AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS—GROUPS


CAMPAIGNS. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.


INSIGNE. Shield: Azure (light blue), on a pale or, a futuristic interceptor aircraft sable, highlighted white, overall in saltire a sword piercing a vulture’s wing both argent, detailed and outlined of the third. (Approved 21 Jun 1957.)

374th TROOP CARRIER GROUP

Constituted as 374th Troop Carrier Group on 7 Nov 1942 and activated in Australia on 12 Nov. Assigned to Fifth AF. Transported men and materiel in the theater from Nov 1942 until after the war, operating from Australia, New Guinea, Biak, and the Philippines. Used war-weary and worn-out aircraft, including B-18’s, C-39’s, C-49’s, C-56’s, C-60’s, DC-3’s, and DC-5’s, until equipped with C-47’s in Feb 1943. Engaged in supplying Allied forces in the Papuan Campaign, receiving one DUC for these missions, and being awarded another DUC for transporting troops and equipment to Papua and evacuating casualties to rear areas, Nov—Dec 1942. Received third DUC for transporting men and supplies over the Owen Stanley Range, 30 Jan—1 Feb 1943, to aid the small force defending the air-drome at Wau, New Guinea. Participated in the first airborne operation in the Southwest Pacific on 5 Sep 1943, dropping paratroops at Nadzab, New Guinea, to seize enemy bases and cut inland supply routes. Other operations included evacuating wounded personnel, flying courier routes, making passenger flights, and helping to move the 11th Division from Luzon to Okinawa in Aug 1945 for staging to Japan. From Sep 1945 to May 1946, hauled cargo to the occupation army in Japan and flew courier routes from the Philippines to Japan. Inactivated on Luzon on 15 May 1946.
**Activated** in the Philippines on 15 Oct 1946. Assigned to Far East Air Forces. Transferred, without personnel and equipment, to Guam on 1 Apr 1947. Remanned and equipped with C-46 and C-47 aircraft. Flew courier, passenger, and cargo routes in the western Pacific. Redesignated 374th Troop Carrier Group (Heavy) in May 1948. Began converting to C-54’s. Moved to Japan in Mar 1949. Began operations in the Korea War in Jun 1950, using C-47 and C-54 aircraft, the C-47’s being replaced with C-124’s in 1952. Transported men and cargo to Korea and evacuated wounded personnel on return flights. Remained in Japan after the war.


**Stations.** Brisbane, Australia, 12 Nov 1942; Port Moresby, New Guinea, Dec 1942; Townsville, Australia, 7 Oct 1943; Nadzab, New Guinea, c. 1 Sep 1944; Biak, c. 14 Oct 1944; Nielson Field, Luzon, 28 May 1945–15 May 1946. Nichols Field, Luzon, 15 Oct 1946; Harmon Field, Guam, 1 Apr 1947; Tachikawa, Japan, 5 Mar 1949–.

**Commanders.** Lt Col Erickson S Nichols, 12 Nov 1942; Maj Edgar H Hampton, 14 Dec 1942; Col Paul H Prettis, 17 Dec 1942; Maj Fred M Adams, 22 May 1943; Lt Col Edgar H Hampton, 12 Jul 1943; Lt Col Fred M Adams, 2 Aug 1943; Col Edward T Imparato, c. 3 Aug 1944; Col John L Sullivan, Oct 1945–unkn; Col Audrin R Walker, 15 Oct 1946–unkn; Lt Col Forrest P Coons, 1947–unkn; Col Troy W Crawford, 1949; Lt Col Benjamin T Tarver Jr, Aug 1949; Col Herbert A Bott, 22 Jul 1950; Col Charles W Howe, Jul 1951; Col Edward H Negro, Sep 1951; Lt Col James F Hogan, Apr 1952; Col Edward H Negro, 11 Aug 1952; Lt Col Frederick C Johnson, 11 Sep 1952; Col Francis W Williams, 24 Apr 1953; Col Hollis B Tara, 15 Jun 1954–.

**Campaigns.** World War II: Air Offensive, Japan; Papua; New Guinea; Northern Solomons; Bismarck Archipelago; Western Pacific; Leyte; Luzon. Korean War: UN Defensive; UN Offensive; CCF Intervention; 1st UN Counteroffensive; CCF Spring Offensive; UN Summer-Fall Offensive; Second Korean Winter; Korea Summer-Fall, 1952; Third Korean Winter; Korea Summer-Fall, 1953.


**Insigne.** Shield: Per bend azure and or, in chief a hand couped in armour, holding a dagger, point upward, issuing from its handle an arrow and a wheat stalk or, in base a winged foot azure. Motto: Celeriter Pugnare—Swiftly to Fight. (Approved 3 Jul 1951.)

**375th TROOP CARRIER GROUP**

Constituted as 375th Troop Carrier Group on 12 Nov 1942 and activated on


Allotted to the reserve. Activated on 14 Jul 1952.


**Commanders.** Col Joel G Pitts, 20 Nov 1942; Lt Col Maurice W Wiley, 25 Dec 1944; Lt Col John L Ames Jr, Aug 1945; Lt Col Benjamin C King, Sep 1945; Col Marshall S Roth, Oct 1945-unkn. Capt Charles J Newell, 15 Oct 1950; Lt Col

18 Nov. Used C-47’s in training for overseas duty. Moved to the Pacific theater, Jun-Jul 1943, and assigned to Fifth AF. Operated from New Guinea and Biak from Jul 1943 until Feb 1945, transporting men, supplies, and equipment to forward bases on New Guinea and New Britain and in the Solomon and Admiralty Islands. Used armed B-17’s for the more hazardous missions that involved landing on fields that were under enemy attack. Took part in the first airborne operation in the Southwest Pacific, dropping paratroops to seize enemy bases and cut overland supply lines at Nadzab, New Guinea, on 5 Sep 1943. Converted to C-46 aircraft late in 1944. Moved to the Philippines in Feb 1945 and during the next few months most of its missions were supply flights to ground forces on Luzon and neighboring islands. Transported cargo to forces in the Ryukyus, Jun-Jul 1945. Moved to Okinawa in Aug, and after the war helped transfer troops from Luzon to the Ryukyus for staging to Japan. Also ferried liberated
Charles R Gianque, 7 Nov 1950; Col Kenneth L Johnson, 13 Nov 1951; Lt Col Arthur J Staveley, 1 Feb 1952; Col Stewart H Nichols, 17 Apr–14 Jul 1952.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Japan; New Guinea; Northern Solomons; Bismarck Archipelago; Western Pacific; Leyte; Luzon; Ryukyus.

Decorations. Philippine Presidential Unit Citation.

Insigne. Shield: Azure, between a bend, compony of seven or and azure, cottised argent, a Pegasus rampant argent, and a parachute between two wings of the last. Motto: NOLLE SECUNDIS—None but the Best. (Approved 12 Feb 1952.)

376th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 376th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 19 Oct 1942 and activated in Palestine on 31 Oct. Began combat immediately, using B-24 aircraft. Operated with Ninth AF from bases in the Middle East, Nov 1942–Sep 1943, and with Twelfth AF from Tunisia, Sep–Nov 1943. Attacked shipping in the Mediterranean and harbor installations in Libya, Tunisia, Sicily, and Italy to cut enemy supply lines to Africa. Struck airdromes, marshalling yards, and other objectives in Sicily and Italy after the fall of Tunisia in May 1943. Received a DUC for action against the enemy in the Middle East, North Africa, and Sicily, Nov 1942–Aug 1943. Participated in the famed low-level assault on oil refineries at Ploesti and received another DUC: nearing Ploesti on 1 Aug 1943 and realizing that it was off course, the group attempted to reach its assigned objective from another direction; by this time, however, enemy defenses were thoroughly alerted and intense opposition forced the 376th to divert to targets of opportunity in the general target area. Moved to Italy in Nov 1943 and operated with Fifteenth AF until Apr 1945: Engaged primarily in long-range missions to targets in Italy, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, and the Balkans to bomb factories, marshalling yards, oil refineries, oil storage facilities, airdromes, bridges, harbors, and other objectives. Received a DUC for attacking the oil industry at Bratislava on 16 Jun 1944. Also flew support and interdictory missions, assisting Allied forces at Anzio and Cassino during Feb–Mar 1944, supporting the invasion of Southern France in Aug 1944, aiding the Russian sweep into the Balkans during the fall of 1944, and assisting Allied troops in northern Italy during Apr 1945. Moved


**Stations.** Lydda, Palestine, 31 Oct 1942; Abu Suez, Egypt, 8 Nov 1942; Gambut, Libya, c. Jan 1943; Soluch, Libya, 22 Feb 1943; Bengasi, Libya, c. 6 Apr 1943; Enfidaville, Tunisia, 26 Sep 1943; San Pancrazio, Italy, c. 17 Nov 1943-19 Apr 1945; Harvard AAFld, Neb, 8 May 1945; Grand Island AAFld, Neb, 25 Jun-10 Nov 1945; Gravelly Point, Va, 23 May 1947-20 Sep 1948. Forbes AFB, Kan, 1 Jun 1951; Barksdale AFB, La, c. 1 Oct 1951-16 Jun 1952.

**Commanders.** Col George F McGuire, 1 Nov 1942; Col Keith K Compton, 20 Feb 1943; Col Theodore Q Graff, c. 9 Jan 1944; Lt Col Richard W Fellows, 10 Jul 1944; Col Theodore Q Graff, 29 Sep 1944; Col Robert H Warren, 22 Feb 1945-unknown. Unkn, 23 May 1947-20 Sep 1948. Col Cecil E Combs, 1 Jun 1951; Col Frederick J Sutterlin, May-16 Jun 1952.

**Campaigns.** Air Combat, EAME Theater; Egypt-Libya; Air Offensive, Europe; Tunisia; Sicily; Naples-Foggia; Anzio; Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; North Apennines; Rhineland; Central Europe; Po Valley.

**Decorations.** Distinguished Unit Citations: North Africa and Sicily, [Nov] 1942-17 Aug 1943; Ploesti, Rumania, 1 Aug 1943; Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, 16 Jun 1944.

**Insigne.** Shield: Azure, in base, a stylized winged sphinx or, shaded tenne, and fimbriated azure, on a terra cotta mound sanguine, in dexter chief, a bomb or, point downward, charged with a roundle and a lozenge, sanguine, a triangle azure and a square sanguine, all within a diminutive of a border or. Motto: LIBERANDOS. (Approved 8 Nov 1951.)

### 377th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

**Constituted** as 377th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 13 Oct 1942 and activated on 18 Oct. Assigned to AAF Anti-submarine Command. Using O-47, O-52, and other aircraft, the group engaged in patrol activity along the east coast of the US. Inactivated on 9 Dec 1942.

Antisubmarine (formerly 519th Bombardment): 1942.
  Commanders. Unkn.
  Campaigns. Antisubmarine, American Theater.
  Decorations. None.
  Insigne. None.

378th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 378th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 13 Oct 1942 and activated on 18 Oct. Assigned to AAF Antisubmarine Command. Engaged in patrol work along the east coast of the US, operating primarily with O-46’s and O-47’s. Inactivated on 14 Dec 1942.


Commanders. Col Walter M Williams, 1942.

Campaigns. Antisubmarine, American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

379th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 379th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 28 Oct 1942. Activated on 3 Nov 1942. Moved to England, with the air echelon flying B-17’s via the North Atlantic route in Apr 1943 and the ground echelon crossing by ship in May. Began operations with Eighth AF on 19 May, and received a DUC for operations over Europe, May 1943–Jul 1944. Engaged primarily in bombardment of strategic targets such as industries, oil refineries, storage plants, submarine pens, airfields, and communications centers in Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Norway, and Poland. Specific targets included a chemical plant in Ludwigshafen, an aircraft assembly plant in Brunswick, ball-bearing plants at Schweinfurt and Leipzig, synthetic oil refineries at Merseburg and Gelsenkirchen, marshalling yards at Hamm and Reims, and airfields in Mesnil au Val and Berlin. Received another DUC for flying without fighter protection into central Germany to attack vital aircraft factories on 11 Jan 1944. On several occasions attacked interdictory targets and operated in support of ground forces. Bombed V-weapon sites, airfields,


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citations: Continental Europe, 29 May 1943–31 Jul 1944; Germany, 11 Jan 1944.

Insigne. Shield: Per bend azure and gules, on a lightning bolt per bend throughout, or, seven stars per bend argent; all between a dart, with three stars arched and an atomic symbol encircled by nine stars, all of the last. Motto: DILIGENTIA ET ACCURATIO—Precision and Accuracy. (Approved 23 Aug 1958.)

380th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 380th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 28 Oct 1942. Activated on 3 Nov 1942. Used B-24's in preparing for overseas duty. Moved to the Asiatic-Pacific Theater, Apr–May 1943. Assigned to Fifth AF but attached to Royal Australian Air Force until Jan 1945. Trained Australian crews to operate B-24's. Began combat operations in May 1943 by flying armed reconnaissance patrols. Operated from Australian bases for a year and a half, striking enemy airfields, ground installations, shipping, and industries in the Netherlands Indies and the Bismarck Archipelago. Received a DUC for a series of long-range attacks on
oil refineries, shipping, and dock facilities in Balikpapan, Borneo, in Aug 1943. Repeatedly bombed enemy airfields in western New Guinea during Apr and May 1944 in support of American landings in the Hollandia area, being awarded another DUC for this action. Moved in Feb 1945 to Mindoro where its missions included support for ground forces on Luzon and strikes on industries in Formosa, oil refineries in Borneo, railways and shipping in French Indochina, and ground installations on the China coast. Moved to Okinawa in Aug 1945, and after V-J Day flew reconnaissance missions over Japan and ferried liberated prisoners of war from Japan to Manila. Returned to the Philippines in Nov 1945. Inactivated on 20 Feb 1946.


Stations. Davis-Monthan Field, Ariz, 3 Nov 1942; Biggs Field, Tex, 2 Dec 1942; Lowry Field, Colo, 4 Mar-c. 17 Apr 1943; Fenton, Australia, May 1943; Darwin, Australia, 9 Aug 1944; San Jose, Mindoro, 20 Feb 1945; Okinawa, c. 9 Aug 1945; Ft William McKinley, Luzon, 28 Nov 1945-20 Feb 1946. MacDill Field, Fla, 16 Jun 1947-16 May 1951.

Commanders. Col William A Miller, 3 Nov 1942; Col Forrest L Brissey, 10 Feb 1944; Lt Col Gayle S Cox, 30 Aug 1945; Col David A Tate, 8 Sep 1945-unkn.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Japan; China Defensive; New Guinea; Bismarck Archipelago; Western Pacific; Leyte; Luzon; Southern Philippines; China Offensive.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citations: Borneo, 13, 15, and 17 Aug 1943; New Guinea, 20 Apr-17 May 1944. Philippine Presidential Unit Citation.

Insigne. Shield: Azure, two cloud formations argent, fesswise, one issuing from dexter enhanced, one from sinister abased surmounted by a sword in pale, point to base, or, hilt, grip and pommel gules, entwined with an olive branch vert. Motto: STRENGTH AND CONFIDENCE. (Approved 26 Nov 1956.)

381st BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 381st Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 28 Oct 1942. Activated on 3 Nov 1942. Used B-17's in preparing for duty overseas. Moved to England, May-Jun 1943, and assigned to Eighth AF. Served in combat from Jun 1943 to Apr 1945, operating chiefly against strategic objectives on the Continent. Specific targets included an aircraft assembly plant at Villacoublay, an airdrome at Amiens, locks at St Nazaire, an aircraft
engine factory at Le Mans, nitrate works in Norway, aircraft plants in Brussels, industrial areas of Munster, U-boat yards at Kiel, marshalling yards at Offenburg, aircraft factories at Kassel, aircraft assembly plants at Leipzig, oil refineries at Gelsenkirchen, and ball-bearing works at Schweinfurt. Received a DUC for performance on 8 Oct 1943 when shipyards at Bremen were bombed accurately in spite of persistent enemy fighter attacks and heavy flak. Received second DUC for similar action on 11 Jan 1944 during a mission against aircraft factories in central Germany. Participated in the intensive campaign of heavy bombers against enemy aircraft factories during Big Week, 20–25 Feb 1944. Often supported ground troops and attacked targets of interdiction when not engaged in strategic bombardment. Supported the Normandy invasion in Jun 1944 by bombing bridges and airfields near the beachhead. Attacked enemy positions in advance of ground forces at St Lo in Jul 1944. Assisted the airborne assault on Holland in Sep. Struck airfields and communications near the battle zone during the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944–Jan 1945. Supported the Allied crossing of the Rhine in Mar 1945 and then operated against communications and transportation in the final push through Germany. Returned to the US, Jun–Jul 1945. Inactivated on 28 Aug 1945.


Commanders. Col Joseph J Nazzaro, Jan 1943; Col Harry P Leber Jr, c. g Jan 1944; Lt Col Conway S Hall, 6 Feb 1945–unkn.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citations: Germany, 8 Oct 1943; Germany, 11 Jan 1944.

Insigne. None.

382d Bombardment Group

Constituted as 382d Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 28 Oct 1942. Activated on 3 Nov 1942. Assigned to Second AF and equipped with B–24's. Served first as an operational training and later as a replacement training unit. Inactivated on 31 Mar 1944.

Trained for overseas duty with B-29's. Moved to the Pacific theater, Jul-Sep 1945, and assigned to Eighth AF. The war ended before the group could enter combat. Returned to the US in Dec 1945. Inactivated on 4 Jan 1946.


Stations. Salt Lake City AAB, Utah, 3 Nov 1942; Davis-Monthan Field, Ariz, 23 Jan 1943; Pocatello AAFld, Idaho, 5 Apr 1943; Muroc AAFld, Calif, 6 Dec 1943-31 Mar 1944. Dalhart AAFld, Tex, 25 Aug 1944; Smoky Hill AAFld, Kan, 11 Dec 1944-8 Jul 1945; Guam, 8 Sep-16 Dec 1945; Camp Anza, Calif, 30 Dec 1945-4 Jan 1946.

Commanders. Unkn, Nov 1942-Jan 1943; Maj Paul Schwartz, 23 Jan 1943; Lt Col George E Glober, 18 Jun 1943-31 Mar 1944. 2d Lt Melvin A Dilcherd, 29 Aug 1944; Col William W Jones, 19 Sep 1944; Col Audrin R Walker, 16 Feb 1945-unkn.

Campaigns. American Theater; Asiatic-Pacific Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

383d BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 383d Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 28 Oct 1942. Activated on 3 Nov 1942. Assigned to Second AF. Equipped with B-17's and B-24's. Served first as an operational training and later as a replacement training unit. Inactivated on 1 Apr 1944.


Stations. Salt Lake City AAB, Utah, 3 Nov 1942; Rapid City AAB, SD, 12 Nov 1942; Geiger Field, Wash, 20 Jun 1943; Peterson Field, Colo, 26 Oct 1943-1 Apr 1944. Dalhart AAFld, Tex, 28 Aug 1944; Walker AAFld, Kan, 14 Jan-11 Aug 1945; Tinian, 12 Sep-19 Dec 1945; Camp Anza, Calif, 2-3 Jan 1946.


Campaigns. American Theater; Asiatic-Pacific Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

384th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 384th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 25 Nov 1942. Activated on 1 Dec 1942. Trained for combat with B-17's. Moved to England, May-
Jun 1943, and assigned to Eighth AF. Functioned primarily as a strategic bombardment organization, concentrating its attacks on airfields and industries in France and Germany. Targets included airdromes at Orleans, Bricy, and Nancy; motor works at Cologne; a coking plant at Gelsenkirchen; an aircraft component parts factory at Halberstadt; steel works at Magdeburg; and ball-bearing plants at Schweinfurt. Made a damaging raid on aircraft factories in central Germany on 11 Jan 1944 and received a DUC for the action. Took part in the campaign of heavy bombers against the German aircraft industry during Big Week, 20–25 Feb 1944. Received another DUC for the mission of 24 Apr 1944 when the group, although crippled by heavy losses of men and planes, led the 41st Wing through almost overwhelming opposition to attack an aircraft factory and airfield at Oberpaffenhofen. The group also bombed parts, communications centers, oil facilities, and cities, attacking such targets as oil storage plants in Leipzig and Berlin, ports at Hamburg and Emden, and marshalling yards at Duren and Mannheim. At times it flew interdictory and support missions. Attacked installations along the coast of Normandy prior to and during the invasion in Jun 1944 and then bombed airfields and communications beyond the beachhead. Supported ground troops during the breakthrough at St Lo, 24–25 Jul, by bombing enemy strong points just beyond Allied lines. Hit tank and gun concentrations north of Eindhoven to assist the airborne assault on Holland in Sep. Struck enemy communications and fortifications during the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944–Jan 1945. Aided the Allied assault across the Rhine in Mar 1945 by attacking marshalling yards, railroad junctions, and bridges to cut off enemy supplies. Remained in the theater after the war as part of United States Air Forces in Europe. Carried American soldiers to Casablanca for return to the US, returned Greek soldiers to their homeland, and moved Allied troops to Germany. Inactivated in France on 28 Feb 1946.


Stations. Gowen Field, Idaho, 1 Dec 1942; Wendover Field, Utah, 2 Jan 1943;

COMMANDERS. Col Budd J Peaslee, 2 Jan 1943; Col Lucius K Lacey, c. 6 Sep 1943; Col Dale O Smith, 23 Nov 1943; Lt Col Theodore E Milton, 24 Oct 1944; Lt Col Robert W Fish, 17 Jun 1945; Lt Col Lloyd D Chapman, 18 Oct 1945–Feb 1946.

CAMPAIGNS. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

DECORATIONS. Distinguished Unit Citations: Germany, 11 Jan 1944; Germany, 24 Apr 1944.

INSIGNE. Shield: Azure, between two cloud formations in chief and one in base throughout proper, five stars, one, two, and two or, the one in chief emitting a ray to each star of the like voided azure, and a lightning flash palewise to base point gules fimbriated argent, all within a diminutive border of the last. Motto: KEEP THE SHOW ON THE ROAD. (Approved 9 Apr 1958.)

