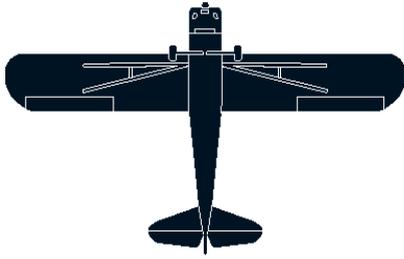
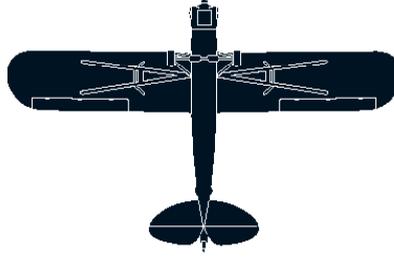


Aeronca L-16 Champion



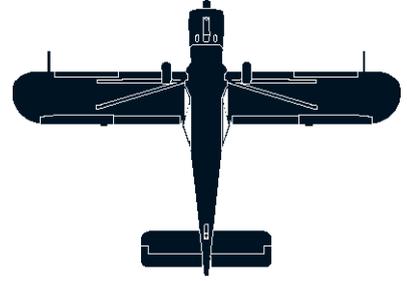
CIVIL AIR PATROL Derived from Aeronca's L-3, which flew WWII CAP patrols, the high-wing, single-engine L-16 served widely with the Army during the Korean War and became a CAP mainstay.

Piper L-4 Grasshopper



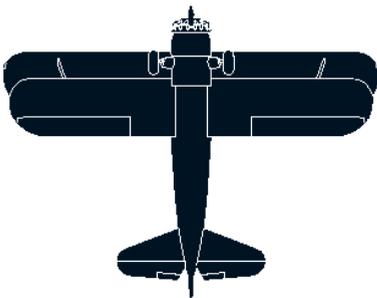
CIVIL AIR PATROL The L-4 has a high, straight wing and fixed landing gear. Based on the civilian Piper J-3 Cub trainer, the Grasshopper was used for spotting duties and as a utility transport.

Stinson L-5 Sentinel



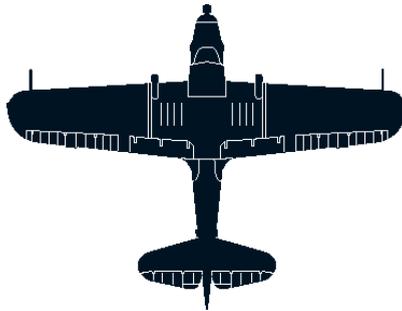
CIVIL AIR PATROL The only purpose-built American liaison aircraft of WWII, the Sentinel flew for the Army and Navy all over the globe. To spot it, look for its squared-off horizontal tailplanes.

Boeing PT-17 Stearman



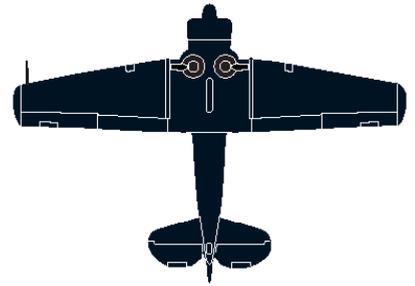
TRAINERS A simple and sturdy biplane primary trainer with fixed landing gear, the Stearman was used to teach more WWII pilots the basics of flying than any other aircraft.

Fairchild PT-19



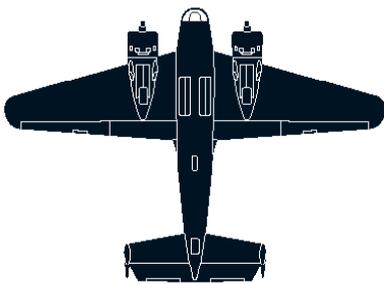
TRAINERS With fixed landing gear, a tail wheel, and a low monoplane wing, the PT-19 looked and acted like a more docile version of the fighters cadets would later be flying in combat.

North American AT-6 Texan



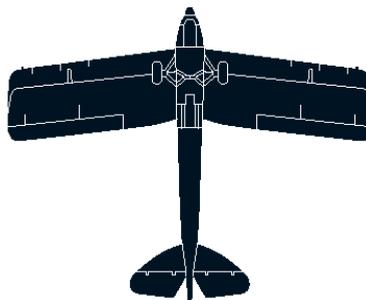
TRAINERS This low-wing advanced trainer had a long greenhouse canopy and was used to teach pilots the intricacies of military flying, including gunnery, formation, and cross-country aviation.

