

429 ATTACK SQUADRON



MISSION

The squadron's mission is to support three regular Air Force formal training squadrons with General Atomics MQ-1 Predator and General Atomics MQ-9 Reaper instructor pilots, sensor operators and mission intelligence coordinators.

LINEAGE

41 Aero Squadron organized, 16 Jun 1917
Demobilized, 2 Jul 1919

41 Squadron authorized, 10 Jun 1922
Organized, 7 Jul 1922
Redesignated 41 School Squadron, 25 Jan 1923

41 Aero Squadron reconstituted and consolidated with 41 School Squadron, 1924. Consolidated organization designated 41 School Squadron.

Redesignated 41 Observation Squadron (Long Range, Amphibian), 1 Mar 1935
Redesignated 41 Reconnaissance Squadron and inactivated, 1 Sep 1936
Redesignated 41 Reconnaissance Squadron (Long Range), 22 Dec 1939
Activated, 1 Feb 1940
Redesignated 41 Reconnaissance Squadron (Heavy), 20 Nov 1940
Redesignated 429 Bombardment Squadron (Heavy), 22 Apr 1942

Inactivated, 28 Feb 1946
Redesignated 429 Bombardment Squadron, Medium, 11 Aug 1958
Activated, 1 Oct 1958
Discontinued and inactivated, 1 Jan 1962
Redesignated as 429 Air Combat Training Squadron, 16 Oct 2013
Activated, 15 Nov 2013
Redesignated 429 Attack Squadron, 24 Oct 2016

STATIONS

Camp Kelly, TX, 16 Jun 1917
Selfridge Field, MI, 28 Aug 1917-2 Feb 1918
Montrose, Scotland, 10 Mar 1918
Gullane, Scotland, Apr-14 Aug 1918
Romorantin, France, 29 Aug 1918
Colombey-les-Belles, France, 18 Sep 1918
Lay-St Remy, France, 15 Nov 1918
Ourches, France, 30 Nov 1918
Lay-St Remy, France, 15 Dec 1918
Coblenz, Germany, Apr 1919
Colombey-les-Belles, France, May 1919-unkn
Camp Lee, VA, 28 Jun-2 Jul 1919
Kelly Field, TX, 7 Jul 1922-1 Sep 1936
Langley Field, VA, 1 Feb 1940-23 Aug 1941
Newfoundland Aprt, Newfoundland, 28 Aug 1941
Ephrata, WA, 29 Oct 1942
Cut Bank, MT, 29 Nov 1942-13 Mar 1943
Chateaudundu-Rhumel, Algeria, 27 Apr 1943
Ain Mlila, Algeria, 18 Jun 1943
Massicault, Tunisia, 1 Aug 1943
Amendola, Italy, 9 Dec 1943
Foggia, Italy, 20 Oct-28 Feb 1946
Hunter AFB, GA, 1 Oct 1958-1 Jan 1962
Holloman AFB, NM, 15 Dec 2013

ASSIGNMENTS

Unkn, 16 Jun 1917-Nov 1918
5 Pursuit Group, Nov 1918-Apr 1919
Unkn, Apr-2 Jul 191
10 School Group, 7 Jul 1922
Air Corps Advanced Flying School, 16 Jul 1931
2 Wing (attached to Air Corps Advanced Flying School), 1 Mar 1935-1 Sep 1936
2 (later 2 Bombardment) Wing, attached 1 Feb 1940
2 Bombardment Group attached Dec 1940, and assigned 25 Feb 1942-28 Feb 1946
2 Bombardment Wing, 1 Oct 1958-1 Jan 1962

