plane’s namesake shall never again be forgotten.

Both the pilot and the crew chief, Lt. Brown and S/Sgt. Smith, were “Tuskegee Airmen”. They belonged to the 332nd Fighter Group of the all-Negro segment of the Army Air Corps stationed in Italy. They flew bomber support missions into and over key objectives over Germany. The fighter group was a unit of four squadrons, and they flew over 200 bomber escort missions without losing a plane to enemy aircraft. This record was matched by no other support group during the War.

Also, there are other significant historical Kentucky connections with the pioneers of black aviation. For instance, Willa Brown, the first black female U.S. licensed pilot was born in Glasgow, Kentucky. Another hero, Col. Noel Parrish, the white commander of cadet training at Tuskegee, was born in Lexington, Kentucky. And, there were at least thirteen original Tuskegee Airmen cadets from various cities throughout Kentucky.

As younger generations of Kentucky children come of age, it is imperative that they are taught about our heroes, and especially about the Kentucky connections with many of these brave men and women who played a critical role in saving American lives and winning the War.

We feel passionate about telling the story of “Miss Kentucky State”, the role she played in WWII, the courageous Tuskegee Airmen who flew their dangerous missions and the men and women on the ground who provided support for them so that we could all be free. As a tribute to these brave WWII Tuskegee Airmen warriors, it is our goal that the “Miss Kentucky State” P51 Mustang will be memorialized through a life-size replica that will be placed at a central location in Kentucky. Through partnership with the Kentucky Aviation Museum and other interested parties, several sites are being considered for an eventual resting place for the reproduction of the “Miss Kentucky State”.

Additionally, it seems vital to have the stories of these young Tuskegee Airmen, and the men and women who inspired and supported them during WWII, be included as an integral part of our Kentucky and WWII history as well as social science classes and ROTC military curricula. It is our hope that KET and the Kentucky Board of Education will see the importance of including the stories of these valiant men and women in elementary, middle school and high school curricula across Kentucky.

For too many years, the Tuskegee Airmen story has been a little-known part of military history in the U.S. What better way to acknowledge the tremendous debt we owe to these dedicated men and women than by telling their stories in a variety of ways that will insure that their contribution to our freedom is no longer overlooked or forgotten.

By having a full-scale replica of the P51 Mustang, “Miss Kentucky State” prominently displayed, the Commonwealth of Kentucky can demonstrate their commitment to honoring the Tuskegee Airmen by “keeping their history alive in the hearts and minds of all Americans”.

The above document is a copy of a report of the enemy action (EA) that was filed by Lt. Roscoe Brown and his encounter and subsequent defeat of the enemy ME-262 jet in the final days of WWII.
Above: Kentuckian S/Sgt Marcellus Smith (right rear) is shown here with the crew for #7. Miss Kentucky State carried two names. The port side of #7, (left) carried Lt Brown’s daughter’s name, “Bunnie”.

Below: An unidentified officer poses with Miss Kentucky State on the flight line in Ramitelli Italy. These airmen were assigned to the 100th Fighter Squadron of the 332nd Fighter Group.

It was in the final days of WWII in 1945 when a young African-American pilot, I/Lt. Roscoe Brown, shot down one of the first jets developed by Germany during WWII. Lieutenant Brown, along with two other pilots, defeated a total of three ME-262 jets that day. With that air combat victory, Lt. Brown became the first Tuskegee pilot to claim that distinction.

The plane was a P51-D Mustang, the Cadillac of the single-seat fighters during WWII, with a cruising speed of 425 mph, Lt. Brown’s plane was #7, and he had painted his daughter’s name, “Bunnie”, on the port side. It was not unusual at that time for a plane to bear two names… and here is where the story becomes especially interesting for Kentuckians.

The crew chief was permitted to paint his chosen name on the starboard side of the aircraft. So, S/Sgt Marcellus Smith (of Henderson Cty and Louisville-deceased) named his side of #7, “Miss Kentucky State”, as homage of his secret feelings for Ms. Clement. No one, not even Ms. Clement,

The information contained was provided by Mrs. Maggie Cathryn Clement-Buford, Craig Huntly, CWO-USN, Gary Brown-Historian Tuskegee Airmen, Dr. Roscoe Brown, Jr., Dr. Anne Butler,PhD Kentucky State University, military records and the National Archives. RSETA (c)2006

More information can be obtained by visiting the website: http://members.aol.com/rstaexhibit