Beechcraft AT-11 Kansan



TRAINERS Derived from the famous Beech 18, the AT-11 trained 90 percent of the Army Air Forces' bombardiers in WWII. It is recognizable by a stubby glass nose and twin vertical stabilizers.

De Havilland Tiger Moth



TRAINERS A primary trainer for Great Britain's Royal Air Force, the biplane Tiger Moth had ailerons only on its bottom wings. Other versions of the airplane were used for patrol duties.



THIS QR CODE will take you to a website with more information about World War II airplanes. Scan it with your smartphone's camera or visit airspacemag.com/flyover

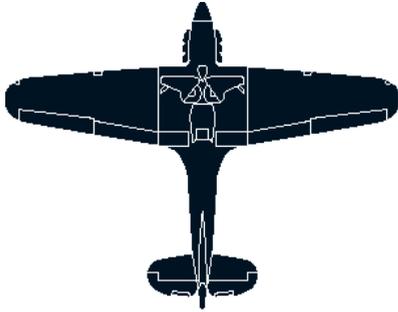
Aircraft Recognition Cards

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE END OF WORLD WAR II

Like U.S. military personnel in World War II—as well as more than a million civilian volunteers in the Ground Observer Corps—you can use airplane silhouettes to identify the type of airplane flying overhead. The observer corps used them to learn to tell friend from foe. But if you are able to view the Arsenal of Democracy Flyover

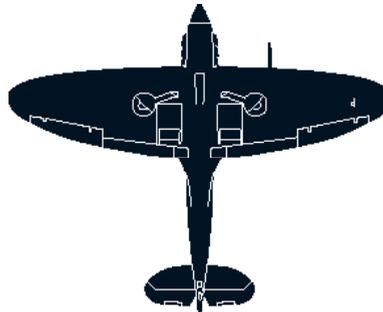
in Washington, D.C. on September 25, you can use these cards to recognize the more than 70 military aircraft expected to fly overhead—all friendly! The cards are brought to you by the General Aviation Manufacturers Association and Google Arts & Culture. Find more about World War II aircraft at airspacemag.com/flyover.

Hawker Hurricane



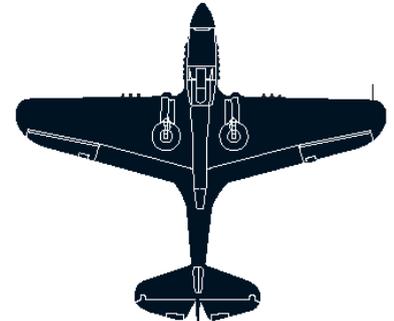
BATTLE OF BRITAIN With fabric-covered wings and aft fuselage, the Hurricane was sturdy and stable, often carrying eight machine guns in its wings for clashes with German bombers.

Supermarine Spitfire



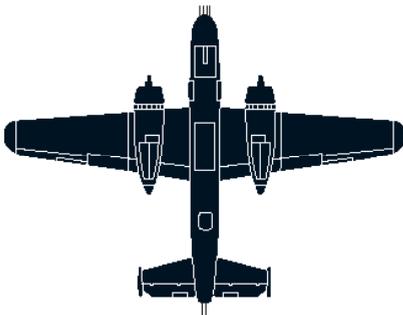
BATTLE OF BRITAIN With its distinctive elliptical wings and dashing good looks, the Spitfire became the WWII workhorse of the Royal Air Force and a symbol of defiance for the nations of Great Britain.

Curtiss P-40 Warhawk



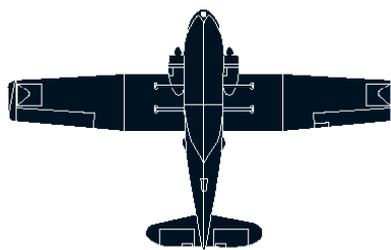
PEARL HARBOR/FLYING TIGERS Flying with a straight wing leading edge and a pronounced nose scoop, the P-40 was the Army's primary fighter early in the war and was heavily exported.

North American B-25 Mitchell



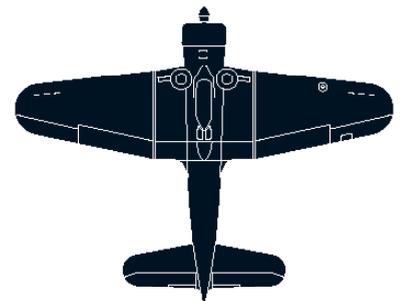
DOOLITTLE RAID Famous for its bombing raid on Tokyo in 1942, this versatile two-engine medium bomber with big twin vertical stabilizers served extensively in the Pacific and Mediterranean.

