

David D. Igelman

F-105 History

15-Jul-67

234

The twelfth F-105 RTU Class 67JR graduated at McConnell AFB KS. The class started on 13 Feb 67 with 22 pilots, all but two from the Air Defense Command. However, one pilot was eliminated due to a fear of flying. The class was named "Roaring 20 + 1".

Maj James D. Murray, Jr. was the "Top Gun" in the class.

The class deployed for conventional weapons delivery training to George AFB CA between 30 Jun - 14 Jul 1967 with the 560 TFS. The squadron commander was Lt Col Louis D. Braun, Jr.

The graduating pilots and their SEA squadron assignments (where known) were:

Col Carl M. Hagle - Did not graduate	Maj Donald Eugene "Digger" Odell - 34 TFS
Lt Col William C. Decker - 469 TFS	Maj Paul F. Swanson - Korat
Lt Col Orland W. Jensen - 354 TFS	Capt Anthony Charles Andrews - 34 TFS
Maj David C. Dickson, Jr. - 34 TFS	Capt Douglas A. Beyer - 34 TFS
Maj Robert W. Hagerman - 469 TFS	Capt Lawrence R. Klinestiver - 34 TFS
Maj Leslie J. Hauer - 469 TFS	Capt William H. Nottingham - 333 TFS
Maj Stanley Henry Horne - 469 TFS	Capt Robert A. Zang - 469 TFS
Maj David D. Igelman - 34 TFS	1Lt William Wallace Butler - 469 TFS
Maj Ronald Ruynan King - 333 TFS	1Lt Earl J. Henderson - 469 TFS
Maj Thomas P. Larson - 354 TFS	1Lt James L. Taylor - ?
Maj James D. Murray, Jr. - 469 TFS	

Col Hagle did not complete his F-105 training due to ulcers.

Maj Dickson was a former ADC F-106 pilot from Selfridge AFB, MI. Before starting his F-105 training at McConnell, he settled his wife, Carolyn and children near her hometown of Sherman, Texas, near Perrin AFB where he had been stationed earlier. His family remained there during his combat tour. When he departed for Korat in August, he was seen off at the airport by his wife's two uncles, George and Ben Blanton, Carolyn's mother's brothers. As a departing gift, they gave him a box of cigars and instructions to smoke one with a drink after each combat mission. During his stay at Korat, Dickson used the backs of the cigar bands to record each of his combat missions. (Dickson interview)

1Lt Bill Butler and 1Lt Earl Henderson were two ADC F-106 pilots from the 94 FIS at Selfridge. After their F-105 training, both pilots went to Jungle Survival School at Clark AB, Philippines, en route to Korat.

Maj Odell and Capt Zang were also F-106 pilots from the 71 FIS at Selfridge.

Maj Igelman came from Ent AFB, Colorado, where he was a computer programmer in the 1st Aerospace Surveillance and Control Squadron. This squadron kept track of all space objects orbiting the Earth. In prior assignments he had flown F-86Ds and F-102s at Selfridge and F-102s at Goose Bay, Labrador. He arrived at Korat in August 1967 and flew his first combat mission in early September.

Capt Beyer had been an F-104 pilot assigned to the 331 FIS at Big Spring TX. Both he and Capt Andrews reported to the 34 TFS in August 1967. (Doug Beyer, e-mail 27 Apr 10)

23 TFW History, Jan - Jun 67, USAF microfilm MO554 & telephone interview, Carolyn Dickson, 23 Apr 2009 & Earl Henderson, e-mails 13 July 2007 and 3 Aug 2009 & Dave Igelman, e-mail 4 Apr 10.