385th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 385th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 25 Nov 1942. Activated on 1 Dec 1942. Trained with B–17’s. Moved to England in Jun 1943 and assigned to Eighth AF. Operated primarily as a strategic bombardment organization until the war ended, striking such targets as industrial areas, air bases, oil refineries, and communications centers in Germany, France, Poland, Belgium, Holland, and Norway. Received a DUC for bombing an aircraft factory at Regensburg on 17 Aug 1943 after a long hazardous flight over enemy territory. Led the 4th Wing a great distance through heavy and damaging opposition for the successful bombardment of an aircraft repair plant at Zwickau on 12 May 1944, being awarded another DUC for this performance. Other strategic targets included aircraft factories in Oschersleben and Marienburg, battery works in Stuttgart, airfields in Beauvais and Chartres, oil refineries in Ludwigshafen and Merseburg, and marshalling yards in Munich and Oranienburg. Sometimes supported ground forces and struck interdictory targets. Attacked coastline defenses in Jun 1944 in preparation for the Normandy invasion and hit marshalling yards and choke points during the landing on D-Day. Bombed enemy positions in support of ground forces at St Lo in Jul 1944. Attacked German communications and fortifications during the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944–Jan 1945. Bombed troop concentrations and communications centers in Germany and France, Mar–Apr 1945, to assist the final thrust into Germany. After V–E Day, hauled prisoners of war from Germany to Allied centers and flew food to Holland. Returned to the US in Aug. Inactivated on 28 Aug 1945.

Stations. Davis-Monthan Field, Ariz, 1 Dec 1942; El Paso, Tex, 21 Dec 1942; Geiger Field, Wash, 1 Feb 1943; Great Falls AAB, Mont, 11 Apr-Jun 1943; Great Ashfield, England, Jun 1943-Aug 1945; Sioux Falls AAFld, SD, Aug-28 Aug 1945.


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citations: Germany, 17 Aug 1943; Zwickau, Germany, 12 May 1944.

Insigne. None.

386th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 386th Bombardment Group (Medium) on 25 Nov 1942. Activated on 1 Dec 1942. Equipped with B-26's. Moved to England, arriving in Jun 1943. Operated with Eighth AF until assigned to Ninth in Oct 1943. Flew first mission in Jul 1943. Concentrated on airdromes but also bombed marshalling yards and gun positions during the first months of combat. Carried out an extensive campaign against V-weapon sites along the coast of France in the winter of 1943-1944, and bombed airfields in Holland and Belgium during Big Week, 20-25 Feb 1944. Hammered marshalling yards, gun positions, and airdromes preceding the invasion of Normandy and made numerous assaults on bridges of the Seine late in May. Struck coastal batteries on D-Day and hit bridges, supply and fuel stores, gun positions, and defended areas during the remainder of the Normandy campaign. Supported Allied forces at Caen, and participated in the massive blows against the enemy at St Lo on 25 Jul 1944. Knocked out targets to help clear the Falaise gap of German forces in Aug 1944 and hit strong points at Brest during Sep. After moving to the Continent in Oct 1944, attacked strong points at Metz, flew missions to Holland, and assaulted such objectives as defended areas, storage depots, and communications in Germany. Focused its attacks primarily on bridges during the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944-Jan 1945, in order to cut off enemy supplies and reinforcements. Converted to A-26's shortly after the Ardennes campaign and continued to strike German communications, transportation, and storage facilities until May 1945. Redesignated 386th Bombardment Group (Light) in Jun 1945. Returned to the US, Jul-Aug. Inactivated on 7 Nov 1945.


Stations. MacDill Field, Fla, 1 Dec 1942; Lake Charles AAB, La, 9 Feb-8 May 1942;

**Commanders.** Col Lester J Maitland, c. 1 Dec 1942; Col Richard C Sanders, 18 Nov 1943; Col Joe W Kelly, 22 Jan 1944; Col Thomas G Corbin, c. 25 Aug 1944–1945. Capt Amos B Leighton, 8 Apr 1956–.

**Campaigns.** Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

**Decorations.** Distinguished Unit Citation: ETO, 30 Jul 1943–30 Jul 1944.

**Insigne.** None.

### 387th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

**Constituted** as 387th Bombardment Group (Medium) on 25 Nov 1942. **Activated** on 1 Dec 1942. Trained with B-26 aircraft. Moved to England in Jun 1943. Served with Eighth AF until assigned to Ninth in Oct 1943. Began combat in Aug 1943 and concentrated its attacks on air-dromes during the first months of operations. Made numerous strikes on V-weapon sites in France in the winter of 1943–1944. Hit airfields at Leeuwarden and Venlo during Big Week, 20–25 Feb 1944, the intensive campaign against the German Air Force and aircraft industry. Helped to prepare for the invasion of Normandy by attacking coastal batteries and bridges in France during May 1944. Bombed along the invasion coast on 6 Jun 1944 and supported ground forces throughout the month by raiding railroads, bridges, road junctions, defended areas, and fuel dumps. Moved to the Continent in Jul 1944 and participated in attacks on the enemy at St Lo in the latter part of the month and on German forces at Brest during Aug and Sep. Extended operations into Germany by fall of 1944. Received a DUC for action during the Battle of the Bulge when the group hit strongly defended transportation and communications targets at Mayen and Prum. Supported the Allied drive into the Reich by attacking bridges, communications centers, marshalling yards, storage installations, and other objectives. Ended combat operations in Apr 1945. Returned to the US in Nov. **Inactivated** on 17 Nov 1945.


**Stations.** MacDill Field, Fla, 1 Dec 1942; Drane Field, Fla, 12 Apr 1943; Godman Field, Ky, c. 11 May–10 Jun 1943; Chipping Ongar, England, 25 Jun 1943; Stony Cross, England, 18 Jul 1944; Maupertuis, France, 22 Aug 1944; Chateaudun, France, 18 Sep 1944; Clastres, France, 30 Oct 1944; Beek, Holland, 29 Apr 1945; Rosieres-en-Santerre, France, 24 May–c. Nov 1945; Camp Kilmer, NJ, 14–17 Nov 1945.

**Commanders.** Maj David S Blackwell, 20 Dec 1942; Col Carl R Storrie, c. 19 Jan
Constituted as 388th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 19 Dec 1942 and activated on 24 Dec. Trained for combat with B-17’s. Moved to England in Jun 1943 and assigned to Eighth AF. Began operations on 17 Jul 1943 by attacking an aircraft factory in Amsterdam. Functioned primarily as a strategic bombardment organization until the war ended.

Targets included industries, naval installations, oil storage plants, refineries, and communications centers in Germany, France, Poland, Belgium, Norway, Romania, and Holland. Received a DUC for withstanding heavy opposition to bomb a vital aircraft factory at Regensburg on 17 Aug 1943. Received another DUC for three outstanding missions: an attack against a tire and rubber factory in Hannover on 26 Jul 1943; the bombardment of a synthetic oil refinery in Brux on 12 May 1944; and a strike against a synthetic oil refinery at Ruhland on 21 Jun 1944, during a shuttle raid from England to Russia. Attacked many other significant targets, including aircraft factories in Kassel, Reims, and Brunswick; airfields in Bordeaux, Paris, and Berlin; naval works at La Pallice, Emden, and Kiel; chemical industries in Ludwigshafen; ball-bearing plants in Schweinfurt; and marshalling yards in Brussels, Osnabruck, and Bielefeld. Operations also included support and interdictory missions. Helped prepare for the invasion of Normandy by attacking military installations in France, and on D-Day struck coastal guns, field batteries, and transportation. Continued to support ground forces during the campaign that followed, hitting such objectives as supply depots and troop concentrations. Bombed in support of ground forces at St Lo in Jul 1944 and at Caen in Aug. Covered the airborne assault on Holland in Sep 1944 by attacking military installations and airfields at Arnhem. Aided the final drive through Germany.

Conway, 8 Nov 1943; Col Thomas M Seymour, 13 Apr 1944; Col Grover C Brown, c. 18 Jul 1944; Lt Col Richard R Stewart, 20 May 1945; Col Philip A Sykes, Jun 1945-unkn.

CAMPAIGNS. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

DECORATIONS. Distinguished Unit Citation: Germany, 23 Dec 1944.

INSIGNE. None.
during the early months of 1945 by striking targets such as marshalling yards, rail bridges, and road junctions. After V-E Day, flew food to Holland to relieve flood-stricken areas. Returned to the US in Aug. Inactivated on 28 Aug 1945.


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citations: Germany, 17 Aug 1943; Hannover, Germany (26 Jun 1943), Brux, Czechoslovakia (12 May 1944), and from England to Russia (21 Jun 1944).

Insigne. Shield: Per bend azure and gules, on a bend or, a lightning flash sable. Supports: The shield supported by two wings light blue, feathered and detail black. Motto: LIBERTAS VEL MORS—Liberty or Death. (Approved 11 Mar 1955.)

389th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 389th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 19 Dec 1942 and activated on 24 Dec. Prepared for duty overseas with B-24's. Moved to England, Jun-Jul 1943, and assigned to Eighth AF. Almost immediately a detachment was sent to Libya, where it began operations on 9 Jul 1943. The detachment flew missions to Crete, Sicily, Italy, Austria, and Rumania. The group received a DUC for the detachment's participation in the famed low-level attack against oil refineries at Ploesti on 1 Aug 1943. For his action during the same operation, 2d Lt Lloyd H Hughes was awarded the Medal of Honor: refusing to turn back although gasoline was streaming from his flak-damaged plane, Lt Hughes flew at low altitude over the blazing target area and bombed the objective; the plane crashed before Hughes could make the forced landing that he attempted after the bomb run. The detachment returned to England in Aug and the group flew several missions against airfields in France and Holland. Operating temporarily from Tunisia, Sep-Oct 1943, the 389th supported Allied operations at Salerno and hit targets in Corsica, Italy, and Austria. Resumed operations from England in Oct
1943, and until Apr 1945 concentrated primarily on strategic objectives in France, the Low Countries, and Germany. Targets included shipbuilding yards at Vegesack, industrial areas of Berlin, oil facilities at Merseburg, factories at Munster, railroad yards at Sangerhausen, and V-weapon sites at Pas de Calais. Participated in the intensive air campaign against the German aircraft industry during Big Week, 20–25 Feb 1944. Also flew support and interdictory missions on several occasions, bombing gun batteries and airfields in support of the Normandy invasion in Jun 1944, striking enemy positions to aid the breakthrough at St Lo in Jul 1944, hitting storage depots and communications centers during the Battle of the Bulge (Dec 1944–Jan 1945), and dropping food, ammunition, gasoline, and other supplies to troops participating in the airborne assault across the Rhine in Mar 1945. Flew last combat mission late in Apr 1945. Returned to the US, May-Jun 1945. Inactivated on 13 Sep 1945.


Campaigns. Air Combat, EAME Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Sicily; Naples-Foggia; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: Ploesti, Rumania, 1 Aug 1943. Insigne. None.

390th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 390th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 15 Jan 1943 and activated on 26 Jan. Prepared for combat with B-17's. Moved to England in Jul 1943 and assigned to Eighth AF. Operated chiefly against strategic objectives, flying many missions with the aid of pathfinders. Began combat on 12 Aug 1943. Five days later, attacked the Messerschmitt aircraft complex at Regensburg and received a DUC for the mission. Received another DUC for a mission on 14 Oct 1943 when the group braved unrelenting assaults by enemy fighters to bomb the antifriction-bearing plants at Schweinfurt. Participating in the intensive Allied assault on the German aircraft industry during Big Week, 20–25 Feb 1944, the organization bombed aircraft factories, instrument plants, and air parks. Other strategic missions included attacks on marshaling yards at Frankfurt, bridges at Cologne, oil facilities at Zeitz, factories at Mannheim, naval installations at Bremen,
and synthetic oil refineries at Merseburg. Sometimes flew interdictory and support missions. Bombed the coast near Caen fifteen minutes before the landings in Normandy on 6 Jun 1944. Attacked enemy artillery in support of ground forces during the breakthrough at St Lo in Jul. Cut German supply lines during the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944-Jan 1945. Hit airfields in support of the airborne assault across the Rhine in Mar 1945. Flew last combat mission on 20 Apr 1945. Dropped food supplies to the Dutch during the week prior to V-E Day. Returned to the US in Aug. Inactivated on 28 Aug 1945.


Commanders. Col Edgar M Whittan, 26 Jan 1943; Col Frederick W Ott, 21 Apr 1944; Col Joseph A Miller, 17 Sep 1944; Lt Col George W Von Arb Jr, 23 May 1945; Maj John A Angotti, 26 Jun-Aug 1945.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citations: Germany, 17 Aug 1943; Germany, 14 Oct 1943.

Insigne. None.

Constituted as 391st Bombardment Group (Medium) on 15 Jan 1943 and activated on 21 Jan. Trained with B-26's for duty in Europe with Ninth AF. Moved to England, Jan-Feb 1944. Entered combat on 15 Feb 1944 and during the ensuing weeks bombed targets such as airfields, marshalling yards, bridges, and V-weapon sites in France and the Low Countries to help prepare for the invasion of Normandy. Attacked enemy defenses along the invasion beaches on 6 and 7 Jun 1944. From Jun to Sep, continued cross-Channel operations, which included attacks on fuel dumps and troop concentrations in support of Allied forces during the breakthrough at St Lo in Jul 1944, and strikes on transportation and communications to block the enemy's retreat to the east. Began flying missions from bases on
the Continent in Sep 1944, extending its area of operations into Germany and continuing its attacks against enemy railroads, highways, troops, bridges, ammunition dumps, and other targets. Contributed vital assistance to ground forces during the Battle of the Bulge by attacking heavily defended positions such as bridges and viaducts, 23–26 Dec 1944; for these missions, performed without fighter escort in the face of intense flak and overwhelming attacks by enemy aircraft, the group was awarded a DUC. From Jan to May 1945, and using A-26’s beginning in Apr, the group concentrated its attacks on the German transportation and communications system. Flew its last mission on 3 May. Redesignated 391st Bombardment Group (Light) in Jul. Returned to the US in Oct. Inactivated on 25 Oct 1945.


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: Germany, 23–26 Dec 1944.

Insigne. Shield: Per bend or and azure, a bend counter compony sable and argent between in chief a Pegasus of the second and in base a cluster of three feathers of the first surmounted by a mullet of the fourth and third. Motto: VIRTUTE ALISQUE—With Wings and Courage. (Approved 11 Jan 1954.)

392d BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 392d Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 15 Jan 1943 and activated on 26 Jan. Trained with B-24’s.
Moved to England, Jul–Aug 1943, and assigned to Eighth AF. Began combat on 9 Sep 1943 and engaged primarily in bombardment of strategic objectives on the Continent until Apr 1945. Attacked such targets as an oil refinery at Gelsenkirchen, a marshalling yard at Osnabruck, a railroad viaduct at Bielefeld, steel plants at Brunswick, a tank factory at Kassel, and gas works at Berlin. Took part in the intensive campaign of heavy bombers against the German aircraft industry during Big Week, 20–25 Feb 1944, being awarded a DUC for bombing an aircraft and component parts factory at Gotha on 24 Feb. Sometimes supported ground forces or carried out interdictory operations. Bombed airfields and V-weapon sites in France prior to the Normandy invasion in Jun 1944 and struck coastal defenses and choke points on D-Day. Hit enemy positions to assist ground forces at St Lo during the breakthrough in Jul 1944. Bombed railroads, bridges, and highways to cut off German supply lines during the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944–Jan 1945. Dropped supplies to Allied troops during the air attack on Holland in Sep 1944 and during the airborne assault across the Rhine in Mar 1945. Flew last combat mission on 25 Apr 1945, then carried food to the Dutch. Returned to the US in Jun. Inactivated on 13 Sep 1945.


Commanders. Col Irvine A Rendle, 26 Jan 1943; Col Lorin L Johnson, 21 Jun 1944; Lt Col Lawrence G Gilbert, 27 May 1945–unkn.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: Gotha, Germany, 24 Feb 1944.

Insigne. None.

393d BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 393d Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 29 Jan 1943. Activated on 16 Feb 1943. Assigned to Second AF. Equipped with B-17's. Served as an operational training unit until Aug 1943, then became a replacement training unit. Inactivated on 1 Apr 1944.


Stations. Geiger Field, Wash, 16 Feb 1943; Gowen Field, Idaho, 3 Mar 1943;
Wendover Field, Utah, Apr 1943; Sioux City AAB, Iowa, 11 Jun 1943; Kearney AAFld, Neb, 1 Aug 1943; Sioux City AAB, Iowa, 7 Nov 1943-1 Apr 1944.

Commanders. Col Chester P Gilger, Feb 1943; Lt Col George A Blakey, 15 Sep 1943-1 Apr 1944.

Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

394th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 394th Bombardment Group (Medium) on 15 Feb 1943. Activated on 5 Mar 1943. Trained with B-26's. Moved to England, Feb-Mar 1944, and assigned to Ninth AF. Entered combat in Mar 1944 and helped to prepare for the invasion of Normandy by hitting V-weapon sites, marshalling yards, bridges, airdromes, and gun emplacements. On D-Day, 6 Jun, bombed gun positions at Cherbourg; afterward, struck communications, fuel supplies, and strong points in support of the Normandy campaign. Aided the breakthrough at St Lo by bombing targets in the area on 25 Jul 1944. Received a DUC for operations from 7 to 9 Aug 1944 when the group made five attacks against strongly fortified targets in northern France, knocking out an ammunition dump and four railroad bridges. Capt Darrell R Lindsey was awarded the Medal of Honor for leading a formation of B-26's over one of these bridges on 9 Aug. During the flight, Lindsey's plane was hit and the right engine burst into flames. Knowing that the gasoline tanks could explode at any moment, he continued to lead the formation until the bomb run had been made, then ordered his crew to bail out. The bombardier, the last man to leave the plane, offered to lower the wheels so that Lindsey might escape through the nose of the aircraft, but realizing that this could throw the plane into a spin and hinder the bombardier's chances to escape, Lindsey refused the offer and remained with his B-26 until it crashed. After moving to the Continent late in Aug 1944, the group hit strong points at Brest and then began to operate against targets in Germany. Took part in the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944-Jan 1945, by hitting communications to deprive the enemy of supplies and reinforcements. Bombed transportation, storage facilities, and other objectives until the war ended; also dropped propaganda leaflets. Remained in the theater to serve with United States Air Forces in Europe.
as part of the army of occupation. Redesignated 394th Bombardment Group (Light) in Dec 1945. Began training with A-26's. Transferred, without personnel and equipment, to the US on 15 Feb 1946. Inactivated on 31 Mar 1946.


Campaigns. American Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: France, 7-9 Aug 1944. French Croix de Guerre with Palm: France, 6 Jun-14 Sep 1944.

Insigne. Shield: Azure, a clenched fist terminating in displayed dexter demi-wing of an eagle, the first grasping a torch, all sable fimbriated argent, flames gules fimbriated of the last. Motto: READINESS STRENGTHENS LIBERTY. (Approved 15 Apr 1954.)

395th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 395th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 29 Jan 1943. Activated on 16 Feb 1943. Assigned to Second AF. Equipped with B-17's. Served first as an operational training unit, becoming a replacement training unit in Oct 1943. Inactivated on 1 Apr 1944.


Stations. Ephrata AAB, Wash, 16 Feb 1943; Ardmore AAFLd, Okla, 25 Oct 1943-1 Apr 1944.
Commanders. Lt Col Luther J Fairbanks, Feb 1943; Lt Col Hugh D Wallace, 8 Apr 1943; Col Howard M Turner, 19 Apr 1943; Lt Col Hugh D Wallace, 24 Apr 1943; Col Allen W Reed, 2 Aug 1943; Lt Col Quentin T Quick, 23 Sep–Nov 1943; Unkn, Nov 1943–1 Apr 1944.

Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

396th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 396th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 29 Jan 1943. Activated on 16 Feb 1943. Assigned to Second AF, later (Nov 1943) to Third AF. Equipped with B-17’s. Served as an operational training unit until Aug 1943, then became a replacement training unit. Inactivated on 1 May 1944.


Stations. Mountain Home AAFld, Idaho, 16 Feb 1943; Moses Lake AAB, Wash, 10 Apr 1943; Drew Field, Fla, 5 Nov 1943–1 May 1944.

Commanders. Lt Col Frederick T Crimmins Jr, 1943–1 May 1944.

Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

397th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 397th Bombardment Group (Medium) on 20 Mar 1943. Activated on 20 Apr 1943. Trained with B-26’s. Moved to England, Mar–Apr 1944, and assigned to Ninth AF. Participated in operations preparatory to the Normandy invasion by attacking V–weapon sites, bridges, coastal defenses, marshalling yards, and airfields, Apr–Jun 1944. Hit strong points in France on D-Day and assisted ground forces throughout the remainder of the Normandy campaign by bombing fuel dumps, defended areas, and other objectives. Engaged in bombardment of German forces in the region of St Lo during the Allied breakthrough in Jul. After moving to the Continent in Aug, struck enemy positions at St Malo and Brest and bombed targets in the Rouen area as Allied armies swept across the Seine and advanced to the Siegfried Line. Began flying missions into Germany in Sep, attacking such targets as bridges, defended areas, and storage depots. Struck the enemy’s communications during the Battle of the Bulge (Dec 1944–Jan 1945) and received a DUC for a mission on 23 Dec 1944 when the group withstood heavy flak and fighter attack to sever a railway bridge at Eller, a vital link in the enemy’s supply line across the Moselle. Continued to support the Allied drive into Germany until Apr 1945. Returned to the US, Dec 1945–Jan 1946. Inactivated on 6 Jan 1946.


Stations. MacDill Field, Fla, 20 Apr 1943; Avon Park Bombing Range, Fla, 12
AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS OF WORLD WAR II


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: Eller, Germany, 23 Dec 1944.

Insigne. None.