926 Group, 15 Nov 2013

ATTACHMENTS

Newfoundland Base Command, 3 Sep 1941-29 Oct 1942

WEAPON SYSTEMS

Spad VII, 1918

Sopwith F-1 Camel, 1918-1919

DH-4 1922-1928

A-3, 1928-1935

A-3A

A-3B

O-19

O-25A, 1935-1936

B-17

B-18

B-10

XB-15

OA-9

B-17, 1942-1945

B-47, 1958-1961

DH-4

O-19B

O-19C

O-2

P-1F

PT-3

PT-3A

ZA-3A

ZPT-3

COMMANDERS

Capt Earl H. DeFord, 7 Jul 1922

1st Lt Walter D. Peck, 1 Sep 1922

1st Lt Earl H. DeFord, 1 Dec 1922

1st Lt Walter D. Peck, 4 Mar 1923

1st Lt Earl H. DeFord, 4 May 1923

Capt Charles B. B. Bubb, 1 Mar 1924

Capt Gilbert T. Collar, 8 Aug 1924

1st Lt George E. Rice, 23 Oct 1925

Capt Rosenham Beam, 3 Dec 1925

1st Lt James G. Taylor, 7 Oct 1926

1st Lt Delmar H. Dunton, 1 Nov 1926

1st Lt William W. Welsh, 27 Sep 1927

1st Lt Arthur Thomas, 1 Apr 1928
Capt John I. Moore, 5 Jul 1928
1st Lt Emil Kiel, 1 Aug 1929
1st Lt Elmer D. Perrin, 25 Mar 1930
1st Lt Emil C. Kiel, 7 Jul 1930
1st Lt Elmer D. Perrin, 6 Sep 1931
1st Lt Russell C. MacDonald, 24 Sep 1931
Capt Christopher W. Ford, 1 Oct 1931
1st Lt George H. Steele, 10 Aug 1932
1st Lt Russell C. MacDonald, 19 Oct 1932
Maj John A. Laird, Jr., 13 Jul 1933
Maj William R. Sweeley, 1 Oct 1935
Inactive, 1 Sep 1936-20 Jan 1937
Capt Joseph T. Shumate, Jr., 20 Jan 1937
Inactive, 1 Jan 1938-1 Feb 1940
Maj Caleb V. Haynes, 1 Feb 1940
Capt Carl T. Goldenberg, Mar 1941
Maj Richard T. King, Jr., 1941
Col C. A. Denniston, 1941-1942
Unkn, Oct 1942-Jan 1943
Maj Robert W. Neal, Jan 1943
Capt Jack L. Bentley, May 1943
Maj Roderic D. O'Conner, 22 Jun 1943
Maj Walter F. Kutschera, 17 Nov 1943
Lt Col Joseph S. Cunningham, 9 Mar 1944
Maj William C. Bedgood, Nov 1944
Lt Col Maurice A. Berry, Nov 1944
Maj John C. Reardon, Dec 1944-May 1945
Unkn, May 1945-28 Feb 1946
Unkn, 1 Oct-2 Nov 1958
Maj John A. Reinhard Jr., 3 Nov 1958
Maj Vito J. Fierro, 15 Jun 1959
Lt Col Edward G. Davis, Jul 1959
Lt Col Noel A. Lucas, Jun 1960-1 Jan 1961
Unkn, 2 Jan 1961-1 Jan 1962
Lt Col Richard Wageman, 2015
Lt Col Sinclair Lagergren, 4 May 2017
Lt Col Matthew Barry, 9 Nov 2017
Lt Col William D. Jimenez, 25 Oct 2019