David D. Igelman

F-105 History

21-Sep-67

6563

In a published order, Maj George G. Clausen, 34 TFS commander, designated 29 squadron pilots as Combat Ready in the F-105. The same pilots were listed in a separate order as qualified to be Flight/Element Leaders in F-105s. The pilots were:

Maj Almer L. Barner, Jr.	Capt Douglas A. Beyer
Maj Charles E. Bishop	Capt Robert M. Crane
Maj William M. Blakeslee	Capt Hugh W. Davis
Maj George G. Clausen	Capt Nicholas J. Donelson
Maj James E. Daniel, Jr.	Capt Robert M. Elliot
Maj David C. Dickson, Jr.	Capt George W. Hamlin IV
Maj Clyde L. Falls, Jr.	Capt Lawrence G. Hoppe
Maj Roderick G. Giffin	Capt Lawrence R. Klinestiver
Maj David D. Igelman	Capt Irving R. LeVine
Maj William J. L. King	Capt Robert L. Martin
Maj Kenneth W. Mays	Capt Robert B. Middleton
Maj Donald E. Odell	Capt Sam P. Morgan
Maj Dwight E. Sullivan	Capt Harry G. Paddon III
Maj James L. Taylor	1Lt Lee E. Hollingsworth
Maj Raymond W. Vissotzky	

34 TFS Special Orders 45 and 46 dated 21 September 1967 provided by Larry Hoppe, May 2010.

04-Nov-67

4571

"On 4 November, a strike by eight F-105s on a troop concentration southwest of Ban Ban [in the Barrel Roll region of northern Laos] resulted in one secondary explosion with smoke to 500 feet. Strike photography also indicated approximately 200 KBA [Killed By Air]."

"Hatchet" flight from the 34 TFS took off at 06:55. The lineup was:

#1 - Maj Kenneth W. Mays flying F-105D 62-4387
#2 - Maj Clyde L. Falls, Jr. flying 60-0488
#3 - Maj Raymond Walter Vissotzky
#4 - Capt Jacob C. Shuler flying 62-4221 on his 15th combat mission.
Spare - Maj David D. Igelman

"Diverted by Cricket UG 31142134 Firefly 11, 12." 19-11N and 103-24E.

Maj David C. Dickson, Jr., also from the 34 TFS, flew his 33rd combat mission. He struck a target in northeast Laos. "250+". Since this was a "counter" he must have crossed into North Vietnam.

7 Air Force Weekly Air Intelligence Summary (WAIS), 67-46 dated 11 Nov 67, for week of 3 - 9 Nov 1967, pg 7 & Carolyn Dickson, 20 Apr 09 letter giving annotation on cigar band dated 4 Nov 67 & Jake Shuler combat mission spreadsheet.

22-Nov-67

4842

At 1915, four pilots from the 34 TFS, 388 TFW, comprising "Pistol" flight took off from Korat on a mission to RP-6 but weather diverted them to RP-4. The mission lasted 3 hours 5 minutes.

The flight line up was:

#1 - Maj James E. Daniel, Jr., 34 TFS Ops Officer
#2 - Maj David D. Igelman
#3 - Maj Spence M. "Sam" Armstrong flying F-105D 60-0512
#4 - Capt Douglas A. Beyer

David D. Igelman

F-105 History

It was Maj Armstrong's 25th mission to North Vietnam. "Jim Daniels was the Mission Commander for a programmed strike on a rail line 6 miles northeast of Hanoi. I was the Deputy Mission Commander and assisted him in the planning. We were first delayed for 3 hours waiting for the weather up there to clear. We took off finally and got almost to the tankers over the water, when the word came to abort the mission into Pack VI because of weather. We refueled and proceeded all of the way back up into northern Laos (300 miles) and then when the FAC ran out of gas, we dropped in the 'Fish's Mouth', Pack IV, and came home."

Maj Sam Armstrong's 100 mission combat log, pg 11.

07-Dec-67

4796

The 388 TFW launched a four-ship Iron Hand flight against a target at location 21-43N and 105-51E in RP-5. "Bobbin" flight took off at 06:00. Their lineup was:

- #1 - Capt Robert E. Dorrough, Jr. and EWO Maj Clarence S. "Bud" Summers from the 44 TFS flying F-105F 63-8306
- #2 - Capt Irving E. Levine, 34 TFS, flying F-105D 60-0435
- #3 - Capt Fred R. Nelson and EWO Capt James T. Wallace, 44 TFS, flying F-105F 62-4416
- #4 - Capt Jacob C. Shuler, 34 TFS, flying F-105D 61-0162 on his 28th combat mission. He logged 2.7 hours.
- Spare - Maj David D. Igelman, 34 TFS, in F-105D 61-0055

Jake Shuler recalled that he launched two Shrikes at 21-30.5N and 104-33E at Yen Bay in RP-5. Also, "Bob Dorrough, Bobbin Lead, graduated from Webb AFB, TX, UPT Class 63-D, a year ahead of me. His roommate was Rod Omrod. They were suitemates of me and my roommate Roscoe H. 'Ross' Fobair. Ross was in the back seat of the first aircraft (F-4C) shot down by a SAM in SEA, 24 July 1965."