398th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 398th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 15 Feb 1943. Activated on 1 Mar 1943. Prepared for combat with B-17's, but interrupted these activities from Jul to Dec 1943 to train replacement crews for other organizations. Moved to England in Apr 1944 and assigned to Eighth AF. Entered combat in May 1944, and until V-E Day operated primarily against strategic objectives in Germany, attacking targets such as factories in Berlin, warehouses in Munich, marshalling yards in Saarbrucken, shipping facilities in Kiel, oil refineries in Merseburg, and aircraft plants in Munster. Temporarily suspended strategic missions to attack coastal defenses and enemy troops on the Cherbourg peninsula during the Normandy invasion in Jun 1944; strike gun positions near Eindhoven in support of the air attack on Holland in Sep 1944; raid power stations, railroads, and bridges during the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944–Jan 1945; and attack airfields to aid the Allied assault across the Rhine in Mar 1945. Flew last combat mission, attacking an airfield in Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, on 25 Apr 1945. Transported liberated prisoners from Germany to France after V-E Day. Returned to the US, May–Jun 1945. Inactivated on 1 Sep 1945.


Stations. Ephrata AAB, Wash, 1 Mar 1943; Blythe AAFld, Calif, 5 Apr 1943; Geiger Field, Wash, 29 Apr 1943; Rapid City AAB, SD, 20 Jun 1943–4 Apr 1944; Nuthampstead, England, 22 Apr 1944–26 May 1945; Drew Field, Fla, 3 Jul–1 Sep 1945.

Commanders. Col Frank P Hunter Jr, 1 Mar 1943; Lt Col Lewis P Ensign, 29 Jan 1945; Lt Col Arthur F Briggs, 18 Apr 1945–unkn.

Campaigns. American Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.
399th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 399th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 15 Feb 1943. Activated on 1 Mar 1943. Assigned to Second AF; reassigned to Fourth AF in Dec 1943. Equipped with B-3's. Served first as an operational training unit and later (Aug 1943) became a replacement training unit. Disbanded on 31 Mar 1944.


Stations. Davis-Monthan Field, Ariz, 1 Mar 1943; Gowen Field, Idaho, 10 Apr 1943; Wendover Field, Utah, 27 Apr 1943; March Field, Calif, 3 Dec 1943-31 Mar 1944.

Commanders. Lt Col J Auther J Fairbanks, Apr 1943; Lt Col James H Isbell, 1 Oct 1943; Lt Col John E Dougherty, 11 Nov 1943; Lt Col Eugene T Yarbrough, 15 Feb-31 Mar 1944.

Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

400th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 400th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 15 Feb 1943. Activated on 1 Mar 1943. Equipped with B-24's. Functioned as an operational training unit of Second AF from May to Dec 1943. Reassigned to First AF to train replacement crews. Disbanded on 10 Apr 1944.


Stations. Pyote AAB, Tex, 1 Mar 1943; Davis-Monthan Field, Ariz, Apr 1943; Pueblo AAB, Colo, c. 2 May 1943; Salina, Kan, 31 Jul 1943; Alamogordo AAFld, NM, 19 Sep 1943; Charleston AAFld, SC, 15 Dec 1943-10 Apr 1944.


Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.
yards, missile sites, marshalling yards, and airfields; beginning in Oct 1944, concentrated on oil reserves. Received a DUC for striking telling blows against German aircraft production on 11 Jan and 20 Feb 1944. In addition to strategic missions, operations included attacks on transportation, airfields, and fortifications prior to the Normandy invasion and on D-Day, Jun 1944; support for ground operations during the breakthrough at St Lo in Jul, the siege of Brest in Aug, and the airborne attack on Holland in Sep 1944; participation in the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944–Jan 1945, by assaulting transportation targets and communications centers in the battle area; and support for the airborne attack across the Rhine in Mar 1945. Returned to the US after V–E Day. Inactivated on 28 Aug 1945.


Redesignated 401st Fighter-Bomber Group. Activated on 8 Feb 1954. Assigned to Tactical Air Command and equipped with F–86’s.


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citations: Germany, 11 Jan 1944; Germany, 20 Feb 1944.

Insigne. Shield: Azure, within a diminutive border argent a sheaf of four lances bend sinisterwise of the last, surmounted by a fess chequy sable and of the second overall a bend wavy vert, gules, or and of the first each fimbriated silver. Motto: CAELUM ARENA NOSTRA—The Sky is Our Arena. (Approved 9 Sep 1958. This insigne replaced an insigne approved 22 Apr 1955.)

402d FIGHTER GROUP

Constituted as 402d Bombardment Group (Medium) on 20 Apr 1943. Activated in China on 19 May 1943. Assigned to Fourteenth AF. No squadrons were assigned and headquarters apparently was never fully manned. Disbanded in China on 31 Jul 1943. Reconstituted (in Oct
AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS—GROUPS

1956) and consolidated with 402d Fighter Group.


Stations. Kunming, China, 19 May-31 Jul 1943. Westover Field, Mass, 1 Oct 1943; Seymour Johnson Field, NC, c. 13 Oct 1943; Bluethenthal Field, NC, c. 9 Dec 1943; Bradley Field, Conn, c. 11 Feb-10 Apr 1944. Greenville AFB, Miss, 15 Oct 1956-.


Campaigns. Asiatic-Pacific Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

403d TROOP CARRIER GROUP

Constituted as 403d Troop Carrier Group on 7 Dec 1942 and activated on 12 Dec. Trained for overseas duty with C-47's. Moved to the South Pacific, Jul-Sep 1943, and assigned to Thirteenth AF. Transported men and supplies to forward areas in the Solomons and flew passenger and cargo routes to New Zealand, Australia, Fiji, and New Caledonia. Moved personnel of Thirteenth AF units to the Southwest Pacific. Supported the New Guinea and Philippines campaigns by transporting men and cargo to combat areas, evacuating casualties, and landing or dropping supplies for guerrilla forces. Dropped paratroops at Laguna de Bay, Luzon, on 23 Feb 1945, to free civilian internees held by the Japanese. Received a DUC for operations from Apr to Jun 1945 when it transported ammunition, food, and other supplies to Eighth Army forces in Mindanao and often landed on jungle airstrips to evacuate wounded personnel. Moved to Leyte in Jun 1945 and remained in the Philippines after the war as part of Far East Air Forces. Ferried occupation troops to Japan, evacuated prisoners who
had been liberated, and flew cargo and passenger routes to Japan and Australia. Inactivated in Manila on 15 Oct 1946.

Redesignated 403d Troop Carrier Group (Medium). Allotted to the reserve. Activated in the US on 27 Jun 1949. Called to active duty on 1 Apr 1951. Assigned to Tactical Air Command. Trained with C-46 and C-47 aircraft. Moved to Japan, Mar–Apr 1952, and attached to Far East Air Forces for operations in the war against communist forces in Korea. Using C-119's, aided UN forces in Korea by dropping paratroops and supplies, transporting personnel and equipment, and evacuating casualties. Relieved from active duty and inactivated in Japan, on 1 Jan 1953.

Allotted to the reserve. Activated in the US on 1 Jan 1953.


Campaigns. World War II: New Guinea; Northern Solomons; Bismarck Archipelago; Western Pacific; Leyte; Luzon; Southern Philippines. Korean War: Korea Summer-Fall, 1952; Third Korean Winter.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: Philippine Islands, 17 Apr–30 Jun 1945. Philippine Presidential Unit Citation. Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation: [1952].

Insigne. Shield: Azure, two hands in bend sinister proper, the upper a dexter hand issuing from a cloud argent and holding an olive branch of the second, a lightning flash or and a sword sable, the lower sinister hand in profile issuing from a fan indented of seven sections (blue, white, orange, black, white, yellow and red) which in turn issues from base, above the cloud four mullets of four points of the third; all within a diminished bordure of the last. Motto: SPECTATE AD CAELUM—Look to the Skies. (Approved 9 Jan 1953.)

404th FIGHTER GROUP

Trained with P-39, P-47, and other aircraft. Moved to England, Mar-Apr 1944. Assigned to Ninth AF. Redesignated 404th Fighter Group in May 1944. Became operational on 1 May 1944 and, using P-47's, helped to prepare for the Normandy invasion by bombing and strafing targets in France. Provided top cover for landings in Normandy on 6 and 7 Jun 1944 and continued operations from England until Jul 1944. Moved to the Continent and operated in close support of ground troops until the end of the war, supporting the Allied breakthrough at St Lo in Jul 1944, the drive through Holland in Sep 1944, Allied operations during the Battle of the Bulge (Dec 1944-Jan 1945), and the establishment of the Remagen bridgehead and the subsequent crossing of the Rhine in Mar 1945. Also flew interdictory and escort missions, strafing and bombing such targets as troop concentrations, railroads, highways, bridges, ammunition and fuel dumps, armored vehicles, docks, and tunnels, and covering the operations of B-17's, B-24's, and B-26's that bombed factories, airdromes, marshalling yards, and other targets. Received a DUC for three armed reconnaissance missions flown on 10 Sep 1944 when, despite bad weather and antiaircraft fire, the group attacked enemy factories, rolling stock, and communications centers to aid the advance of ground forces. Received a French Croix de Guerre with Palm for assisting First Army at St Lo on 29, 30, and 31 Jul 1944 when the group, although suffering severe losses from flak, continuously provided cover for four armored divisions. Also cited by the Belgian government for operations contributing to the liberation of its people. After V-E Day, aided in disarming the German Air Force and in dismantling the enemy's aircraft industry. Returned to the US in Aug. Inactivated on 9 Nov 1945.


Stations. Key Field, Miss, 4 Feb 1943; Congaree AAFld, SC, 5 Jul 1943; Burns AAFld, Ore, 4 Sep 1943; Myrtle Beach AAFld, SC, 13 Nov 1943–12 Mar 1944; Winkton, England, 4 Apr 1944; Chapelle, France, 6 Jul 1944; Bretigny, France, 29 Aug 1944; Juvincourt, France, 13 Sep 1944; St-Trond, Belgium, 1 Oct 1944; Keltz, Germany, 30 Mar 1945; Fritzlar, Germany, 12 Apr 1945; Stuttgart, Germany, 23 Jun–2 Aug 1945; Drew Field, Fla, 11 Sep–9 Nov 1945. Will Rogers Field, Okla, 10 Oct 1950; Alexandria Mun Aprt, La, 27 Nov 1950–4 May 1952; Chaumont, France, 13 May–10 Jul 1952.

Commanders. Lt Col Lucius G Drafts, 4 Feb 1943; Lt Col James Van G Wilson, 6 May 1943; Col Carroll W McColpin, 27 Jan 1944; Lt Col Leo C Moon, 25 Nov 1944; Lt Col John R Murphy, 23 Apr 1945–unkn. Lt Col Joseph W Turner, 10 Oct 1950; Lt Col Roger B Ludeman, 27 Dec 1950; Col Chesley G Peterson, 8 Aug 1951–10 Jul 1952.

Campaigns. American Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.


Insigne. Shield: Azure, three lightning bolts, or, issuing from a cloud, proper, in dexter chief, all within a diminutive bordure, gules. Motto: TONITRUS E CAELO—Thunder from the Sky. (Approved 6 Jun 1952.)

405th FIGHTER GROUP

1944 and engaged primarily in providing support for ground forces until May 1945. Bombed enemy vehicles and gun positions at St Lo in Jul 1944; attacked barges, troops, roads, and warehouses during the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944-Jan 1945; and struck airfields and marshalling yards when the Allies crossed the Rhine in Mar 1945. Received a DUC for a mission in France on 24 Sep 1944: answering a request from Third Army for support near Laneuveville-en-Saulnois, two squadrons, flying on instruments through rain and dense overcast, were directed by ground control toward a furious tank battle where, in spite of severe ground fire, one squadron repeatedly bombed and strafed enemy tanks; the second squadron, unable to find this target because of the weather, attacked a convoy of trucks and armored vehicles; later the same day, the third squadron hit warehouses and other buildings and silenced ground opposition in the area. For operations, Jun-Sep 1944, that aided the drive across Normandy and the liberation of Belgium, the group was cited by the Belgian government. Flew last mission on 8 May 1945. Returned to the US, Jul-Oct 1945. Inactivated on 29 Oct 1945.

Redesignated 405th Fighter-Bomber Group. Activated on 1 Dec 1952. Assigned to Tactical Air Command and equipped with F-84's.


Stations. Drew Field, Fla, 1 Mar 1943; Walterboro AAFld, SC, 14 Sep 1943-14 Feb 1944; Christchurch, England, 7 Mar-22 Jun 1944; Picauville, France, 30 Jun 1944; St-Dizier, France, 14 Sep 1944; Opphoven, Belgium, 9 Feb 1945; Kitzingen, Germany, 30 Apr 1945; Straubing, Germany, 8 May-Jul 1945; Camp Patrick Henry, Va, Oct-29 Oct 1945. Godman AFB, Ky, 1 Dec 1952; Langley AFB, Va, 16 Apr 1953-.

Commanders. Lt Col Marvin S Zipp, 1 Mar 1943; Lt Col Mark E Hubbard, 2 Jul 1943; Maj Fred G Hook Jr, 12 Jul 1943; Col James Ferguson, 5 Nov 1943; Col Robert L Delashaw, 26 Apr 1944; Lt Col J Garrett Jackson, 22 Oct 1944-unkn. Col George Laven Jr, 1 Dec 1952; Col Donald A Baccus, 16 Apr 1953; Col William S Cowart Jr, 6 Jul 1954; Col Robert D Johnston, c. 14 May 1955-.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: France, 24 Sep 1944. Cited in the Order of the Day, Belgian Army: 6 Jun-30 Sep 1944.

Insigne. Shield: Azure, a sphere argent, land marking and grid lines sable, surmounted by a bend gules, charged with a lightning flash or, between a fleur-de-lis of the last and two olive branches, in sal-tire, proper, all within a diminutive border of the second. Motto: MOVERE ET AGGREDI—Deploy and Attack. (Approved 10 Nov 1955.)
Constituted as 406th Bombardment Group (Dive) on 4 Feb 1943. Activated on 1 Mar 1943. Redesignated 406th Fighter-Bomber Group in Aug 1943, and 406th Fighter Group in May 1944. Trained with A-24, A-35, A-39, P-47, and other aircraft. Joined Ninth AF in England in Apr 1944 and entered combat with P-47’s in May when the Allies were preparing for the invasion of the Continent. Provided area cover during the landings in Jun, and afterwards flew armed-reconnaissance and dive-bombing missions against the enemy, attacking such targets as motor transports, gun emplacements, ammunition dumps, rail lines, marshalling yards, and bridges during the campaign in Normandy. Helped prepare the way for the Allied breakthrough at St Lo on 25 Jul. Moved to the Continent early in Aug and continued to provide tactical air support for ground forces. Participated in the reduction of St Malo and Brest. Aided the Allied drive across France, receiving a DUC for operations on 7 Sep 1944 when the group destroyed a large column of armored vehicles and military transports that were attempting to escape from southeastern France through the Belfort Gap. Operated closely with ground forces and flew interdictory missions during the drive to the Moselle-Saar region. Shifted operations from the Saar basin to the Ardennes and assisted the beleaguered garrison at Bastogne after the Germans had launched the counteroffensive that precipitated the Battle of the Bulge. Operated almost exclusively within a ten-mile radius of Bastogne from 23–27 Dec 1944, a period for which the group received a second DUC for its attacks on tanks, vehicles, defended buildings, and gun positions. Flew escort, interdictory, and close-support missions in the Ruhr Valley early in 1945 and thus assisted Allied ground forces in their drive to and across the Rhine. Remained in Europe after V-E Day, being assigned to United States Air Forces in Europe for duty in Germany with the army of occupation. Inactivated on 20 Aug 1946.


Stations. Key Field, Miss, 1 Mar 1943; Congaree AAFld, SC, c. 18 Sep 1943–13 Mar 1944; Ashford, England, 4 Apr 1944; Tour-en-Bassin, France, 5 Aug 1944; Cretteville, France, 17 Aug 1944; Le Mans, France, 4 Sep 1944; Mormal-le-Grand, France, 22 Sep 1944; Metz, France, 2 Feb 1945; Assche, Belgium, 8 Feb 1945; Handorf, Germany, 15 Apr 1945; Nordholz, Germany, 5 Jun 1945–20 Aug 1946. Mans-ton, England, 10 Jul 1952–.


Campaigns. American Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citations: France, 7 Sep 1944; Belgium, 23–27 Dec 1944.

Insigne. Shield: Azure, a bend gules fimbriated argent overall a dexter hand in spiked nail gauntlet palewise proper grasping a three-pronged lightning flash or and surmounted at the cuff by a chain of four links of the last. Motto: ASCEN-

DE ET DEFENDE—Rise and Defend. (Approved 14 May 1953.)

407th FIGHTER GROUP

Constituted as 407th Bombardment Group (Dive) on 23 Mar 1943 and activated on 28 Mar. Assigned to Second and later (Nov 1943) to Third AF. Part of the group, the air echelon with A-24's, was stationed in Alaska during Jul and Aug 1943 for operations against the Japanese in the Aleutians. Redesignated 407th Fighter-Bomber Group in Aug 1943. Trained for combat and later functioned as a replacement training unit, using a variety of aircraft that included A-36's, P-47's, and P-51's. Disbanded on 1 Apr 1944.


Stations. Drew Field, Fla, 28 Mar 1943; Lakeland AAFld, Fla, 2 Oct 1943; Galveston AAFld, Tex, 9 Nov 1943–1 Apr 1944.
Commanders. 1st Lt William E Garland, 28 Mar 1943; Lt Col Mark E Hubbard, 3 Jun 1943; Lt Col Carroll W McColpin, 8 Sep 1943; Maj Pat M DeBerry, 18 Jan 1944; Maj T W Rivers, 30 Mar–1 Apr 1944.

Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: Azure (light blue), over an Indian bow and arrow proper, in saltire (the bow green, the arrow yellow, tipped red, feathered blue, yellow, and red, veins black) an Indian shield argent, edged black, charged with a war bird gules, markings sable, twelve feathers pendent, from the base of the shield, proper. (Approved 1 Jun 1955.)

408th FIGHTER GROUP

Constituted as 408th Bombardment Group (Dive) on 23 Mar 1943. Activated on 5 Apr 1943. Redesignated 408th Fighter-Bomber Group in Aug 1943. Assigned to Third AF, then to Second (Nov 1943), and again to Third (Feb 1944). Received A–24, A–26, P–40, and P–47 aircraft in Oct 1943 and began training. Disbanded on 1 Apr 1944.


Stations. Key Field, Miss, 5 Apr 1943; Drew Field, Fla, 22 Sep 1943; Abilene AAFld, Tex, 10 Nov 1943; DeRidder AAB, La, 12 Feb 1944; Woodward AAFld, Okla, 26 Mar–1 Apr 1944. Klamath Falls Mun Aprt, Ore, 8 Apr 1956–.

Commanders. 1st Lt Reynold H Ulick, 7 Apr 1943; Maj John R Reynolds, 22 Jun 1943; Maj Wyatt P Exum, 22 Sep 1943; Lt Col Thomas Hitchcock, 26 Dec 1943; Maj Wyatt P Exum, 1 Feb 1944; Lt Col Harry L Galusha, 18 Mar–1 Apr 1944. Lt Col Robert L Larson, Apr 1956–.

Campaigns. None.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: Azure, a lightning bolt, bendwise, or, between two jet-like eagles volant proper with trailing speed vapor proper. Motto: DEFEND WITH VIGILANCE. (Approved 22 May 1957.)

409th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 409th Bombardment Group (Light) on 1 Jun 1943 and acti-
vated the same day. Used A-20’s in preparing for duty overseas. Moved to England, Feb–Mar 1944, and assigned to Ninth AF. Bombed coastal defenses, V-weapon sites, airfields, and other targets in France, Apr–Jun 1944, in preparation for the invasion of Normandy. Supported ground forces during the Normandy campaign by hitting gun batteries, rail lines, bridges, communications, and other objectives. During Jul 1944, aided the Allied offensive at Caen and the breakthrough at St Lo with attacks on enemy troops, flak positions, fortified villages, and supply dumps. Supported Third Army’s advance toward Germany, Aug–Nov 1944, operating from bases in France beginning in Sep. Converted to A-26 aircraft in Dec and participated in the Battle of the Bulge (Dec 1944–Jan 1945) by attacking lines of communication and supply. Continued to operate against targets in Germany until May 1945. Flew last mission on 3 May, attacking an ammunition dump in Czechoslovakia. Returned to the US, Jun–Aug 1945. Inactivated on 7 Nov 1945.


Stations. Will Rogers Field, Okla, 1 Jun 1943; Woodward AAFld, Okla, Oct 1943; DeRidder AAB, La, c. 10 Dec 1943–10 Feb 1944; Little Walden, England, 7 Mar 1944; Bretigny, France, Sep 1944; Laon/Couvron, France, Feb–Jun 1945; Seymour Johnson Field, NC, Aug 1945; Westover Field, Mass, c. 6 Oct–7 Nov 1945.


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

410th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 410th Bombardment Group (Light) on 16 Jun 1943. Activated on 1 Jul 1943. Trained with A-20’s. Moved to England, Mar–Apr 1944, and assigned to Ninth AF. Entered combat in May 1944 and helped to prepare for the invasion of Normandy by assaulting coastal defenses, airfields, and V-weapon sites in France, and marshalling yards in France and Belgium. Supported the invasion in Jun by bombing gun positions and railway choke points. Assisted ground forces at Caen and St Lo in Jul and at Brest in Aug and Sep by attacking bridges, vehicles, fuel and ammunition dumps, and rail lines. Moved to France in Sep, and through mid-Dec struck defended villages, railroad bridges and overpasses, marshalling yards, military camps, and communications centers to support the Allied assault on the Siegfried Line. Participated in the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944–Jan 1945, by pounding marshalling
yards, railheads, bridges, and vehicles in the battle area. Received a DUC for the effectiveness of its bombing in the Ardennes, 23–25 Dec 1944, when the group made numerous attacks on enemy lines of communications. Flew several night missions in Feb 1945, using B–26’s as flare planes, an A–26 for target marking, and A–20’s to bomb the objectives. Continued to fly support and interdictory missions, aiding the drive across the Rhine and into Germany, Feb–Apr 1945. Converted to A–26 aircraft, but the war ended before the group was ready to fly them in combat. Returned to the US, Jun–Aug 1945. Inactivated on 7 Nov 1945.