HONORS

Service Streamers

Theater of Operations

Campaign Streamers

Antisubmarine, American Theater

Air Offensive, Europe

Tunisia

Sicily

Naples-Foggia

Anzio

Rome-Arno

Normandy

Northern France

Southern France

North Apennines

Rhineland

Central Europe

Po Valley

Air Combat, EAME Theater

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Decorations

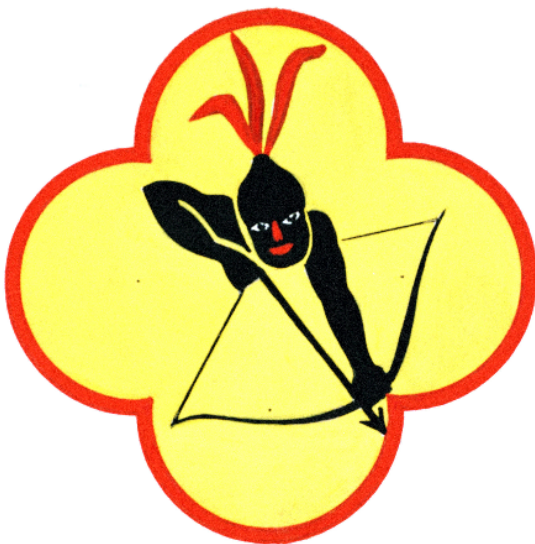
Distinguished Unit Citations

Steyr, Austria, 24 Feb 1944

Germany, 25 Feb 1944

EMBLEM

41 Aero Squadron emblem is represented by an oval inclosing a scene in an African desert, a camel appearing in the foreground. This is superimposed upon the numeral V, showing that the squadron was one of the Fifth Pursuit Group.



41 School Squadron emblem: on a yellow quatrefoil bordered with red an Indian head in black war paint with three red feathers attached to scalp lock, with arms holding a drawn bow and arrow in black. (Approved, 12 May 1930)



429 Air Combat Training Squadron emblem: on a disc Sable, a quatrefoil quartered Azure and Or, fimbriated Gules, charged with the head and arms of an archer firing an arrow to sinister base counterchanged of the field, all within a narrow border Yellow. Attached below the disc, a Black scroll edged with a narrow Yellow border and inscribed "429 AIR COMBAT TRAINING SQ" in Yellow letters. **SIGNIFICANCE:** Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The background represents the night sky which is symbolic of night operations or operations that are hard to detect, a hallmark of remotely piloted aircraft units. The quatrefoil is a reference to the World War II emblem of the 429 Bombardment Squadron to which the unit traces its heritage. The alternating colors within the quatrefoil represent the multi-spectral polarities with which the unit can find their targets and also form a centered target reticle representing the precision and accuracy inherent in the weapon. The warrior with the drawn bow and arrow speaks to how the unit is always at the ready. The warrior is perched on high, overlooking the battlefield, lethally ready to react at a moment's notice. This position also represents the lofty goal of the Squadron's training mission, to produce the most highly trained warriors possible, always ready to provide constant surveillance and precision strike capability throughout the world.



429 Attack Squadron

MOTTO

OPERATIONS

A Few days after the War Department took on the job of making the world safe for democracy, the 41 Aero "fell in" at Kelly field.

For three months an attempt was made to drive the Hun out of the skies by digging post-holes and building roads. This seemed to have small effect, so the Squadron was moved to Michigan. Here they found aeroplanes and large amounts of squads east and west. Still the Huns bombed London.

A move closer to the scene of action, it was thought, might produce better results, so the Squadron was moved to Mineola. Still Hindenburg refused to be bluffed. It was clear that more desperate measures would have to be adopted, and consequently the outfit went aboard ship and started east.

Considerable German activity was reported the next few days, due doubtless to the extremely rough crossing and the fact that upon arrival at Romsey, England, on March 4, 1918, the Squadron was confined to a so-called rest camp.

Upon being released and moved up to Montrose, Scotland, the men jumped in to assist the Royal Air Force. Here was work a plenty as well as fine hospitality from the Scotch folk. One or two air raids were made on different parts of England during this time but after the Squadron, moved down to West Fenton, Scotland, there is no record of a bomb being dropped in the British Isles.

Still, Paris and the hospitals in France were being bombarded nightly. Orders came to move to France. Not wishing to cause any hard feeling we will omit stating our opinion of the rest camps encountered enroute.

Arrived in Romorantin, August 28, the Squadron fell to work unloading steel rails and lumber with such eagerness and avidity that almost immediately German strategic movements began to result all along the line of the Western Front. It was then decided to give the outfit something to do with aviation again. And see what happened.