After target weather cancelled their missions during each of the last two days, this was the 80th combat mission for Capt Dorrough and Maj Summers. "Thurs - Flew I.H. with radar mission to Pack 5. Tried some new high altitude tactics for bad weather. They seemed to work okay, but need more evaluation.

"Capt Porter Thompson and Capt Tony Platek finished today. They are the first of our Wild Weasel class to finish - chit hot.

"Only 10 more missions and I'll be 'golden'".

Later today, the flight's spare, Maj Igelman, flew a mission in another flight. He flew F-105D 60-0464 under a mission designated RT56A-218 and struck a target at 20-23N and 104-13E. (Nat'l Archives film record Archive Control # NWDNM(m)-342-USAF-42649C)

Jake Shuler's combat mission spreadsheet and mission card via e-mail 11 Jan 2011 & Bob Dorrough's Combat diary.

14-Dec-67

3488

From Korat, two pilots from the 44 TFS and seven from the 34 TFS flew in today's strike against the Paul Doumer bridge (JCS 12). The mission was designated RT56A-225 and the target coordinates were 21-02-31N and 105-51-43E. The pilots were:

Maj White flying F-105D 60-0422 and Capt Thomas A. Tobin, Jr. flying 60-0435, both from the 44 TFS.

Two of the pilots from the 34 TFS were: Maj James E. Daniel, Jr. in 59-1759. On 24 April 1968,

David D. Igelman

F-105 History

under SO G-1210, Maj Daniel was awarded his 10th to 16th oak leaf cluster to the Air Medal for missions he flew between 4 Oct 67 - 29 Feb 68.

Capt Sam P. Morgan in 62-4387. On 27 April 1968, under SO G-1244, Capt Morgan was awarded the second oak leaf cluster to the DFC for this mission.

Maj David D. Igelman from the 34 TFS received the DFC (2nd OLC)

Four of the 34 TFS pilots formed "Simmer" flight that took off at 1105. The mission lasted for 3 hours 35 minutes. The flight line up was:

#1 - Maj Spence M. "Sam" Armstrong flying F-105D 62-4359.

#2 - Maj William M. Blakeslee in 62-4270. On 27 April 1968, under SO G-1250, Maj Blakeslee was awarded the 3rd Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal for this mission.

#3 - Col James L. Stewart, 388 TFW Assistant DO

#4 - Lt Col Nevin G. Christensen in 61-0068. On 27 April 1968, under SO G-1250, Lt Col Christensen was awarded the 4th Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal for this mission.

It was Maj Armstrong's 36th combat mission. "We finally got in on the Doumer Bridge [JCS 12] in downtown Hanoi. We were delayed 5 hours waiting for the weather to clear. When we dropped off of the tankers we could see (coming up the Gulf of Tonkin) that the entire delta was clear. They launched 6 SAMs at us from the Red River south of Hanoi as we headed up but nobody got hit. As we approached the target for a left roll-in, we had swung further to the north than we anticipated. Consequently I wound up rolling-in almost straight ahead with a split 'S' maneuver. I had to maneuver the aircraft quite violently to get lined up and I'm not sure I hit the bridge. I saw two bomb impacts to the south of the bridge when I bombed. My #2, 3, & 4 men all lost me as I pulled off and I went out by myself. There was heavy 85-mm, & 37/57-mm in the target area. Cactus #4 did not come back [Capt James Eldon Sehorn, 469 TFS, POW]. His situation is unknown." (Maj Sam Armstrong's 100 mission combat log, pg 15.)

