

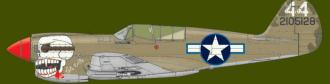
# INSTRUCTION SHEET

## WARHAWK P-40N

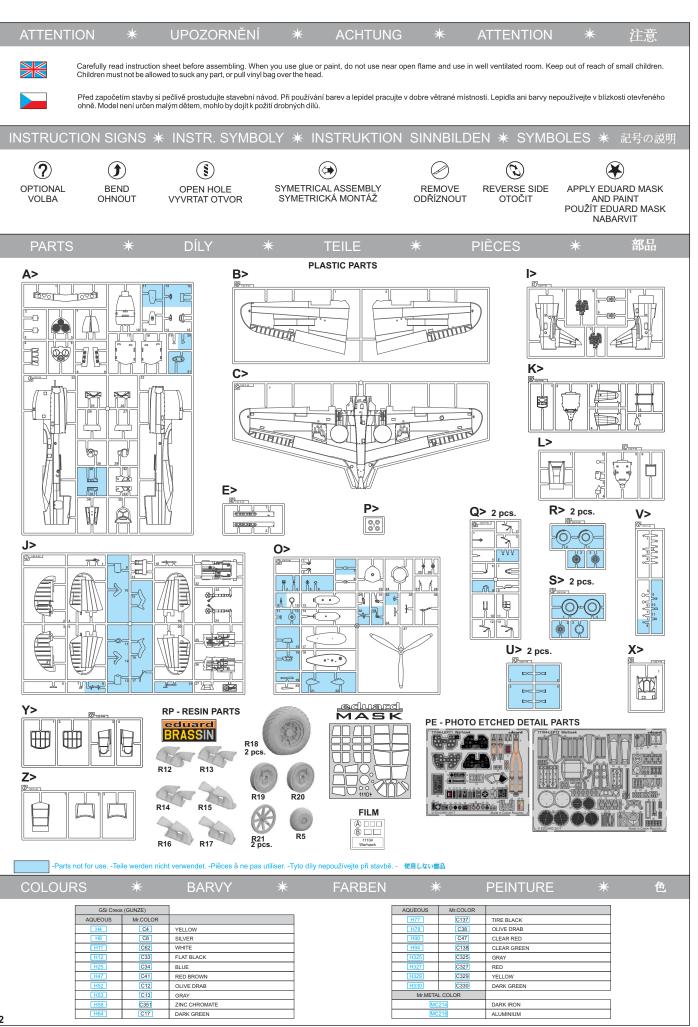