Stations. Will Rogers Field, Okla, 1 Jul 1943; Muskogee AAFld, Okla, Oct 1943; Laurel AAFld, Miss, Jan 1944; Lakeland AAFld, Fla, c. 8 Feb–c. 13 Mar 1944; Birch, England, c. 4 Apr 1944; Gosfield, England, c. 16 Apr 1944; Coulommiers, France, Sep 1944; Juvincourt, France, Feb 1945; Beaumont-sur-Oise, France, May–Jun 1945; Seymour Johnson Field, NC, Aug 1945; Myrtle Beach AAFld, SC, c. 5 Oct–7 Nov 1945.

Commanders. Unkn, 1 Jul–13 Aug 1943; Lt Col Clark L Miller, 13 Aug 1943; Col Ralph Rhudy, 17 Sep 1943; Col Sherman R Beaty, 3 Jul 1944; Col Robert J Hughey, Dec 1944–1945.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: Germany, 23–25 Dec 1944.

Insigne. None.

411th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 411th Bombardment Group (Light) on 14 Jul 1943. Activated on 1 Aug 1943. Assigned to Third AF. Functioned as a replacement training unit, using A–20 aircraft. Disbanded on 1 May 1944.


Stations. Will Rogers Field, Okla, 1 Aug 1943; Florence AAFld, SC, 15 Aug 1943–1 May 1944.

Commanders. Lt Col Blaine B Campbell, c. Aug 1943–1 May 1944.

Campaigns. None.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

412th FIGHTER GROUP

Constituted as 412th Fighter Group on 20 Nov 1943 and activated on 29 Nov. Assigned to Fourth AF. Conducted tests and engaged in experimental work with P–59A and P–80 jet aircraft. Also trained pilots and other personnel for duty with units using jet aircraft. Inactivated on 3 Jul 1946.

the first; all between a star in sinister chief and a lightning bolt in dexter base of the fifth. (Approved 22 May 1957.)

413th FIGHTER GROUP

Constituted as 413th Fighter Group on 5 Oct 1944 and activated on 15 Oct. Trained for very-long-range operations with P-47’s. Moved to the Asiatic-Pacific Theater, Apr-Jun 1945. Assigned to Twentieth AF; reassigned to the Eighth early in Aug 1945. Flew a few strafing missions from Saipan to the Truk Islands in May before beginning operations from Ie Shima in Jun. Engaged in dive-bombing and strafing attacks on factories, radar stations, airfields, small ships, and other targets in Japan. Made several attacks on shipping and airfields in China during Jul. Flew its only escort mission on 8 Aug 1945 when it covered B-29’s during a raid against Yawata, Japan. Served as a part of the air defense and occupation


Stations. Muroc, Calif, 29 Nov 1943; Palmdale AAFld, Calif, 1 Jun 1944; Bakersfield Mun Arpt, Calif, 11 Oct 1944; Santa Maria AAFld, Calif, 10 Jul 1945; March Field, Calif, c. 29 Nov 1945-3 Jul 1946. Wurtsmith AFB, Mich, 18 Aug 1955-.

Commanders. Capt Brunner R Coke, 29 Nov 1943; Maj John W Mitchell, Dec 1943; Col Homer A Boushey, 11 Jan 1944; Col David L Hill, 29 Sep 1945; Col Bruce K Holloway, 30 Jan-3 Jul 1946. Col Ralph A Taylor Jr, 1955-.

Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: Per bend azure and sable; a stylized jet aircraft, in bend, point to dexter chief, argent, with swirling jet stream moving to sinister base gules, streaked or, the end of the jet stream superimposed over a cloud formation issuing from sinister base of the third, shaded of
force for the Ryukyu Islands after the war. Inactivated on Okinawa on 15 Oct 1946.

Redesignated 413th Fighter-Day Group. Activated in the US on 11 Nov 1954. Assigned to Tactical Air Command. Equipped first with F-86's, later with F-100's.


Stations. Seymour Johnson Field, NC, 15 Oct 1944; Bluethenthal Field, NC, 9 Nov 1944-6 Apr 1945; Ie Shima, 19 May 1945; Kadena, Okinawa, 10 Nov 1945; Yontan, Okinawa, 29 Jan-15 Oct 1946. George AFB, Calif, 11 Nov 1954-


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Japan; Eastern Mandates; Western Pacific; Ryukyus; China Offensive.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: Argent, within a diminutive border per border of the like and azure a sheaf of broad swords points upward gules of the second, vert and or, all with hilts of the first. Motto: SIVA. (Approved 26 Apr 1955.)

414th FIGHTER GROUP

Constituted as 414th Fighter Group on 5 Oct 1944 and activated on 15 Oct. Equipped with P-47's. Moved to the Asiatic-Pacific Theater, Jun-Aug 1945. Assigned to Twentieth AF. The air echelon, based temporarily on Guam, attacked objectives in the Truk Islands on 13 and 22 Jul. The group began operations from Iwo Jima late that month with an attack against a radar station on Chichi Jima. Operations during Aug were directed primarily against enemy airfields in Japan, but the group also strafed hangars, barracks, ordnance dumps, trains, marshalling yards, and shipping. Moved to the Philippines late in Dec 1945. Assigned to Thirteenth AF. Inactivated in the Philippines on 30 Sep 1946.


Stations. Seymour Johnson Field, NC, 15 Oct 1944; Selfridge Field, Mich, 15 Nov 1944; Bluethenthal Field, NC, 19 Mar-11 May 1945; North Field, Iwo Jima, 7 Jul
AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS—GROUPS

1945; Clark Field, Luzon, 23 Dec 1945–30 Sep 1946. Oxnard AFB, Calif, 18 Aug 1955–.


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Japan; Eastern Mandates.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: Azure, a bend or, between two martlets volant argent, lightning bolts gules streaming from each of their tails. (Approved 26 Jul 1956.)

415th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 415th Bombardment Group (Dive) on 12 Feb 1943 and activated on 15 Feb. Equipped with A–20’s, A–24’s, A–26’s, B–25’s, and P–39’s. Served as a training and demonstration organization at AAF School of Applied Tactics and later as a replacement training unit of Second AF. Disbanded on 5 Apr 1944.


Stations. Alachua AAFld, Fla, 15 Feb 1943; Orlando AB, Fla, 25 Feb 1944; Dalhart AAFld, Tex, 19 Mar–5 Apr 1944.

Commanders. 2d Lt Michael J Panek, 1 Mar 1943; Maj Wesley E Dickerson, 12 Mar 1943; Lt Col Robert K Martin, 29 Mar 1943; Col John R Kelly, 23 Oct 1943; Lt Col Steele R Patterson, 6 Mar–5 Apr 1944.

Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

416th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 416th Bombardment Group (Light) on 25 Jan 1943. Activated on 5 Feb 1943. Used A–20’s in preparing for duty overseas. Moved to England, Jan–Feb 1944, and assigned to Ninth AF. Entered combat in Mar 1944, and during the next several weeks directed most of its attacks against V-weapon sites in France. Flew a number of missions against airfields and coastal defenses to help prepare for the invasion of Normandy. Supported the invasion in Jun 1944 by striking road junctions, marshalling yards, bridges, and railway overpasses. Assisted ground forces at Caen and St Lo in Jul and at Brest later in the summer, by hitting transportation facilities, supply dumps, radar installations, and other targets. In spite of intense resistance, the group bombed bridges, railways, rolling stock, and a radar station to disrupt the enemy’s retreat through the Falaise gap, 6–9 Aug 1944, and received a DUC for the missions. Assisted the airborne attack on Holland in Sep. Supported the assault on the Siegfried Line by pounding transportation, warehouses, supply dumps, and defended villages in Germany. Converted to A–26 aircraft in Nov. Attacked transportation facilities, strong points, communications centers, and troop concentrations during the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944–Jan 1945. Aided the Allied thrust into Germany by continuing its strikes against transportation, communications, airfields, storage depots, and other objec-


Stations. Will Rogers Field, Okla, 5 Feb 1943; Lake Charles AAFld, La, 4 Jun 1943; Laurel AAFld, Miss, Nov 1943–c. 1 Jan 1944; Wethersfield, England, Feb 1944; Melun, France, Sep 1944; Laon/Athies, France, Feb 1945; Cormeilles-en-Vexin, France, May-Jul 1945; Camp Myles Standish, Mass, c. 23–24 Oct 1945.


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: France, 6–9 Aug 1944.

Insigne. None.

417th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 417th Bombardment Group (Light) on 23 Mar 1943 and activated on 28 Mar. Trained with A-20’s. Moved to New Guinea, Dec 1943–Jan 1944, and assigned to Fifth AF. Began combat in Mar 1944, operating in support of ground forces on New Guinea and striking airfields, bridges, personnel concentrations, installations, and shipping in that area. Operated from Noemfoor, Sep–Dec 1944, attacking airfields and installations on Ceram, Halmahera, and western New Guinea. Moved to the Philippines in Dec 1944, and until Jun 1945 supported ground forces and attacked enemy airfields, transportation, and installations on Luzon, Cebu, Negros, and Mindanao. Received a DUC for attacking Japanese convoys at Lingayen, 30 Dec 1944–2 Jan 1945, action that not only impaired enemy shipping and supply strength, but also helped to clear the way for the American invasion of Luzon. Flew its last missions in Jul, dropping propaganda leaflets to Japanese troops on Luzon. Moved to Okinawa in Aug 1945 and to Japan in Nov. Inactivated on 15 Nov 1945.


Stations. Will Rogers Field, Okla, 28 Mar 1943; DeRidder AAB, La, 4 Aug–10 Dec 1943; Cape Sudest, New Guinea, 28 Jan 1944; Dobodura, New Guinea, 7 Feb 1944; Saidor, New Guinea, 8 Apr 1944; Noemfoor, c. 9 Sep 1944; Tacloban, Leyte, 6 Dec 1944; San Jose, Mindoro, 22 Dec 1944; Okinawa, 17 Aug 1945; Itami, Japan, c. 1–15 Nov 1945.

AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS—GROUPS

CAMPAIGNS. New Guinea; Leyte; Luzon; Southern Philippines.

DECORATIONS. Distinguished Unit Citation: Philippine Islands, 30 Dec 1944–2 Jan 1945. Philippine Presidential Unit Citation.

INSIGNE. None.

418th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 418th Bombardment Group (Light) on 16 Jul 1943. Activated on 1 Aug 1943. Assigned to Third AF. Disbanded on 15 Sep 1943. Consolidated (in Apr 1958) with the 418th Bombardment Group (Very Heavy).

418th Bombardment Group (Very Heavy) was constituted on 28 Feb 1944. Activated on 11 Mar 1944. Assigned to Second AF as a replacement training unit but had no squadrons assigned. Disbanded on 1 Apr 1944.


STATIONS. Lake Charles AAFld, La, 1 Aug–15 Sep 1943. Alamogordo AAFld, NM, 11 Mar–1 Apr 1944.

COMMANDERS. Unkn.

CAMPAIGNS. None.

DECORATIONS. None.

INSIGNE. None.

419th TROOP CARRIER GROUP

Constituted as 419th Troop Carrier Group on 1 Dec 1944. Activated on Guam on 31 Jan 1945. Assigned to Seventh AF.

No tactical squadrons or aircraft were assigned. The group's headquarters had detachments at Saipan, Tinian, and Anguar, the latter detachment moving to Iwo Jima in Mar 1945. These detachments operated transportation terminals that assisted in moving troops, equipment, food, and mail to, and in evacuating wounded personnel from, combat areas. Inactivated on Guam on 15 Feb 1946.


Redesignated 419th Troop Carrier Group (Assault, Fixed Wing). Activated on 9 Jul 1956. Assigned to Tactical Air Command and equipped with C-123's.


Commanders. Capt Vernon C Dang, 1 Feb 1945; Maj Victor C Swearingen, 5 Mar 1945; Col Frank H Mears, 10 May 1945; Lt Col Victor C Swearingen, 6 Aug 1945; Maj John B Wakefield Jr, 19 Aug 1945; Capt Vernon C Dang, 10 Nov 1945; Capt John L Boggs, 21 Nov 1945-unkn. Maj Joseph C Hamilton Jr, 9 Jul 1956-.

Campaigns. Western Pacific.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: Per pale azure and vert, on a pile argent a point in point reversed gules between the wings of an eagle volant, sable, his head and detail of the third, grasping with his talons the left hand of a Roman warrior and lowering him to base; the warrior holding a sword in his right hand; all between three stars, argent, one in chief, one in dexter base, one in sinister base. (Approved 25 Jun 1957.)

423d RECONNAISSANCE GROUP

Constituted as 423d Observation Group on 30 Mar 1943. Activated on 1 Apr 1943. Assigned to Third AF. Redesignated 423d Reconnaissance Group on 20 Apr 1943. Apparently was never fully organized. Disbanded on 15 Aug 1943.

Squadrons. 29th: 1943. 32d: 1943. 33d: 1943. 34th: 1943.

Stations. DeRidder AAB, La, 1 Apr-15 Aug 1943.

Commanders. Unkn.

Campaigns. None.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

424th RECONNAISSANCE GROUP


Stations. DeRidder AAB, La, 1 Apr-15 Aug 1943.

Commanders. Unkn.

Campaigns. None.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

426th RECONNAISSANCE GROUP

432d RECONNAISSANCE GROUP

Constituted as 432d Observation Group on 18 Feb 1943 and activated on 22 Feb. Assigned to AAF School of Applied Tactics. Redesignated 432d Reconnaissance Group in Apr 1943, and 432d Tactical Reconnaissance Group in Aug 1943. Aircraft included P-39's and L-3's. Trained, and provided reconnaissance to assist fighter, bombardment, and ground units with their training. Disbanded on 1 Nov 1943.

Reconstituted on 14 Jan 1954.Activated on 18 Mar 1954. Assigned to Tactical Air Command. Equipped with RF-80's, RF-84's, RB-26's, RB-57's, and RB-66's.


Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: Gules, a stylized owl, holding in his dexter claws two lightning bolts in saltire, all sable, detail of the field. Motto: VICTORIA PER SCIENTIAM—Victory through Knowledge. (Approved 2 Jun 1955.)
waii, the Fiji Islands, and Australia, Aug–Nov 1943. Assigned to Fifth AF. Operated from New Guinea and Biak until 1945, using C–47's and a few B–17's, plus C–46's that were acquired late in 1944. Transported troops; hauled such things as gasoline, ammunition, medicine, rations, communications equipment, and construction materials; and evacuated wounded personnel. Moved to the Philippines in Jan 1945. Operations included delivering ammunition, rations, and other items to Filipino guerrilla forces; evacuating prisoners of war and civilian internees; transporting combat units from New Guinea, the Netherlands Indies, and the Solomons, to the Philippines; and dropping rice to the leper colony on Culion Island. Transferred organizations of Fifth AF to Okinawa, Jun–Aug 1945, and hauled occupation forces to Japan after V–J Day. Moved to Japan in Sep 1945. Inactivated on 15 Jan 1946.


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Japan; New Guinea; Northern Solomons; Bismarck Archipelago; Western Pacific; Leyte; Luzon; Southern Philippines; Ryukyus.

Decorations. Philippine Presidential Unit Citation.

Insigne. None.

434th TROOP CARRIER GROUP

 Constituted as 434th Troop Carrier Group on 30 Jan 1943. Activated on 9 Feb 1943. Trained with C–47's for operations in Europe with Ninth AF. Moved to England in Oct 1943 and entered a seven-month training period with 101st
Airborne Division in preparation for the invasion of northern France. Towed gliders carrying troops to Normandy on 6 Jun 1944 and flew follow-up missions later on D-Day and on 7 Jun to provide reinforcements of troops, vehicles, and ammunition. Received a DUC and the French Croix de Guerre with Palm for action in the invasion of Normandy. Dropped paratroops in the assault area and towed gliders with reinforcements during the airborne operation in Holland, 17-25 Sep 1944. Moved to France in Feb 1945. Participated in the airborne assault across the Rhine, dropping paratroops over the east bank on 24 Mar. In addition to these airborne operations, the group reinforced ground troops in the St Lo area during the breakthrough in Jul 1944; provided supplies for Third Army during its drive across France in Aug, an action for which the group was cited by the French Government; and resupplied troops at Bastogne in Dec 1944 in the effort to stop the German offensive in the Ardennes. Also engaged in numerous transport missions, hauling mail, rations, clothing, and other supplies from England to bases in France and Germany, and evacuating the Allied wounded. After V-E Day, transported gasoline to Allied forces in Germany and evacuated prisoners of war to relocation centers in France and Holland. Returned to the US, Jul-Aug 1945. Trained with C-46's. Inactivated on 31 Jul 1946.


Allotted to the reserve. Activated on 1 Feb 1953.


Commanders. Maj Edward F Cullerton, 9 Feb 1943; Lt Col Fred D Stevers, 18

CAMPAIGNS. American Theater; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.


INSIGNE. Shield: Or, in chief a pair of stylized wings erect and conjoined azure, between a chevronel reversed gules; issuing from base a demi-sphere with land markings azure, longitude and latitude lines argent, thereover a parachute of the last; the sphere surmounting the apex of the chevronel. (Approved 10 Oct 1952.)

435th TROOP CARRIER GROUP

Constituted as 435th Troop Carrier Group on 30 Jan 1943. Activated on 25 Feb 1943. Used C-47's and C-53's in preparing for duty overseas with Ninth AF. Moved to England, Oct–Nov 1943, and began training for participation in the airborne operation over Normandy. Entered combat on D-Day 1944 by dropping paratroops of 101st Airborne Division near Cherbourg; towed Waco and Horsa gliders carrying reinforcements to that area on the afternoon of D-Day and on the following morning; received a DUC for its part in the Normandy invasion. Began transport services following the landings in France and intermittently engaged in missions of this type until V-E Day; hauled supplies such as serum, blood plasma, radar sets, clothing, rations, and ammunition, and evacuated wounded personnel to Allied hospitals. Interrupted supply and evacuation missions to train for and participate in three major airborne assaults. A detachment that was sent to Italy in Jul 1944 for the invasion of Southern France dropped paratroops over the assault area on 15 Aug and released gliders carrying troops and equipment such as jeeps, guns, and ammunition; flew a resupply mission over France on 16 Aug; and then transported supplies to bases in Italy before returning to England at the end of the month. In Sep 1944 the group participated in the air attack on Holland, dropping paratroops of 82d and 101st Airborne Divisions and releasing gliders carrying reinforcements. Moved to France in Feb 1945 for the airborne assault across the Rhine; each air-
craft towed two gliders in transporting troops and equipment to the east bank of the Rhine on 24 Mar; then the group flew resupply missions to Germany in support of ground forces. Transported supplies to occupation forces in Germany and evacuated Allied prisoners of war after V-E Day. Returned to the US in Aug. Inactivated on 15 Nov 1945.


Allotted to the reserve. Activated on 1 Dec 1952.


Campaigns. Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: France, [6-7] Jun 1944.

Insigne. Shield: Per fess wavy, or and azure, charged with two martlets, countervolant and counter-changed, between two flanches chequy sable and gules. Motto: CITUS ET CERTUS—Swift and Sure. (Approved 22 May 1952.)

436th TROOP CARRIER GROUP

Constituted as 436th Troop Carrier Group on 23 Mar 1943. Activated on 1 Apr 1943. Trained with C-47's for duty in Europe with Ninth AF. Moved overseas, Dec 1943-Jan 1944. Began operations in Jun 1944 and participated in four major airborne operations prior to the Allied victory in May 1945. Received a DUC
for its first missions, which were flown during the Normandy invasion: dropped paratroops of 82d Airborne Division over the beachhead early on 6 Jun; released gliders with reinforcements of troops and supplies on the afternoon of D-Day and on the following morning. In Jul 1944 a detachment was sent to Italy to take part in the invasion of Southern France: released gliders carrying troops and dropped paratroops in the assault area on 15 Aug; flew several resupply missions to France and then dropped supplies to Allied forces in Italy. The detachment returned to England late in Aug, and in Sep the group carried out airborne operations over Holland, dropping paratroops of 101st Airborne Division and releasing gliders with reinforcements of troops and equipment. Towed gliders to Wesel on 24 Mar 1945 to provide troops for the airborne assault across the Rhine; carried gasoline to the front lines and evacuated patients, 30–31 Mar. Flew transport missions almost daily when not engaged in airborne operations; hauled such things as gasoline, ammunition, medical supplies, rations, and clothing; evacuated the wounded to hospitals in England and France. After V–E Day, evacuated patients and prisoners of war and flew practice missions with French paratroops. Returned to the US in Aug. Inactivated on 15 Nov 1945.

Allotted to the reserve. Activated on 18 May 1955.


Campaigns. American Theater; Rome–Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; Rhineland; Ardennes–Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: France, [6–7] Jun 1944.

Insigne. Shield: Gules, a sphere azure with longitude and latitude lines argent; the sphere issuing from four lightning bolts radiating upward from base of the last; a parachute, in pale, between the four bolts, two and two, argent, gores outlined of the second, all superimposed over the sphere; over all in chief an antique crown or, winged argent. Motto: PARATI,
437th TROOP CARRIER GROUP

Constituted as 437th Troop Carrier Group on 15 Apr 1943. Activated on 1 May 1943. Trained with C-46 and C-47 aircraft for duty overseas with Ninth AF. Moved to England, Jan–Feb 1944, and began preparing for the Normandy invasion. Released gliders near Cherbourg early on 6 Jun 1944; flew follow-up missions on 6 and 7 Jun, carrying reinforcements of troops, antiaircraft pieces, ammunition, rations, and other supplies for 82d Airborne Division; received a DUC for these actions in France. A detachment was sent to Italy in Jul 1944 for the invasion of Southern France in Aug; it dropped paratroops over the assault area on 15 Aug, flew a resupply mission on the following day, and then hauled freight to bases in Italy until it returned to England on 24 Aug. During the airborne attack on Holland, 17–25 Sep 1944, the group released gliders carrying troops and equipment, and flew several resupply missions to provide reinforcements. Moved to France in Feb 1945 for action during the air assault across the Rhine; each aircraft towed two gliders over the east bank and released them near Wesel on 24 Mar 1945. Flew numerous missions in Mar and Apr to carry gasoline, food, medicine, and other supplies to ground forces pushing across Germany. When not participating in one of the major airborne operations, the organization continually transported ammunition, rations, clothing, and other supplies, and evacuated wounded personnel to rear-zone hospitals. Evacuated prisoners of war and displaced persons to relocation centers after V-E Day. Returned to the US in Aug 1945. Inactivated on 15 Nov 1945.