In his memoirs, Lt Gen Sam Armstrong described additional details of this mission. "On 14 December we bombed the Paul Doumer bridge in Hanoi for the third time in the war. It was back on the 25th of October when we last struck it and when Major Britt had been so tragically killed after leading the mission. The weather was questionable so we delayed our take-off for five hours waiting for clearance. When we got a look at North Vietnam from the Gulf of Tonkin, we could see that the clouds were all gone so this one was for real! Earlier, the tactic was to go further North up the Gulf of Tonkin and head almost due West to parallel 'Little Thud Ridge' and attack the Hanoi area from the Northeast. We had concluded that the shielding by these low mountains was really not very effective so that it was smarter to head directly at the target from the Gulf. So when we headed inbound on a Northwesterly heading, we had about 70 miles to cross before getting to the target. I saw six SA-2s being launched against us but they apparently weren't guided so were not a threat. I must say, however, that watching an SA-2 launch -- knowing what the consequences to you might be -- did get one's attention whether it guided or not.

"I was leading 'Simmer' flight, which was the third flight in the formation. My #2 man was Major Bill Blakeslee who was a poor pilot by day and a drunk by night (he lived in my hootch and was apparently so apprehensive about the next day's mission that he drank himself to sleep each night). #3 was Col. Stewart who was our Assistant Deputy Commander for Operations in the wing. Three weeks later when Col. Jim Bean, the D.O., was shot down this very young colonel was elevated to this important position. But this was his first Pack VIA mission. The #4 man was Lt. Col. Christensen who was a recent arrival in our squadron and this also was his first Pack VIA mission. So I sensed the apprehension of the new guys as the flak started coming up in our midst after the SA-2's subsided so I transmitted: 'Steady Simmer. Steady as she goes'.

David D. Igelman

F-105 History

"That might have reduced their tension some but we were shortly confronted with a difficult roll-in. We got a MiG warning call before the SA-2's started up so the whole formation had increased speed and swung further North than planned. Rather than a roll-in with about a 20-degree angle to the bridge, we were headed right down it. I transmitted: 'This is going to be steep'. With that I rolled upside down and pulled the nose of the aircraft down to achieve a straight-ahead dive angle. Instead of diving at 45 degrees, I was closer to 60 degrees which felt more like vertical. The bridge was only about 10 feet wide so it wasn't easy to line up directly down it for the bomb run. That's where the 'pendulum effect' becomes a factor. Explanation: The orange bomb sight is projected on the combining glass in the windscreen. The sight is depressed a number of mils depending upon the effect that gravity will have on the ordnance being fired/dropped. In other words, depressing the sight caused the pilot to aim long to compensate for gravity. A mil is defined as a foot drop at a thousand feet. About 20 mils depression was enough for the Gatling gun or rockets fired at long range since they had a velocity above that imparted by the F-105. For gravity bombs, more depression was necessary which was greatly dependent upon dive angle, airspeed and release altitude. Normally this was about 120 mils since we planned for a 45-degree release at 500 knots at 8,000 feet altitude. Since the F-105 had tapes for airspeed and altitude, it was convenient to set the markers respectively at those airspeeds and altitudes. When those markers flashed by - hopefully at the same time - it was the instant to hit the bomb release button. So 120 mils depression of the sight put it much lower than the vector of the aircraft through space. If you were left of the target, you rolled right to put the sight on the target. The 'pendulum effect' meant that you would roll to the point that the velocity vector was aligned but when you rolled wings level, the sight was off to the right. Since this defied common pilot logic, the usual outcome was that the pilot never got properly lined up prior to bomb release. That's what happened to me although I should have known better. So my bombs probably didn't hit that narrow target. Fortunately, some of the other guys had better luck since we did do some damage.

"Meanwhile, I pulled a lot of 'g's' after I released my 3,000-pound bombs and turned left to head towards the Gulf. None of my flight was with me! I don't know what happened to Blakeslee at that moment. Stewart and Christensen were so disoriented that they pulled out straight ahead and flew down the main street of Hanoi supersonically. Eventually we all got back together on the tanker." (Lt Gen Sam Armstrong, chapter in unpublished manuscript titled, "Southeast Asia October 1967 - May 1968", pg 20.)

On 27 April 1968, under SO G-1250, Maj Armstrong was awarded the 3rd oak leaf cluster to the Air Medal for this mission.

National Archives air strike films, archive control number NWDNM(m)-342-USAF-42649C & 388 TFW history, Jan - Mar 68, USAF microfilm NO584, frame 1387.