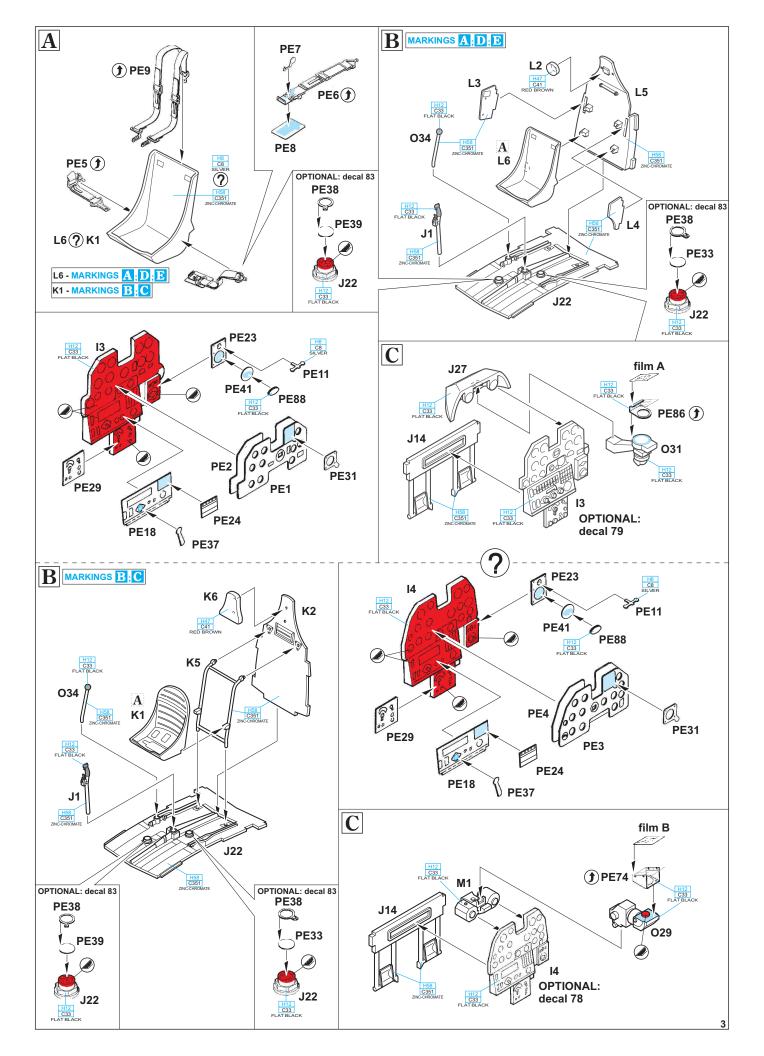


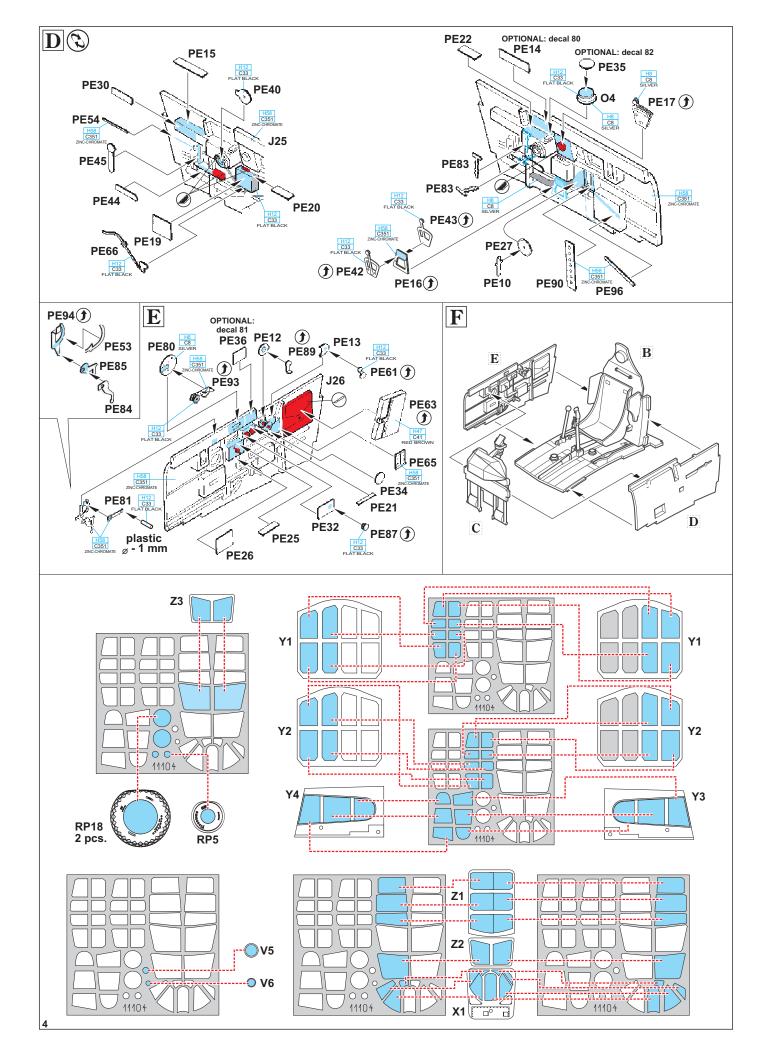


