WELCOME TO
646th AIRCRAFT CONTROL
AND WARNING SQUADRON

ARMED
FORCES
DAY
I would like to extend my welcome to all, on this ninth Armed Forces Day "Open House.

May I suggest you browse around the Squadron area and stop in at the various buildings open for your inspection. Various equipment will be on display with qualified Officers or Airmen standing by to answer any questions you may have.

Refreshments will be available in the Dining Hall and HUD Open House for your enjoyment.

I am sure that your visit to the 404th ACW Squadron will be a most interesting and enlightening one.

[Signature]

Walter T. Taff
Major
Commander
PROGRAM

The Commander and personnel of the 69th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron welcome you to Armed Forces Day Program.

There will be a display of radar equipment in the BB building. There will also be a display of flying gear located in the Day Room. Please check map for exact location.

For your enjoyment, the Dining Hall will provide light refreshments to be served between the hours of 1:00 PM and 5:00 PM. There will be a movie shown in the Day Room at 1:30 PM and again at 5:30 PM for all those who wish to see it.

Also for your enjoyment the D.C.O. Open House will extend its privileges to all visitors between the hours of 1:00 PM and 5:00 PM.

You may also find it of interest to see in what condition the modern Airman lives. For your inspection "Room 50" Dormitory, Room 60, and FR will be open for your pleasure.

We sincerely hope that your brief visit here is both interesting as well as educational.

Sincerely,

[Signatures]

Major Weston F. Griffiths
Armed Forces Day Project Officer

2nd Lt. Gerald Hieb

Editor

Staff: [Signature]

[Signatures]
The most powerful peacetime force in U.S. history - its men, ships, planes, and missiles strategically located around the world in combat readiness against any emergency - will strengthen our observance of the ninth Armed Forces Day. (Saturday, 37 day)

It will be no small celebration.

At the request of President Eisenhower, our Commander in Chief, the services will do everything possible within their regulations to enable our citizens to see the mighty forces that have been created as a "Torch for Peace" against the threat of Communist aggression.

The Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and their reserve components and auxiliaries are prepared to hold "open houses" for all our people, young and old, from city and farm, to celebrate the event.

Not only in the United States, but in more than 70 countries where our forces are stationed, crowds of free world citizens will witness our Armed Forces Day ceremonies. In some overseas areas, the theme will be expanded to emphasize how we and our allies are "Partners for Peace." For some of us who are serving abroad, this day will be an opportunity to show our foreign friends our genuine good will and understanding of our common goal - peace with freedom and justice.

A Armed Forces Day observance in the United States, 1952.
FUNCTIONS OF THE ARMED FORCES

The common functions and specific roles and missions that have guided the Armed Forces through the first decade of unification were defined in meetings of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1948 at Key West, Florida, and Newport, Rhode Island. The historic sessions were under the leadership of the first Secretary of Defense, the late James V. Forrestal. Commonly known as the Key West Agreement, these functions were reaffirmed in a Department of Defense Directive of 16 March 1951. The principal functions are summarized here.

COMMON FUNCTIONS

The general functions of the Armed Forces are to: (1) Support and defend the Constitution against all enemies; (2) Maintain the security of the United States, its possessions, and areas vital to its interest; (3) Uphold and advance national policies and interests; (4) Safeguard the internal security of the United States.

Some specific functions: (1) Prepare forces and establish reserves of equipment and material for the effective prosecution of war; (2) Maintain in readiness reserve forces for employment in emergency; (3) Each service to support operations of the others and coordinate operations with those of the other services as necessary.

ARMY

The primary functions of the Army are to: (1) Defeat enemy land forces; (2) Seize, occupy and defend land area; (3) Provide antiaircraft artillery units; (4) Provide Army forces for joint amphibious and airborne operations; (5) Provide forces as required for defense of the United States against air attack.

NAVY

The primary functions of the Navy are to: (1) Destroy enemy naval forces and suppress enemy sea commerce; (2) Control vital sea areas; (3) Seize and defend advanced naval bases; (4) Conduct air operations necessary for success in a naval campaign; (5) Provide naval (including naval air) forces as required for defense of the United States against air attack.
FUNCTIONS OF THE armed forces

(Continued)

AIR FORCE

The primary functions of the Air Force are to: (1) Gain and maintain general air superiority; (2) Conduct strategic air warfare; (3) Defend the United States against Air attack; (4) Defeat enemy air forces; (5) Control vital air areas; (6) Provide close tactical and logistical air support to the Army.

