

TACTICAL AIR MEET



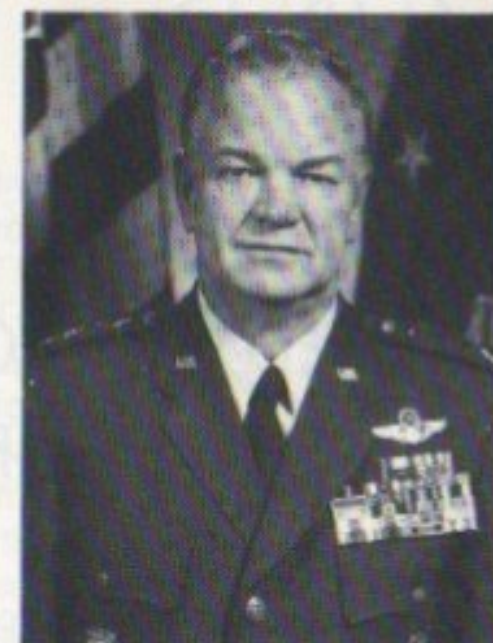
Baden-Söllingen
Federal Republic of Germany

16 — 29 June 1988



WELCOME MESSAGE

Commander
Allied Air Forces
Central Europe



I am delighted to welcome you to Tactical Air Meet 1988 (TAM 88). This year's Air Meet is the largest yet held by NATO. Over 80 tactical aircraft from nine nations will be directly involved, with many others operating in support.

The purpose of TAM 88 is to advance our collective understanding of the employment of air power, to allow us to try new procedures, and to develop our doctrine of composite force operations.

The missions will be testing and complex, and professionalism of the highest order will be required of all participants. There will be much that can be learned and many opportunities to improve operational expertise. My advice to you is to grasp these opportunities in full and to gain the maximum from what promises to be a most excellent experience.

I wish you a safe, informative and enjoyable stay at Canadian Forces Base Baden-Söllingen. Good flying!

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'William L. Kirk'.

WILLIAM L. KIRK
General, USAF

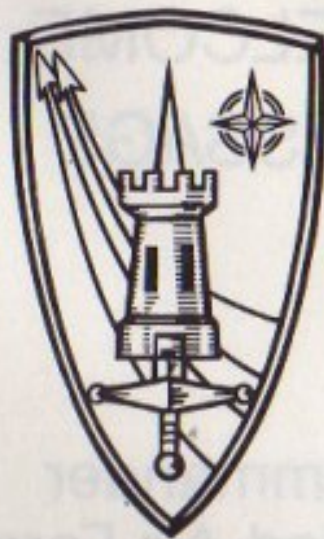


TAM 88

TAM 88



ALLIED AIR FORCES CENTRAL EUROPE



Headquarters Allied Air Forces Central Europe (HQ AAFCE) was formed in 1974 to centralize command and control of NATO air forces in the Central Region and to ensure their effective employment.

The Headquarters is located at Ramstein Air Base in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). It is staffed by personnel from the six NATO member nations which have made their air forces available to HQ AAFCE: Belgium, Canada, FRG, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The French Air Force is represented by a small liaison detachment - the French Military Mission. The Commander of Allied Air Forces Central Europe (COMAAFC) is General William L. Kirk, a US four-star general who is also Commander-in-Chief of US Air Forces in Europe. The Deputy Commander is Lieutenant General Fred Noack, a German three-star general. A British two-star general, Air Vice-Marshal John R. Walker, is Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, while the Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Policy is currently a two-star general from the Netherlands, Major General Alex Adriaens.

HQ AAFCE exercises operational command of the Second and Fourth Allied Tactical Air Forces (ATAF) with headquarters at Mönchengladbach and Heidelberg respectively. The boundary of their respective areas of responsibility corresponds approximately to a line drawn between Bonn and Kassel.

The peacetime mission of HQ AAFCE is to develop doctrines, plans, and procedures for the employment of air power and to assess continuously their practicability. This is done primarily by conducting exercises (Tactical Air Meet, Cold Fire, Central Enterprise, to name only the most important ones) and by performing tactical evaluations of assigned units.

In wartime, the assets assigned to HQ AAFCE would be tasked to counter aggression by air, to maintain the integrity of the airspace assigned, and to support friendly army units. For this purpose, some 2000 tactical aircraft, in addition to surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles, modern ground environment and early warning systems, will be available.

The so-called 'command forces' comprise the air defence assets that are already under NATO command in peacetime. Forces that will be employed against ground targets are called 'assigned forces' and will not be placed under NATO command by the individual member nations until the appropriate state of alert has been declared.

TACTICAL AIR MEET



The Tactical Air Meet, or TAM for short, is a live-flying exercise conducted by Allied Air Forces Central Europe (AAFCE) every two years. This year's event is being hosted by the Canadian Forces in Europe (CFE) at the Canadian Forces Base (CFB) Baden-Söllingen in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). In addition to selected aircrews and the appropriate support personnel from the NATO member countries whose air forces are represented in HQ AAFCE - Belgium, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States - teams from Denmark, France, and Italy are participating on a guest basis. Also, a number of army units are providing targets and are contributing to the air defence system.

TAM originated in 1978 as an amalgamation of the former "Tactical Weapons Meet" and the tactical reconnaissance competition called "Royal Flush". The new exercise was carried out for the first time at RAF Wildenrath, FRG. The subsequent TAMs took place at Ramstein and Jever Air Base, both in the FRG, at Gilze-Rijen Air Base in the Netherlands and at Kleine Brogel in Belgium.

TAM is designed to create an operational environment that enables the NATO air forces to practise tactics and procedures which have been developed for the employment of attack, air defence, reconnaissance, and electronic warfare assets in composite air operations. Objectives for this exercise include: broadening the scope of employment of our air forces, enhancing our command and control capabilities, making use of automatic data processing equipment during tasking, and increasing the aircrews' knowledge of combined air operations. At the same time, it should be an opportunity to promote mutual understanding, confidence and cooperation among participants.

TAM 88 is based on the following concept: The participating offensive forces are organized in five TAM wings: two attack wings, one fighter wing, one reconnaissance wing and one electronic warfare wing. Their operations are coordinated by an Allied Tactical Operations Centre (ATOC). The wings are flying one massive wave daily, in the course of which they are supported by the NATO airborne early warning system. They attempt to overcome the integrated air defence system of a hypothetical enemy and then attack a number of allocated targets. This air defence system is formed by two fighter wings, surface-to-air missiles, short-range air defence systems, airborne early warning systems, and control and reporting centres. All offensive missions - altogether more than 600 - start from Baden-Söllingen, while the defensive missions - about 300 - are launched from a number of air bases in Belgium, FRG, and France. The target areas are located in Northeastern France and in Belgium.

The main operational emphasis is on mission planning and post-flight evaluation. Therefore, to achieve this aim, a special analysis team has been formed to observe the individual phases of the Air Meet, from mission tasking to mission debriefing, to document events, and to determine mission effectiveness.

During TAM 88, there is not going to be any operational flying at night, on weekends or on holidays. Furthermore, there will be no live weapon deliveries by TAM aircraft.



CANADIAN FORCES BASE BADEN-SÖLLINGEN



The Canadian Forces Base (CFB) Baden-Söllingen is located in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), some ten kilometres west of Baden-Baden and in the immediate neighbourhood of Hügelsheim, a village that has become well known for its asparagus. To the southwest of this village, beside the Rhine River, French Army engineers, in December 1951, began to build an airfield, financed by the German War Reparations Fund. After completion in 1953, the base was turned over to the Canadian Forces who, together with its other NATO allies, are responsible for maintaining security in Europe. Since that time, the air base has been continuously improved and modernized. With an area of 5.37 km², this medium-sized military base sets an example for meeting NATO air force requirements. With all its installations and amenities, the Canadian Forces Base is in an excellent position to meet the challenge of supporting and catering for more than 850 TAM participants.

Currently, the following Canadian units are stationed at Baden-Söllingen:

- 409 Tactical Fighter Squadron "Nighthawks",
- 421 Tactical Fighter Squadron "Red Indians",
- 439 Tactical Fighter Squadron "Tigers",
- 1 Air Maintenance Squadron, with over 720 servicemen and -women, it is the largest unit in Canadian Forces Europe,
- Second Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry,
- 128 Airfield Air Defence Battery equipped with 40 mm Boffin guns,
- Communication Squadron Baden-Söllingen.

