vietnam. They were released by North Vietnam and returned to the U. This mission was the basis for the movie "Flight of the Intruder" [3] December The carrier, with VA embarked, operated in the Bay of Bengal until the early part of January and cessation of hostilities. The squadron participated in Operation Linebacker , heavy air strikes against targets in North Vietnam to interdict the flow of supplies into South Vietnam. Squadron aircraft flew air support for Operation End Sweep , the clearing of mines from North Vietnamese waters. The squadron, along with other CVW units, provided air cover support for Operation Frequent Wind , the evacuation of personnel from Saigon as it fell to the communists. During the crisis in Uganda and threats against Americans in that country, Enterprise, with VA- embarked, operated off the coast of Kenya ready to evacuate Americans from Uganda. Coral Sea, with the squadron embarked, was part of the task force involved in supporting the Iranian hostage rescue attempt. Following civil unrest in South Korea , the squadron, embarked on Coral Sea, operated off the coast of that country. Due to the unsettled conditions in Central America, Coral Sea, with VA embarked, operated off the coast of Nicaragua and also participated in surveillance for illegal drug traffic. During Operation Earnest Will , VA provided air support for the first convoy of reflagged tankers passing through the Strait of Hormuz. August 1975 On 2 October , Independence entered the Persian Gulf and operated in those waters for two days before returning to the Northern Arabian Sea. VA continued flying sorties for operation Desert Shield until Independence was relieved on 2 November and departed for its return trip to the United States.

Chapter 5 : List of United States Navy aircraft squadrons | Revolv

US Navy VA - Attack Squadrons (ATKRON) unit: disestablished in VA Attack Squadron 66 'Waldomen/Waldos' U S Navy Air Units start page |.

Once a squadron had been disestablished or re-designated its former designation was then available to be used again for a newly established or re-designating squadron, just as the name of a decommissioned ship such as USS Enterprise for example, was available to be used for a new ship. A newly established or re-designated squadron bearing the same designation as a previous squadron could carry on the traditions, nickname and or the insignia of the previous squadron, but it could not lay claim to the history or lineage of that previous squadron any more than a newly commissioned USS Enterprise could lay claim to the history of a former ship of that name. Throughout the history of Naval Aviation many US Navy aircraft squadrons have been re-designated, meaning their designation example: VF-1 has been changed. Many squadrons have been re-designated numerous times. The current VFA for example has undergone 15 re-designations between its establishment in September , and the present day. The basic designation VF could have remained the same and only the number changed VF re-designated to VF or the entire designation could have changed HS-3 re-designated to HSC-9 , in either case the re-designation of a squadron had no impact on its history or lineage. Re-designation does not mark the end of a squadron. On 15 July , Fighter Squadron the second squadron to use the VF designation was established. On 15 February , the squadron was re-designated to VF When that happened VF did not disestablish and VF establish, the squadron simply changed its designation and that same squadron continued to exist under that new designation. On 4 May , it was again re-designated, this time to VA, meaning that it had transitioned from being a fighter squadron to being an attack squadron. Again, the squadron did not disestablish, it continued its existence under its new designation of VA On 21 March , the squadron was finally disestablished. When looking back at the history of VA it should be seen that the squadron was established on 15 July , and disestablished on 21 March It was one single squadron with three different designations; it was not three different squadrons. The rules governing re-designation of squadrons have not changed, squadrons can still be re-designated without any impact on their history or lineage. Disestablished or deactivated fixed wing squadrons[edit] Disestablished Fighter VF squadrons and VF designations no longer in use[edit] The VF designation was one of the oldest in use by the U. During the time the VF designation was in use there were two periods during which a suffix letter was added after the squadron designation number. From to the suffix letter denoted to which fleet the squadron belonged; B for Battle Fleet and S for Scouting Fleet. From 15 November to as late as 1 September the suffix letter denoted to which type of Carrier Air Group the squadron belonged: A for those assigned to Essex class carriers sometimes called "Attack" carriers , B for those assigned to the large Midway class carriers sometimes called "Battle" carriers , L for those assigned to "light" Independence or Siapan class carriers and E for those assigned to remaining small WWII "escort carriers". After the war the CVG and squadron designation system was changed. On 1 Sep the designation system changed again dropping the "A", "B", "L" and "E" from both the CVG designations and from the squadron designations. These varied designation systems used though the years resulted in squadron designations being reused for completely unrelated squadrons; take the designations VF, VF and VF for example. That practice began to be abandoned by the mid s but did not completely cease until By then, all squadron designation numbers had been "frozen" and were divorced from the Carrier Air Wing CVW designation numbers. Later, newly established squadrons were numbered either sequentially such as VF-1 and VF-2 established in or were given designation numbers to commemorate a long serving disestablished squadron VF established in commemorated a squadron which had existed from to This is why today there are squadrons with numbers as low as VFA-2 and as high as VFA with many numbers missing in between. The table below does not list disestablished squadrons, it is a list of squadron designations which are no longer in use. In most cases a single squadron carried multiple designations between the time it was established and the time it was disestablished, therefore multiple designations in the table belonged to a single squadron. Most of the squadron designations in the table belonged to squadrons which have been