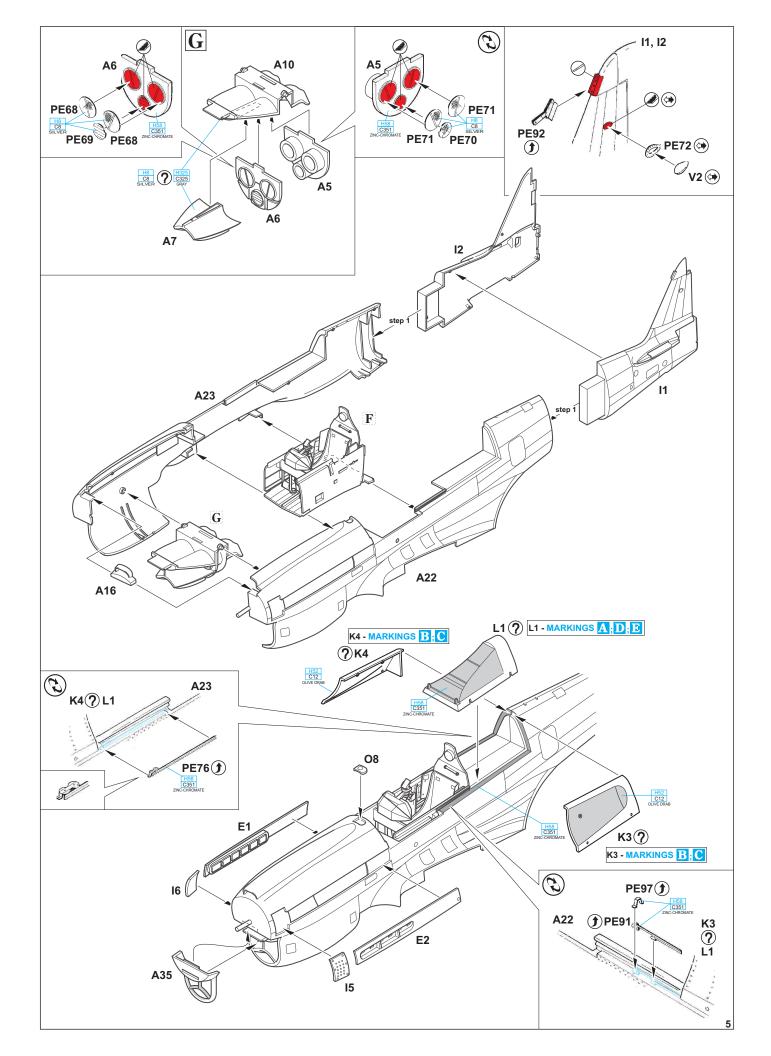


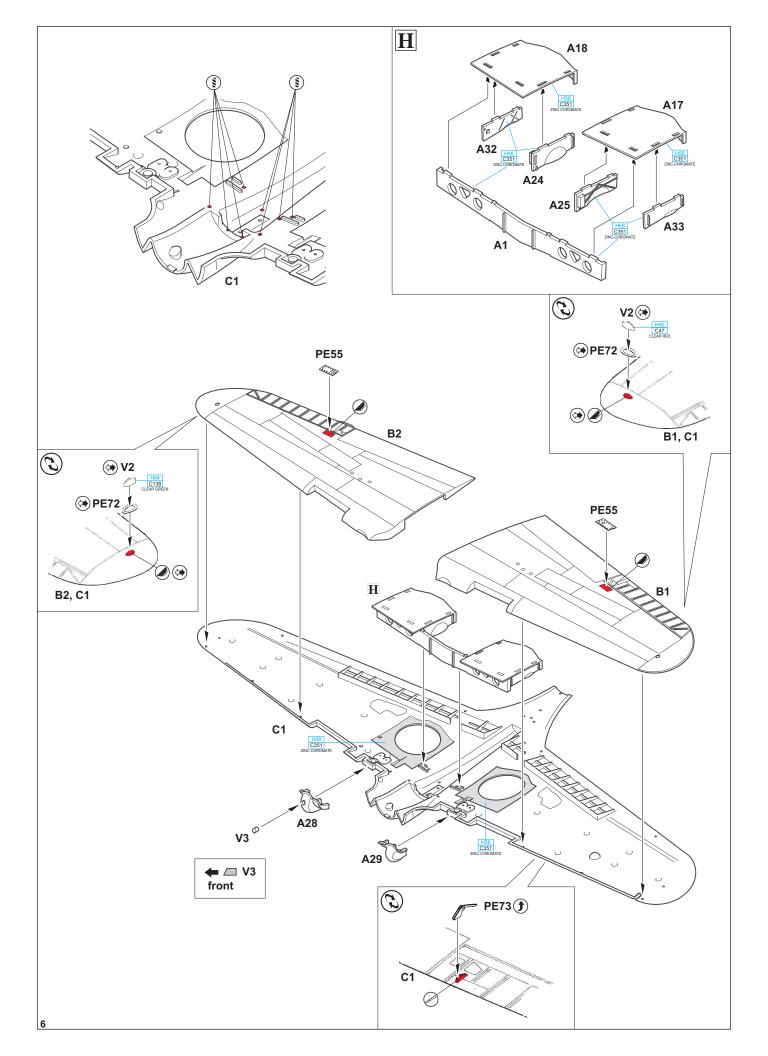


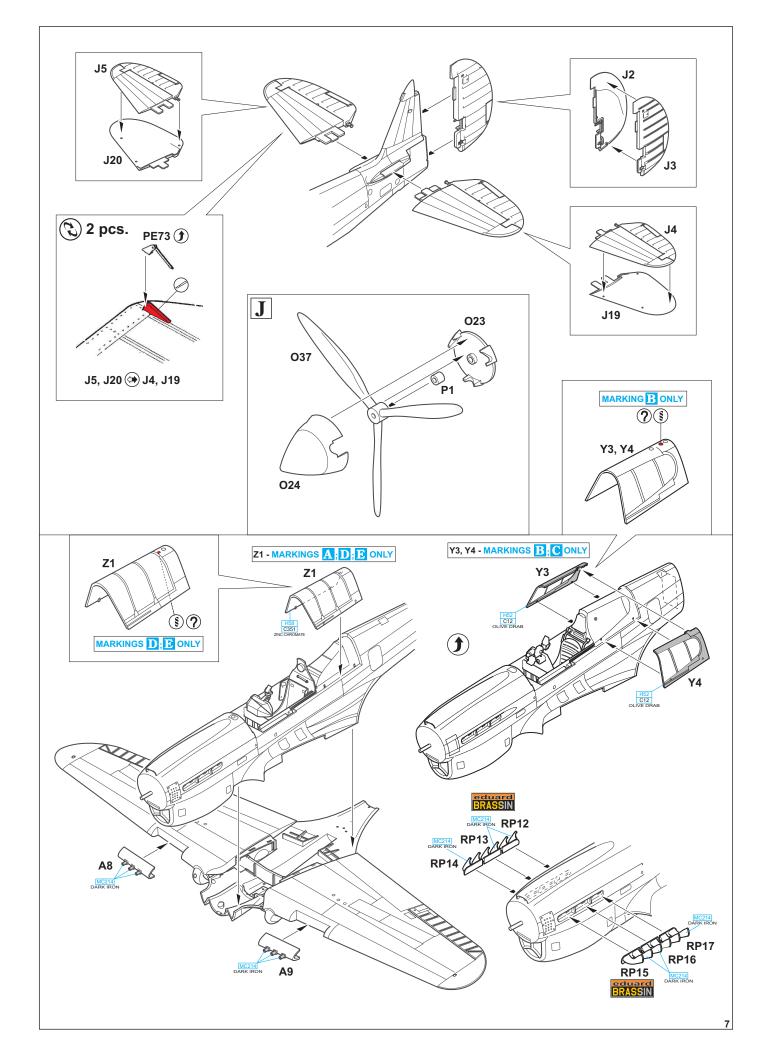