Consolidated PB7 Catalina



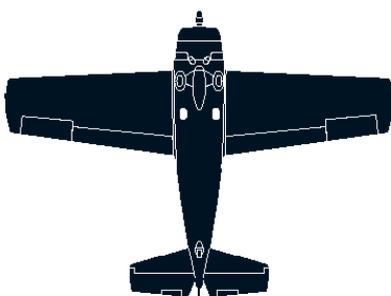
BATTLE OF MIDWAY A high-wing, twin-engine rescue and patrol plane, the Navy PB7 has a boat-like fuselage to land in the water. It was the first U.S. plane to spot the Japanese fleet at Midway.

Douglas SBD Dauntless



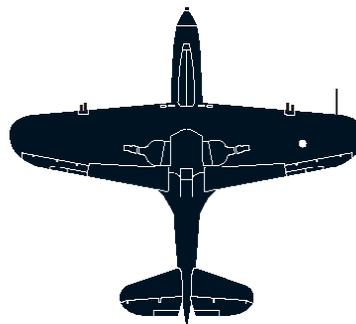
BATTLE OF MIDWAY The dive bomber that saved the day at the Battle of Midway has long, perforated dive flaps on its wings and a rack on its belly to carry a large, ship-killing bomb.

Grumman F4F Wildcat



GUADALCANAL Stubby and stout with squared-off wings, the F4F was the Navy's primary fighter at the outset of WWII. Wildcat pilots developed tactics to defeat the superior Japanese Zero.

Bell P-39D Airacobra



GUADALCANAL With its engine mounted in the center of the fuselage and tricycle landing gear, this streamlined fighter was revolutionary. The aircraft also carried a 37mm tank-busting cannon.

De Havilland DH.98 Mosquito



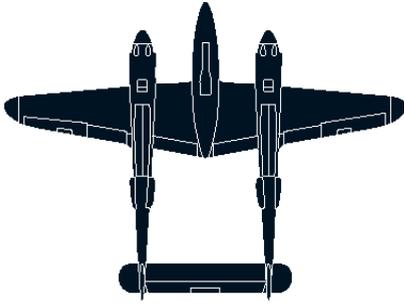
ATTACKING BERLIN With a V-shape wing profile and two Merlin engines, the "Mossie" was used by the Royal Air Force as a fighter, bomber, and recon plane. It was made almost entirely of wood.



Google Arts & Culture

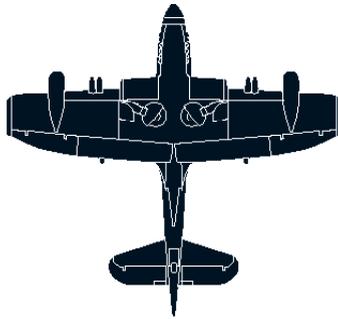


Lockheed P-38 Lightning



YAMAMOTO INTERCEPT With distinctive long twin booms and a center pod carrying its pilot, this aircraft is easy to spot. The formidable fighter was flown by America's top ace, Richard Bong.

Fairey Firefly



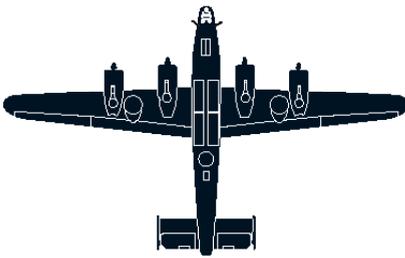
BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC This long-bodied taildragger flew from British Fleet Air Arm carriers as a fighter and patrol aircraft. Later versions carried recognizable wing-mounted radar pods.

Avro Lancaster



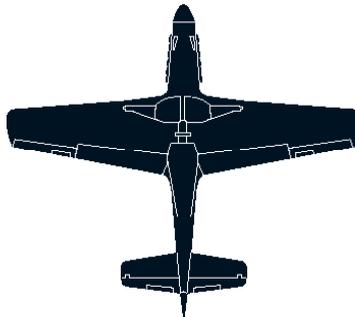
DAM BUSTERS The underside of Britain's primary four-engine bomber was almost always painted black because it often flew at night. A "Lanc" could haul seven tons in its long bomb bay.