disestablished, but also included are former designations of some VFA squadrons which are still active, and one which as been deactivated. This table includes all "VF" designations which have been used by US Navy aircraft squadrons except for those assigned to USNR squadrons which existed before unless they were activated, in which case they are included. It also does not include 25 "VF N " designations night fighter which were used between and The parenthetical first use , second use , 1st , 2nd , 3rd etc They are added to indicate that the designation was used more than once during the history of U. Naval Aviation and which use of the designation is indicated. Absence indicates that the designation was used only once.

Chapter 6 : VA (U.S. Navy) - Wikipedia

Navy squadron organizational chart. Active duty squadrons are typically commanded by a commander. The XO typically assumes command of the squadron after approximately 15 months.

Deactivated or disestablished squadrons are listed in the List of Inactive United States Navy aircraft squadrons. Navy aircraft squadrons are typically composed of several aircraft from as few as two to as many as several dozen, the officers who fly them and the men and women that maintain them. Most squadrons also have a number of other administrative support personnel. Some of the activities listed are not technically "squadrons", but they all operate U. Navy aircraft in some capacity. Squadron organization Navy squadron organizational chart. Click the diagram to enlarge it Active duty squadrons are typically commanded by a Commander. The XO typically assumes command of the squadron after approximately 15 months. Within the departments are Divisions each typically headed by a Lieutenant and Branches headed by a Lieutenant, junior grade or a Chief Petty Officer. Reserve squadrons are also commanded by a Commander, with another Commander as the XO who will also assume command after approximately 15 months. However, reserve squadron demographics are typically older and more senior in rank than their active duty squadron counterparts. Department Heads in reserve squadrons are typically senior Lieutenant Commanders, although some may be recently promoted Commanders. Where this difference in maturity level becomes more apparent is at the Division Officer level. Since most officers in reserve squadrons previously served on active duty in the Regular Navy in a flying status for eight to ten or more years, they are typically already Lieutenant Commanders, or achieve that rank shortly after transferring to the Navy Reserve. As a result, Lieutenants are a minority and Lieutenants, junior grade, practically non-existent in reserve squadrons. Types of squadrons Navy aircraft are classified by Type rotary wing, fixed wing, Model e. SH, and Series e. Active versus Navy Reserve, land-based versus sea-based, fixed wing versus rotary wing helicopter vs Unmanned aerial vehicle UAV, and by mission. In the US Navy a squadron is a unit of aircraft, ships, submarines or boats. There are two exceptions: This article concerns US Navy aircraft squadrons. Active squadrons are those in the regular US Navy. Reserve squadrons are in the US Navy Reserve and are manned by a combination of full-time and part-time reservists. There are Reserve elements of many Active squadrons, and active duty personnel serving in many Reserve squadrons. In general, reserve squadrons share the same missions as their active counterparts, although there are Reserve missions e. At any one time, the US Navy has approximately aircraft that are associated with particular ships. There are also several thousand additional Navy aircraft that are capable of shipboard operations, but are not associated with a ship. The Navy also has several hundred land-based aircraft that are not capable of shipboard operations. Squadron designations Navy aircraft squadrons can be properly referred to by designation or nickname. The Formal form designation e. A subset of the formal form designation is a Navy acronym format in capital letters, e. In this case, "V" stands for fixed wing, "F" stands for fighter, and "A" stands for attack. A single squadron can carry a number of designations through its existence. A squadron comes into existence when it is "established". Over the history of U. Naval Aviation there have been many designations which have been used multiple times re-used resulting in multiple unrelated squadrons bearing the same designation at different times. A full description of the history and use of aircraft squadron designations along with the rules governing the lineages of U. It departed from the established "V" heavier than air and "Z" lighter than air system and instead gave them the designation "HU" H-Helicopter, U-Utility. From that point on heavier than air squadrons which flew rotary wing aircraft were designated with the first letter of "H" while heavier than air squadrons flying fixed wing aircraft retained the original heavier than air "V" then associating the "V" only with fixed wing squadrons. The primary mission of the Growler is Electronic Attack EA, also known as Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses SEAD in support of strike aircraft and ground troops by interrupting enemy electronic activity and obtaining tactical electronic intelligence within the combat area. Most VAQ squadrons are carrier based, however a number are "expeditionary", deploying to overseas land bases. The parenthetical Second use and 2nd appended to some