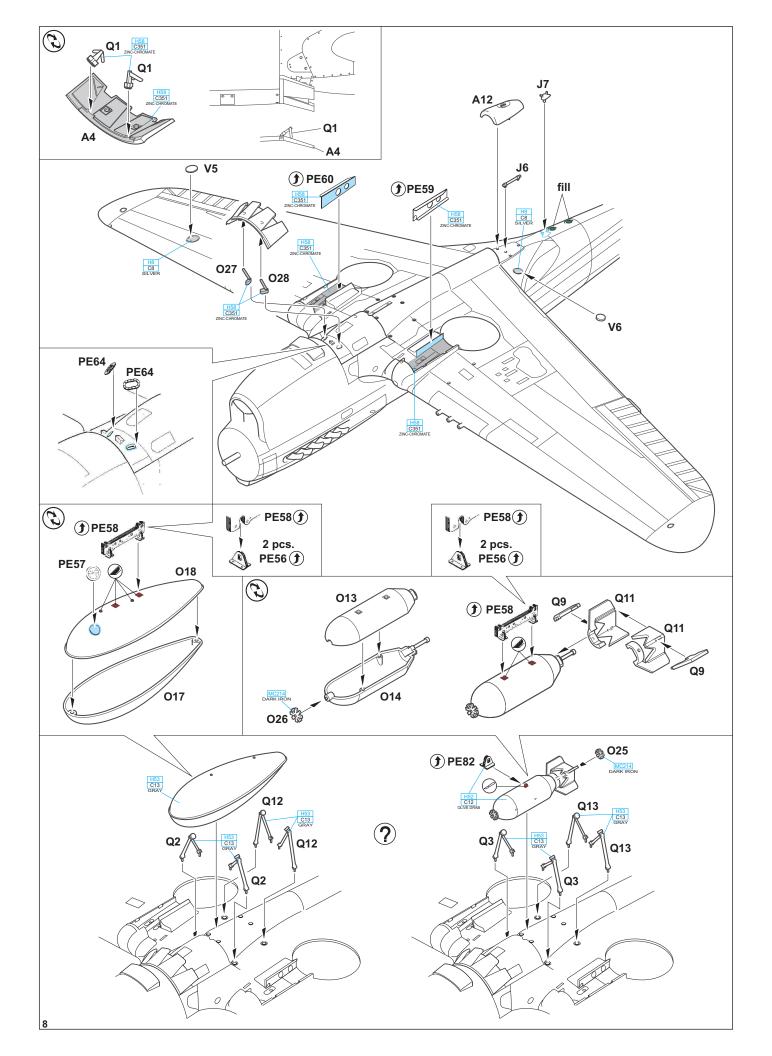


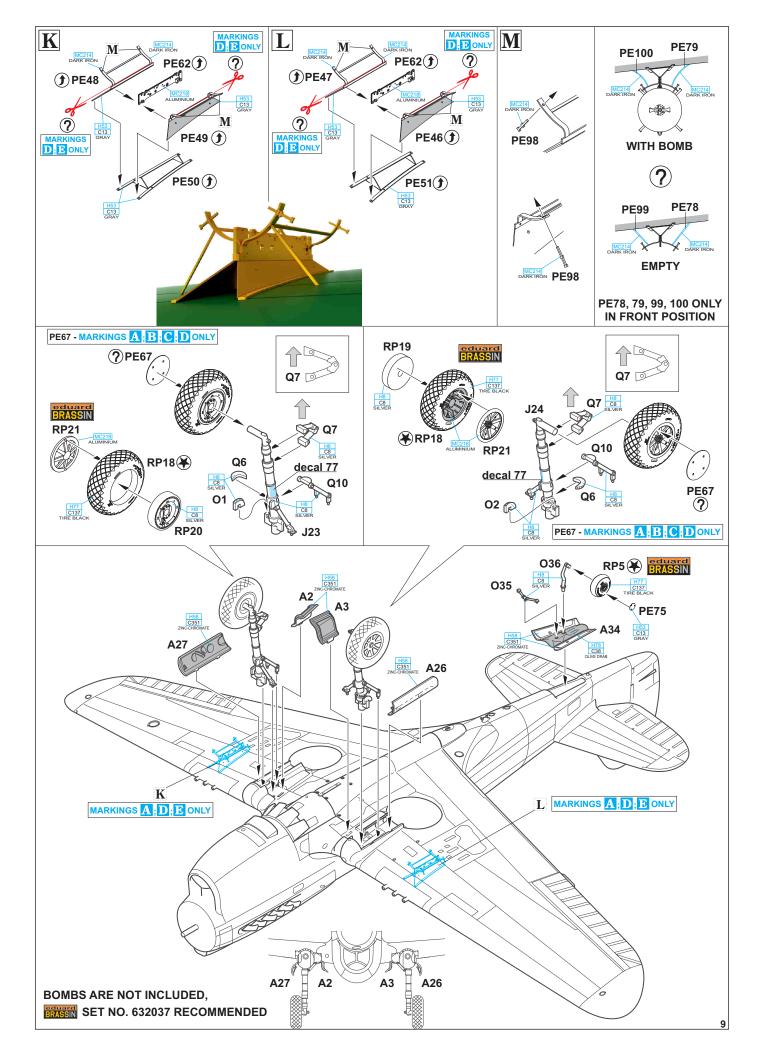