Redesignated 437th Troop Carrier Group (Medium). Allotted to the reserve. Activated on 27 Jun 1949. Ordered to active duty on 10 Aug 1950. Moved to Japan in Nov 1950 and assigned to Far East Air Forces for duty in the Korean War. Used C-119’s and C-46’s to participate in the airlift between Japan and Korea from Dec 1950 to Jun 1952, transporting ammunition, rations, aircraft parts, gasoline, and other items to Pusan, Taegu, Suwon, Kimpo, Pyongyang, and other bases in Korea, and evacuating wounded personnel to hospitals in Japan. Dropped paratroops of 187th Regimental Combat Team at Munsan-ni in Mar 1951 and flew
resupply and reinforcement missions in Apr and May. Supported the advance of Eighth Army into North Korea in Jun 1951. From Jan to Jun 1952, engaged chiefly in evacuating personnel on leave and in transporting replacements to the battle area. Relieved from active duty and inactivated in Japan, on 10 Jun 1952.

Allotted to the reserve. Activated in the US on 15 Jun 1952.


Stations. Baer Field, Ind, 1 May 1943; Sedalia AAFld, Mo, 8 Jun 1943; Pope Field, NC, 10 Oct 1943; Baer Field, Ind, 29 Dec 1943-Jan 1944; Balderton, England, Jan 1944; Rambury, England, 5 Feb 1944; Coulommiers/Voisins, France, 25 Feb-Jul 1945; Baer Field, Ind, 15 Aug 1945; Marfa AAFld, Tex, 14 Sep-15 Nov 1945. Chicago-Orchard Aprt, Ill, 27 Jun 1949; Shaw AFB, SC, 14 Aug-16 Oct 1950; Brady AB, Japan, 8 Nov 1950-10 Jun 1952. O'Hare Intl Aprt, Ill, 15 Jun 1952-.


Campaigns. World War II: American Theater; Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe. Korean War: CCF Intervention; 1st UN Counteroffensive; CCF Spring Offensive; UN Summer-Fall Offensive; Second Korean Winter; Korea Summer-Fall, 1952.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: France, [6-?] Jun 1944. Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation: 1 Jul 1951-[10 Jun 1952].

Insigne. On a yellow disk, within a narrow blue border and a narrow white border, a running "Minute Man" with rifle at high port, all in blue silhouette, in front of a pair of wings elevated and conjoined. (Approved 24 Nov 1953.)

438th TROOP CARRIER GROUP

Constituted as 438th Troop Carrier Group on 14 May 1943. Activated on 1 Jun 1943. Trained with C-47's. Moved to England in Feb 1944 and assigned to Ninth AF. Until Jun 1945, trained for and participated in airborne operations,
flew resupply and reinforcement missions to combat zones, evacuated casualties, and hauled freight. Received a DUC for dropping paratroops in Normandy and towing gliders with reinforcements during the invasion of France in Jun 1944. A detachment went to Italy in Jul 1944 and participated in the invasion of Southern France in Aug by dropping paratroops and towing gliders that carried reinforcements; also hauled freight in Italy before returning to England late in Aug. In Sep the group helped to supply Third Army in its push across France, and transported troops and supplies when the Allies launched the airborne operation in Holland. Flew supply missions to battle areas, including two flights to Bastogne, during the Battle of the Bulge (Dec 1944–Jan 1945). Moved to France, Feb–Mar 1945. Dropped paratroops during the airborne attack across the Rhine in Mar. Evacuated Allied prisoners of war after V–E Day. Returned to the US, Aug–Sep 1945. Inactivated on 15 Nov 1945.


Stations. Baer Field, Ind, 1 Jun 1943; Sedalia AAFld, Mo, c. 11 Jun 1943; Laurinburg-Maxton AAB, NC, Oct 1943; Baer Field, Ind, c. 15–c. 28 Jan 1944; Welford, England, Feb 1944; Greenham Common, England, Mar 1944; Prosnes, France, Feb 1945; Amiens/Glisy, France, May–c. 3 Aug 1945; Baer Field, Ind, c. 16 Sep 1945; Lawson Field, Ga, c. 1 Oct–15 Nov 1945; Offutt AFB, Neb, 27 Jun 1949–14 Mar 1951. General Billy Mitchell Field, Wis, 15 Jun 1952; Milwaukee, Wis, Jan 1953–.

Commanders. Lt Col William F Stewart, c. 1 Jun 1943; Col John M Donalson, c. 13 Jul 1943; Col Lucion N Powell, 27 Dec 1944–1945.

Campaigns. Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: France, [6–7] Jun 1944.

Insigne. Shield: Per bend sinister purpure and argent, fimbriated or, a globe all elements counterchanged, the globe fimbriated or and purpure, surmounting a stylized lashing swirling spear of the first, second and third, the shield fimbriated purpure and or. Motto: NUNQUAM NON PARATUS—Never Unprepared. (Approved 10 Aug 1954.)

439th TROOP CARRIER GROUP

Constituted as 439th Troop Carrier Group on 14 May 1943. Activated on 1 June 1943. Trained with C-47's. Moved to England, Feb–Mar 1944, for duty with
Ninth AF. Prepared for the invasion of the Continent and began operations by dropping paratroops of 101st Airborne Division in Normandy on 6 Jun 1944 and releasing gliders with reinforcements on the following day, receiving a DUC and a French citation for these missions. After the Normandy invasion the group ferried supplies in the United Kingdom until the air echelon was sent to Italy in Jul to transport cargo to Rome and evacuate wounded personnel. The detachment dropped paratroops of 517th Parachute Infantry Regiment along the Riviera to aid the invasion of Southern France on 15 Aug 1944 and later towed gliders to provide reinforcements; for these missions the group was again cited by the French government. After the air echelon returned to England on 25 Aug, the group resumed its cargo missions. In Sep the group moved to France for further operations in support of the advancing Allies. Dropped paratroops of 82d Airborne Division near Nijmegen and towed gliders carrying reinforcements during the airborne attack on Holland, 17–25 Sep 1944. Participated in the Battle of the Bulge by releasing gliders with supplies for 101st Airborne Division near Bastogne on 27 Dec 1944. Each aircraft of the group towed two gliders with troops of 17th Airborne Division and released them near Wesel when the Allies made the air assault across the Rhine on 24 Mar 1945. Continually hauled food, clothing, medicine, gasoline, ordnance equipment, and other supplies to the front lines and evacuated patients to rear-zone hospitals when not engaged in airborne operations. Converted from C-47's to C-46's, which were used to transport displaced persons from Germany to France and Belgium after V-E Day. Returned to the US, Jul–Sep 1945. Trained with C-46 aircraft. Inactivated on 10 Jun 1946.


Stations. Alliance AAFld, Neb, 1 Jun 1943; Sedalia AAFld, Mo, 15 Jun 1943; Alliance AAFld, Neb, 2 Aug 1943; Laurinburg-Maxton AAB, NC, 16 Dec 1943; Baer

Commanders. Lt Col Ralph L Zimmerman, 1 Jun 1943; Col Charles H Young, 21 Jan 1944; Col Gordon L Edris, 6 Oct 1945; Lt Col Lester C Messenger, 16 Apr 1946; Lt Col William M Massengale Jr, 28 May–10 Jun 1946.

Campaigns. American Theater; Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.


Insigne. Shield: Azure, a beaver volant proper, holding a missile in his right paw, argent, markings gules and sable and supported in the air with aircraft wings of the third, tanks of the fourth, on the right wing the national aircraft marking in its proper colors. (Approved 20 Apr 1956.)

440th TROOP CARRIER GROUP

Constituted as 440th Troop Carrier Group on 25 May 1943. Activated on 1 Jul 1943. Prepared for duty overseas with C-47’s. Moved to England, Feb–Mar 1944, and assigned to Ninth AF. Began operations by dropping paratroops of 101st Airborne Division near Carentan on the Cotentin Peninsula on 6 Jun 1944 and by transporting gasoline, ammunition, food, and other supplies to the same area on 7 Jun, being awarded a DUC for completing these missions during the invasion of Normandy. Began flying supply and evacuation missions between England and France after the invasion of the Continent. In Jul 1944 part of the group was sent to Italy where it transported supplies to Rome until Aug. The detachment also participated in the invasion of Southern France, dropping paratroops of 517th Parachute Infantry Regiment near Le Muy on 15 Aug 1944 and towing gliders carrying reinforcements to that area later in the day. Meanwhile, the group in England continued to haul cargo, and on 10 Aug 1944 it dropped supplies to an infantry battalion encircled at Mortain in northern France. The detachment returned to England on 25 Aug and the group moved...
to France in Sep. During the attack on Holland the 440th dropped paratroops of 82d Airborne Division near Groesbeek on 17 Sep 1944 and released gliders with reinforcements on 18 and 23 Sep. On 26 Dec 1944, during the Battle of the Bulge, it hauled gliders filled with supplies for 101st Airborne Division encircled at Bastogne. In Mar 1945 it towed gliders with troops of 17th Airborne Division to the battle area near Wesel during the airborne assault across the Rhine. When not engaged in airborne operations the group transported food, clothing, medical supplies, gasoline, ammunition, and other cargo to the front lines and evacuated casualties to rear-zone hospitals. After the war the group transported liberated prisoners and displaced persons. Inactivated in Europe on 18 Oct 1945.


Stations. Baer Field, Ind, 1 Jul 1943; Sedalia AAFld, Mo, 9 Jul 1943; Alliance AAFld, Neb, 7 Sep 1943; Pope Field, NC, 4 Jan 1944; Baer Field, Ind, 14-21 Feb 1944; Bottesford, England, 11 Mar 1944; Exeter, England, 18 Apr 1944; Reims, France, 11 Sep 1944; Le Mans, France, 30 Sep 1944; Orleans, France, 2 Nov 1944-18 Oct 1945. Wold-Chamberlain Field, Minn, 3 Sep 1947-4 May 1951. Ft Snelling, Minn, 15 Jun 1952; Minneapolis-St Paul Intl Aprt, Minn, 8 Jan 1953-.

Commanders. Maj Charles H Young, 5 Jul 1943; Lt Col Frank X Krebs, 7 Jul 1943; Lt Col Loyd C Waldorf, 18 Sep 1944; Col Frank X Krebs, 29 Oct 1944-1945.

Campaigns. Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: France, [6-7] Jun 1944.

Insigne. Shield: Argent, on and over the upper edge of a targe azure bearing Polaris and Ursa Major of the field within an orle or, a winged viking helmet of the like, behind the targe a sword and spear in saltire of the last all detailed and semailated of the second; all within an orle of the last and a diminished border gold. Motto: NUNQUAM NON PARATUS—Never Unprepared. (Approved 14 Nov 1958.)

441st TROOP CARRIER GROUP

during the invasion of Normandy, dropping paratroops of 101st Airborne Division near Cherbourg on D-Day and releasing gliders with reinforcements on 7 Jun, being awarded a DUC for carrying out these missions. Following the operations in Normandy, the organization transported cargo in France and the United Kingdom until part of the group went to Italy in Jul 1944. In Italy it made scheduled flights between Grosseto and Rome, transporting supplies and evacuating patients. When the Allies invaded southern France in Aug 1944 the detachment in Italy dropped troops of 509th Parachute Infantry Regiment along the Riviera on 15 Aug and hauled gliders with reinforcements later in the day. After the detached echelon returned to England on 25 Aug, the group resumed its cargo missions, then moved to the Continent in Sep 1944 for further operations in support of the advancing Allies. Dropped paratroops of 82d and 101st Airborne Divisions near Nijmegen on 17 Sep during the air attack on Holland, and towed gliders with reinforcements on 18 and 23 Sep. In Dec, transported ammunition, rations, medicine, and other supplies to troops of 101st Airborne Division surrounded by the enemy at Bastogne. Released gliders carrying troops of 17th Airborne Division near Wesel on 24 Mar 1945 when the Allies launched the airborne assault across the Rhine. Hauled gasoline to armored columns in Germany after the Allies crossed the Rhine. Continually transported freight and personnel in the theater when not participating in airborne operations. Evacuated casualties and prisoners who had been liberated. Remained overseas after the war as part of United States Air Forces in Europe. Continued to transport personnel and equipment, using C-46, C-47, and C-109 aircraft. Inactivated in Germany on 30 Sep 1946.


Stations. Sedalia AAFld, Mo, 1 Aug 1943; Camp Mackall, NC, 18 Jan 1944; Baer Field, Ind, 22-29 Feb 1944; Langar, England, 17 Mar 1944; Merryfield, England, 25 Apr 1944; Villeneuve/Vetus, France, 8 Sep 1944; St Marceau, France, 2 Oct 1944; Dreux, France, 3 Nov 1944; Frankfurt, Germany, c. 12 Aug 1945-30 Sep 1946. Chicago-Orchard Aprt, Ill, 27 Jun 1949-14 Mar 1951.


Campaigns. Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.
Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: France, [6-7] Jun 1944.
Insigne. None.

442d TROOP CARRIER GROUP

Constituted as 442d Troop Carrier Group on 25 May 1943. Activated on 1 Sep 1943. Trained with C-47's and C-53's. Moved to England in Mar 1944 for duty with Ninth AF. Received additional training with C-47's and C-53's, and later used these aircraft for operations. Flew first missions during the invasion of the Continent, dropping paratroops near Ste-Mere-Eglise on 6 Jun 1944 and flying a resupply mission on 7 Jun, being awarded a DUC for its part in the Normandy invasion. Hauled freight and evacuated casualties during the remainder of the summer. In Jul, however, a detachment flew to Italy where it transported cargo, evacuated casualties, and took part in the invasion of Southern France on 15 Aug by dropping paratroops in the battle area and releasing gliders carrying reinforcements. The detachment returned to England late in Aug, and in Sep the group took part in the airborne attack in Holland by transporting paratroops and towing gliders with reinforcements. Moved to the Continent in Oct 1944, flying resupply missions, hauling freight, and evacuating casualties in support of the Allied effort to breach the Siegfried Line. Continued transport duties until V-E Day but also participated in the airborne assault across the Rhine in Mar 1945 by releasing gliders filled with troops, carried supplies to ground forces in Germany (Apr-May), and evacuated prisoners who had been liberated. Remained in the theater after the war as part of United States Air Forces in Europe. Inactivated in Germany on 30 Sep 1946.


Allotted to the reserve. Activated on 15 Jun 1952.


Stations. Sedalia AAFld, Mo, 1 Sep 1943; Alliance AAFld, Neb, Dec 1943; Pope Field, NC, Jan 1944; Baer Field, Ind, c. 2-c. 8 Mar 1944; Fulbeck, England, c. 29 Mar 1944; Weston Zoyland, England,


Campaigns. Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; Rhineland; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: France, [6–7] Jun 1944.

Insigne. Shield: Light blue, over a silhouetted parachute Air Force yellow, a target pattern, to base, red and white, charged with an elongated arrow red, standing on the target a silhouetted airman, head uplifted toward a stylized aircraft surmounting the upper section of the parachute all black, the aircraft highlighted white. Motto: SI JEUNESSE SA-VAIT, SI VIELLESSE POUVAIT—If Youth Knew, If Age Were Able. (Approved 6 May 1955.)

443d TROOP CARRIER GROUP

Constituted as 443d Troop Carrier Group on 25 May 1943. Activated on 1 Oct 1943. Equipped with L-3, C-53, and C-47 aircraft. Transferred, without personnel and equipment, on 15 Feb 1944 to India, where the group was remanned and new squadrons were assigned. Operated in the CBI theater until after the war, using C-47’s and sometimes gliders to transport Allied troops, evacuate wounded personnel, and haul supplies and materiel, including gasoline, oil, signal and engineering equipment, medicine, rations, and ammunition. The group’s missions were concerned primarily with support for Allied forces that were driving southward through Burma, but the 443d also made many flights to China. It moved to China in Aug 1945 and received a DUC for transporting a Chinese army of more than 30,000 men from Chihkiang to Nanking in Sep 1945. Returned to the US in Dec. Inactivated on 26 Dec 1945.

Redesignated 443d Troop Carrier Group (Medium) and allotted to the reserve. Activated on 27 Jun 1949. Called to active duty on 1 May 1951. Assigned to Tactical Air Command. Equipped first with C-46’s, later (in Feb 1952) with C-119’s. Inactivated on 1 Feb 1953.


Stations. Sedalia AAFld, Mo, 1 Oct 1943; Alliance AAFld, Neb, 19 Jan 1944–15 Feb 1944; Sylhet, India, 15 Feb 1944; Sookerating, India, 6 Jun 1944; Dinjan, India, 9 Jul 1944; Ledo, India, 8 Oct 1944; Dinjan, India, 11 May 1945; Chihkiang, China, 28 Aug 1945; Hankow, China, 25 Sep–30 Nov 1945; Camp Anza, Calif, 23–26 Dec 1945. Hensley Field, Tex, 27 Jun
AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS OF WORLD WAR II


COMMANDERS. Maj Elmer F Estrumse, 5 Oct 1943; Lt Col Charles D Farr, 13 Mar 1944; Lt Col Loren Cornell, 16 May 1944; Col Thomas J Schofield, 1 Nov 1944; Col Herbert A Bott, 12 Apr 1945; Col Frederick L Moore, 11 Sep 1945; Lt Col Jack F Marr, Dec–c. 26 Dec 1945. Col James B Henson, 1 May 1951; Maj Clifford F Harris, c. 15 Dec 1952–1 Feb 1953.

CAMPAIGNS. India-Burma; China Defensive; Central Burma; China Offensive.

DECORATIONS. Distinguished Unit Citation: China, 5–30 Sep 1945.

INSIGNE. None.

444th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 444th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 15 Feb 1943. Activated on 1 Mar 1943. Redesignated 444th Bombardment Group (Very Heavy) in Nov 1943. Trained with B-17, B-24, and B-26 aircraft, and later with B-29’s. Moved to India, via Africa, Mar–Apr 1944. Assigned to Twentieth AF on 29 Jun 1944. Flew supplies over the Hump to Chinese bases that its B-29’s were to use for staging attacks on Japan. On 15 Jun 1944 participated in the first AAF strike on the Japanese home islands since the Doolittle raid in 1942. Bombed transportation centers, naval installations, aircraft plants, and other targets in Burma, China, Thailand, Japan, and Formosa. Conducted a daylight raid against iron and steel works at Yawata, Japan, in Aug 1944, being awarded a DUC for the mission. Evacuated staging fields in China in Jan 1945 but continued operations from India, bombing targets in Thailand and mining waters around Singapore.

Moved to Tinian in the spring of 1945 for further operations against targets in Japan. Participated in bombardment of strategic objectives and in incendiary raids on urban areas for the duration of the war. Received a DUC for attacking oil storage facilities at Oshima, bombing an aircraft plant near Kobe, and dropping incendiaries on Nagoya, in May 1945. Struck light metal industries at Osaka in Jul 1945, receiving another DUC for this action. Returned to the US late in 1945. Assigned to Strategic Air Command on 21 Mar 1946. Inactivated on 1 Oct 1946.


STATIONS. Davis-Monthan Field, Ariz, 1 Mar 1943; Great Bend AAFld, Kan, 29 Jul 1943–12 Mar 1944; Charra, India, 11 Apr 1944; Dudhkundi, India, 1 Jul 1944–1 Mar 1945; West Field, Tinian, 7 Apr–28 Sep 1945; Merced AAFld, Calif, 15 Nov 1945; Davis-Monthan Field, Ariz, 6 May–1 Oct 1946.

COMMANDERS. Maj Arthur T[?] Snell, 28 Mar 1943; Maj Walter W Cross, 17 Apr 1943; Col Alva L Harvey, 5 Aug 1943; Col Henry R Sullivan, 22 Apr 1945; Col James C Selser Jr, 3 Jun 1945–1 Oct 1946.

CAMPAIGNS. American Theater; India-Burma; Air Offensive, Japan; China De-
fensive; Western Pacific; Central Burma.


Insigne. None.

445th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 445th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 20 Mar 1943. Activated on 1 Apr 1943. Prepared for combat with B-24’s. Moved to England, Oct–Dec 1943, for service with Eighth AF. Entered combat on 13 Dec 1943 by attacking U-boat installations at Kiel. Operated primarily as a strategic bombardment organization until the war ended, striking such targets as industries in Osnabruck, synthetic oil plants in Lutzkendorf, chemical works in Ludwigshafen, marshalling yards at Hamm, an airfield at Munich, an ammunition plant at Duneberg, underground oil storage facilities at Ehmen, and factories at Munster. Participated in the Allied campaign against the German aircraft industry during Big Week, 20–25 Feb 1944, being awarded a DUC for attacking an aircraft assembly plant at Gotha on 24 Feb. Occasionally flew interdictory and support missions. Helped to prepare for the invasion of Normandy by bombing airfields, V-weapon sites, and other targets; attacked shore installations on D-Day, 6 Jun 1944. Supported ground forces at St Lo by striking enemy defenses in Jul 1944. Bombed German communications during the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944–Jan 1945. Early on 24 Mar 1945 dropped food, medical supplies, and ammunition to troops that landed near Wesel during the airborne assault across the Rhine; that afternoon flew a bombing mission to the same area, hitting a landing ground at Stormede. On occasion dropped propaganda leaflets and hauled gasoline to France. Awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm by the French government for operations in the theater from Dec 1943 to Feb 1945. Flew last combat mission on 25 Apr 1945. Returned to the US, May–Jun. Inactivated on 12 Sep 1945.