31-Dec-67

4858

The 34 TFS at Korat launched the four-ship "Gator" flight against a target in Laos. The flight took off at 1430 and returned after flying for 2 hours 20 minutes. The flight line up was:

- #1 - Maj Spence M. "Sam" Armstrong flying F-105D 58-1157
- #2 - Capt Robert Malcolm Elliot, KIA 14 Feb 68
- #3 - Capt Sam P. Morgan
- #4 - Maj William M. Blakeslee

It was Maj Armstrong's 44th combat mission. "This was a Commando Club mission on a target 20 miles east of San Neua. The weather was undercast. We carefully selected our I.P. to be in the 'Fish's Mouth' so that we would automatically get a 'counter'. The weather was completely undercast so we couldn't see where the bombs hit. No post-strike refueling since we still had gobs of fuel. We did some air work on the way home. Very uneventful."

David D. Igelman

F-105 History

Maj David C. Dickson, Jr. flew in another 34 TFS flight that bombed trucks and troops near the "Fish's Mouth" in RP-3. It was his 57th mission into North Vietnam.

Lt Col Rufus Dye, Jr., 34 TFS, flew as "Simmer 3" against a road segment in the Steel Tiger region of Laos. "100%. Road cut and land slide" It was his 28th combat mission.

Maj David D. Igelman from the 34th flew a mission for which he received the DFC (1st OLC).

Maj Sam Armstrong's 100 mission combat log, pg 18 & Carolyn Dickson, 20 Apr 09 letter giving annotation on cigar band dated 31 Dec 67 & Rufus Dye's Mission History log.

02-Jan-68

4859

The 34 TFS at Korat launched the four-ship "Scuba" flight against Yen Bay Airfield in North Vietnam. The flight took off at 1430 and returned after flying for 2 hours 40 minutes. The flight line up was:

- #1 - Maj Spence M. "Sam" Armstrong flying F-105D 62-4270
- #2 - Capt Vernon D. Ellis
- #3 - Capt Douglas A. Beyer
- #4 - Maj David D. Igelman

This was Maj Armstrong's 45th combat mission. "I was supposed to be Mission Commander today but the weather in Pack IV prohibited the mission. Instead, we went to our first alternate target. I had a force of 8 F-105Ds with bombs, 4 F-105s Iron Hand, and 8 F-4s MIG CAP. Our target was the Yen Bay Airfield in Pack V. We drove up on a Commando Club vectoring and dropped over the clouds. We had some flak (85-mm) as we approached Yen Bay as usual. MiGs were up but never got close enough to be a threat. A very simple and uncomplicated mission. Yen Bay is now in Pack VIA."

Maj Sam Armstrong's 100 mission combat log, pg 19.

05-Jan-68

3840

F-105s from the 388 TFW, struck the Yen Bai airfield on a Commando Club mission.

Additional F-105s struck the Thai Nguyen Railyard (JCS 21.11).

Twelve other F-105s from the 388 TFW struck the Lang Son railroad bridge bypass. Strike pilots dropped 72 M-117s on the 400' x 10' bridge. Post-strike BDA revealed one pier destroyed and one pier probably damaged. The approaches to the bridge remained serviceable. Flak suppression aircraft dropped 13 CBU-24s and four CBU-29s on firing flak sites. Pilots estimated four AAA sites destroyed or severely damaged.

A successful visual attack was also made on the Kep airfield (JCS 9.1) at location 21-23-37N and 106-16-05E in RP-6A. Korat's flights attacking the airfield were: "Pistol", "Hatchet", "Simmer", and "Crossbow". "Bobbin" was the Iron Hand flight. (Jake Shuler's mission data card.)

The strike force commander was Capt Sam P. Morgan from the 34 TFS flying as "Pistol 01".

"While attempting to suppress air defenses along the ingress route, Iron Hand F-105s launched four AGM-45s at a SAM site near Hanoi. Pilots estimated they destroyed a Fansong radar and a van. At the airfield, Iron Hand aircraft expended two CBU-24s and reported heavy damage to an AAA site. They observed two secondaries near the site. The follow-on strike force, consisting of three flights of F-105Ds, struck the airfield and reported several interdictions on the southwest and center sections of the runway. The crews expended 72 750-pound bombs over the target area.