The three Tactical Fighter Squadrons and the Air Maintenance Squadron are part of 1 Canadian Air Group with its headquarters at Lahr in the Black Forest. Base Commander of CFB Baden-Söllingen for the past three years has been Colonel Al M. DeQuetteville. He is responsible for more than 2300 people, both military and civilian. Altogether, i.e. including dependants, approximately 6.000 Canadians live in the different villages around the air base. At "Klein-Kanada" alone - this is the official name for a part of Hügelsheim - more than 2.000 Canadians live in 404 flats. Klein-Kanada also has two Canadian schools, while other facilities, such as churches, hospital, day nursery, post office, bank, radio and TV station, shopping centre, as well as sports and recreational facilities, such as golf course, gymnasium, swimming pool and cinema, are located on base.

With an annual budget of about 130 million DM, CFB Baden-Söllingen is a major economic factor in the area.

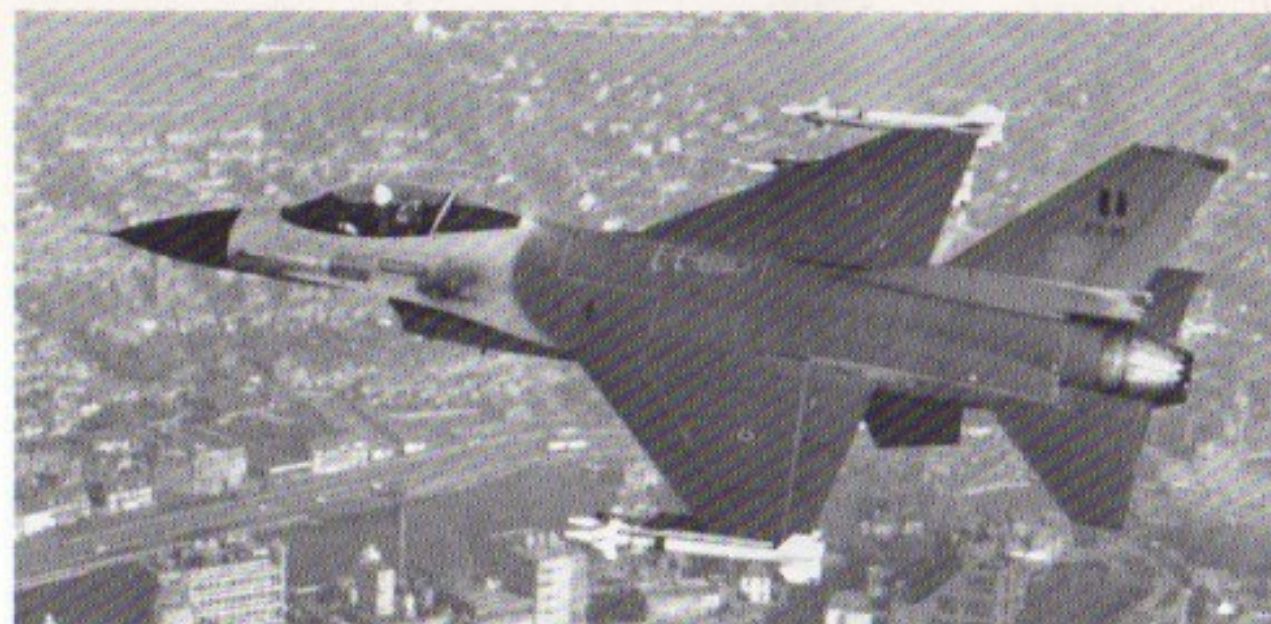
BELGIUM

General: Participates in TAM for the sixth time
Is part of Allied Air Forces Central Europe

Participating units: 1st Squadron, 8th Squadron
42nd Reconnaissance Squadron
349th Squadron, 350th Squadron

Number of aircraft: 8

Overall number of participants: 61



1st Squadron

Formed at Brasschaat on 16 April 1913. Home base: Bierset (since June 1971). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: Mirage V. Number of aircraft flown: 2. TAM mission: ground attack.



8th Squadron

Formed at Chièvres in July 1951. Home base: Bierset (since December 1971). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: Mirage V. Number of aircraft flown: 2. TAM mission: ground attack.



42nd Reconnaissance Squadron

Formed at Cologne, FRG in September 1954. Home base: Florennes (since 1971). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: Mirage V BR. Number of aircraft flown: 2. TAM mission: reconnaissance. Number of aircrews: 3. Commander: Captain Pierre Meyfroidt.



349th Squadron

Formed at Ikeja, Nigeria on 11 January 1943. Home base: Beauvechain (since October 1946). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: F-16 Fighting Falcon. Number of aircraft flown: 1. TAM mission: fighter operations. Number of aircrews: 1. Commander: Major Pat Demortier.



350th Squadron

Formed at Northolt, UK on 11 February 1942. Home base: Beauvechain (since October 1946). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: F-16 Fighting Falcon. Number of aircraft flown: 1. TAM mission: fighter operations. Number of aircrews: 1. Commander: Captain John Festraets.





CANADA

Canadian Forces Europe

General:

- Hosts the Tactical Air Meet 1988
- Participates in TAM for the sixth time
- Is part of Allied Air Forces Central Europe

Participating units:

409 Squadron "Nighthawks"
421 Squadron "Red Indians"
439 Squadron "Tigers"

Number of aircraft: 8

Team commander: Major Bill Neelin



409 Squadron "Nighthawks"

Formed in Great Britain in June 1941. Home base: Baden-Söllingen, FRG (since July 1985). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: CF-18 Hornet. TAM mission: ground attack. Number of aircrews: 3. First operational CF-18 squadron in NATO.



421 Squadron "Red Indians"

Formed at Digby, UK on 9 April 1942. Home base: Baden-Söllingen (since February 1964). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: CF-18 Hornet. TAM mission: ground attack. Number of aircrews: 3



439 Squadron "Tigers"

Formed at Bournemouth, UK in December 1943. Home base: Baden-Söllingen (since 1970). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: CF-18 Hornet. TAM mission: ground attack. Number of aircrews: 3



DENMARK

General:

- Appointed by the neighbouring command AFNORTH to participate on a guest basis
- Participates in TAM for the first time

Participating units:

725th Squadron
730th Squadron

Number of aircraft: 6

Overall number of participants: 39



725th Squadron

Formed at Karup on 18 May 1951. Home base: Karup. Type of aircraft flown during TAM: F-35 Draken. Number of aircraft flown: 4. TAM mission: ground attack. Number of aircrews: 6. Commander: Captain Frits Schmidt-Rasmussen. The team is reinforced by a pilot on exchange from the United Kingdom.



730th Squadron

Formed at Skrydstrup in 1954. Home base: Skrydstrup. Type of aircraft flown during TAM: F-16 Fighting Falcon. Number of aircraft flown: 2. TAM mission: fighter operations. Number of aircrews: 2. Commander: Major A. S. Sørensen.





FRANCE

General:

- Participates in TAM for the sixth time on a guest basis
- Is not part of NATO's integrated military structure

Participating units:

- 2nd Fighter Wing, 7th Fighter Wing
- 11th Fighter Wing
- 33rd Reconnaissance Wing

Number of aircraft: 8



2nd Fighter Wing (1st Squadron "Cigognes")

Formed at Avord in July 1912. Home base: Dijon-Longvic. Type of aircraft flown during TAM: Mirage 2000. Number of aircraft flown: 2. TAM mission: fighter operations. First operational Mirage 2000 squadron in the world.



7th Fighter Wing

Formed at Dijon-Longvic on 1 October 1932. Home base: St. Dizier. Type of aircraft flown during TAM: Jaguar. Number of aircraft flown: 2. TAM mission: ground attack.



11th Fighter Wing

Formed at Reims on 1 August 1952. Home base: Toul. Type of aircraft flown during TAM: Jaguar. Number of aircraft flown: 2. TAM mission: ground attack.



33rd Reconnaissance Wing

Formed before World War I. Home base: Strasbourg. Type of aircraft flown during TAM: Mirage F1 CR. Number of aircraft flown: 2. TAM mission: reconnaissance. Antoine de Saint-Exupéry: famous French writer and pilot of the Wing, he did not return from a mission over France in 1944.



FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

General:

- Participates in TAM for the sixth time
- Is part of Allied Air Forces Central Europe

Participating units:

- 32nd Fighter-Bomber Wing
- 33rd Fighter-Bomber Wing
- 51st Reconnaissance Wing "Immelmann"
- 74th Fighter Wing "Mölders"

Number of aircraft: 10

Overall number of participants: 138



32nd Fighter-Bomber Wing

Formed at Lechfeld, on 22 July 1956. Home base: Lechfeld. Type of aircraft flown during TAM: HFB-320 Hansa Jet. Number of aircraft flown: 2. TAM mission: electronic warfare. Number of aircrews: 2. Commander: Captain Hermann Beck-Fritsch.



33rd Fighter-Bomber Wing

Formed at Fürstenfeldbruck, on 13 November 1956. Home base: Büchel, (since June 1957). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: Tornado. Number of aircraft flown: 4. TAM mission: ground attack. Number of aircrews: 5. Commander: Major Arthur Kuchenbuch. World record for wings: 231,900 flying hours on F-104 G Starfighter.



51st Reconnaissance Wing "Immelmann"

Formed at Erding, on 7 July 1959. Home base: Bremgarten, (since 1968). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: RF-4 E Phantom. Number of aircraft flown: 2. TAM mission: reconnaissance. Number of aircrews: 4. Commander: Captain Ewald Quintus. Max Immelmann: German World War I combat pilot.



74th Fighter Wing "Mölders"

Formed at Oldenburg, in June 1959. Home base: Neuburg/Danube, (since 5 May 1961). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: F-4 Phantom. Number of aircraft flown: 2. TAM mission: fighter operations. Number of aircrews: 2. Commander: Captain Hans-Otto Kraatz. Werner Mölders: Inspector General, German Fighter Forces, who died in an air crash in 1941.





TAM-88



TAM-88



ITALY

General:

- Appointed by the neighbouring command AFSOUTH to participate on a guest basis
- Takes part in TAM for the first time

Participating units: 6th Wing, 9th Wing, 36th Wing, 37th Wing, 51st Wing

Number of aircraft: 6

Team commander: Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Rocchelli

Overall number of participants: 62



6th Wing "Alfredo Fusco"

Formed at Campoformido on 15 January 1936. Home base: Ghedi (since 1985). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: Tornado. Number of aircraft flown: 2. TAM mission: ground attack.



9th Wing "Francesco Baracca"

Formed at Ciampino on 26 February 1934. Home base: Grazzanise (since 27 September 1967). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: F-104 S Starfighter. Number of aircraft flown: 1. TAM mission: fighter operations.



36th Wing "Helmut Seidl"

Formed at Bologna on 1 February 1938. Home base: Gioia del Colle (since 1960). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: Tornado. Number of aircraft flown: 1. TAM mission: ground attack. Helmut Seidl: squadron commander shot down during a raid over Malta.



37th Wing "Cesare Toschi"

Formed at Lecce on 1 April 1936. Home base: Trapani (since 1 October 1984). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: F-104 S Starfighter. Number of aircraft flown: 1. TAM mission: fighter operations. Cesare Toschi: officer shot down during a raid over Malta.



51st Wing "Ferruccio Serafini"

Formed at Ciampino on 1 October 1939. Home base: Istrana (since 1 February 1953). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: F-104 S Starfighter. Number of aircraft flown: 1. TAM mission: fighter operations. The 51st Wing is twinned with 51st Reconnaissance Wing "Immelmann" (FRG).



NETHERLANDS

General:

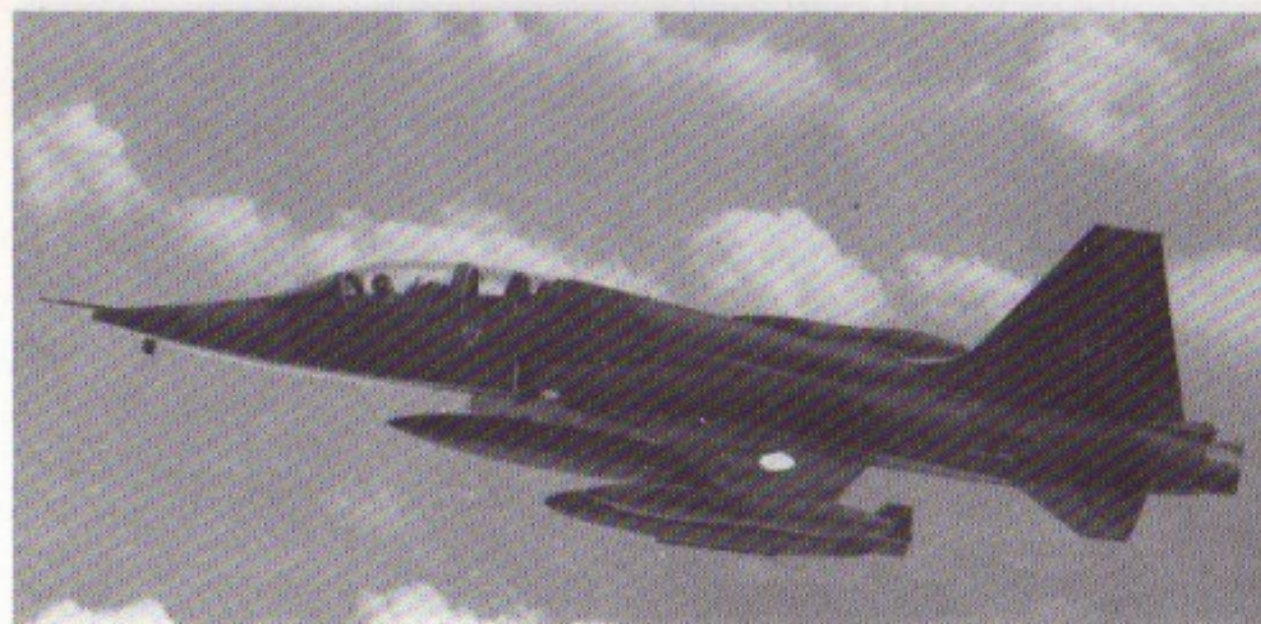
- Participates in TAM for the sixth time
- Is part of Allied Air Forces Central Europe
- 75th anniversary of the Air Force's formation in summer 1988

Participating units: 314th Squadron, 316th Squadron

Number of aircraft: 4

Team commander: Major Frans Blösser

Overall number of participants: 34



314th Squadron

Formed at Eindhoven in May 1952. Home base: Eindhoven. Type of aircraft flown during TAM: NF-5 Freedom Fighter. Number of aircraft flown: 2. TAM mission: ground attack. Number of aircrews: 3.



316th Squadron

Formed at Gilze-Rijen on 1 April 1953. Home base: Gilze-Rijen. Type of aircraft flown during TAM: NF-5 Freedom Fighter. Number of aircraft flown: 2. TAM mission: ground attack. Number of aircrews: 3.





UNITED KINGDOM

Royal Air Force Germany

- General:
- Participates in TAM for the sixth time
 - Is part of Allied Air Forces Central Europe

Participating units:

- II Squadron
- IX Squadron
- XIX Squadron

Number of aircraft: 8

Overall number of participants: 85



II Squadron

Formed at Farnborough on 12 May 1912. Home base: Laarbruch, FRG (since 28 April 1971). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: Jaguar. Number of aircraft flown: 2. TAM mission: reconnaissance. Oldest flying unit in the RAF, has been stationed in FRG since the end of World War II.



IX Squadron

Formed at St. Omer, France on 8 December 1914. Home base: Brüggen, FRG (since 1 October 1986). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: Tornado GR1. Number of aircraft flown: 4. TAM mission: ground attack. First operational Tornado squadron in the world.



XIX Squadron

Formed on 1 September 1915. Home base: Wildenrath, FRG (since October 1976). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: FGR2 Phantom. Number of aircraft flown: 2. TAM mission: fighter operations. During World War I, it was involved in air operations against Manfred von Richthofen's pilots; today, the Squadron is twinned with German Fighter Wing 71 "Richthofen".