Commanders. Col Robert H Terrill, 1 Apr 1943; Col William W Jones, 25 Jul 1944–12 Sep 1945.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: Gotha, Germany, 3 Feb 1944. French Croix de Guerre with Palm.

Insigne. Shield: Azure, a snorting bison, proper, winged argent, with streaks of fire proper, issuing from his horns and nostrils, in base three stars of the third. Motto: THE BISON WING. (Approved 7 Sep 1955.)

446th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 446th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 20 Mar 1943. Activated on 1 Apr 1943. Trained for overseas duty with B-24’s. Moved to England, Oct–Nov 1943, and assigned to Eighth AF. Operated chiefly against strategic objectives on the Continent from Dec 1943 until Apr 1945. Targets included U-boat installations at Kiel, the port at Bremen, a chemical plant at Ludwigshafen, ball-bearing works at Berlin, aero-engine plants at Rostock, aircraft factories at Munich, marshalling yards at Coblenz, motor works at Ulm, and oil refineries at Hamburg. Besides strategic missions, the group often carried out support and interdictory operations. Supported the Normandy invasion in Jun 1944 by attacking strong points, bridges, airfields, transportation, and other targets in France. Aided ground forces at Caen and St Lo during Jul by hitting bridges, gun batteries, and enemy troops. Dropped supplies to Allied troops near Nijmegen during the airborne attack on Holland in Sep. Bombed marshalling yards, bridges, and road junctions during the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944–Jan 1945. Dropped supplies to airborne and ground troops near Wesel during the Allied assault across the Rhine in Mar 1945. Flew last combat mission on 25 Apr, attacking a bridge near Salzburg. Returned to the US, Jun–Jul. Inactivated on 28 Aug 1945.


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

447th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 447th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 6 Apr 1943. Activated on 1 May 1943. Trained for combat with B-17's. Moved to England in Nov 1943 and assigned to Eighth AF. Entered combat in Dec 1943 and operated chiefly as a strategic bombardment organization. From Dec 1943 to May 1944, helped to prepare for the invasion of the Continent by attacking submarine pens, naval installations, and cities in Germany; ports and missile sites in France; and airfields and marshalling yards in France, Belgium, and Germany. During Big Week, 20-25 Feb 1944, took part in the intensive campaign of heavy bombers against the German aircraft industry. Supported the invasion of Normandy in Jun 1944 by bombing airfields and other targets near the beachhead. Aided the breakthrough at St Lo in Jul and the effort to take Brest in Sep. Pounded enemy positions to assist the airborne invasion of Holland in Sep. Also dropped supplies to Free French forces during the summer of 1944. Turned to strategic targets in Germany in Oct 1944, placing emphasis on sources of oil production until mid-Dec. 2d Lt Robert E Femoyer, navigator, won the Medal of Honor for action on 2 Nov 1944: while on a mission over Germany, his B-17 was damaged by flak and Femoyer was severely wounded by shell fragments; determined to navigate the plane out of danger and save the crew, he refused a sedative and, for more than two hours, directed the navigation of the bomber so effectively that it returned to base without further damage; Femoyer died shortly after being removed from the plane. During the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944-Jan 1945, the group assaulted marshalling yards, railroad bridges, and communications centers in the combat zone. Then resumed operations against targets in Germany, attacking oil, transportation, communications, and other objectives until the war ended. During this period, also supported the airborne assault across the Rhine (Mar 1945). Returned to the US in Aug 1945. Inactivated on 7 Nov 1945.


Commanders. Lt Col Robert D McDonald, 10 May 1943; Col Hunter Harris Jr, 23 May 1943; Col William J Wrigglesworth, 25 Sep 1944; Lt Col Louis G Thorup, 31 Mar 1945; Lt Col Wilfred Beaver, 1 Jul 1945-unkn. Unkn, 1 May-16 Jun 1951.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

448th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 448th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 6 Apr 1943. Activated on 1 May 1943. Prepared for duty overseas with B–24's. Moved to England, Nov–Dec 1943, and assigned to Eighth AF. Entered combat on 22 Dec 1943, and until Apr 1945 served primarily as a strategic bombardment organization, hitting such targets as aircraft factories in Gotha, ball-bearing plants in Berlin, an airfield at Hanau, U-boat facilities at Kiel, a chemical plant at Ludwigshafen, synthetic oil refineries at Politz, aircraft engine plants at Rostock, marshalling yards at Cologne, and a buzz-bomb assembly plant at Fallsleben. Took part in the intensive campaign of heavy bombers against the German aircraft industry during Big Week, 20–25 Feb 1944. In addition to strategic operations, flew interdictory and support missions. Bombed V-weapon sites, airfields, and transportation facilities prior to the Normandy invasion in Jun 1944, and on D-Day attacked coastal defenses and choke points. Struck enemy positions to assist the Allied offensive at Caen and the breakthrough at St Lo in Jul. Dropped supplies to airborne troops near Nijmegen during the airborne attack on Holland in Sep. Bombed transportation and communications centers in the combat zone during the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944-Jan 1945. Dropped supplies to troops at Wesel during the airborne assault across the Rhine in Mar 1945. Flew last combat mission on 25 Apr, attacking a marshalling yard at Salzburg. Returned to the US in Jul 1945. Redesignated 448th Bombardment Group (Very Heavy) in Aug 1945. Equipped with B–29's. Assigned to
Strategic Air Command on 21 Mar 1946. Inactivated on 4 Aug 1946.


Commanders. Col James M Thompson, c. 25 May 1943; Col Gerry L Mason, 3 Apr 1944; Col Charles B Westover, 14 Nov 1944; Lt Col Lester F Miller, 27 May 1945–unkn; Col John G Ericksen, Sep 1945-4 Aug 1946.

Campaigns. American Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

**449th BOMBARDMENT GROUP**

Constituted as 449th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 6 Apr 1943. Activated on 1 May 1943. Prepared for combat with B-24's. Moved to Italy, Dec 1943-Jan 1944, and assigned to Fifteenth AF. Operated primarily as a strategic bombardment organization, attacking such targets as oil refineries, communications centers, aircraft factories, and industrial areas in Italy, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, and Greece. Received a DUC for a mission on 4 Apr 1944 when the group, flying without escort, raided marshalling yards in Bucharest; although heavily outnumbered by German fighters, the group succeeded not only in bombing the target but also in destroying many of the enemy interceptors. Received another DUC for action on 9 Jul 1944 when the group flew through heavy smoke and intense enemy fire to attack an oil refinery at Ploesti. Other operations of the group included bombing gun emplacements in southern France in preparation for the invasion in Aug 1944, and attacking troop concentrations, bridges, and viaducts in Apr 1945 to assist Allied forces in northern Italy. Returned to the US in May 1945. Redesignated 449th Bombardment Group (Very Heavy). Trained with B-17, B-25, and B-29 aircraft. Assigned to Strategic Air Command on 21 Mar 1946. Inactivated on 4 Aug 1946.

Stations. Davis-Monthan Field, Ariz, 1 May 1943; Alamagordo AAFld, NM, 5 Jul 1943; Bruning AAFld, Neb, 12 Sep-3 Dec 1943; Grottaglie, Italy, c. 4 Jan 1944-16 May 1945; Sioux Falls AAFld, SD, 29 May 1945; Dalhart AAFld, Tex, 24 Jul 1945; Grand Island AAFld, Neb, 8 Sep 1945-4 Aug 1946.


Campaigns. American Theater; Air Combat, EAME Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Naples-Foggia; Anzio; Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; North Apennines; Rhineland; Central Europe; Po Valley.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citations: Bucharest, Rumania, 4 Apr 1944; Ploesti, Rumania, 9 Jul 1944.

Insigne. None.

450th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 450th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 6 Apr 1943. Activated on 1 May 1943. Trained with B-24's. Moved to Italy, arriving in Dec 1943. Began operations with Fifteenth AF in Jan 1944 and engaged chiefly in missions against strategic targets in Italy, France, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and the Balkans until Apr 1945. Bombed aircraft factories, assembly plants, oil refineries, storage areas, marshalling yards, airfields, and other objectives. Contributed to the intensive Allied campaign against the enemy aircraft industry during Big Week (20-25 Feb 1944) by attacking factories at Steyr and Regensburg, being awarded a DUC for braving the hazards of bad weather, enemy fighters, and flak to bomb a Messerschmitt factory at Regensburg on 25 Feb. Received second DUC for a mission on 5 Apr 1944 when the group fought its way through relentless attacks by enemy aircraft to bomb marshalling yards at Ploesti. Also struck such objectives as enemy defenses, troop concentrations, bridges, and marshalling yards in support of the invasion of Southern France, the advance of Russian troops in the Balkans, and the Allied effort in Italy. Returned to the US in May 1945. Redesignated 450th Bombardment Group (Very Heavy).
Trained with B-29's. Inactivated on 15 Oct 1945.


Stations. Gowen Field, Idaho, 1 May 1943; Clovis AAB, NM, c. 21 May 1943; Alamogordo AAFld, NM, c. 8 Jul-20 Nov 1943; Manduria, Italy, 20 Dec 1943-12 May 1945; Harvard AAFld, Neb, c. 26 Jul-15 Oct 1945. Foster AFB, Tex, Jul 1954-.


Campaigns. Air Combat, EAME Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Naples-Foggia; Anzio; Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; North Apennines; Rhineland; Po Valley.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citations: Regensburg, Germany, [25] Feb 1944; Ploesti, Rumania, 5 Apr 1944.

Insigne. Shield: Per bend sinister, argent and azure, a silhouetted eagle, displayed wings inverted gules, sable, displayed argent on the azure, debruised by a ribbon bend sinisterwise charged with a diamond all or. (Approved 14 Sep 1955.)

451st BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 451st Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 6 Apr 1943. Activated on 1 May 1943. Prepared for combat with B-24's. Moved to the Mediterranean theater, Nov 1943-Jan 1944, with the air echelon training in Algeria for several weeks before joining the remainder of the group in Italy. Operated with Fifteenth AF, Jan 1944-May 1945, functioning primarily as a strategic bombardment organization. Attacked such targets as oil refineries, marshalling yards, aircraft factories, bridges, and airfields in Italy, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, and Greece. Received a DUC for each of three missions: to an aircraft factory at Regensburg on 25 Feb 1944, to oil refineries and marshalling yards at Ploesti on 5 Apr 1944, and to an airfield at Vienna on 23 Aug 1944; although encountering large numbers of enemy fighters and severe antiaircraft fire during each of these missions, the group fought its way through the opposition, destroyed many interceptors, and inflicted serious damage on the assigned targets. At times the group also flew support and interdictory missions. Helped to prepare the way for and participated in the invasion of Southern France in Aug 1944. Transported supplies to troops in Italy during Sep 1944. Supported the final advances of Allied armies in northern Italy in Apr 1945. Returned to the US in Jun. Inactivated on 26 Sep 1945.

Stations. Davis-Monthan Field, Ariz, 1 May 1943; Dyersburg AAFld, Tenn, 3 Jun 1943; Wendover Field, Utah, c. 18 Jul 1943; Fairmont AAFld, Neb, 9 Sep-26 Nov 1943; Gioia del Colle, Italy, c. 20 Jan 1944; San Pancrazio, Italy, c. 5 Mar 1944; Castelluccio Airfield, Italy, c. 6 Apr 1944-Jun 1945; Dow Field, Maine, c. 19 Jun-26 Sep 1945.


Campaigns. Air Combat, EAME Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; North Apennines; Rhineland; Central Europe; Po Valley.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citations: Regensburg, Germany, 25 Feb 1944; Ploesti, Rumania, 5 Apr 1944; Austria, 23 Aug 1944.

Insigne. None.

452d BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 452d Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 14 May 1943. Activated on 1 Jun 1943. Trained with B-17’s. Moved to England, Dec 1943-Jan 1944, and assigned to Eighth AF. Entered combat on 5 Feb 1944 with an attack against aircraft assembly plants at Brunswick. Throughout combat, engaged primarily in bombardment of strategic targets, including marshalling yards at Frankfurt, aircraft assembly plants at Regensburg, aircraft component works at Kassel, the ball-bearing industry at Schweinfurt, a synthetic rubber plant at Hannover, and oil installations at Bohlen. 1stLt Donald J. Gott and 2dLt William E Metzger Jr were each awarded the Medal of Honor for remaining with their aircraft (crippled during a mission over Germany on 9 Nov 1944) in an attempt to save a wounded crew member who was unable to bail out; the men were killed when the B-17 exploded in mid-air. In addition to strategic missions, the 452d supported ground forces and carried out interdictory operations. Helped prepare for the invasion of Normandy by hitting airfields, V-weapon sites, bridges, and other objectives in France; struck coastal defenses on D-Day, 6 Jun 1944. Bombed enemy positions in support of the breakthrough at St Lo in Jul and the offensive against Brest in Aug and Sep. Later in Sep, assisted the airborne attack.
on Holland. Hit enemy communications in and near the combat zone during the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944-Jan 1945. Bombed an airfield in support of the airborne assault across the Rhine in Mar 1945. Received a DUC for action on 7 Apr 1945 when, despite vigorous fighter attacks and heavy flak, it accurately bombed a jet-fighter base at Kaltenkirchen. Flew last combat mission of World War II on 21 Apr, striking marshalling yards at Ingolstadt. Returned to the US in Aug. Inactivated on 28 Aug 1945.


Stations. Geiger Field, Wash, 1 Jun 1943; Rapid City AAB, SD, c. 15 Jun 1943; Pendleton Field, Ore, c. 11 Oct 1943; Walla Walla AAFld, Wash, c. 4 Nov-c. 22 Dec 1943; Deopham Green, England, c. 3 Jan 1944-c. 6 Aug 1945; Sioux Falls AAFld, SD, c. 12-28 Aug 1945. Long Beach, Calif, 19 Apr 1947; George AFB, Calif, 10 Aug-Oct 1950; Itazuke, Japan, c. 22 Oct 1950; Miho, Japan, c. 8 Dec 1950; Pusan-East AB, Korea, c. 17 May 1951-10 May 1952. Long Beach Mun Aprt, Calif, 13 Jun 1952-.

Commanders. Lt Col Herbert O Wangeman, c. 15 Jun 1943; Lt Col Robert B Satterwhite, 8 Feb 1944; Lt Col Marvin F Stalder, 28 Feb 1944; Col Thetus C Odom, 30 Mar 1944; Col Archibald Y Smith, c. 24 Jul 1944; Col William D Eckert, c. 1 Aug 1944; Lt Col Charles W Sherburne, 13 Sep 1944; Col Burnham L Batson, c. 25 Sep 1944; Col Jack E Shuck, c. 6 Jun 1945-unkn. Col Charles W Howe, 10 Aug 1950; Col Frank L Wood Jr, c. May 1951; Lt Col John A Herrington, c. Jun 1951; Lt Col Harry C Mailey, c. Dec 1951; Col James D Kemp, c. 28 Mar 1952-unkn.

Campaigns. World War II: Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern
France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe. Korean War: UN Offensive; CCF Intervention; 1st UN Counteroffensive; CCF Spring Offensive; UN Summer-Fall Offensive; Second Korean Winter; Korea Summer-Fall, 1952.


Insigne. Shield: Azure, a bomb, point downward, in pale, gules, highlighted and fimbriated argent, superimposed over two lightning flashes or, shaded of the second, highlighted and fimbriated of the third; the shield edged argent, gules and or. Motto: LABOR AD FUTURUM—Work for the Future. (Approved 8 Mar 1956.)

453d BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 453d Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 14 May 1943. Activated on 1 Jun 1943. Trained with B-24's. Moved to England, Dec 1943-Jan 1944, and assigned to Eighth AF. Began combat on 5 Feb 1944 with an attack against an airfield at Tours. Throughout combat, served chiefly as a strategic bombardment organization. Targets included a fuel depot at Dulmen, marshalling yards at Paderborn, aircraft assembly plants at Gotha, railroad centers at Hamm, an ordnance depot at Glinde, oil refineries at Gelsenkirchen, chemical works at Leverkusen, an airfield at Neumunster, a canal at Minden, and a railroad viaduct at Altenbeken. Took part in the concentrated attack against the German aircraft industry during Big Week, 20–25 Feb 1944. Besides strategic operations, engaged in support and interdictory missions. Bombed V-weapon sites, airfields, and gun batteries in France prior to the invasion of Normandy in Jun 1944; on 6 Jun hit shore installations between Le Havre and Cherbourg and other enemy positions farther inland. Attacked enemy troops in support of the Allied breakthrough at St Lo in Jul. Bombed German communications during the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944-Jan 1945. Ferried cargo on two occasions: hauled gasoline, blankets, and rations to France in Sep 1944; dropped ammunition, food, and medical supplies near Wesel during the airborne assault across the Rhine in Mar 1945. Flew last combat mission in Apr. Returned to the US in May. Inactivated on 12 Sep 1945.


Commanders. Col Joseph A Miller, 29 Jun 1943; Col Ramsay D Potts Jr, 19 Mar 1944; Col Lawrence M Thomas, 7 Jul 1944; Lt Col Edward F Hubbard, 25 Jan 1945-unkn.
CAMPBAGINS. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

DECORATIONS. None.

INSIGNE. None.

454th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 454th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 14 May 1943. Activated on 1 Jun 1943. Trained for combat with B-24's. Moved to Italy, Dec 1943-Jan 1944, and operated with Fifteenth AF until Apr 1945. Flew some interdictory and support missions, bombing bridges, marshalling yards, troop concentrations, and rail lines. Participated in the drive to Rome, the invasion of Southern France, and the defeat of Axis forces in northern Italy. Engaged primarily, however, in long-range strikes against enemy oil refineries, aircraft and munition factories, industrial areas, harbors, and airfields in Italy, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Greece. Received a DUC for a raid on an airdrome at Bad Voslau on 12 Apr 1944. Received second DUC for performance on 25 Jul 1944 when, despite severe opposition, the group led the wing formation in an attack against steel plants at Linz. Returned to the US in Jul 1945. Redesignated 454th Bombardment Group (Very Heavy) in Aug 1945. Inactivated on 17 Oct 1945.


CAMPAIGNS. Air Combat, EAME Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; North Apennines; Rhineland; Central Europe; Po Valley.

DECORATIONS. Distinguished Unit Citations: Bad Voslau, Austria, 12 Apr 1944; Linz, Austria, 25 Jul 1944.

INSIGNE. None.
455th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 455th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 14 May 1943. Activated on 1 Jun 1943. Trained with B-24's. Moved to Italy, arriving in Jan and Feb 1944. Served in combat with Fifteenth AF from Feb 1944 to Apr 1945. Engaged primarily in bombardment of strategic targets such as factories, marshalling yards, oil refineries, storage areas, harbors, and air-dromes in Italy, France, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, and the Balkans. Received a DUC for a mission on 2 Apr 1944 when the group contributed to Fifteenth AF's campaign against enemy industry by attacking a ball-bearing plant at Steyr. Although meeting severe fighter opposition and losing several of its bombers on 26 Jun 1944, the group proceeded to attack an oil refinery at Moosbierbaum, receiving another DUC for this performance. In addition to strategic missions in the Balkans, the group bombed troop concentrations, bridges, marshalling yards, and air-dromes during the fall of 1944 to hamper the enemy's withdrawal from the region. The group also supported ground forces at Anzio and Cassino in Mar 1944; knocked out gun positions in preparation for the invasion of Southern France in Aug 1944; and assisted the final Allied drive through Italy in Apr 1945 by hitting such targets as bridges, gun positions, and troop concentrations. Inactivated in Italy on 9 Sep 1945.


Campaigns. Air Combat, EAME Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Anzio; Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; North Apennines; Rhineland; Central Europe; Po Valley.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citations: Steyr, Austria, 2 Apr 1944; Austria, 26 Jun 1944.

Insigne. None.

456th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 456th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 14 May 1943. Activ-
braved severe fighter attacks and antiaircraft fire to bomb oil facilities at Budapest. In Apr 1945 bombed gun positions, bridges, roads, depots, and rail lines to support US Fifth and British Eighth Army in their advance through Italy. Transferred supplies to airfields in northern Italy after V-E Day. Returned to the US in Jul 1945. Redesignated 456th Bombardment Group (Very Heavy) in Aug.

Inactivated on 17 Oct 1945.


Commanders. Unkn, 1 Jun-14 Jul 1943; Col Thomas W Steed, 14 Jul 1943;

Campaigns. Air Combat, EAME Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; North Apennines; Rhineland; Central Europe; Po Valley.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citations: Wiener Neustadt, Austria, 10 May 1944; Budapest, Hungary, 2 Jul 1944.

Insigne. Shield: Azure, a bar gemel de-based argent over-all on a pile quarterly of the second and gules four stylized birds counterchanged. (Approved 7 Jul 1953.)

457th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 457th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 19 May 1943. Activated on 1 Jul 1943. Trained for combat with B-17's. Moved to England, Jan-Feb 1944, and assigned to Eighth AF. Flew first mission on 21 Feb 1944 during Big Week, taking part in the concentrated attacks of heavy bombers on the German aircraft industry. Until Jun 1944, engaged primarily in bombardment of strategic targets, such as ball-bearing plants, aircraft factories, and oil refineries in Germany. Bombed targets in France during the first week of Jun 1944 in preparation for the Normandy invasion, and attacked coastal defenses along the Cherbourg peninsula on D-Day. Struck airfields, railroads, fuel depots, and other interdictory targets behind the invasion beaches throughout the remainder of the month. Resumed bombardment of strategic objectives in Jul 1944 and engaged chiefly in such operations until Apr 1945. Sometimes flew support and interdictory missions, aiding the advance of ground forces during the St Lo breakthrough in Jul 1944 and the landing of British 1 Airborne Division during the airborne attack on Holland in Sep 1944; and participating in the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944-Jan 1945, and the assault across the Rhine in Mar 1945. Flew last combat mission on 20 Apr 1945. Transported prisoners of war from Austria to France after V-E Day. Returned to the US in Jun 1945. Inactivated on 28 Aug 1945.