MARINE CORPS

The primary functions of the Marine Corps is to provide ready forces - Air-ground teams trained and equipped for service with the fleet in land operations essential to a naval campaign or for "such other duties as the President may direct." The Marine Corps is also responsible for the development of the tactics, techniques, and equipment used by landing forces in amphibious operations.

[Image of a group of military personnel]
CODE OF CONDUCT

I am an American fighting man. I serve in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense.

II

I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command, I will never surrender my men while they still have the means to resist.

III

If I am captured I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.

IV

If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information nor take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will back them up in every way.

V

When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am bound to give only name, rank, service number and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statement disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause.

VI

I will never forget that I am an American fighting man, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I willtrust in my God and in the United States of America.
NARRATIVE OF THE SIXTH AIRMEN SQUADRON

In the latter part of 1943, seventeen men were transferred from the 971st Group of the First Air Force then stationed at
Dixmont, New Jersey to participate in the organizational setting-
up of the 5TH AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WEAPONS SQUADRON. These men
with the aid of additional personnel shipped in from various bases
set up operations at Sandy Hook, New Jersey.

In the Fall of 1944, the station was moved to Highlands, New
Jersey, (Twin Lights) where it was put into operational condition
with a Jumac B-110 set. This set operated until it was temporarily
put out of order by a hurricane which swept the area in 1950,
The set was out for approximately two months, during which time
operations was once again set up at Sandy Hook until the repairs
were made at Twin Lights.

In March of 1951 operations was moved to its new location
where it now stands and it was given the name of the Highlands
Air Force Station. Also, permanent buildings were completed by
this time for Headquarters, Mess Hall, Barracks, etc., and all
personnel were moved to the new location.

It was therefore with great pride, endurance, and at times
even hardships that this squadron survived and grew to be one of
the best Aircraft Control and Warning Squadrone in operations to-
day. Its record will speak for itself.

During the hurricanes of 1950 a state of emergency was declar-
ed in the surrounding area, and the personnel of this squadron
were their full support during the crisis, by helping to evacuate
and stand guard over property in the near-by town of Highlands,
New Jersey, which was torn and flooded by the hurricane. This was
only one of the many aids given by this squadron in its short but
outstanding record.

An unknown number of lives and aircraft have been saved by
the 971st, and a countless number of pilots have been thankful
that the squadron was here to aid them in their emergencies.
***** MISSION *****

The mission of the 66th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron may be broken down into several parts, all however of equal importance.

1. To provide the Air Division (Defense) Commander, by electronic and/or visual means, the complete air picture of every, unknown and friendly air traffic within the subsector and adjacent subsector as required.

2. To remain ready and capable of attaining victory in air battle in defense of the continental United States through effectively locating and controlling all air defense weapons that may be assigned by the Air Division (Defense) Commander.

3. To provide navigational assistance to all friendly Air Traffic in distress.

It would be impossible to determine the value of both Aircraft and Lives to which the 66th has rendered service. Also the millions of persons whose very existence depends upon the round the clock alertness and vigilance of the men of the 66th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron.

The following are just a few of the more recent incidents where life saving service was given to Aircraft in distress.
Emergency Assistance to U.S. N. Aircraft.

At 1642, Helium 19 declared an emergency due to minimum fuel and inclement weather. The pilot immediately climbed to 7600 ft. en route to the vicinity of Asbury Park, New Jersey.

After losing control and losing radio contact, but lost more when the aircraft's generator and radio cut out.

In touch with a controller and requested assistance. Helium 19 fell to 3000 ft. at 1645, 19's controller proceeded to monitor and attempt a resumption of contact in approach to New York.

Upon approach control could not establish contact with either aircraft until the end of the approach, at which time control was achieved by Base.

All weather at the time of recovery was 13/0 scattered with rain showers and zero visible visibility.

Emergency Assistance to Navy 9979

At 1642, Dornier 12 observed a B-4 flying eighteen (18) miles southwest of Atlantic City. The aircraft, Navy 9979, was trying to contact control but was not successful in doing so. Dornier immediately established radio contact with Navy 9979 to offer assistance assistance.

The pilot of Navy 9979 stated that he was very low on fuel and requested assistance to Atlantic City Naval Air Station. Dornier gained control of the aircraft in distress and restored the pilot towards the airport in order to jettison his fuel tanks.

After Navy 9979 dropped his fuel tanks, control gave him his 200-foot sector for Atlantic City, which was sixteen miles (82) from this position. The aircraft was flown to eighty-eight (88) gallons of fuel when descent was started.

