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1991 ✓



**DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
CARRIER AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING SQUADRON
ONE HUNDRED SIXTEEN
FPO SAN FRANCISCO 96601-6404**

5750
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[REDACTED] Unclassified upon removal of enclosure (5)

From: Commanding Officer, Carrier Airborne Early Warning Squadron ONE ONE SIX

To: Director of Navy History (OP-09BH)

Subj: COMMAND HISTORY FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1991 (OPNAV REPORT 5750-1)

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5750.12(Series)

Encl: (1) Command Mission and Command History
(2) Commanding and Executive Officer's Biography
(3) 1991 Awards
(4) Change of Command Pamphlet
(5) Battle "E"/AEW Excellence Award Submission

1. Per reference (a), enclosures (1) through (5) are submitted.

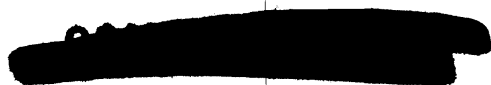
A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "T. G. Schram".

T. G. SCHRAM
By direction

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COMMAND HISTORY

1. COMMAND COMPOSITION AND ORGANIZATION

a. Mission: Primary mission is Airborne Early Warning. Secondary missions include Air Wing Command and Control, Air Intercept Control, Strike Control, Surface Search Coordination, War at Sea, Deconfliction of Friendly Hostile aircraft, Communications Relay, Passive Detection of Hostile Emitters.

b. Organizational Structure: Operational Senior Command: Commander, Carrier Air Wing TWO. Administrative Senior Command: Commander, Fighter Airborne Early Warning Wing Pacific. Deployed aboard U. S. S. Ranger (CV-61) under Commander, Carrier Group SEVEN, as part of Battle Group Echo.

c. Commanding Officer: CDR Paul T. Hauser, USN, [REDACTED]

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d. Home Base: Hanger Six, NAS Miramar, San Diego, CA

e. Type and Number Aircraft Assigned: Four E-2C Hawkeye aircraft. Tail codes NE 600, NE 601, NE 602, NE 603. Bunos: 163025, 163026, 163027, 163028 from 1 January to 15 May 1991; 158640, 159501, 160699, 160990 from 15 May to 31 December 1991.

2. CHRONOLOGY

a. 01 January-08 June 1991, Western Pacific Deployment aboard U. S. S. Ranger.

b. 10 January 1991, Missile Exercise. Provided range clearance, control, and communications during the live firing of 6 AIM 7F missiles.

c. 17 January-7 February 1991: Awarded Navy Unit Commendation for this period.

d. 17 January-28 February 1991, Operation Desert Storm.

e. 21 February 1991, Change of Command. CDR Patrick T. Madison relieved by CDR Paul T. Hauser.

f. 14 March-20 March 1991, Elaine Cap. Controlled combat air patrols to enforce United Nations sanctions prohibiting Iraqi fixed wing operations following Operation Desert Storm.

g. 2 April 1991, DACT. Controlled air wing training strikes into Saudi Arabia versus French Mirage 2000's.

h. 22 April 1991, AAWEX. Coordinated and lead a Sly Fox AAWEX against USAF B-52's from Diego Garcia.

i. 04 May 1991, Thai Linkex. Trained RTAF controllers in joint Link-11 Tactics.

j. 19 May 1991, Missile Exercise. Acted as safety observer and range control for VF-1 missile.

- k. 12 July 1991: Awarded Secretary of the Navy's Environmental Quality Achievement Award for 1990.
- l. 24 August 1991, CVW-2/OTL-109 Coordinated Strike. Air wing training at China Lake.
- m. 29 August-17 October, Detached to Howard AFB, Panama in support of the President's Task Force on Narcotics.
- n. 12 November-22 November, FFARP detachment to El Centro.
- o. 2 December- 13 December, REFTRA on board U. S. S. Ranger.

Significant Events of 1991

January Translant (MED/CENTCOM 1-91) (02-08 Jan)
 Inchop (08 Jan)
 West/Cent Mediterranean ops (10-13 Jan)
 Suez Canal transit (13 Jan)
 Transit Straits of Hormuz (19 Jan)
 Operation Desert Storm (20 Jan-28 Feb)

February "Heartless 531" shot down over the Gulf of Arabia, between Falacka
 Island and Kuwait. LCDR Barry Cooke and LT Pat Conner killed in
 action (02 Feb)
 Cease Fire (28 Feb)
 VA-36 awarded the S.E. Asia Service Medal and Kuwait
 Liberation Medal for action during Operation Desert Storm