UNITED KINGDOM

United Kingdom Air Forces

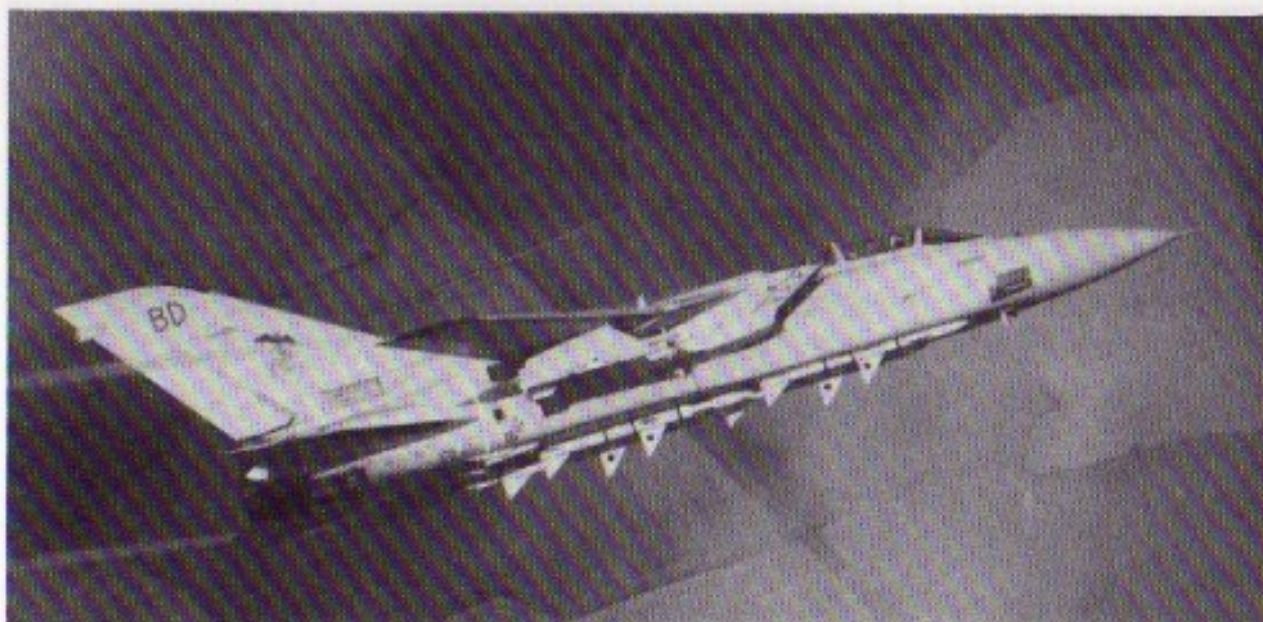
- General:
- Neighbouring command participating on a guest basis
 - Takes part in TAM for the first time

Participating units:

- 29 Squadron
- 360 Squadron
- 617 Squadron

Number of aircraft: 7

Overall number of participants: 59



29 Squadron

Formed at Gosport on 7 November 1915. Home base: Coningsby (since December 1984). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: Tornado F3. Number of aircraft flown: 2. TAM mission: fighter operations. Number of aircrews: 3. Commander: Wing Commander Lloyd Doble. First operational Tornado F3 squadron in the world.



360 Squadron

Formed at Watton, Norfolk on 1 April 1966. Home base: Wyton. Type of aircraft flown during TAM: T-17 Canberra. Number of aircraft flown: 1. TAM mission: electronic warfare. Number of aircrews: 1. Commander: Squadron Leader C. Allkins.



617 Squadron

Formed at Scampton on 21 March 1943. Home base: Marham (since 1983). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: Tornado GR1. Number of aircraft flown: 4. TAM mission: ground attack. Number of aircrews: 6. Commander: Wing Commander N.J. Day.





TAM-88



TAM-88



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

United States Air Forces Europe

General:

- Participates in TAM for the sixth time
- Is part of Allied Air Forces Central Europe

Participating units:

- 20th Tactical Fighter Wing
- 36th Tactical Fighter Wing
- 42nd Electronic Combat Squadron
- 52nd Tactical Fighter Wing

Number of aircraft: 12

Overall number of participants: 138



20th Tactical Fighter Wing

Formed at Mather Field, California in 1927. Home base: Upper Heyford, UK (since December 1969). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: F-111E. Number of aircraft flown: 4. TAM mission: ground attack.



36th Tactical Fighter Wing

Formed at Langley Field, Virginia in February 1940. Home base: Bitburg, FRG (since 1952). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: F-15 Eagle. Number of aircraft flown: 2. TAM mission: fighter operations.



42nd Electronic Combat Squadron

Formed at Salina, Kansas in 1945. Home base: Upper Heyford, UK (since July 1983). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: EF-111A Raven. Number of aircraft flown: 2. TAM mission: electronic warfare.



52nd Tactical Fighter Wing

Formed at Selfridge Field, Michigan on 16 January 1941. Home base: Spangdahlem, FRG (since December 1971). Type of aircraft flown during TAM: F-4G Wild Weasel, F-16 Fighting Falcon. Number of aircraft flown: 2 each. TAM mission: electronic warfare.



NATO AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING FORCE



The principal task of the NATO Airborne Early Warning Force (NAEWF) is the extended portrayal of the air and sea situation and its continuous direct transmission to ground- or sea-based command facilities of NATO's air and naval forces. The NAEWF was established in January 1980 and was granted full NATO command headquarters status on October 17, 1980.

The E-3A component is the operational element of the NAEWF. It is the alliance's first multinational, integrated, standing operational unit, making it unique in military history. This year marks the third time the E-3A component has participated in the Tactical Air Meet.

The component has been operational since mid-1985. Its mission is to provide aircraft and trained aircrews to deliver a surveillance or control platform on behalf of the three major NATO commanders - SACEUR, SAC-LANT, and CINCHAN.

Since being granted status as a NATO international military headquarters in 1980, the component manning has increased to 2,500 military and civilian positions. Personnel are assigned from Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States.

The component's 18 assigned aircraft operate from the main operating base at Geilenkirchen, Germany; from forward operating bases at Trapani, Italy; Preveza, Greece; Konya, Turkey; and from a forward operating location at Ørland, Norway.

The official name of the aircraft is NATO E-3A (NE-3A). The airframe is a modified version of the civilian Boeing 707-320. It is equipped for airborne surveillance, command, control, and communications. It can detect and track surface ships and both low- and high-flying aircraft.

While the principal role is air surveillance, the NAEWF component provides NATO with an economical means of ensuring effective surveillance and control, as well as communications support for air operations including counter-air, close air support, rescue, reconnaissance, and airlift.

The AEW radar is able to "look down" and separate moving targets from ground clutter that confuses other present-day radars. It adds the ability to detect and track enemy aircraft at low altitudes over all terrain, and to identify and give directions to friendly aircraft operating in the same area.

In addition, its mobility allows the component to be deployed rapidly where it is most needed, and make it far less vulnerable to attack than ground-based radar.



F-104 STARFIGHTER



Einsitziges Mehrzweckkampfflugzeug: Spannweite 6,68 m, Höhe 4,11 m, Länge 16,69 m, max. Schub 1 x 8120 kp, Höchstgeschwindigkeit Mach 2,2. Bei TAM geflogen von: Italien.

Single-seated multirole combat aircraft: span 6.68 m, height 4.11 m, length 16.69 m, max. thrust 1 x 8120 kg, max speed Mach 2.2. During TAM flown by: Italy.

Avion de combat polyvalent monoplace: envergure 6,68 m, hauteur 4,11 m, longueur 16,69 m, poussée maximale 1 x 8120 kgp, vitesse maximale Mach 2,2. Mis en oeuvre pendant le TAM par: Italie.

TORNADO



Zweisitziges Mehrzweckkampfflugzeug: Spannweite 8,60 - 13,91 m, Höhe 5,95 m, Länge 16,72 m, max. Schub 2 x 7257 kp, Höchstgeschwindigkeit Mach 2,2. Bei TAM geflogen von: Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Großbritannien, Italien.

Two-seated multirole combat aircraft: span 8.60 - 13.91 m, height 5.95 m, length 16.72 m, max. thrust 2 x 7257 kg, max. speed Mach 2.2. During TAM flown by: Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, United Kingdom.

Avion de combat polyvalent biplace: envergure 8,60 - 13,91 m, hauteur 5,95 m, longueur 16,72 m, poussée maximale 2 x 7257 kgp, vitesse maximale Mach 2,2. Mis en oeuvre pendant le TAM par: République fédérale d'Allemagne, Italie, Royaume-Uni.



F-16 FIGHTING FALCON



Einsitziges Jagdflugzeug: Spannweite 9,45 m, Höhe 5,09 m, Länge 15,03 m, max. Schub 1 x 13155 kp, Höchstgeschwindigkeit Mach 2,0. Bei TAM geflogen von: Belgien, Dänemark, USA.