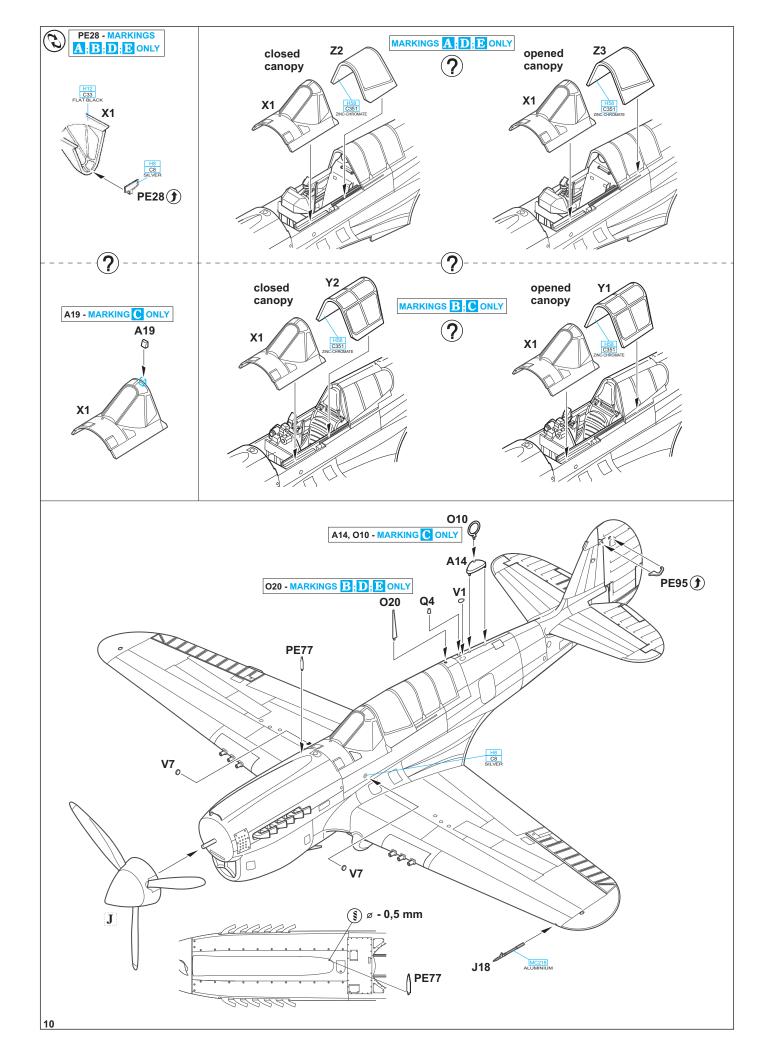






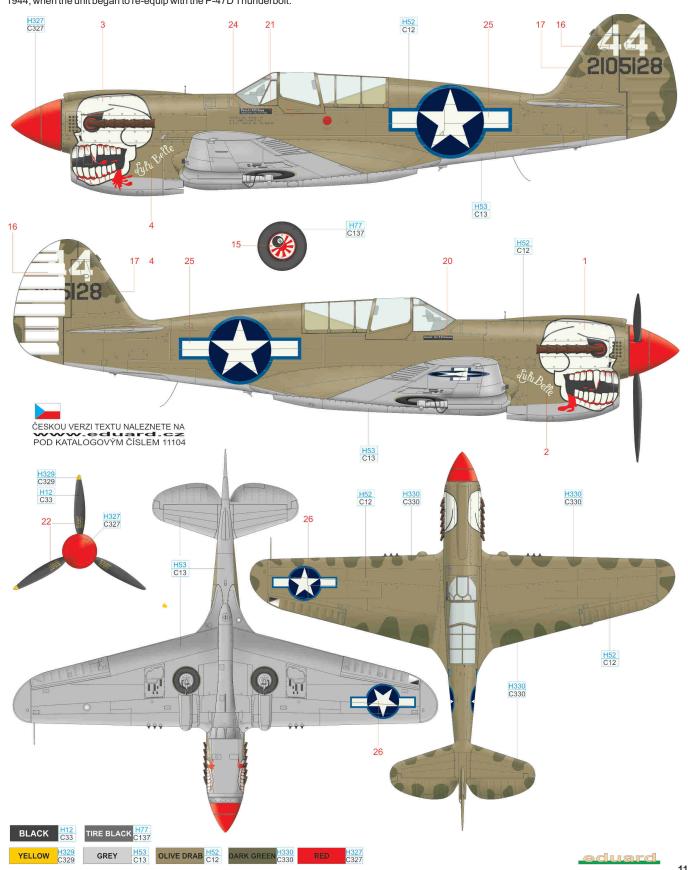






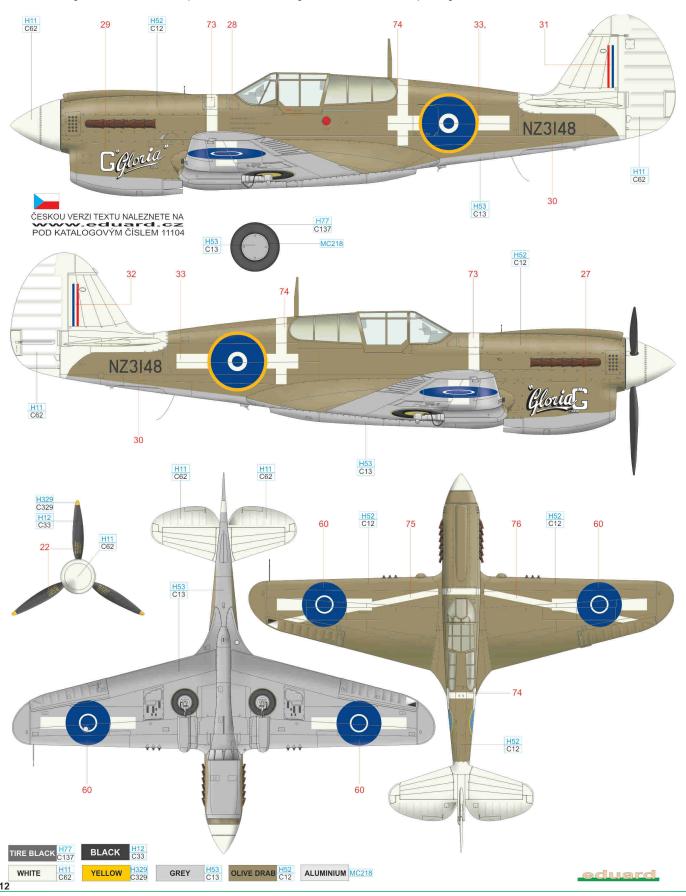
#### P-40N-5 s/n 42-105128 flown by Lt. P. S. Adair, 89th FS, 80th FG, Nagaghuli, India, February 1944

