U.S. Air Force F-4C Phantom II

F-4C was developed by the American company McDonnell as the first US Navy carrier-based double engine aircraft being able to fly under condition for the first time.

F-4C was adopted by the Japan Air Self-Defense Force (JASDF) in 1969 as its main fighter aircraft. The F-4C was designed to be a supersonic, twin-engine, all-weather, long-range fighter aircraft, capable of performing high-altitude intercepts and low-altitude carrier launches.

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The F-4C was designed to be a versatile aircraft capable of performing a wide range of missions, including air superiority, ground attack, and reconnaissance. It was also used as a platform for a variety of electronic countermeasures (ECM) systems, making it a key component of the JASDF's air defense capabilities.

The F-4C was manufactured by McDonnell Aircraft Corporation and delivered to the JASDF in the late 1960s. It was in service with the JASDF until the early 1990s, when it was replaced by the F-2A/B.