Stations. Geiger Field, Wash, 1 Jul 1943; Rapid City AAB, SD, 9 Jul 1943; Ephrata AAB, Wash, 28 Oct 1943; Wendover Field, Utah, 4 Dec 1943-1 Jan 1944; Glatton, England, 22 Jan 1944-1 Jun 1945; Sioux Falls AAFld, SD, 20 Jul-28 Aug 1945.

Commanders. Col Herbert E Rice, 24 Jul 1943; Lt Col Hugh D Wallace, 3 Sep 1943; Col James R Luper, 4 Jan 1944; Col Harris E Rogner, 11 Oct 1944-Aug 1945.
AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS—GROUPS

CAMPBAGNS. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

DECORATIONS. None.

INSIGNE. None.

458th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 458th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 29 May 1943. Activated on 1 Jul 1943. Prepared for combat with B-24's. Moved to England, Jan-Feb 1944, and assigned to Eighth AF. Flew diversionary missions on 24 and 25 Feb 1944 to draw enemy fighters from German targets being attacked by other AAF bombers. Began bombardment on 2 Mar 1944, and afterward operated primarily against strategic objectives in Germany. Hit such targets as the industrial area of Saarbrucken, oil refineries at Hamburg, an airfield at Brunswick, aircraft factories at Oschersleben, a fuel depot at Dulmen, a canal at Minden, aircraft works at Brandenburg, marshalling yards at Hamm, and an aircraft engine plant at Magdeburg. Carried out some interdictory and support operations in addition to the strategic missions. Helped to prepare for the invasion of Normandy by striking gun batteries, V-weapon sites, and airfields in France; hit coastal defenses in support of the assault on 6 Jun 1944; afterward, bombed bridges and highways to prevent the movement of enemy materiel to the beachhead. Attacked enemy troops to aid the Allied breakthrough at St Lo in Jul. Ceased bombardment during Sep 1944 to haul gasoline to airfields in France. Struck transportation lines during the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944-Jan 1945. Attacked enemy airfields to assist the Allied assault across the Rhine in Mar 1945. Flew last combat mission on 25 Apr 1945. Returned to the US, Jun-Jul 1945. Redesignated 458th Bombardment Group (Very Heavy) in Aug 1945. Trained with B-29's. Inactivated on 17 Oct 1945.


Commanders. Lt Col Robert F Hardy, 28 Jul 1943; Col James H Isbell, 16 Dec 1943; Col Allen F Herzberg, 10 Mar 1945; Capt Patrick Hays, 13 Aug 1945; Maj Bernard Carlos, 17 Aug 1945; Maj V R Woodward, 22 Aug 1945; Lt Col Wilmer C Hardesty, 3 Sep-17 Oct 1945.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.
Constituted as 459th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 19 May 1943. Activated on 1 Jul 1943. Trained for combat with B-24’s. Moved to Italy, Jan–Feb 1944, and assigned to Fifteenth AF. Engaged primarily in strategic bombardment, Mar 1944–Apr 1945, attacking such targets as oil refineries, munitions and aircraft factories, industrial areas, airfields, and communications centers in Italy, France, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Greece. Received a DUC for leading the 304th Wing through enemy interceptors and intense flak to raid an airfield and aircraft assembly plant at Bad Voslau on 23 Apr 1944. During combat the group also flew some support and interdictory missions. Struck railroads in Mar 1944 to cut enemy supply lines leading to the Anzio beachhead. Participated in the preinvasion bombing of southern France in Aug 1944. Hit railroad bridges, depots, and marshalling yards during Apr 1945 to assist Allied forces in northern Italy. Returned to the US in Aug. Inactivated on 28 Aug 1945.


Campaigns. Air Combat, EAME Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France.
Southern France; North Apennines; Rhineland; Central Europe; Po Valley.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: Bad Voslau, Austria, 23 Apr 1944.

Insigne. Shield: Azure, an American eagle proper flying over clouds in the base argent between two parachutes, one in chief transporting an airman, one in base transporting supplies all of the last; in chief a canton argent charged with the Capitol dome of the second. Motto: IN HONOR OF CONGRESS. (Approved 17 Jan 1956.)

460th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 460th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 19 May 1943. Activated on 1 Jul 1943. Trained for combat with B-24's. Moved to Italy, Jan–Feb 1944, and became part of Fifteenth AF. Entered combat in Mar 1944 and operated primarily as a strategic bombardment organization until Apr 1945. Attacked oil refineries, oil storage facilities, aircraft factories, railroad centers, industrial areas, and other objectives in Italy, France, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Greece. Received a DUC for leading the wing formation through adverse weather and heavy enemy fire to attack an airfield and aircraft facilities in Zwolfaxing on 26 Jul 1944. Also flew some interdictory and support missions. Participated in the invasion of Southern France in Aug 1944 by striking submarine pens, marshalling yards, and gun positions in the assault area. Hit bridges, viaducts, ammunition dumps, railroads, and other targets to aid the advance of Allied forces in northern Italy. Moved to Trinidad and then to Brazil in Jun 1945, being assigned to Air Transport Command to assist in moving redeployed personnel from Europe to the US. Inactivated in Brazil on 26 Sep 1945.


Stations. Alamogordo AAFld, NM, 1 Jul 1943; Kearns, Utah, 31 Aug 1943; Chatham AAFld, Ga, Oct 1943–3 Jan 1944; Spinazzola, Italy, Feb 1944–Jun 1945; Waller Field, Trinidad, 15 Jun 1945; Natal, Brazil, 30 Jun–26 Sep 1945.

Commanders. Unkn, 1 Jul–12 Aug 1943; Col Robert T Crowder, 12 Aug 1943; Lt Col Bertram C Harrison, 16 Apr 1944; Lt Col Harold T Babb, Sep 1944; Col John M Price, 18 Oct 1944–1945.

Campaigns. American Theater; Air Combat, EAME Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; North Apennines; Rhineland; Central Europe; Po Valley.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: Austria, 26 Jul 1944.

Insigne. None.

461st BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 461st Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 19 May 1943. Activated on 1 Jul 1943. Moved to the Mediterranean theater, Jan–Feb 1944, the air
echelon flying B-24's via the South Atlantic and stopping in North Africa before joining the ground echelon in Italy. Began combat with Fifteenth AF in Apr 1944. Engaged chiefly in bombardment of communications, industries, and other strategic objectives in Italy, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Greece. Supported Fifteenth AF's counter-air operations by bombing enemy airdromes and aircraft centers, receiving a DUC for a mission on 13 Apr 1944 when the group battled its way through enemy defenses to attack an aircraft components plant in Budapest. Participated in the effort against the enemy's oil supply by flying missions to such oil centers as Brux, Blechhammer, Moosbierbaum, Vienna, and Ploesti. Received second DUC for a mission against oil facilities at Ploesti in Jul 1944 when, despite flak, clouds, smoke, and fighter attacks, the group bombed its objective. Also operated in support of ground forces and flew some interdictory missions. Hit artillery positions in support of the invasion of Southern France in Aug 1944 and flew supply missions to France in Sep. Aided the Allied offensive in Italy in Apr 1945 by attacking gun emplacements and troop concentrations. Dropped supplies to prisoner-of-war camps in Austria during May 1945. Returned to the US in Jul. Inactivated on 28 Aug 1945.


Commanders. Unkn, 1 Jul-12 Aug 1943; Lt Col Willis G Carter, 12 Aug 1943; Col Frederic E Glantzberg, c. 25 Oct 1943; Col Philip R Hawes, 22 Sep 1944; Col Brooks A Lawhon, 20 Dec 1944; Col Craven C Rogers, 16 Apr 1945-unkn. Maj Gordon Baker, c. Dec 1953; Lt Col Donald F Blake, 4 Feb 1954; Lt Col Robert F Price, 20 Feb 1954; Col Maxwell W Roman, c. 14 Jul 1954; Lt Col John A McVey, c. 16 May 1955; Lt Col William F Furman, c. 1 Aug 1955-.
AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS—GROUPS

CAMPAIGNS. Air Combat, EAME Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; North Apennines; Rhineland; Central Europe; Po Valley.

DECORATIONS. Distinguished Unit Citations: Budapest, Hungary, 13 Apr 1944; Ploesti, Rumania, 15 Jul 1944.

INSIGNE. Shield: Per bend azure and light blue, superimposed over the bend a thunderbolt, bendwise, or, piercing through a cloud formation proper, over an increscent moon to the sinister chief, and a sun to the dexter base of the third; on a chief argent, over a bar to base of chief, embattled gules, an olive branch and seven arrows in saltire, between two spheres all proper. (Approved 4 Aug 1955.)

462d BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 462d Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 19 May 1943. Activated on 1 Jul 1943. Redesignated 462d Bombardment Group (Very Heavy) in Nov 1943. Prepared for combat with B-29's. Moved to the CBI theater, via Africa, Mar-Jun 1944. Assigned to Twentieth AF in Jun 1944. Transferred supplies over the Hump to staging fields in China before entering combat with an attack on railroad shops at Bangkok, Thailand, on 5 Jun 1944. On 15 Jun 1944 took part in the first AAF strike on the Japanese home islands since the Doolittle raid in 1942. Operating from India and China, bombed transportation centers, naval installations, iron works, aircraft plants, and other targets in Japan, Thailand, Burma, China, Formosa, and Indonesia. From a staging base in Ceylon, mined the Moesi River on Sumatra in Aug 1944. Received a DUC for a daylight attack on iron and steel works at Yawata, Japan, in Aug 1944.

Moved to Tinian in the spring of 1945 for further operations against targets in Japan. Participated in mining operations, bombardment of strategic targets, and incendiary raids on urban areas. Bombed industrial areas in Tokyo and Yokahama in May 1945, being awarded a DUC for the action. Received another DUC for a daylight attack on an aircraft plant at Takarazuka on 24 Jul 1945. Returned to the US late in 1945. Assigned to Strategic Air Command on 21 Mar 1946. Inactivated on 31 Mar 1946.


STATIONS. Smoky Hill AAFld, Kan, 1 Jul 1943; Walker AAFld, Kan, 28 Jul 1943-12 Mar 1944; Piardoba, India, 7 Apr 1944-26 Feb 1945; West Field, Tinian, 4 Apr-5 Nov 1945; MacDill Field, Fla, Nov 1945-31 Mar 1946.

COMMANDERS. Unkn, 1 Jul-5 Aug 1943; Col Alan D Clark, 5 Aug 1943; Col Richard H Carmichael, 26 Aug 1943; Col Alfred F Kalberer, 20 Aug 1944-unkn.

CAMPAIGNS. American Theater; India-Burma; Air Offensive, Japan; China Defensive; Western Pacific; Central Burma.

DECORATIONS. Distinguished Unit Citations: Yawata, Japan, 20 Aug 1944; Tokyo
and Yokohama, Japan, 23, 25, and 29 May 1945; Takarazuka, Japan, 24 Jul 1945.
Insigne. None.

463d BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 463d Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 19 May 1943. Activated on 1 Aug 1943. Trained with B-17's for duty overseas. Moved to Italy, Feb-Mar 1944, and assigned to Fifteenth AF. Entered combat on 30 Mar 1944 and operated chiefly against strategic objectives. Attacked such targets as marshalling yards, oil refineries, and aircraft factories in Italy, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Greece. Received a DUC for bombing oil refineries at Ploesti on 18 May 1944: when clouds limited visibility to such an extent that other groups turned back, the 463d proceeded to Ploesti and, though crippled by opposition from interceptors and flak, rendered destructive blows to both the target and the enemy fighters. Received second DUC for leading the wing through three damaging enemy attacks to bomb tank factories in Berlin on 24 Mar 1945. Also engaged in interdictory and support missions. Bombed bridges during May and Jun 1944 in the campaign for the liberation of Rome. Participated in the invasion of Southern France in Aug 1944 by striking bridges, gun positions, and other targets. Hit communications such as railroad bridges, marshalling yards, and airfields in the Balkans. Operated primarily against communications in northern Italy during Mar and Apr 1945. After V-E Day, transported personnel from Italy to Casablanca for return to the US. Inactivated in Italy on 25 Sep 1945.

Redesignated 463d Troop Carrier Group (Medium). Activated in the US on 16 Jan 1953. Assigned to Tactical Air Command and equipped with C-119's.


Stations. Geiger Field, Wash, 1 Aug 1943; Rapid City AAB, SD, Aug 1943; MacDill Field, Fla, 5 Nov 1943; Lakeland AAFld, Fla, 3 Jan-2 Feb 1944; Celone Airfield, Italy, 9 Mar 1944-25 Sep 1945. Memphis Mun Aprt, Tenn, 16 Jan 1953; Ardmore AFB, Okla, 24 Aug 1954-.

Commanders. Lt Col Elmer H Stambaugh, 9 Aug 1943; Col Frank A Kurtz, 27 Aug 1943; Col George W McGregor, 11 Sep 1944; Col Ephraim M Hampton,
AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS—GROUPS

Apr–c. Sep 1945. Col John R Roche, 16 Jan 1953; Col Woodrow T Merrill, 10 Aug 1953; Col Benjamin M Tarver Jr, 12 Aug 1954–.

CAMPAIGNS. Air Combat, EAME Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; North Apennines; Rhineland; Central Europe; Po Valley.

DECORATIONS. Distinguished Unit Citations: Ploesti, Rumania, 18 May 1944; Germany, 24 Mar 1945.

INSIGNE. Shield: Azure, on a representation of a cloud argent a silhouette of mythical Pegasus drawing a chariot driven by Mars, the mythical Roman God of War, all sable. (Approved 30 Aug 1954.)

464th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 464th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 19 May 1943. Activated on 1 Aug 1943. Trained for combat with B-24's. Moved to the Mediterranean theater, Feb–Apr 1944, with the air echelon training for a few weeks in Tunisia before joining the remainder of the group in Italy. Served with Fifteenth AF, Apr 1944–May 1945, operating primarily as part of the strategic bombardment force that disrupted German industry and communications. Flew long-range missions to attack such objectives as marshalling yards, oil refineries, oil storage facilities, aircraft factories, and chemical plants in Italy, France, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Greece. Received a DUC for leading the 55th Wing in compact formation through heavy opposition to bomb marshalling yards and an oil refinery at Vienna on 8 Jul 1944. Received another DUC for a mission on 24 Aug 1944 when the group scored hits not only on the target, an oil refinery at Pardubice, but also on nearby railroad tracks. Sometimes engaged in support and interdictory operations. Supported Allied forces during the invasion of Southern France in Aug 1944. Hit railroad centers to assist the advance of Russian troops in southeastern Europe in Mar 1945. Bombed enemy supply lines to assist the advance of US Fifth and British Eighth Army in northern Italy in Apr 1945. Moved to Trinidad in Jun 1945. Assigned to Air Transport Command. Inactivated on 31 Jul 1945.

Redesignated 464th Troop Carrier Group (Medium). Activated in the US
on 1 Feb 1953. Assigned to Tactical Air Command. Used C-46 and C-119 aircraft.


Stations. Wendover Field, Utah, 1 Aug 1943; Gowen Field, Idaho, 22 Aug 1943; Pocatello AAFld, Idaho, 2 Oct 1943-9 Feb 1944; Pantanella Airfield, Italy, Mar 1944; Gioia, Italy, 21 Apr 1944; Pantanella Airfield, Italy, c. 1 Jun 1944-c. May 1945; Waller Field, Trinidad, Jun-31 Jul 1945; Lawson AFB, Ga, 1 Feb 1953; Pope AFB, NC, 16 Sep 1954-.

Commanders. Unkn, 1 Aug-2 Sep 1943; Col Marshall Bonner, 2 Sep 1943; Col Arnold L Schroeder, 30 Jun 1944; Col A J Bird Jr, 13 Mar 1945-unkn. Col James A Evans, c. 1 Feb 1953; Col Charles F Franklin, 1954; Lt Col Adam A Reaves, 1955-.

Campaigns. American Theater; Air Combat, EAME Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; North Apennines; Rhineland; Central Europe; Po Valley.


Insigne. Shield: Azure, surmounting a cloud argent, an American eagle descendant, wings, endorsed proper, between his beak four lightning streaks, two and two gules, speed lines of the first all enclosed by two bendlets sinister vert, edged or. Motto: CERTISSIMUS IN INCERTIS—Most Certain (in the sense of unerring or dependable) in Uncertainties. (Approved 15 Apr 1954.)

465th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 465th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 19 May 1943. Activated on 1 Aug 1943. Prepared for duty overseas with B-24’s. Moved to the Mediterranean theater, Feb-Apr 1944; the air echelon received additional training in Tunisia before joining the ground echelon in Italy. Assigned to Fifteenth AF. Entered combat on 5 May 1944 and served primarily as a strategic bombardment organization until late in Apr 1945. Attacked marshalling yards, dock facilities, oil refineries, oil storage plants, aircraft factories, and other objectives in Italy, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Aus-
tria, Hungary, and the Balkans. On two different missions—to marshalling yards and an oil refinery at Vienna on 8 Jul 1944 and to steel plants at Friedrichshafen on 3 Aug 1944—the group bombed its targets despite antiaircraft fire and fighter opposition, being awarded a DUC for each of these attacks. Other operations included bombing troop concentrations and bivouac areas in May 1944 to aid the Partisans in Yugoslavia; attacking enemy troops and supply lines to assist the drive toward Rome, May–Jun 1944; striking bridges, rail lines, and gun emplacements prior to the invasion of Southern France in Aug 1944; bombing rail facilities and rolling stock in Oct 1944 to support the advance of Russian and Rumanian forces in the Balkans; and hitting troops, gun positions, bridges, and supply lines during Apr 1945 in support of Allied forces in northern Italy. Moved to the Caribbean area in Jun 1945. Assigned to Air Transport Command. Inactivated in Trinidad on 31 Jul 1945.


Stations. Alamogordo AAFld, NM, 1 Aug 1943; Kearns, Utah, Sep 1943; McCook AAFld, Neb, c. 5 Oct 1943–1 Feb 1944; Pantanella Airfield, Italy, Apr 1944–Jun 1945; Waller Field, Trinidad, 15 Jun–31 Jul 1945. Donaldson AFB, SC, 1 Feb–30 Nov 1953; Toul/Rosiere AB, France, Dec 1953; Evreux AB, France, c. 20 May 1955–.


Campaigns. American Theater; Air Combat, EAME Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; North Apennines; Rhineland; Central Europe; Po Valley.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citations: Vienna, Austria, 8 Jul 1944; Germany, 3 Aug 1944.

Insigne. Shield: Per bend gules and vert, a bend argent charged with a bendlet azure, between a wing of the third and a compass proper (bezant, with diapering green, bordered argent, thereover a four-pointed star compass, gules and azure). Motto: ONUS FERENS VITAM—Cargo Carrying Life. (Approved 1 Jun 1955.)

466th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 466th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 19 May 1943. Activated on 1 Aug 1943. Prepared for duty overseas with B-24’s. Moved to England,
Feb–Mar 1944, and assigned to Eighth AF. Entered combat on 22 Mar 1944 by participating in a daylight raid on Berlin. Operated primarily as a strategic bombardment organization, attacking such targets as marshalling yards at Liege, an airfield at St Trond, a repair and assembly plant at Reims, an airdrome at Chartres, factories at Brunswick, oil refineries at Bohlen, aircraft plants at Kempten, mineral works at Hamburg, marshalling yards at Saarbrucken, a synthetic oil plant at Misburg, a fuel depot at Dulmen, and aero-engine works at Eisenach. Other operations included attacking pillboxes along the coast of Normandy on D-Day (6 Jun 1944), and afterward striking interdictory targets behind the beachhead; bombing enemy positions at St Lo during the Allied breakthrough in Jul 1944; hauling oil and gasoline to Allied forces advancing across France in Sep; hitting German communications and transportation during the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944–Jan 1945; and bombing the airfield at Nordhorn in support of the airborne assault across the Rhine on 24 Mar 1945. Flew last combat mission on 25 Apr 1945, striking a transformer station at Traunstein. Returned to the US in Jul. Redesignated 466th Bombardment Group (Very Heavy) in Aug 1945. Trained with B-29’s. Inactivated on 17 Oct 1945.


Commanders. Maj Beverly E Steadman, 23 Aug 1943; Maj Walter A Smith Jr, 29 Aug 1943; Col Walter G Bryte Jr, 2 Sep 1943; Col Arthur J Pierce, 17 Dec 1943; Col Luther J Fairbanks, 1 Aug 1944; Col William H Cleveland, 1 Nov 1944–1945.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes–Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

467th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 467th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 19 May 1943. Activated on 1 Aug 1943. Prepared for combat with B-24’s. Moved to England, Feb–Mar 1944, and assigned to Eighth AF. Began operations on 10 Apr 1944 with an attack on an airfield at Bourges. Served chiefly as a strategic bombardment organization, attacking the harbor at Kiel, chemical plants at Bonn, textile factories at Stuttgart, power plants at Hamm, steel works at Osnabruk, the aircraft industry at Brunswick, and other objectives. In addition to strategic operations, engaged occasionally in support and interdictory missions. Bombed shore installations and bridges near Cherbourg on D-Day, 6 Jun 1944. Struck enemy troop and supply con-
AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS—GROUPS


Stations. Wendover Field, Utah, 1 Aug 1943; Mountain Home AAFld, Idaho, 8 Sep 1943; Kearns, Utah, c. 17 Oct 1943; Wendover Field, Utah, 1 Nov 1943–12 Feb 1944; Rackheath, England, 11 Mar 1944–12 Jun 1945; Sioux Falls AAFld, SD, c. 15 Jul 1945; Fairmont AAFld, Neb, c. 25 Jul 1945; Alamogordo AAFld, NM, 25 Aug 1945; Harvard AAFld, Neb, 8 Sep 1945; Clovis AAFld, NM, Dec 1945–4 Aug 1946.