March Arabian Gulf ops (06-22 Mar)
 Transit Straits of Hormuz (27 Mar)
 North Indian Ocean ops (28 Mar-02 Apr)

April Red Sea ops (03-19 Apr)
 Suez Canal transit (20 Apr)
 Operation Provide Comfort (21 Apr-22 May)

May Dragon Hammer Detachment (08-22 May)
 East Mediterranean ops (29-31 May)

June Operation Provide Comfort (08-12 Jun)
 East/Cent Mediterranean ops (12-14 Jun)
 West Mediterranean ops (16-17 Jun)
 Outchop (17 Jun)
 Translant (18-24 Jun)
 Flyoff (26 Jun)

August Change of Command (27 Aug)
 VA-36 commences transition to System Weapon
 Improvement Program (SWIP) configured A-6E
 Intruders

September ISE/Halifax (CVN-71) (10-18 Sep)

October Orange Air det Bermuda (06-10 Oct)
 Airwing MINEX (15 Oct)
 SOCEX (23 Oct)

December Orange Air det Roosevelt Roads (06-11 Dec)
 NVG CSAREX Fallon (16-20 Dec)

NARRATIVE

During 1991, Attack Squadron THIRTY-SIX (VA-36) fought through the perils of war, experienced the joy of one of the warmest homecomings in our nation's history, continued the tradition of strenuous turn-around training, and transitioned to A-6E SWIP (System Weapons Improvement Program) aircraft. The year will always be remembered by the events of the Gulf War. VA-36 was the premier A-6E night vision goggle squadron and flew off the world's most heralded nuclear powered aircraft carrier, the USS THEODORE ROOSEVELT (CVN-71).

The Roadrunners contributions to the war began as they entered the Persian Gulf on the 20th of January. CVN-71 was the only nuclear powered carrier in the Middle East conflict. The squadron's primary contribution to the war effort was the destruction of major port and naval facilities along the Gulf of Arabia and the devastation of Iraqi naval vessels. The squadron precisely delivered over one million pounds of weapons from the beginning of combat operations through the 28th of February. The squadron mourned the loss of two aviators, LCDR Barry Cooke and LT Pat Conner, on February 2, 1991 over the Northern part of the Gulf of Arabia.

The Squadron remained deployed to the Middle East until June, enforcing the cease fire terms at the end of the war. In addition, VA-36 provided air cover to United Nations forces helping the Kurdish refugees in Northern Iraq during Operation Provide Comfort. After completing operations in the Middle East, a VA-36 detachment participated in the NATO exercise, Dragon Hammer. The deployment aboard the USS THEODORE ROOSEVELT lasted six months to the day. During that period the Squadron saw port calls in Dubai, UAE; Haifa, Israel and Rhodes, Greece.

Over 28,000 people greeted the return of Carrier Airwing EIGHT and the Roadrunners at Naval Air Station Oceana and Naval Air Station Norfolk. The Squadron's aviators, maintenance technicians, and support personnel were lauded for their efforts. Squadron aviators earned personal honors ranging from the Distinguished Flying Cross to Navy Achievement Medals with combat distinguishing device.

During their turn-around training the Roadrunners honed their tactical proficiency through intensive training. Low-level flight training was carried out in and around the mountains of Virginia and West Virginia. Bombing was conducted at nearly every range on the East Coast and the Puerto Rican operating area. Orange Air detachments to Bermuda and Roosevelt Roads, P.R. supported the work-ups of both Carrier Air Wing SEVENTEEN and Carrier Air Wing ONE. Emphasis was placed upon the integration of Night Vision Goggle Tactics, tested during a NVG CSAREX to NAS Fallon, and the implementation of complex stand-off weapons.

CDR Thomas Deyke relieved CDR T. Ladson Webb as Commanding Officer Attack Squadron THIRTY-SIX on 27 August 1992. The Cooke/Conner Leadership Award was instituted in remembrance of LCDR Cooke and LT Conner, killed in combat during Operation Desert Storm, to recognize a VA-36 officer each year for outstanding

professional performance. The first Cooke/Conner Leadership Award was presented to LT [REDACTED] at the Change of Command. At the annual Intruder Ball, Roadrunner LCDR [REDACTED] was selected as the MATWING Intruder of the Year and LT [REDACTED] was chosen as the MATWING Junior Officer of the Year.

The transition to the SWIP A-6E gave the squadron a new standoff weapon capability and increased offensive striking power. Many man-hours were spent accepting new aircraft and training on the new advanced weapons systems. By the end of the year, the squadron had established itself as a combat tested group capable of quickly implementing the latest technologies into tactical scenarios, once again "Setting the Pace".