Single-seated fighter aircraft: span 9.45 m, height 5.09 m, length 15.03 m, max. thrust 1 x 13155 kg, max. speed Mach 2.0. During TAM flown by: Belgium, Denmark, USA.

Avion de chasse monoplace: envergure 9,45 m, hauteur 5,09 m, longueur 15,03 m, poussée maximale 1 x 13155 kgp, vitesse maximale Mach 2,0. Mis en oeuvre pendant le TAM par: Belgique, Danemark, Etats-Unis.

JAGUAR



Einsitziges Mehrzweckkampfflugzeug: Spannweite 8,69 m, Höhe 4,89 m, Länge 16,83 m, max. Schub 2 x 3647 kp, Höchstgeschwindigkeit Mach 1,6. Bei TAM geflogen von: Frankreich, Großbritannien.

Single-seated multirole combat aircraft: span 8.69 m, height 4.89 m, length 16.83 m, max. thrust 2 x 3647 kg, max. speed Mach 1.6. During TAM flown by: France, United Kingdom.

Avion de combat polyvalent monoplace: envergure 8,69 m, hauteur 4,89 m, longueur 16,83 m, poussée maximale 2 x 3647 kgp, vitesse maximale Mach 1,6. Mis en oeuvre pendant le TAM par: France, Royaume-Uni.



CF-18 HORNET



Einsitziges Jagdflugzeug: Spannweite 12,44 m, Höhe 4,69 m, Länge 17,33 m, max. Schub 2 x 7270 kp, Höchstgeschwindigkeit Mach 1,8. Bei TAM geflogen von: Kanada.

Single-seated fighter aircraft: span 12.44 m, height 4.69 m, length 17.33 m, max. thrust 2 x 7270 kg, max speed Mach 1.8. During TAM flown by: Canada.

Avion de chasse monoplace: envergure 12,44 m, hauteur 4,69 m, longueur 17,33 m, poussée maximale 2 x 7270 kgp, vitesse maximale Mach 1,8. Mis en oeuvre pendant le TAM par: Canada.

MIRAGE 2000



Einsitziges Jagdflugzeug: Spannweite 9,13 m, Höhe 5,20 m, Länge 14,36 m, max. Schub 1 x 9700 kp, Höchstgeschwindigkeit Mach 2,2. Bei TAM geflogen von: Frankreich.

Single-seated fighter aircraft: span 9.13, height 5.20 m, length 14.36 m, max. thrust 1 x 9700 kg, max. speed Mach 2.2. During TAM flown by: France.

Avion de chasse monoplace: envergure 9,13 m, hauteur 5,20 m, longueur 14,36 m, poussée maximale 1 x 9700 kgp, vitesse maximale Mach 2,2. Mis en oeuvre pendant le TAM par: France..



NF-5 FREEDOM FIGHTER



Einsitziges Mehrzweckkampfflugzeug: Spannweite 7,86 m, Höhe 4,06 m, Länge 14,38 m, Schub 2 x 1950 kp, Höchstgeschwindigkeit Mach 1,6. Bei TAM geflogen von: Niederlande.

Single-seated multirole combat aircraft: span 7.86 m, height 4.06 m, length 14.38 m, max. thrust 2 x 1950 kg, max speed Mach 1.6. During TAM flown by: Netherlands.

Avion de combat polyvalent monoplace: envergure 7,86 m, hauteur 4,06 m, longueur 14,38 m, poussée maximale 2 x 1950 kgp, vitesse maximale Mach 1,6. Mis en oeuvre pendant le TAM par: Pays-Bas.

F-4 PHANTOM



Zweisitziges Mehrzweckkampfflugzeug: Spannweite 11,77 m, Höhe 5,02 m, Länge 19,20 m, max. Schub 2 x 8120 kp, Höchstgeschwindigkeit Mach 2,0. Bei TAM geflogen von: Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Großbritannien, USA.

Two-seated multirole combat aircraft: span 11.77 m, height 5.02 m, length 19.20 m, max. thrust 2 x 8120 kg, max. speed Mach 2.0. During TAM flown by: Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, USA.

Avion de combat polyvalent biplace: envergure 11,77 m, hauteur 5,02 m, longueur 19,20 m, poussée maximale 2 x 8120 kgp, vitesse maximale Mach 2,0. Mis en oeuvre pendant le TAM par: République fédérale d'Allemagne, Etats-Unis, Royaume-Uni.



TAM-88

MIRAGE F1



Einsitziges Mehrzweckkampfflugzeug: Spannweite 8,40 m, Höhe 4,50 m, Länge 15,30 m, max. Schub 1 x 7200 kp, Höchstgeschwindigkeit Mach 2,2. Bei TAM geflogen von: Frankreich.

Single-seated multirole combat aircraft: span 8.40 m, height 4.50 m, length 15.30 m, max. thrust 1 x 7200 kg, max speed Mach 2.2. During TAM flown by: France.

Avion de combat polyvalent monoplace: envergure 8,40 m, hauteur 4,50 m, longueur 15,30 m, poussée maximale 1 x 7200 kgp, vitesse maximale Mach 2,2. Mis en oeuvre pendant le TAM par: France.

F-15 EAGLE



Einsitziges Jagdflugzeug: Spannweite 13,05 m, Höhe 5,63 m, Länge 19,43 m, max. Schub 2 x 10810 kp, Höchstgeschwindigkeit Mach 2,5. Bei TAM geflogen von: USA.

Single-seated fighter aircraft: span 13.05 m, height 5.63 m, length 19.43 m, max. thrust 2 x 10810 kg, max. speed Mach 2.5. During TAM flown by: USA.

Avion de chasse monoplace: envergure 13,05 m, hauteur 5,63 m, longueur 19,43 m, poussée maximale 2 x 10810 kgp, vitesse maximale Mach 2,5. Mis en oeuvre pendant le TAM par: Etats-Unis.



F-35 DRACEN

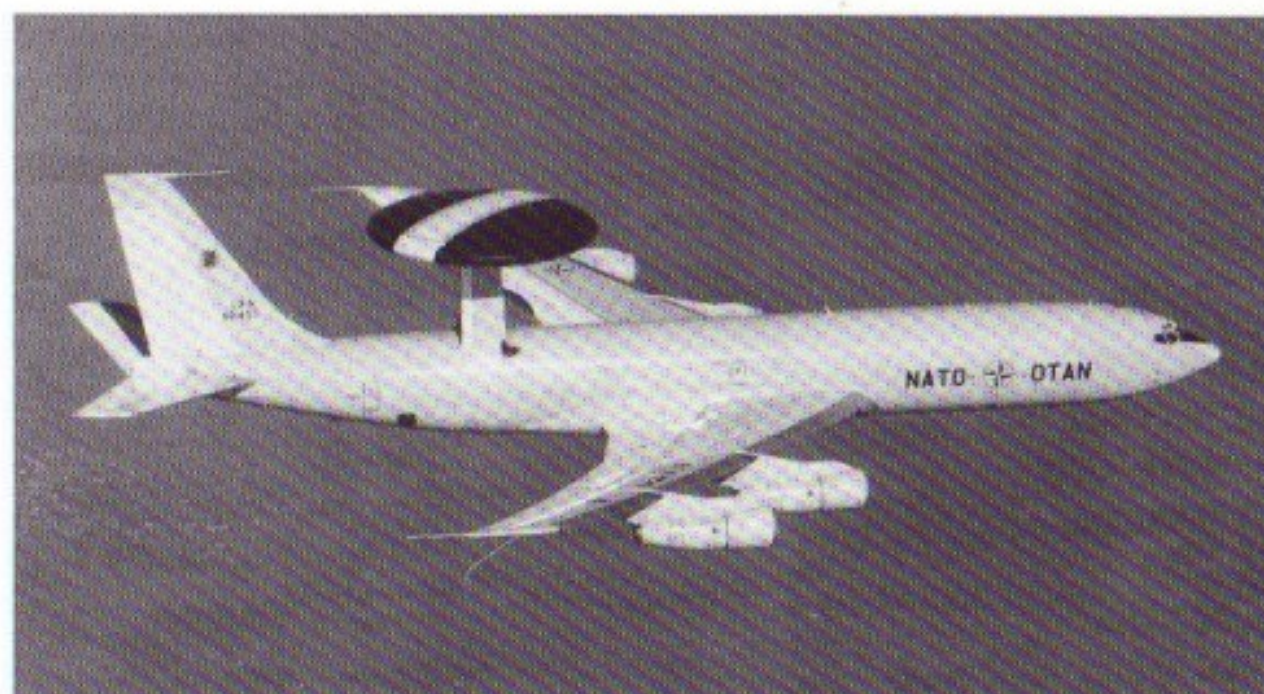


Einsitziges Mehrzweckkampfflugzeug: Spannweite 9,40 m, Höhe 3,89 m, Länge 15,35 m, max. Schub 1 x 8000 kp, Höchstgeschwindigkeit Mach 2,0. Bei TAM geflogen von: Dänemark.