David D. Igelman

F-105 History

One F-105 was downed by AAA fire as it was pulling off the target. Post-strike BDA revealed the runway was cratered in these areas, rendering it unserviceable and non-operational." (388 TFW history.)

Capt William E. Jones from the 469 TFS, flying as "Crossbow 03", was shot down by AAA on the mission.

Capt Robert W. Ferrel from the 44 TFS was "Bobbin 02" in the Iron Hand flight. "... I was wingman on the Iron Hand flight going to Kep airfield. Bill Jones was knocked down on that mission and we heard his beacon but never heard from him again. That strike was from the Gulf and he went down north of Haiphong. Our Iron Hand flight successfully destroyed a SAM site while evading MiGs and we were awarded a Silver Star." Ferrel had to land at Da Nang when his refueling door failed to open and he couldn't post-strike refuel. (Bob Ferrel, e-mails 14 & 15 July 2009.)

"Simmer" was Korat's third flight striking Kep Airfield. The flight from the 34 TFS left Korat at 06:00. The flight line up was:

- #1 - Maj Spence M. "Sam" Armstrong flying F-105D 62-4248
- #2 - Capt Douglas A. Beyer
- #3 - Maj David C. Dickson, Jr. flying mission # 60
- #4 - Capt Carl William Lasiter (POW 4 Feb 68)

This was Maj Armstrong's 48th combat mission. "We had a last minute target change and went to Kep A.F. We went in the water route and had no threat from the MiGs. The visibility was good and we had no problem picking up the field on approach. They started filling the air with 85-mm bursts right in our flight path about 15 miles before we rolled in. We had to climb above the flak and consequently were high at roll-in and fast at release. I saw three strings of bombs hit as I rolled in; one on either side of the runway and one in the middle of the runway. The AAA was still heavy pulling off the target. Several aircraft took hits. Crossbow #3 [Capt William Eugene Jones, 469 TFS, KIA] was hit on pull off and had locked the slab when he lost #1 & 2 flight control pressure. He flew it for about 30 seconds that way and finally had to get out when it went into a steep spiral. He got out safely and landed on the west end of Little 'Thud' Ridge. I think rescap was possible but it was poorly handled and was finally called off." The mission lasted for 3 hours 35 minutes. (Maj Sam Armstrong's 100 mission combat log, pg 20.)

Lt Gen Armstrong elaborated on this mission in his memoirs. "Kep was primarily at this time a MiG-17 base and had been hit before, but not recently. I was leading Simmer, the #3 flight and Sam Morgan was the mission commander. We came in from the east and started picking up 85-mm flak well before roll-in. As the 85-mm shells exploded in an orange burst before becoming the black smoke that gave flak its name many years before, Sam began a shallow climb. Consequently we stayed just above the burst until roll-in. We got some good hits on the airfield with our 750# bombs but the flak was very intense all the way. Several aircraft got hit. Bill Jones of the 469th, flying that morning as Crossbow #3, took a pretty bad hit and lost his #1 and #2 flight control hydraulic pressure and had to bail out close to the point where Bob Barnett [on 3 October 1967 also from the 469 TFS] landed some months earlier. I thought that rescue could have been possible but it was not attempted for some reason ... " (Lt Gen USAF (Ret) Spence M. "Sam" Armstrong, unpublished manuscript, chapter titled "Southeast Asia October 1967 - May 1968", pg 26.)

"Crossbow" was Korat's fourth flight in the attack on Kep Airfield. It's lineup was:

- #1 - Maj Robert F. Grubb from the 469 TFS flying F-105D 60-0464
- #2 - Maj David D. Igelman from the 34 TFS flying 61-0206

David D. Igelman

F-105 History

#3 - Capt William E. Jones from the 469 TFS flying 61-0068

#4 - Capt Jacob C. Shuler from the 34 TFS flying 60-0511 on his 42nd mission.

The flight left Korat at 05:50 and refueled from Brown Anchor 24 at 07:00 at 16,000 feet for a TOT of 07:48.