The pilot of Navy 9979 was descending from 5000 feet making a straight in approach when Dornier advised control on his descent. He successfully landed and touched down at 15972.
Emergency Assistance to Aircraft May Jet 8077

At 1912 CDT I observed a passing aircraft (A-4) at 5800'.

Unable to contact with May Jet 8077 in vicinity of Stewart. May Jet was unable to verify his position to CDT at this time.

The pilot advised that his equipment was inoperative and that he was down to 400 pounds of fuel.

At 1916 CDT the pilot informed CDT that his radio equipment had become inoperative and that he was unable to establish his position. At this time the CDT Director advised the latest 502 radio position, telling 1916: "STewart 21 0 10X by 150 nautical blok miles, wind N 255 5, altimeter setting 29.149".

At 1917 CDT the pilot informed CDT that he was in sight and saw (two) aircraft heading in May Jet's direction. The pilots later (1917) advised CDT that they observed the pilot of May Jet under distress.

At 1918 CDT we were advised by radio that May Jet 8077 landed safely at 517.

Emergency Assistance to Two Navy F4 Phantom Jets

At 1918 CDT, CDT requested that the take-off control of 8-141601

was not able to control the aircraft due to an engine failure.

At 1919 CDT, 8-141601, a flight of two, called CDT and requested their position. They were now in 10000 feet, radar contact and running emergency.

CDT contacted the aircraft and advised them to rejoin 8-141620, and restored them to radar contact. They were cleared to descend to 3000 feet, radar contact, and requested a crash crew be landed by.

At the point the aircraft were over 8-141620 at 3000 feet, both with engine failure were being received. The aircraft were cleared to descend to 1000 feet, and requested a crash crew be landed by.

At 1921 CDT requested control on 22401 channel. The information was passed to the pilot, 8-141601, who advised the aircraft (A-4) at 22401 and took the aircraft to 8-141620, and re-established radio contact. He then advised CDT that he was unable to make radio contact with 8077 on May frequency. At this time control notes that 8-141601 was heading off 8-141620 to rejoin the flight to 8077.
Emergency Assistance to the 500th MiG's

N-001 reported a MiG to the U.S. war that he had lost his wing man. N-001 informed us that they lost control of N-12922A, his wing man. Control then reacted, and N-001 flew a straight-in approach to USS. N-001 landed at 0315, and N-12922A landed at 0335, each with 500 lb of fuel remaining.

Coordination between N-001 and N-12922A was excellent, resulting in a successful recovery.

POWER for PEACE

ARMED FORCES DAY
MAY 17 1958
The United States, which has lived in this century has fought side by side with other allies in defense of freedom today is associated with more than 100 nations throughout the world in the most powerful system of collective security ever created.

Armed Forces Day 1957 finds American determination to continue with other members of the free world the increasing task of bolstering the effectiveness of our alliances.

Shoulder to shoulder with our friends along the bristling borders of the Iron Curtain, thousands of soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines serve as resolute reminders to any would-be aggressors that we will only impose sanctions are necessary to safeguard freedom.

We and our allies know that the Communist goal of conquering the world has not changed.

The answer is this vital mutual defense organization that was born with the Atlantic Pact of 1949, in which the United States and 20 nations of Latin America pledged that "an armed attack by any state against an American state shall be considered an attack against all American states."

On 4 April 1954, the North Atlantic Treaty was signed in Washington, D.C. NATO brought together the United States and Canada and 10 other nations of Western Europe in a united front against Communist aggression. Three other nations joined later.

Then followed three annual sessions within a two-week period in 1951 between the United States and the Philippines; the United States, Australia, and New Zealand; and the United States and Japan.

In June 1952 the United States and the Republic of Korea signed a mutual defense pact, and in 1954 the United States and seven other nations joined in the Southeast Asia Defense Treaty, forming an organization (SEATO) for joint military planning. In 1954, the United States signed a mutual defense treaty with the Republic of China.
ARMED FORCES DAY PRAYER

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. May the wisdom, peace, and understanding that come from the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, guide us in all that we do, and make us strong in our service to our country and to the cause of freedom.

O Lord, our heavenly Father, we dedicate ourselves to Thee and to the Commander-in-Chief, Armed Forces Day, the nation. Through the inspiring example of our armed forces, may we be guided and encouraged in our service to our country. Through the sacrifice of our armed forces, may we be inspired to serve others, as they serve us.

May we ever be conscious of the debt of our country. May we ever return our strength so that in all battles of life, we may be called to service to Thee and to our great United States of America.

Amen.

ARMED FORCES DAY PRAYER