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Chapter 7 : Attack Submarines / Fast Attack Submarines | Commander, Submarine Force, U.S. Pacific Fle

VFA "Fighting Redcocks" claim lineage from VF Strike Fighter Squadron 22 was originally commissioned as Fighter Squadron 63 at Naval Air Station Norfolk, Virginia in , the squadron was re-designated as Attack Squadron 22 in July after the decommissioning of VF in

Booth II, in command. Ranger joined the Atlantic Fleet 3 October Just prior to sailing 4 October for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for shakedown, she received the men and planes of Attack Squadron She conducted air operations, individual ship exercises, and final acceptance trials along the eastern seaboard and in the Caribbean Sea until 20 June She then departed Norfolk, Va. She arrived at her new homeport, Alameda, Calif. The carrier spent the remainder of in pilot qualification training for Air Group 14 and fleet exercises along the California coast. Departing 3 January for final training in Hawaiian waters until 17 February, she next sailed as the flagship of Rear Adm. A special weapons warfare exercise and a patrol along the southern seaboard of Japan followed. During this first WestPac deployment, Ranger launched more than 7, sorties in support of Seventh Fleet operations. She returned to San Francisco Bay 27 July. During the next six months, Ranger kept herself in a high state of readiness through participation in exercises and coastal fleet operations. The next seven months were filled with intensive training along the western seaboard in preparation for operations in the troubled waters of Southeast Asia. Ranger departed Alameda on 9 November for brief operations off Hawaii, and then proceeded, via Okinawa, to the Philippines. When the political situation in Laos relaxed 4 May, she resumed her operations schedule with the Seventh Fleet. Refresher training out of Alameda commenced 25 March, interrupted by an operational cruise to Hawaii from 19 June to 10 July. Ranger again sailed for the Far East 6 August Johnson, on 5 August, directed the Navy to strike bases used by the North Vietnamese naval craft. In the latter port on 17 October , she became flagship of Rear Adm. Miller who commanded Fast Carrier Task Force In the following months, she helped the Seventh Fleet continue its role of steady watchfulness to keep open the sea lanes for the Allies and stop Communist infiltration by sea. Ranger continued air strikes on enemy inland targets until 13 April when a fuel line broke, ignited and engulfed her No. The fire was extinguished in little over an hour. There was one fatality. Following refresher training, Ranger departed Alameda on 10 December to rejoin the Seventh Fleet. She and her embarked Carrier Air Wing 14 received the Navy Unit Commendation for exceptionally meritorious service during combat operations in Southeast Asia from 10 January to 6 August On 21 July , she logged her 88,th carrier landing. From June until November, Ranger underwent a long and intensive period of training designed to make her fully combat ready. From 9 to 16 October , the carrier and her air wing participated in every aspect of a major fleet combat operation. After arriving at Subic Bay on 29 November, she made final preparations for combat operations in the Tonkin Gulf. Arriving on station 3 December , Ranger commenced another period of sustained combat operations against North Vietnam. During the next 5 months, her planes hit a wide variety of targets, including ferries, bridges, airfields and military installations. Another welcome break in the intense pace of operations came with a call at Yokosuka during the first week of April After five months of intensive operations, Ranger called at Hong Kong 5 May and then steamed for home. Three months of leave, upkeep and training culminated in another WestPac deployment 26 October through 17 May She departed Alameda on yet another WestPac deployment in December and remained so employed until 18 May at which time she returned to Alameda, arriving 1 June Ranger spent the rest of the summer engaged in operations off the west coast, departing for her sixth WestPac cruise 27 September Hours of employment remained unchanged with one carrier on daylight hours and one on the noon to midnight schedule. Strike emphasis was placed on the interdiction of major Laotian entry corridors to South Vietnam. She returned to Alameda 7 June and remained in port for the rest of and the first five months of undergoing regular overhaul. On 27 May she returned to west coast operation until 16 November, when she embarked upon her seventh WestPac deployment. On 18 December Linebacker II operations were initiated when negotiations in the Paris peace talks stalemated. These operations involved the resumed bombing of North Vietnam above the 20th parallel and was an intensified version of Linebacker I. The reseedling of the mine fields was resumed and concentrated strikes were carried