Single-seated multirole combat aircraft: span 9.40 m, height 3.89 m, length 15.35 m, max. thrust 1 x 8000 kg, max speed Mach 2.0. During TAM flown by: Denmark.

Avion de combat polyvalent monoplace: envergure 9,40 m, hauteur 3,89 m, longueur 15,35 m, poussée maximale 1 x 8000 kgp, vitesse maximale Mach 2,0. Mis en oeuvre pendant le TAM par: Danemark.

NATO E-3 A



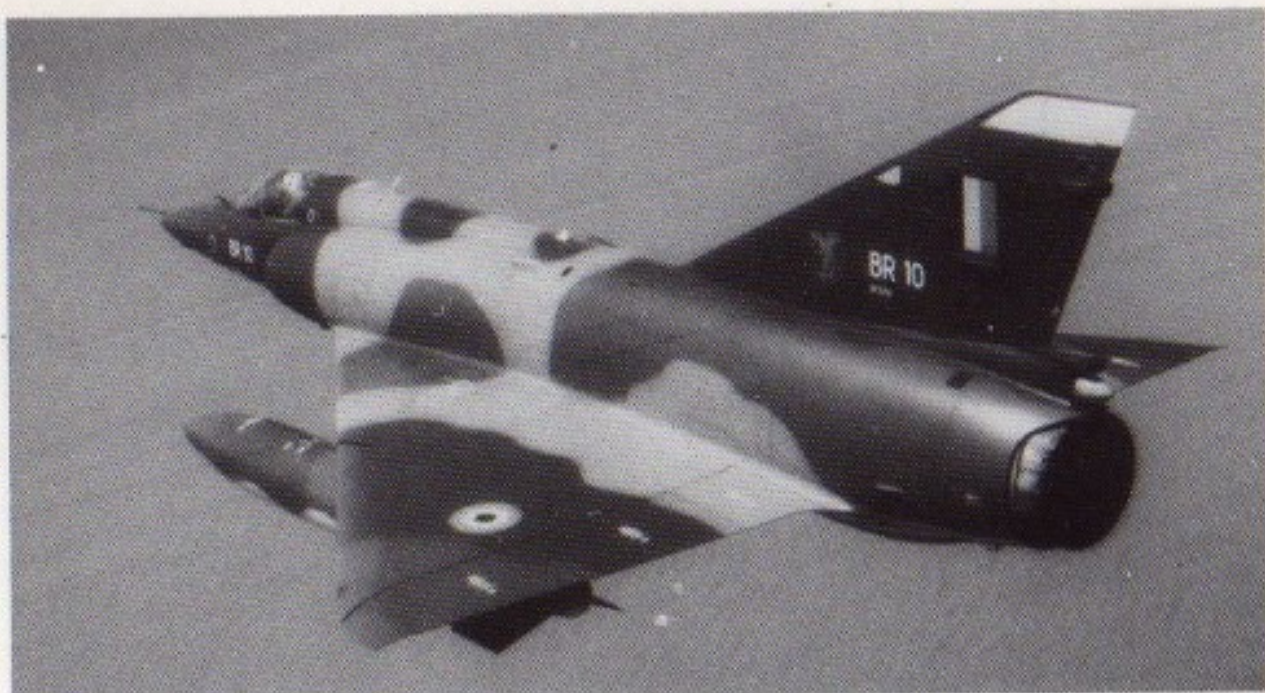
Luftgestütztes Frühwarnsystem: Spannweite 44,42 m, Höhe 12,73 m, Länge 46,61 m, max. Schub 4 x 9526 kp, Höchstgeschwindigkeit 853 km/h. Fliegende Besatzung: 4. Taktische Besatzung: je nach Auftrag bis zu 13.

Airborne early warning system: span 44.42 m, height 12.73 m, length 46.61 m, max. thrust 4 x 9526 kg, max. speed 853 km/h. Flight crew: 4, mission crew: up to 13 according to mission.

Système aéroporté de détection lointaine: envergure 44,42 m, hauteur 12,73 m, longueur 46,61 m, poussée maximale 4 x 9526 kgp, vitesse maximale 853 km/h. Equipage: 4, équipe de contrôle tactique: jusqu'à 13 selon la mission.



MIRAGE V

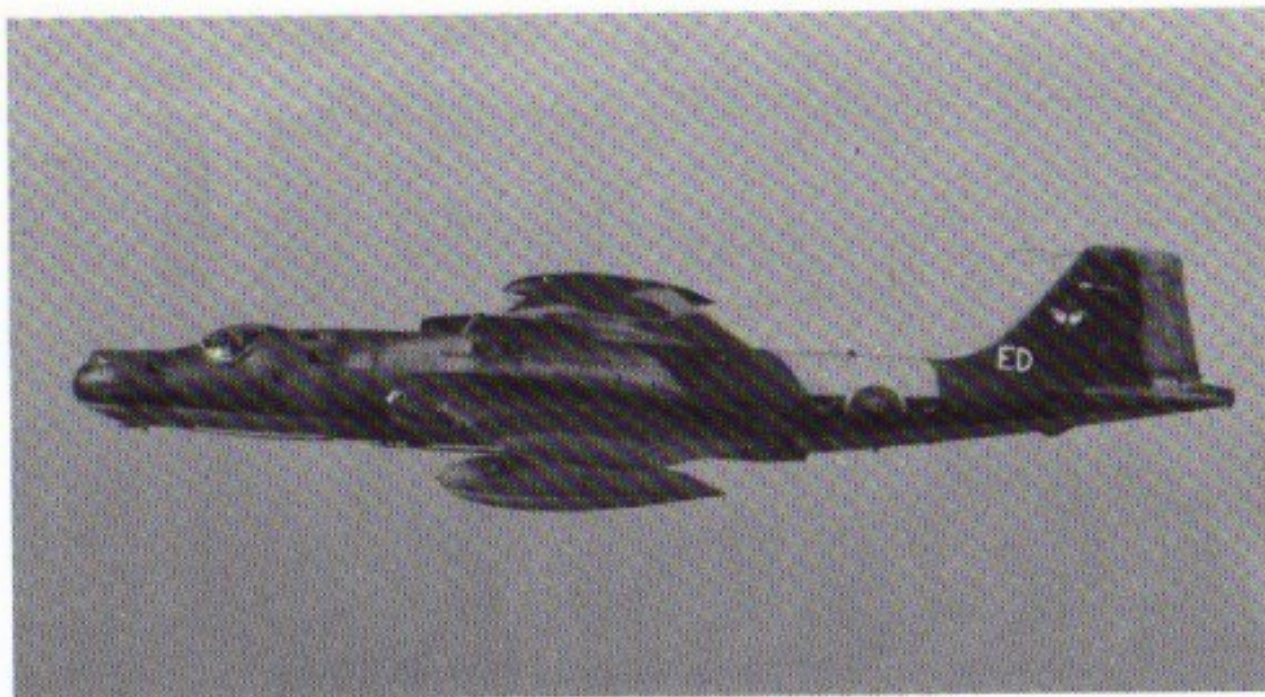


Einsitziger Jagdbomber: Spannweite 8,22 m, Höhe 4,50 m, Länge 15,55 m, max. Schub 1 x 6200 kp, Höchstgeschwindigkeit Mach 2,2. Bei TAM geflogen von: Belgien.

Single-seated fighter bomber: span 8.22 m, height 4.50 m, length 15.55 m, max. thrust 1 x 6200 kg, max speed Mach 2.2. During TAM flown by: Belgium.

Chasseur-bombardier monoplace: envergure 8,22 m, hauteur 4,50 m, longueur 15,55 m, poussée maximale 1 x 6200 kgp, vitesse maximale Mach 2,2. Mis en oeuvre pendant le TAM par: Belgique.