Consolidated B-24 Liberator



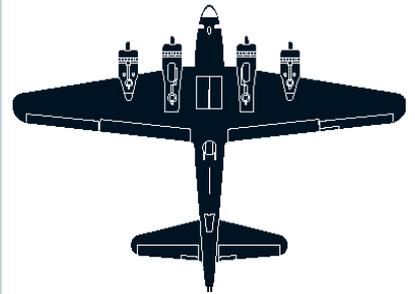
PLOESTI A large four-engine bomber with long, skinny wings and distinctive oval vertical stabilizers, the Army Air Forces B-24 looked mean. The Navy used similar types as patrol planes.

North American P-51 Mustang



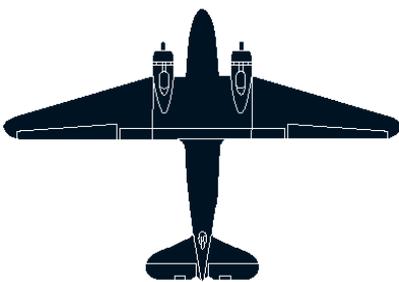
LITTLE FRIENDS Possibly the greatest fighter of WWII, this aircraft flew with a recognizable scoop under its belly, a powerful V-12 in its tapered nose, and squared-off wings and tail surfaces.

Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress



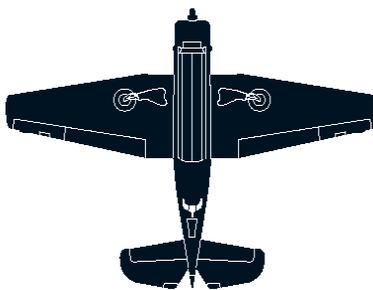
BIG WEEK This four-engine bomber had a distinctive rounded vertical tail and thick wings. Aircrew praised the B-17 as incredibly tough, able to sustain heavy damage and still make it home.

Douglas C-47 Skytrain



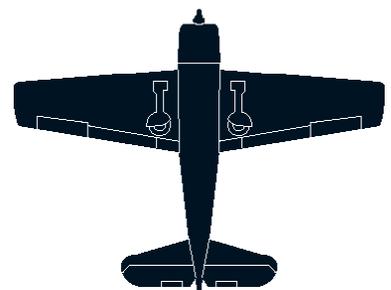
D-DAY A cargo plane with distinctive tapered wings, the C-47 was a DC-3 airliner in uniform. The iconic workhorse towed gliders, deployed paratroopers, and moved supplies all over the world.

Grumman TBM Avenger



BATTLE OVER CHICHIJIMA This carrier-based bomber hefted a 2,000-pound aerial torpedo or an equal weight in bombs. It has a distinctive round turret aft of its long greenhouse canopy.

Grumman F6F Hellcat



BATTLE OF LEYTE GULF Larger and more powerful than its little brother, the Wildcat, this burly carrier fighter destroyed more enemy airplanes during the war than any other Navy fighter.

75th Anniversary of the End of World War II

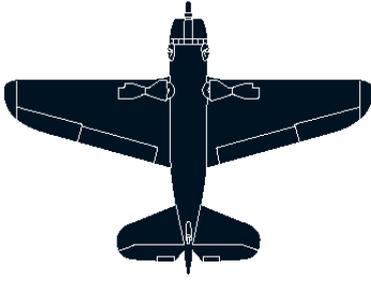
2020 ARSENAL OF DEMOCRACY FLYOVER

To mark the 75th anniversary of the end of the war, more than 70 World War II airplanes will fly over the National Mall on September 25. Many are scheduled to be on display the next day at the National Air and Space Museum's Steven F. Udvar-Hazy Center in Virginia. Please check the Museum's website for updates in case plans change: airandspace.si.edu/events/arsenal-democracy-fly. The Flyover website is ww2flyover.org



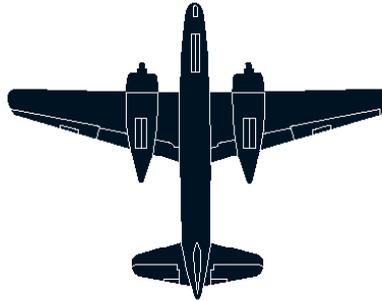
Scan this code to visit our companion website for more information about World War II airplanes.