September 16th the sound of the guns could be heard at Colombey-les-Belles while the rumors flew thick and fast that sometime soon the Squadrons might get an aeroplane or two. Sure enough in a few days the Q. M. or someone issued out an aerodrome near town and it began to look as if everything might be gotten ready before next apple-blossom time. Then before the pilots and planes could arrive the Huns had thrown up the sponge.

On November 15th came another move to Lay St. Remy and the Fifth Pursuit Group and the biggest surprise of the season, real aeroplanes and pilots. It was "apres la guerre" and all that, but what's the use of dropping the briny tear over the upset carnation brand. Henry Clay was to be the new C. O. He was fresh from work with the British Air Force where he had hung up a long string of victories and won the Distinguished Flying Cross. The machines were his old favorites, the British Sopwith "Camel" but were equipped with a French engine.



Authorized in the Regular Army on 10 June 1922 as the 40th Squadron (School), assigned to the 10th School Group, and allotted to the Eighth Corps Area. Organized on 7 July 1922 at Kelly Field, TX. Redesignated as the 41 School Squadron on 25 January 1923.

Relieved from assignment to the 10th School Group on 16 July 1931. Reorganized and

redesignated 1 March 1935 as the 41 Observation Squadron (Long Range, Amphibian), assigned to the 2nd Wing, and attached to the Air Corps Advanced Flying School. Redesignated as the 41 Reconnaissance Squadron on 1 September 1936, inactivated at Kelly Field, TX, and allotted to the Eighth Corps Area.

Organized on 20 January 1937 with Organized Reserve personnel as a RAI unit at Love Field, Dallas, TX. Withdrawn from the Eighth Corps Area on 1 January 1938 and allotted to the Third Corps Area. Activated on 1 February 1940 at Langley Field, VA, and assigned to the 2nd Bombardment Group. Redesignated as the 41 Reconnaissance Squadron (Heavy) on 20 November 1940. Transferred on 28 August 1941 to Newfoundland Air Base, Newfoundland.

Antisubmarine patrols, Sep 1941-Oct 1942; combat in MTO and ETO, 28 Apr 1942-1 May 1945.

Air Force Reserve Command activated the 429 Air Combat Training Squadron at Holloman AFB, N.M., as a new remotely piloted aircraft instructional unit late last month, base officials announced. The geographically detached Reserve unit now augments the Active Duty 926th Group at Nellis AFB, Nev., which supplies MQ-1 and MQ-9 flight and crew instructors, in addition to providing test and evaluation to Nellis' Air Force Warfare Center, according to Holloman's Dec. 6 release. "Gaining the 429 ACTS highlights the Reserve Command in the RPA enterprise, and our projected growth into a wing with a dedicated RPA operations group," said 926th Group commander Col. John Breeden. "I'm humbled to lead such a talented group of airmen," said 429 ACTS commander Lt. Col. Brian Moles.

The 926th Group at Nellis Air Force Base, Nev., added a new remotely piloted aircraft squadron in November. The 429 Air Combat Training Squadron was activated during a ceremony Nov. 19. It is a geographically separated unit located at Holloman AFB, N.M. "Gaining the 429 ACTS highlights the Reserve Command's progression in the RPA enterprise and our projected growth into a wing with a dedicated RPA operations group," said Col. John Breeden, 926th GP commander. "We're excited to expand our mission and partnership with additional regular Air Force units across Air Combat Command through total force integration," he said. The 429 ACTS is a classic Reserve associate unit that supports three regular Air Force formal training squadrons with MQ-1 Predator and MQ-9 Reaper instructor pilots, sensor operators and mission intelligence coordinators. "I'm humbled to lead such a talented group of Airmen," said Lt. Col. Brian Moles, 429 ACTS commander. "They are experts at what they do and will no doubt continue to forge the way for RPA operations here."

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORIES

Created: 1 Jan 2025

Updated:

Sources

Air Force Historical Research Agency, U.S. Air Force, Maxwell AFB, Alabama.

The Institute of Heraldry. U.S. Army. Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

Air Force News. Air Force Public Affairs Agency.