T-17 CANBERRA



Flugzeug für EloKa-Ausbildung: Spannweite 19,97 m, Höhe 4,75 m, Länge 20,53 m, max. Schub 2 x 6123 kp, Höchstgeschwindigkeit 660 km/h. Besatzung: 3. Bei TAM geflogen von: Großbritannien

EW training aircraft: span 19.97 m, height 4.75 m, length 20.53 m, max. thrust 2 x 6123 kg, max. speed 660 km/h. Aircrew: 3. During TAM flown by: United Kingdom.

Avion d'entraînement à la GE: envergure 19,97 m, hauteur 4,75 m, longueur 20,53 m, poussée maximale 2 x 6123 kgp, vitesse maximale 660 km/h. Equipage: 3. Mis en oeuvre pendant le TAM par: Royaume-Uni.

HFB-320 HANSA JET

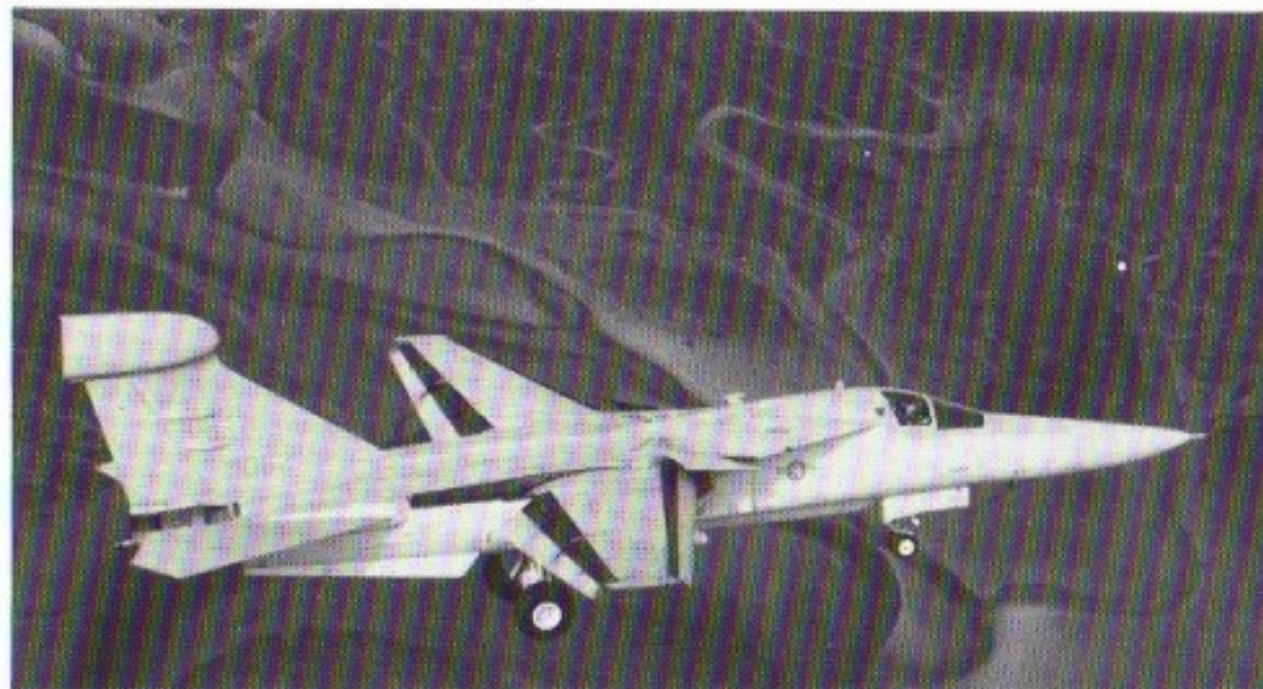


Flugzeug für EloKa-Ausbildung: Spannweite 14,50 m, Höhe 5,00 m, Länge 17,50 m, max. Schub 2 x 1410 kp, Höchstgeschwindigkeit Mach 0,74. Fliegende Besatzung: 2. Taktische Besatzung: 3. Bei TAM geflogen von: Bundesrepublik Deutschland.

EW training aircraft: span 14.50 m, height 5.00 m, length 17.50 m, max. thrust 2 x 1410 kg, max speed Mach 0.74. Flight crew: 2, mission crew: 3. During TAM flown by: Federal Republic of Germany.

Avion d'entraînement à la GE: envergure 14,50 m, hauteur 5,00 m, longueur 17,50 m, poussée maximale 2 x 1410 kgp, vitesse maximale Mach 0,74. Equipage: 2, équipe de contrôle tactique 3. Mis en oeuvre pendant le TAM par: République fédérale d'Allemagne.

F-111



Zweisitziges Mehrzweckkampfflugzeug: Spannweite 9,74 - 19,20 m, Höhe 5,22 m, Länge 22,40 m, max. Schub 2 x 11386 kp, Höchstgeschwindigkeit Mach 2,5. Bei TAM geflogen von: USA.

Two-seated multirole combat aircraft: span 9.74 - 19.20 m, height 5.22 m, length 22.40 m, max. thrust 2 x 11386 kg, max. speed Mach 2.5. During TAM flown by: USA

Avion de combat polyvalent biplace: envergure 9,74 - 19,20 m, hauteur 5,22 m, longueur 22,40 m, poussée maximale 2 x 11386 kgp, vitesse maximale Mach 2,5. Mis en oeuvre pendant le TAM par: Etats-Unis.



TAM-88

ROLAND

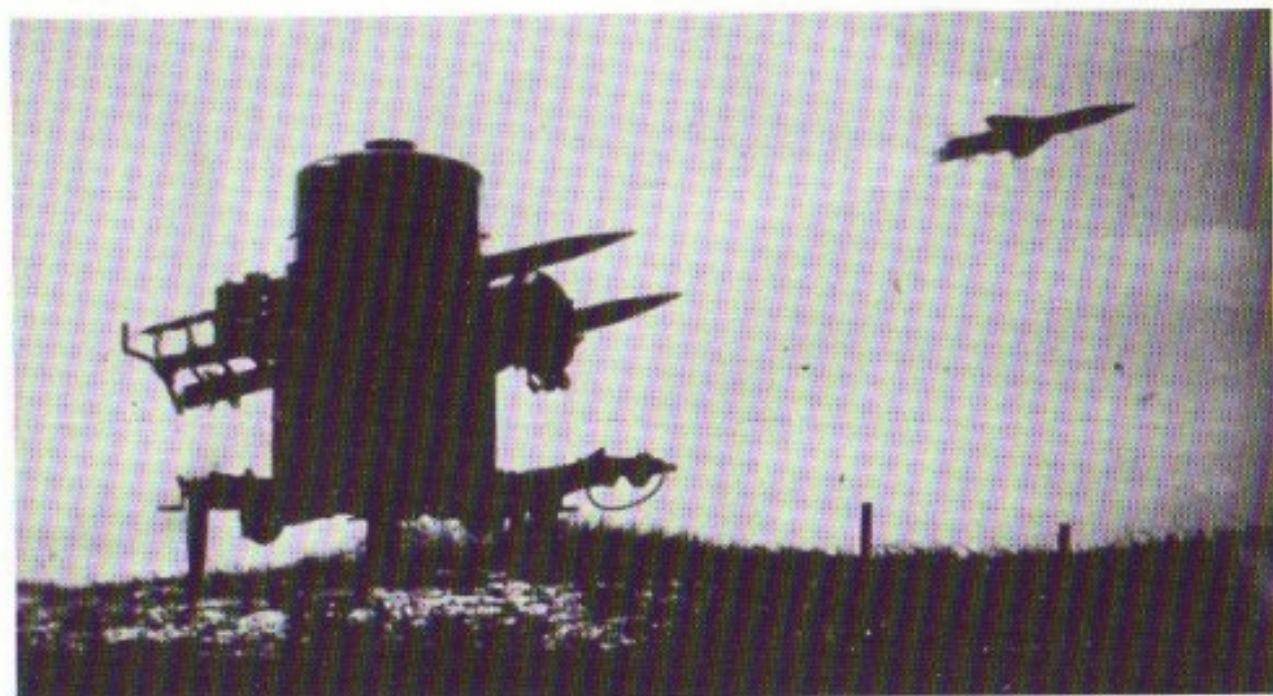


Mobiles Flugabwehrraketensystem (Boden/Luft-Lenkflugkörper) für niedrige und sehr niedrige Höhen. Länge des Flugkörpers 2,40 m, Durchmesser 16 cm, Spannweite 50 cm, Reichweite 8 km, Geschwindigkeit Mach 1,5. Bei TAM eingesetzt von: Frankreich.