Philip Adair fought with the 80th FG eighteen months during 1943 and 1944. He flew 139 combat missions in the CBI Theatre of Operations. Probably his most memorable result came on December 13th, 1943, when he took off in defence of his home field against a Japanese raid. The interception of the raid was not only the goal of the 89th FS, but also the 88th FS and the 311th FBG, but Adair was not able to locate his colleagues in the air. He attacked the incoming Japanese bombers alone. On landing, he claimed one Japanese fighter destroyed, with two bombers and a fighter damaged. He did this while flying a P-40N-1, also named 'Lulu Belle', and was awarded the Silver Star for his actions. At the beginning of 1944 Philip Adair was assigned this aircraft, again named 'Lulu Belle'. On May 17th, 1944, while attacking ground targets, he was met by fighters identified as Oscars. He shot down two of them. The 204th Sentai however claimed no losses, and in fact claimed the shooting down of the entire four ship flight that was led by Adair. Adair flew the P-40N until June 1944, when the unit began to re-equip with the P-47D Thunderbolt.



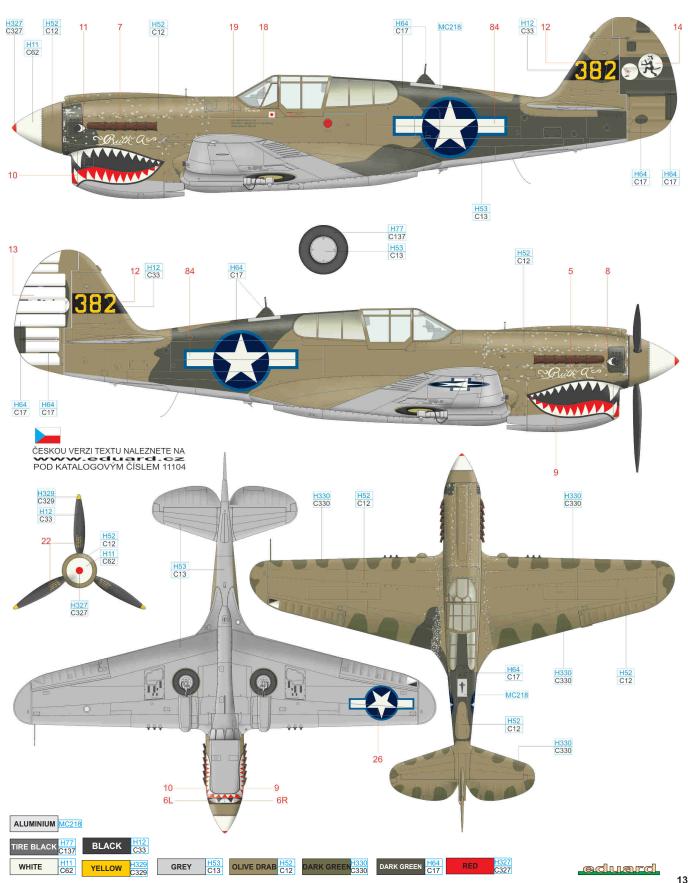
### Kittyhawk IV (P-40N-1), NZ3148, No. 18 Squadron RNZAF, Ondonga, New Georgia, November 1943

The name 'Gloria Lyons' came from correspondence between two armourers at No.4 Servicing Unit based at the time on New Georgia and a tuberculosis patient with that name, hospitalized in Christchurch. Her name appeared progressively on three Kittyhawk IVs of the New Zealand Air Force. Aircraft serialed NZ3148 was the first so named and flew combat with the No. 18 Squadron, RNZAF. It was written off on February 9th, 1944, when on landing at the Torokina airfield on Bougainville, the engine cut out, and Lt. Charles Woods went off the strip. He escaped injury in the mishap. The aircraft was in its original American camouflage scheme, the upper and side surfaces being Olive Drab with Neutral Grey undersides. The American national insignia was replaced by New Zealand markings. The white bands were quick identification markings of New Zealand aircraft operating in the Southwest Pacific area.