out against surface-to-air missile and antiaircraft artillery sites, enemy army barracks, petroleum storage areas, Haiphong naval and shipyard areas, and railroad and truck stations. Navy tactical air attack sorties under Linebacker II were centered in the coastal areas around Hanoi and Haiphong. There were Navy sorties in this area during Linebacker II. Bad weather was the main limiting factor on the number of tactical air strikes flown during Linebacker II. On 27 January, the Vietnam cease-fire, announced four days earlier, came into effect and Oriskany, America, Enterprise and Ranger, on Yankee Station, cancelled all combat sorties into North and South Vietnam. The Marine Corps lost fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters to enemy action during the same period. Operation Homecoming, the repatriation of U. Ranger returned to Alameda in August and remained in that area through 7 May when she deployed again to the western Pacific, returning to homeport on 18 October. Over 1, people were evacuated; more than , pounds of relief supplies and 9, gallons of fuel were provided by Navy and Air Force helicopters. On 12 July, Ranger and her escort ships of Task Force The aircraft was commanded by Lt. Toedt and the crew included Lt. An A-6 Intruder from VA spotted the barge, which had apparently broken loose from its mooring near a small island off the coast of Vietnam with 10 men on board. Twenty-nine other refugees from a sinking refugee boat climbed aboard the barge when it drifted out to sea. Bush addressed the nation on 16 January at 9 p. Stuart Broce, with Cmdr. In June, Ranger made an historic port visit to Vancouver, British Columbia in conjunction with her final phase of pre-deployment workups. Fully combat ready, Ranger began her 21st and final western Pacific and Indian Ocean deployment on 1 August On August 18, she entered Yokosuka, Japan, for a six-day port visit and upkeep. While in the Arabian Gulf, former Cold War adversaries became at-sea partners as Ranger, British and French naval forces joined with the Russian guided missile destroyer Admiral Vinogradov for an exercise involving communication, maneuvering and signaling drills. It was the first such landing on a U. Ranger left the Gulf on 4 December and steamed at high speed to the coast of Somalia. Ranger played a significant role in the massive relief effort for starving Somalis in Operation Restore Hope. This was the first time digital pictures were successfully transmitted from a ship at sea. Ranger earned 13 battle stars for service in Vietnam.

Chapter 8 : List of inactive United States Navy aircraft squadrons - Wikipedia

Allowances and Location of Navy Aircraft, January ; Dictionary of American Naval Aviation Squadrons Volume 1: The History of VA, VAH, VAK, VAL, VAP and.

Chapter 9 : Dictionary of American Naval Aviation Squadrons: Volume 1

Attack Squadron (VA) was an aviation unit of the United States calendrierdelascience.com was established as Fighter Squadron (VF) on 15 July, redesignated as VF on 15 February, and finally redesignated VA on 4 May