Mobile air defence system (surface-to-air missile) for low and very low altitudes. Length of missile 2.40 m, diameter 16 cm, span 50 cm, range 8 km, speed Mach 1.5. Employed during TAM by: France.

Système mobile de défense aérienne (missile sol-air) pour les basses et très basses altitudes. Longueur du missile 2,40 m, diamètre 16 cm, envergure 50 cm, portée 8 km, vitesse Mach 1,5. Mis en oeuvre pendant le TAM par: France.

RAPIER



Mobiles Flugabwehrraketensystem (Boden/Luft-Lenkflugkörper) für niedrige und sehr niedrige Höhen. Länge des Flugkörpers 2,24 m, Durchmesser 13 cm, Spannweite 38 cm, Reichweite 7 km, Geschwindigkeit Mach 2. Bei TAM eingesetzt von: Großbritannien

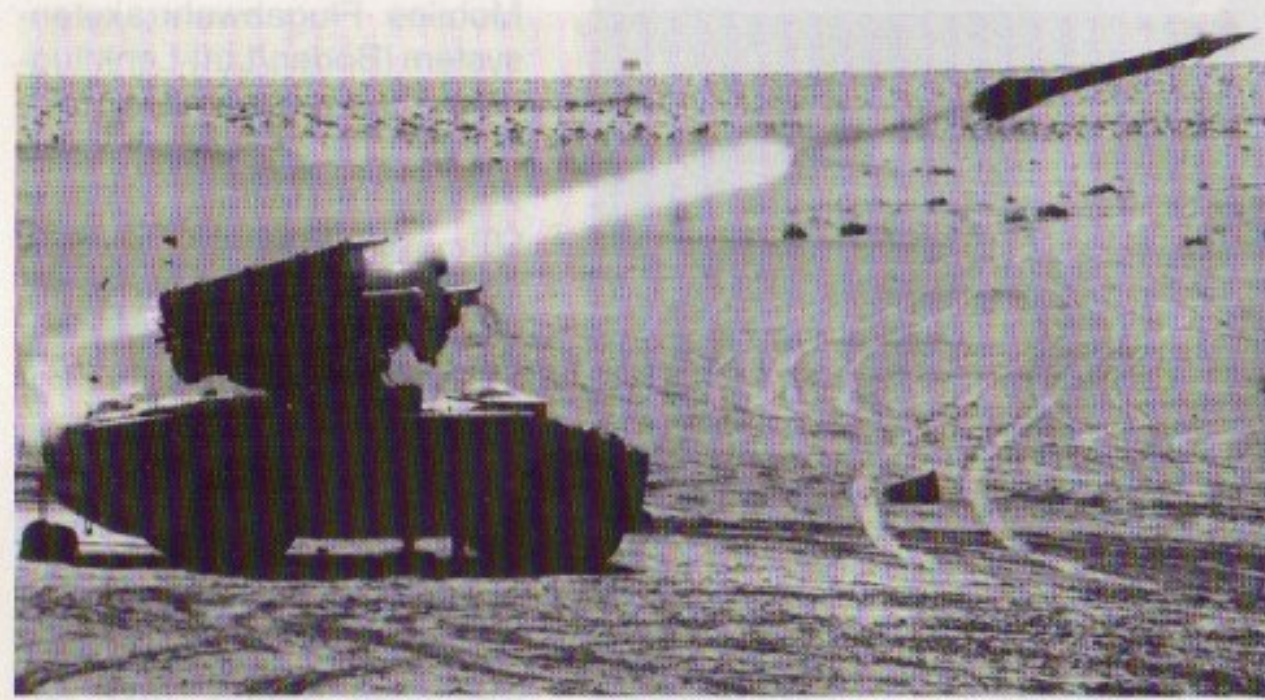
Mobile air defence system (surface-to-air missile) for low and very low altitudes. Length of missile 2.24 m, diameter 13 cm, span 38 cm, range 7 km, speed Mach 2. Employed during TAM by: United Kingdom.

Système mobile de défense aérienne (missile sol-air) pour les basses et très basses altitudes. Longueur du missile 2,24 m, diamètre 13 cm, envergure 38 cm, portée 7 km, vitesse Mach 2. Mis en oeuvre pendant le TAM par: Royaume-Uni.



TAM-88

CROTALE



Mobiles Flugabwehrraketensystem (Boden/Luft-Lenkflugkörper) für niedrige und sehr niedrige Höhen. Länge des Flugkörpers 2,94 m, Durchmesser 16 cm, Spannweite 54 cm, Reichweite 8 km, Geschwindigkeit Mach 2,3. Bei TAM eingesetzt von: Frankreich.

Mobile air defence system (surface-to-air missile) for low and very low altitudes. Length of missile 2.94 m, diameter 16 cm, span 54 cm, range 8 km, speed Mach 2.3. Employed during TAM by: France.

Système mobile de défense aérienne (missile sol-air) pour les basses et très basses altitudes. Longueur du missile 2,94 m, diamètre 16 cm, envergure 54 cm, portée 8 km, vitesse Mach 2,3. Mis en oeuvre pendant le TAM par: France.

GEPARD



Flugabwehrkanonenpanzer. Bewaffnung: Zwillingsmaschinenkanone 35 mm, Feuergeschwindigkeit 550 Schuß/Rohr/Minute, Kampffernung 3,5 km. Motorleistung 830 PS, Höchstgeschwindigkeit: 60 km/h, Gewicht 47 t. Bei TAM eingesetzt von: Belgien.

Self-propelled air defence system. Armament: 35 mm dual automatic gun, rate of fire 550 rounds/gun/minute, tactical gun range 3.5 km. Engine rating 830 HP, maximum speed 60 km/h, weight 47 t. Employed during TAM by: Belgium

Char antiaérien à canon. Armement: canon bitube automatique de 35 mm, cadence de tir 550 coups/tube/minute, portée utile 3,5 km. Puissance du moteur 830 CV, vitesse maximale 60 km, poids 47 t. Mis en oeuvre pendant le TAM par: Belgique.



PATRIOT

Mobiles Flugabwehrraketen-system (Boden/Luft-Lenkflug-körper) für mittlere und große Höhen. Länge des Flugkörpers 5,31 m, Durchmesser 41 cm, Spannweite 92 cm, Reichweite 70 km, Geschwindigkeit Mach 3. Bei TAM eingesetzt von: USA.

Mobile air defence system (surface-to-air missile) for medium and high altitudes. Length of missile 5.31 m, diameter 41 cm, span 92 cm, range 70 km, speed Mach 3. Employed during TAM by: United States.

Système mobile de défense aérienne (missile sol-air) pour les moyennes et hautes altitudes. Longueur du missile 5,31 m, diamètre 41 cm, envergure 92 cm, portée 70 km, vitesse Mach 3. Mis en oeuvre pendant le TAM par: Etats-Unis.

NOTIZEN

NOTES

NOTES



Münchener
Publishing Group



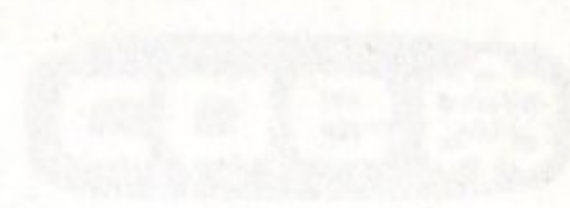
Westinghouse

GENERAL DYNAMICS



North British Shipbuilding Company

General Dynamics Corporation



WIDONELL OILCOAT

GEC

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Central Europe
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composition and printing
1981



HAWK

Mobiles Flugabwehrraketen-system (Boden/Luft-Lenkflug-körper) für niedrige und mittlere Höhen. Länge des Flugkörpers 5,03 m, Durchmesser 36 cm, Spannweite 119 cm, Reichweite 40 km, Geschwindigkeit Mach 3. Bei TAM eingesetzt von: Frankreich, USA.

Mobile air defence system (surface-to-air missile) for medium and low altitudes. Length of missile 5.03 m, diameter 36 cm, span 119 cm, range 40 km, speed Mach 3. Employed during TAM by: France, United States.

Système mobile de défense aérienne (missile sol-air) pour les basses et moyennes altitudes. Longueur du missile 5,03 m, diamètre 36 cm, envergure 119 cm, portée 40 km, vitesse Mach 3. Mis en oeuvre pendant le TAM par: France, Etats-Unis.