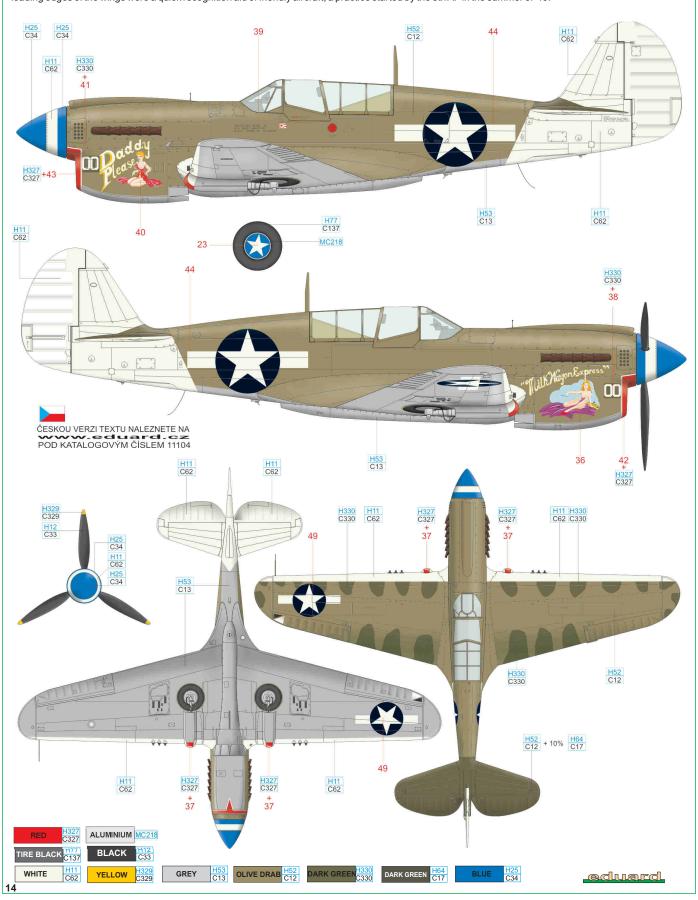
#### P-40N-1 flown by Lt. G. L. Walston, 16th FS, 51st FG, Kunming, China, 1944

'Bud' Watson flew a total of 215 hours while serving in China. This number included 67 combat missions, often as a Flight Leader, and sometimes even of the entire squadron. Frequent targets for the 51st FG were enemy airfields, which allowed Walston to claim six destroyed bombers and another six damaged. In aerial combat, he also claimed one kill and another damaged. The Warhawk named 'Ruth A' was one of several Curtiss P-40s that Walston flew in combat. The depiction here illustrates the aircraft as it appeared prior to a forced landing in the summer of 1944, after which, among other changes, the aircraft received a new radiator cover. The new panels carried a different sharkmouth. The camouflage paint was touched up in many spots with a noticeably darker shade of green, and on the engine cowl, the paint had worn to bare metal. The aircraft lacked the national insignia on the top of the left wing.



### P-40N, 7th FS, 49th FG, Cyclops Airfield, Hollandia, New Guinea, May 1944

Warhawks of the 49th FG were well known for their noseart, with scantily clad ladies being quite popular. The author of many of these was John Dunne. The aircraft with the port side inscription 'Daddy Please' and starboard side 'Milk Wagon Express' served with the 49th FG from the summer of 1943. Initially, the tactical number '10' was carried, which during the course of its career was changed to '00'. Although the name of the plane's pilot is not known, the number from 0 to 10 suggests, that it was someone from the command structure of the 49th FG. In the summer of 1944, the aircraft was transferred to the 82nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, operating under the 71st TRG, and flew combat missions out of Biak Atoll. At that time, the spinner became yellow. The white leading edges of the wings were a quick recognition aid of friendly aircraft, a practice started by the 5th AF in the summer of '43.



#### Kittyhawk IV (P-40N-20), NZ3220, No. 18 Squadron RNZAF, Bougainville, 1944

Kittyhawk NZ3220 was the third New Zealand Air Force P-40N to carry the name 'Gloria Lyons' on the nose. The second of the so named aircraft, serialed NZ3167, was lost on February 22th, 1944 (thirteen days after first 'Gloria Lyons' Kittyhawk NZ3148, was lost with the same pilot at the controls!), when the gear retraction mechanism was rendered useless during a raid on a Japanese base and the pilot had to bail out over water off the island of Buka. The look of the inscription 'Gloria Lyons' on NZ3220 differed from its two predecessors. Below the windscreen, there were 2.5 kill marks and bombing mission markers in the form of yellow bomb silhouettes.