Curtiss SB2C Helldiver



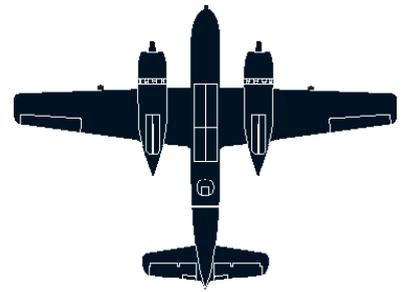
BATTLE OF LEYTE GULF This big Navy dive bomber has straight wing leading edges and a long greenhouse canopy. Pilots and aircrew, whether they loved it or hated it, called it "The Beast."

Douglas A-20 Havoc



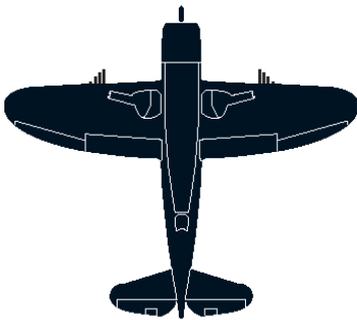
BATTLE OF LEYTE GULF With shoulder-mounted wings and underslung cowlings, this attack bomber was used in combat by the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union.

Douglas A-26 Invader



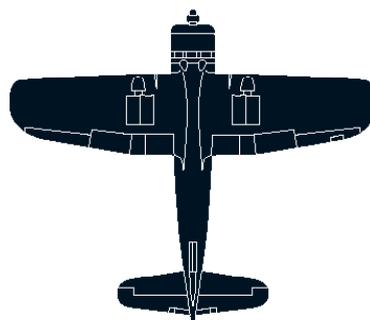
BATTLE OF THE BULGE This speedy twin-engine attack plane had a narrow fuselage and squared-off wings and tail surfaces. It appeared late in the war and stayed in service for decades.

Republic P-47 Thunderbolt



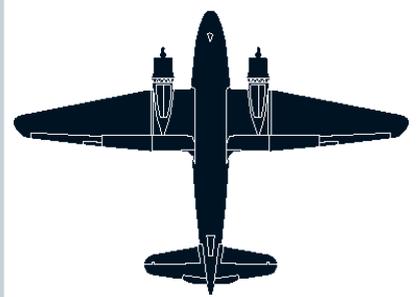
BATTLE OF THE BULGE With elliptical wings and eight machine guns, this tough Army fighter was nicknamed "The Jug." First used as a bomber escort, it became a first-rate ground pounder.

Vought F4U Corsair



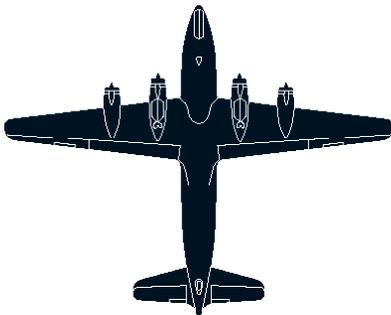
IWO JIMA With inverted gull wings and a big, round nose, the Corsair was eventually operated by Navy squadrons, but it will always be known as a Marine.

Curtiss C-46 Commando



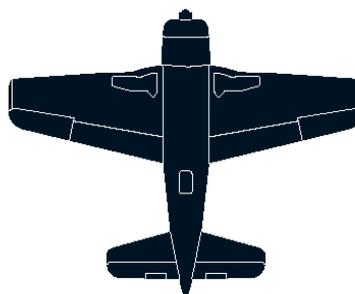
THE HUMP/AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND Bigger and faster than the standard cargo plane of the era, the C-46 could carry up to 40 troops or 15,000 pounds. Pilots called it "The Whale."

Douglas C-54 Skymaster



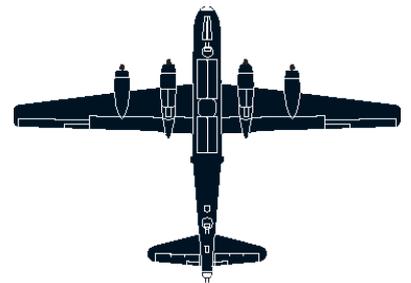
THE HUMP/AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND The four-engine C-54 was derived from the DC-4 civilian airliner. Versions of the cargo plane carried VIPs, including presidents and prime ministers.

Grumman F8F Bearcat



BEARCATS Too late for WWII combat, this carrier fighter was a light airframe joined to a powerful engine. It was designed to quickly intercept kamikaze aircraft and bring them down.

Boeing B-29 Superfortress



THE FINAL ACT Streamlined and fast, the four-engine B-29, big brother of the B-17, raided Japan with incendiary bombs. Near the end of the war, it was B-29s that dropped the atomic bombs.



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