Forty-two and a half years later, Jake Shuler recalled details of the mission. "On the morning of 5 January 1968, Dave Igelman and I were scheduled to fly with the 469th TFS, a first for me. I was pleased to see that Bob Grubb was to lead our flight. Bob had been a B-52 co-pilot with my brother [Buck Shuler] at Carswell AFB, TX. Then both were transferred to Dyess AFB, TX where they upgraded to Aircraft Commanders. Dave was to fly as Crossbow 2 and I was to fly as Crossbow 4 on Bill Jones' wing. I had never met Bill before but instantly found him to be easy going and very likeable. The Strike Force Commander was Sam Morgan, Pistol 1. The second flight was Hatchet Flight and Sam Armstrong was leading Simmer Flight, the third flight. Our flight, Crossbow, was the fourth flight of four.

"The Wing mission briefing revealed that we would be going to the primary target, Kep Airfield. Intelligence had briefed us to expect heavy AAA which turned out to be an understatement

"The Kep runway headings are 070 degrees & 250 degrees. The Strike Force final heading to the target was 283 degrees which gave us a 33-degree angle with Runway 25. Sam Morgan skillfully positioned the Strike Force just north of Kep so with a 20-degree left turn during roll-in, we would only have about a 13-degree angle with the runway. A small angle enhanced the likelihood of getting more of your string of bombs on the runway.

"Sam Morgan rolled Pistol Flight in closely followed by Hatchet Flight. Moments later, Sam Armstrong rolled in with Simmer Flight and then it was Crossbow Flight's turn. Bob and Dave rolled in immediately followed by Bill. I rolled inverted with Bill but instinctively saw that we were going to have less than a 60-degree dive angle so I held my pull for a moment. I do not know the reason for the shallow dive angle, perhaps the fact that Crossbow Flight was the back right flight and we were rolling in to the left. A shallow dive angle increases the time from roll-in to bomb release thus providing the AAA gunners more time to track you. Plus the fact that Bill and I were the 15th & 16th aircraft down the chute didn't increase our odds of remaining unscathed.

"When I rolled out in the dive, I had to sit up straight and lean forward to keep Bill in sight just below and to the left of my nose. As soon as I saw him pick his bombs and begin his pull up and hard left turn, I took my eyes off him and put my sight mid-way down the runway, my assigned aiming point. I pickled my bombs at 7,500' and started my pull up and hard left turn to follow Bill. I did not see Bill get hit but heard his call just prior to my weapons release. I initiated my pull up and turn to our egress heading of 100 degrees, varying my backpressure in an attempt to spoil AAA tracking. I did not pick Bill up visually during the turn because, unbeknownst to me, he had rolled wings level when hit and was headed approximately 134 degrees. (The direction from Kep Airfield to where Bill ejected, 106-28N and 21-12E, was a distance of 16 NM.) I had turned past him. Bob called and asked if I had Crossbow 3 in sight and I said 'negative.' To this very day, I question whether I was the wingman I should have been.

"Bob and Dave were ahead of Bill but got a visual on him after making a 360-degree turn ending up behind him. I do recall Bill's transmission indicating that he had locked the slab but had lost oil pressure. Very shortly thereafter Bob was telling Bill to 'get out'. By this time I had turned back to the right and, although I did not see the ejection, I immediately heard his beeper and picked him up in his chute. Moments later I saw the fireball when his aircraft impacted the ground. The time between Bill calling being hit and his ejection was a blur to me then and is certainly not clear in my memory now. Assuming Bill averaged a groundspeed of 550 KTS and traveled 16 NMs, the

David D. Igelman

F-105 History

elapsed time would have been approximately 1 minute 40 seconds. As Sam Armstrong mentioned in his combat log, Bill flew the aircraft on slab lock for about 30 seconds, so he was apparently nursing the aircraft for just over a minute before engaging the slab lock configuration.

"I began circling Bill at a safe distance so as not to draw AAA in his vicinity. Due to that distance, I could not tell what kind of shape he was in. Bob tried several times to raise him on his survival radio without success. On one circle going through a northwest direction, I picked up two aircraft approaching almost head on. I leveled my wings in preparation for a head-on attack and was greatly relieved to find that they were two Thuds and not MiGs. I think [they were] an Iron Hand element. Eventually, I rejoined with Bob and Dave and we remained in the area for about 15 minutes then went to the tanker to top off and wait for a possible rescue effort, which, regrettably never materialized.

