

US fighters in the Second World War. Critical view.

Alternative History Even the clock of history has its own watchmakers. Bohuslav Voynar Dear colleagues, Given the dominance of recently on the website of the aviation topic I want to offer You a very interesting and unbiased article about the history of development and combat use of fighter aircraft Made in USA in WW2. That is very nice, the material does not suffer from the American pseudo-patriotism gives a very robust estimate of American aviation and dispels many of the persistent myths. Very informative and gives answers to many questions we have been discussing on the blogs and on the real alternative to domestic aviation. Fighters of the U.S. air force during the Second World war. And before and during the war, the US has created such a large number of samples of the fighter that only one of them will transfer a small article. To describe all the possible samples of hundreds more in a short essay is the task impossible and therefore we should look at the most outstanding models. Of course the development of the aviation industry in the United States received a powerful impetus after the First World war. However, the most significant contribution to the birth of modern aircraft schemes has made the design and construction of a colossal number record racing and sports aircraft. In 20-ies 30-ies as well as in Germany, this sector of the aviation industry is widespread. The United States has got almost the most extensive in the world around the talented designers and enterprising Industrialists gathered from the far corners of the earth. Suffice it to recall what contribution to American aviation was made by Russian designers Sikorsky and Kartveli and in 1936, the year in competition on a single-engine fighter was won by the company with its Seversky P-35 Guardsman Guardsman. The aircraft was adopted by the US air force in 1937, the year and remained at his post until the outbreak of hostilities in December 1941 and in service with the Swedish Royal air force stood until the end of the war. By the time of R-35 for the U.S. air force was already one plane created by a new scheme of monoplane. It was a P-26 Peashooter BB gun produced commercially by Boeing in 1934, the year. By the time of the US entry into the Second World this fighter is very outdated and certainly not used in the advanced parts. However, the Americans still used it at the initial stage of hostilities in the composition of the 6th fighter squadron of the air force of the Philippines. In the competition for promising fighter opponent was the Seversky aircraft company Curtiss-Wright P-36 model 75. Then in 1936, the year of the P-35 won the competition but Curtiss got a consolation contract to build three test aircraft model 75. The experiment proved very successful and in 1937 year, the company

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