"The flight back to Korat was somber. In honor of Bill, I flew initial in the number 4 position."

388 TFW history, Jan - Mar 68, USAF microfilm NO 584, frames 0459 and 0495 - 0497 & Carolyn Dickson, 20 Apr 09 letter giving annotation on Dave Dickson's cigar band dated 5 Jan 68 & Jake Shuler, "42nd Mission Narrative" via e-mail, 28 July 2010.

02-Mar-68

6548

"Gator" flight from the 34 TFS flew a mission over North Vietnam. The lineup was:

- #1 - Capt Gary G. Durkee
- #2 - Capt John S. Murphy
- #3 - Maj David D. Igelman
- #4 - Capt Joseph S. Sechler flying his 11th mission

Capt Sechler logged 2:30 flying hours.

Lt Col Rufus Dye, Jr., 34 TFS, flew as "Bass 2" to bomb two storage areas in the Steel Tiger region of southern Laos. "... Light 37 mm.." He then flew armed recce in RP-1. "No significant sightings." It was his 46th combat mission.

Joe Sechler flight log via e-mail 28 Apr 10 & Rufus Dye Mission History log.

01-Apr-68

4104

"On 1 April 68, Maj Roger D. Ingvalson succeeded Maj James E. Daniel as 34 TFS Operations Officer. Major Daniel completed a one year SEA tour in both the F-105 and O-1E aircraft. Major Ingvalson was an assigned flight leader in the 34 TFS prior to becoming Operations officer."

During the month of April 1968, four squadron pilots completed 100 missions over North Vietnam. They were: squadron commander Lt Col Robert W. Smith, Maj Spence M. "Sam" Armstrong, Maj Donald W. Hodge, and Maj David D. Igelman.

Maj Igelman flew his 100th on 1 April 1968. He led "Bass" flight whose lineup was:

- #1 - Maj David D. Igelman
- #2 - Capt Lamont H. Pharmer
- #3 - Capt Gary G. Durkee
- #4 - Capt Joseph S. Sechler flying his 26th mission into North Vietnam.

Their mission lasted 2 hours 55 minutes.

Igelman remained at Korat until mid-May. "After completing my 100, I was held for awhile by the Wing DO who thought we would be in jeopardy of returning if we didn't stay a full overseas tour of 9

David D. Igelman

F-105 History

months. ... During that period, I was sorta in limbo. I was given the task of devising a monthly 'Ops Report' for the 388th."

After Igelman left Korat, he was assigned to the Air Staff, Studies & Analyses in the Pentagon.

By the end of April, the squadron had 29 combat pilots authorized and 26 available. They were authorized 18 F-105Ds with 21 assigned and 18 available.

388 TFW History, Apr - Jun 68, USAF microfilm NO584, frames 1385 - 1386 & 34 TFS web site on 2 April 2007 at <http://s88204154.onlinehome.us.34tfs/scarf.htm> & Dave Igelman, e-mail 4 Apr 10 & Joe Sechler's flight log spreadsheet.

27-Apr-68

4109

Seven F-105 pilots from the 34 TFS were awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for missions they flew over North Vietnam.

Under SO G-1243, those receiving the DFC were:

Maj James E. Daniel, Jr. (3rd OLC) for a mission on 20 Nov 67

Maj Harry G. Padden III (2 OLC) for a mission on 17 Nov 67

Under SO G-1244, those receiving the DFC were:

Maj Spence M. "Sam" Armstrong (1st OLC) for a mission on 16 Dec 67

Maj David D. Igelman (2nd OLC) for a mission on 14 Dec 67

Capt Douglas A. Beyer (3rd OLC) for a mission on 12 Dec 67

Capt Douglas A. Beyer (4th OLC) for a mission on 16 Dec 67

Capt Robert M. Crane (2nd OLC) for a mission on 14 Dec 67

Capt Sam P. Morgan (2nd OLC) for a mission on 14 Dec 67

On 2 Apr 68, under SO G978, Maj David D. Igelman was awarded the 1st OLC to the DFC for a mission on 31 Dec 67.

388 TFW history, Apr- Jun 68, USAF microfilm NO584, frame 1387.