Commanders. Capt Garnet B Palmer, 9 Sep 1943; Col Frederic E Glantzberg, 17 Sep 1943; Col Albert H Shower, 25 Oct 1943–1945; Maj Frank E McCarthy, 10 Sep 1945; Col Audrin R Walker, 16 Sep 1945; Lt Col William W Amorous, Mar 1946; Lt Col Kenneth S Steele, Apr 1946; Col Thomas J Gent Jr, 21 Jun–Aug 1946.

Campaigns. American Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

468th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 468th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 19 May 1943. Activated on 1 Aug 1943. Redesignated 468th Bombardment Group (Very Heavy) in Nov 1943. Equipped with B-29's. Moved, via Africa, to the CBI theater, Mar–Jun 1944. Assigned to Twentieth AF in Jun 1944. Flew over the Hump to carry supplies from India to staging fields in China before entering combat with an attack on railroad shops at Bangkok, Thailand, on 5 Jun 1944. On 15 Jun participated in the first AAF attack on Japan since the Doolittle raid in 1942. From bases in India, China, and Ceylon, mined shipping lanes near Saigon, French Indochina, and Shanghai, China, and struck Japanese installations in Burma, Thailand, French Indochina, Indonesia, Formosa, China, and Japan. Targets included iron works, aircraft factories, transportation centers, and naval installations. Received a DUC for participation in a daylight raid on the iron and steel works at Yawata, Japan, in Aug 1944. Evacuated advanced bases in China in Jan 1945 but continued operations from India, bombing storage areas in Rangoon, Burma, a railroad bridge at Bangkok, Thailand, railroad shops at Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, and the drydock in Singapore harbor. Flew additional
missions against Japan after moving to Tinian during Feb–May 1945. Took part in mining operations, incendiary raids on area targets, and high-altitude missions against strategic objectives. Dropped incendiaries on Tokyo and Yokohama in May 1945, being awarded a DUC for the attacks. Received another DUC for a daylight strike on an aircraft plant at Takarasuka, Japan, in Jul 1945. After the war, dropped food and supplies to Allied prisoners and participated in show-of-force missions over Japan. Returned to the US in Nov 1945. Assigned to Strategic Air Command on 21 Mar 1946. Inactivated on 31 Mar 1946.


**Stations.** Smoky Hill AAFld, Kan, 1 Aug 1943–12 Mar 1944; Kharagpur, India, 13 Apr 1944–24 Feb 1945; West Field, Tinian, 6 Apr–15 Nov 1945; Ft Worth AAFld, Tex, 1 Dec 1945; Roswell AAFld, NM, 12 Jan–31 Mar 1946.

**Commanders.** Col Howard E Engler, 8 Sep 1943; Col Ted S Faulkner, 3 Aug 1944; Col James V Edmundson, 5 Nov 1944–31 Mar 1946.

**Campaigns.** India-Burma; Air Offensive, Japan; China Defensive; Western Pacific; Central Burma.

**Decorations.** Distinguished Unit Citations: Yawata, Japan, 20 Aug 1944; Tokyo and Yokohama, Japan, 23–29 May 1945; Takarasuka, Japan, 24 Jul 1945.

**Insigne.** None.

### 469th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

**Constituted** as 469th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 22 Apr 1943. **Activated** on 1 May 1943. Assigned to Second AF. Equipped with B-17’s. Served as a replacement training unit. **Dissolved** on 1 Apr 1944.


**Stations.** Pueblo AAB, Colo, 1 May 1943; Alexandria, La, 7 May 1943–1 Apr 1944.

**Commanders.** Maj Walter E Chambers, 7 May 1943; Lt Col William I Marsalis, 17 May 1943; Lt Col William E Creer, 21 Aug 1943; Lt Col Marshall R Gray, 5 Sep 1943; Lt Col Quentin T Quick, 12 Nov 1943–unkn.

**Campaigns.** None.

**Decorations.** None.

**Insigne.** None.

### 470th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

**Constituted** as 470th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 22 Apr 1943. **Activated** on 1 May 1943. Assigned to Second AF; reassigned to Fourth AF in Jan 1944. Equipped with B-24’s. Served first as an operational training and later as a replacement training unit. **Dissolved** on 31 Mar 1944.

AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS—GROUPS


Campaigns. None.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

471st BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 471st Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 22 Apr 1943. Activated on 1 May 1943. Assigned to Second AF and later (Jan 1944) to First AF. Served as a replacement training unit, using B-24 aircraft. Disbanded on 10 Apr 1944.


Stations. Alexandria, La, 1 May 1943; Pueblo AAB, Colo, 7 May 1943; Westover Field, Mass, 28 Jan–10 Apr 1944.

Commanders. Lt Col Raymond L Cobb, 1 Jun 1943; Lt Col Wilson H Banks, 16 Oct 1943–unkn.

Campaigns. None.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

472d BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 472d Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 19 May 1943. Activated on 1 Sep 1943. Assigned to Second AF. Redesignated 472d Bombardment Group (Very Heavy) on 1 Dec 1943. Trained crews for combat with B-29's. Disbanded on 1 Apr 1944.


Stations. Smoky Hill AAFld, Kan, 1 Sep 1943; Clovis AAFld, NM, 7 Dec 1943–1 Apr 1944.


Campaigns. None.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

473d FIGHTER GROUP


Campaigns.  None.

Decorations.  None.

Insigne.  None.

474th FIGHTER GROUP

Constituted as 474th Fighter Group on 26 May 1943.  Activated on 1 Aug 1943.  Trained for combat with P-38’s.  Moved to England, Feb–Mar 1944.  Assigned to Ninth AF.  Flew first combat mission, an area patrol along the coast of France, on 25 Apr 1944.  Attacked bridges and railroads in France in preparation for the Normandy invasion.  Provided cover for the invasion force that was crossing the Channel on the night of 5/6 Jun and flew bombing missions to support the landings on the following day.  Began armed reconnaissances missions after D-Day to assist ground forces, and attacked highways and troops to aid the Allied breakthrough at St Lo, 25 Jul.  Moved to the Continent in Aug 1944 for continued operations in support of ground forces.  Bombed and strafed such targets as airfields, hangars, railroads, bridges, highways, barges, fuel dumps, ammunition depots, gun emplacements, and troop concentrations until the end of the war; also escorted bombers that struck marshalling yards, factories, cities, and other objectives.  Received a DUC for a mission in France on 23 Aug 1944: participating in a joint air-ground attack against retreating enemy forces in the Falaise-Argentan area, the group discovered an immense quantity of enemy equipment massed along the Seine River; despite severe fire from small arms and from antiaircraft guns that the Germans had placed at two bridges to protect the materiel and cover the retreat, the group repeatedly bombed and strafed the enemy, knocking out motor transports, barges, bridges, and other objectives, thereby disrupting the evacuation and enabling Allied ground forces to capture German troops and equipment.  Other operations included bombardment of flak positions near Eindhoven in advance of British 1 Airborne Division during the attack on Holland in Sep 1944; participation in the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944-Jan 1945; and patrols along the route of the airborne assault across the Rhine in Mar 1945.  Continued operations until V–E Day.
Returned to the US, Nov-Dec 1945. Inactivated on 8 Dec 1945.

Redesignated 474th Fighter-Bomber Group. Activated in Japan on 10 Jul 1952. Assigned to Tactical Air Command but attached to Far East Air Forces for duty in the Korean War. Served in combat from Aug 1952 until the armistice in Jul 1953, operating from Korea and using F-84 aircraft. Bombed and strafed such targets as bunkers, troops, artillery positions, bridges, vehicles, airfields, and power plants, and sometimes escorted bombers that attacked munitions factories and other objectives. After the armistice, trained with F-84 and F-86 aircraft. Moved to the US, Nov-Dec 1954, and continued training with F-86's.


Stations. Glendale, Calif, 1 Aug 1943; Van Nuys Metropolitan Apt, Calif, 11 Oct 1943; Oxnard Flight Strip, Calif, 5 Jan-6 Feb 1944; Moreton, England, 12 Mar 1944; Neuilly, France, 6 Aug 1944; St Marceau, France, 29 Aug 1944; Peronne, France, 6 Sep 1944; Florennes, Belgium, 1 Oct 1944; Strassfeld, Germany, 22 Mar 1945; Langensalza, Germany, 22 Apr 1945; Schweinfurt, Germany, 16 Jun 1945; Stuttgart, Germany, 25 Oct-21 Nov 1945; Camp Kilmer, NJ, 6-8 Dec 1945. Misawa, Japan, 10 Jul 1952; Kunsan, Korea, 10 Jul 1952; Taegu, Korea, 1 Apr 1953-22 Nov 1954; Clovis AFB, NM, 13 Dec 1954-.

Commanders. Col Clinton C Wasem, 1 Aug 1943; Lt Col Earl C Hedlund, c. 17 Feb 1945; Lt Col David L Lewis, Apr 1945-unkn. Lt Col William L Jacobsen, 10 Jul 1952; Lt Col Francis J Vetort, 29 Aug 1952; Col Joseph Davis Jr, 16 Dec 1952; Col Richard N Ellis, 1953; Col John S Loisel, May 1953-unkn; Col Franklin H Scott, May 1954-.

Campaigns. World War II: Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe. Korean War: Korea Summer-Fall, 1952; Third Korean Winter; Korea Summer-Fall, 1953.


Insigne. Shield: Per bend azure and or, in bend a lightning bolt throughout bendwise gules, fimbriated or, between a sphere argent, grid lines sable, and a stylized jet tail pipe vert, emitting eight fire blasts gules, the pipe charged with an annulet of the first, fimbriated or, a semee of stars of the fourth on the azure field. (Approved 22 Jun 1955.)

475th FIGHTER GROUP

Activated in Australia on 14 May 1943 by special authority granted to Fifth AF prior to constitution as 475th Fighter Group on 15 May 1943. Equipped with P-38's and trained to provide long-range
escort for bombers during daylight raids on Japanese airfields and strongholds in the Netherlands Indies and the Bismarck Archipelago. Moved to New Guinea and began operations in Aug 1943. Received a DUC for missions in Aug 1943 when the group not only protected B-25’s that were engaged in strafing attacks on airfields at Wewak but also destroyed a number of the enemy fighter planes that attacked the formation. Received second DUC for intercepting and destroying many of the planes the Japanese sent against American shipping in Oro Bay on 15 and 17 Oct 1943. Covered landings in New Guinea, New Britain, and the Schouten Islands. After moving to Biak in Jul 1944, flew escort missions and fighter sweeps to the southern Philippines, Celebes, Halmahera, and Borneo. Moved to the Philippines in Oct 1944 and received another DUC for bombing and strafing enemy airfields and installations, escorting bombers, and engaging in aerial combat during the first stages of the Allied campaign to recover the Philippines, Oct-Dec 1944. Maj Thomas B McGuire Jr was awarded the Medal of Honor: while voluntarily leading flights of P-38’s escorting bombers that struck Mabalacat Airdrome on 25 Dec 1944 and Clark Field the following day, he shot down seven Japanese fighters; on 7 Jan 1944, while attempting to save a fellow flyer from attack during a fighter sweep over Los Negros Island, Maj McGuire risked a hazardous maneuver at low altitude, crashed, and was killed. The group flew many missions to support ground forces on Luzon during the first part of 1945. Also flew escort missions to China and attacked railways on Formosa. Began moving to Ie Shima in Aug but the war ended before the movement was completed. Moved to Korea in Sep 1945 for occupation duty as part of Far East Air Forces. Converted to P-51’s in 1946. Moved to Japan in 1948. Inactivated on 1 Apr 1949.


Stations. Amberley Field, Australia, 14 May 1943; Dobodura, New Guinea, 14 Aug 1943; Nadzab, New Guinea, 24 Mar 1944; Hollandia, New Guinea, 15 May 1944; Biak, c. 14 Jul 1944; Dulag, Leyte, 28 Oct 1944; San Jose, Mindoro, 5 Feb 1945; Clark Field, Luzon, 28 Feb 1945; Lin-
gayen, Luzon, c. 20 Apr 1945; Ie Shima, 8 Aug 1945; Kimpo, Korea, c. 23 Sep 1945; Itazuke, Japan, 28 Aug 1948; Ashiya, Japan, 25 Mar–1 Apr 1949. Minneapolis-St Paul Intl Aprt, Minn, 18 Aug 1955–.


Campaigns. China Defensive; New Guinea; Bismarck Archipelago; Western Pacific; Leyte; Luzon; China Offensive.


Insigne. Shield: Azure, over a crossbow argent, string argent, bow striped red and silver; a lightning bolt gules, highlighted of the third, surmounting the stock; a pair of wings argent, issuing from the end of the stock; between four seven-pointed stars and one five-pointed star, spattered over the field; all within a diminutive border per pale argent and gules. Motto: IN PROELIO GAUDETE—Be Joyful in Battle. (Approved 26 Nov 1956.)

476th FIGHTER GROUP

Constituted as 476th Fighter Group on 20 Apr 1943. Assigned to Fourteenth AF. Activated in China on 19 May 1943 with no squadrons assigned. Disbanded in China on 31 Jul 1943.

Reconstituted on 11 Oct 1943. Activated in the US on 1 Dec 1943. Assigned to First AF as a replacement training unit. Disbanded on 1 Apr 1944.


Stations. Kunming, China, 19 May–31 Jul 1943. Richmond AAB, Va, 1 Dec 1943; Pocatello AAFld, Idaho, 26 Mar–1 Apr 1944. Glasgow AFB, Mont, 8 Feb 1957–.

Commanders. Unkn.

Campaigns. Asiatic-Pacific Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

477th COMPOSITE GROUP


Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

478th FIGHTER GROUP

Constituted as 478th Fighter Group on 12 Oct 1943. Activated on 1 Dec 1943. Assigned to Fourth AF. After a delay in obtaining personnel and equipment, the group began operations in Mar 1944 as a replacement training unit, using P-39 aircraft. Disbanded on 31 Mar 1944.


Stations. Hamilton Field, Calif, 1 Dec 1943; Santa Rosa AAFld, Calif, 12 Dec 1943; Redmond AAFld, Ore, 3 Feb-31 Mar 1944. Grand Forks AFB, ND, 8 Feb 1957-.


Campaigns. None.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

479th ANTISUBMARINE GROUP

Constituted as 479th Antisubmarine Group on 1 Jul 1943 and activated in England on 8 Jul. Assigned to AAF Antisubmarine Command. Began operations with B-24 aircraft on 13 Jul. The 479th's most effective antisubmarine patrols were in the Bay of Biscay from 18 Jul to 2 Aug 1943, the period in which the group made nearly all of its attacks on enemy U-boats. After that time the enemy avoided surfacing during daylight and adopted a policy of evasion, but the group continued its patrols, often engaging enemy aircraft in combat. Ended operations in Oct 1943. Disbanded in England on 11 Nov 1943.


Campaigns. Antisubmarine, EAME Theater; Air Offensive, Europe.
Decorations. None.
Insigne. None.

479th FIGHTER GROUP

Constituted as 479th Fighter Group on 12 Oct 1943 and activated on 15 Oct. Equipped with P-38’s. Trained for combat and served as an air defense organization. Moved to England, Apr–May 1944, and assigned to Eighth AF. From May 1944 to Apr 1945, escorted heavy bombers during operations against targets on the Continent, strafed targets of opportunity, and flew fighter-bomber, counter-air, and area-patrol missions. Engaged primarily in escort activities and fighter sweeps until the Normandy invasion in June 1944. Patrolled the beachhead during the invasion. Strafed and dive-bombed troops, bridges, locomotives, railway cars, barges, vehicles, airfields, gun emplacements, flak towers, ammunition dumps, power stations, and radar sites while on escort or fighter-bomber missions as the Allies drove across France during the summer and fall of 1944; flew area patrols to support the breakthrough at St Lo in Jul and the airborne attack on Holland in Sep. Received a DUC for the destruction of numerous aircraft on airfields in France on 18 Aug and 5 Sep and during an aerial battle near Munster on 26 Sep. Continued escort and fighter-bomber activities from Oct to mid-Dec 1944, converting to P-51’s during this period. Participated in the Battle of the Bulge (Dec 1944–Jan 1945) by escorting bombers to and from targets in the battle area and by strafing transportation targets while on escort duty. Flew escort missions from Feb to Apr 1945, but also provided area patrols to support the airborne attack across the Rhine in Mar. Returned to the US in Nov 1945. Inactivated on 1 Dec 1945.


Stations. Grand Central Air Terminal, Calif, 15 Oct 1943; Lomita Flight Strip, Calif, c. 6 Feb 1944; Santa Maria AAFld, Calif, c. 8–c. 12 Apr 1944; Wattisham, England, c. 15 May 1944–c. 23 Nov 1945;
Camp Kilmer, NJ, c. 29 Nov–1 Dec 1945.
George AFB, Calif, 1 Dec 1952–.

**Commanders.** Lt Col Leo F Dusard Jr, c. 28 Oct 1943; Maj Francis J Pope, c. 14 Nov 1943; Lt Col Kyle L Riddle, c. 26 Dec 1943; Col Hubert Zemke, 12 Aug 1944; Col Kyle L Riddle, 1 Nov 1944–unkn. Col Woodrow W Ramsey, 1952–unkn; Lt Col Verl D Luehring, 1953; Col Jacob W Dixon, c. 19 Aug 1953; Col William B Harris, c. 31 May 1955–.

**Campaigns.** Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

**Decorations.** Distinguished Unit Citation: ETO, 18 Aug, 5 and 26 Sep 1944. French Croix de Guerre with Palm.

**Insigne.** Shield: Or, a broad sword gules in bend piercing a cloud proper, between a point sinister pointed gules, charged with six stars argent three, two and one, and a point in base vert, all within a diminutive border azure. *Motto:* PROTECTORES LIBERTATIS—Defenders of Liberty. (Approved 10 Sep 1954.)

### 480th ANTISUBMARINE GROUP

*Constituted* as 480th Antisubmarine Group on 19 Jun 1943 and *activated* in North Africa on 21 Jun. Assigned to AAF Antisubmarine Command. Using B-24’s, the group had the primary mission of carrying out antisubmarine patrols in an area of the Atlantic extending north and west from Morocco. Its antisubmarine activity reached a peak in Jul 1943 when enemy U-boats concentrated off the coast of Portugal to intercept convoys bound for the Mediterranean; by destroying and damaging several submarines during the month, the group aided in protecting supply lines to forces involved in the campaign for Sicily. The group also covered convoys and engaged numerous enemy aircraft in combat. In Sep 1943 part of the group moved temporarily to Tunisia and operated in connection with the assault on Italy; missions included searching for enemy submarines, covering Allied convoys, and protecting the Italian fleet after the surrender of Italy. The group was awarded a DUC for actions that contributed to the winning of the Battle of the Atlantic. Moved to the US in Nov and Dec 1943. Disbanded on 29 Jan 1944.

**Squadrons.** 1st: 1943–1944. 2d: 1943–1944.

**Stations.** Port Lyautey, French Morocco, 21 Jun–Nov 1943; Langley Field, Va, c. 18 Nov 1943; Clovis AAFld, NM, c. 1–29 Jan 1944.

**Commanders.** Col Jack Roberts, 21 Jun 1943–unkn.

**Campaigns.** Antisubmarine, EAME Theater; Air Combat, EAME Theater.

**Decorations.** Distinguished Unit Citation: North African Theater of Operations [1943].

**Insigne.** None.

### 482d BOMBARDMENT GROUP

*Constituted* as 482d Bombardment Group (Pathfinder) on 10 Aug 1943 and
activated in England on 20 Aug. Assigned to Eighth AF. Provided a pathfinder force of radar-equipped aircraft to precede bomber formations and indicate targets obscured by weather. Flew its first mission on 27 Sep 1943, leading bombers of 1st and 3d Bombardment Divisions to attack the port at Emden. Operated chiefly as a pathfinder organization until Mar 1944, detaching its B-17 and B-24 aircraft, with crews, to other stations in England to lead Eighth AF elements on specific missions to the Continent. Led attacks on factories at Gotha, Brunswick, Schweinfurt, and other industrial centers during Big Week, 20–25 Feb 1944. Also served as the pathfinder force for bombers attacking airfields, submarine installations, cities, marshalling yards, and other targets, primarily in Germany. Received a DUC for a mission on 11 Jan 1944 when it led organizations of Eighth AF into central Germany to attack aircraft industries; although weather conditions prevented effective fighter protection against severe attack by enemy aircraft, the group not only bombed the assigned targets, but also destroyed a number of enemy planes. Removed from combat status in Mar 1944 and after that operated a school for pathfinder crews with the objective of training a pathfinder squadron for each Eighth AF bombardment group; made radarscope photographs of France, the Low Countries, and Germany for use in training and briefing combat crews; and tested radar and other navigational equipment. Often bombed such targets as bridges, fuel depots, power plants, and railroad stations while on experimental flights; flew a pathfinder mission to assist the bombardment of coastal defenses in Normandy on 6 Jun 1944 and later that day led attacks on traffic centers behind the beachhead; sometimes dropped propaganda leaflets. Redesignated 482d Bombardment Group (Heavy) in Nov 1944. Continued its training and experimental work until V-E Day. Moved to the US, May–Jun 1945. Inactivated on 1 Sep 1945.


AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS OF WORLD WAR II

CAMPAIGNS. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

DECORATIONS. Distinguished Unit Citation: Germany, 11 Jan 1944.

INSEIGNE. None.

483d BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 483d Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 14 Sep 1943 and activated on 20 Sep. Trained with B-17's. Moved to Italy, Mar-Apr 1944, and assigned to Fifteenth AF. Began operations in Apr 1944 and served in combat until late in Apr 1945, hitting such targets as factories, oil refineries, marshalling yards, storage areas, airfields, bridges, gun positions, and troop concentrations in Italy, France, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Greece. Received a DUC for action on 18 Jul 1944 when, without fighter escort, the group engaged numerous enemy aircraft in the target area and also bombed the objective, an airfield and installations at Memmingen. Assisting the strategic bombardment of enemy industry, the group received another DUC for braving fighter assaults and antiaircraft fire to bomb tank factories at Berlin on 24 Mar 1945. Struck targets in southern France in preparation for the invasion in Aug 1944. Operated in support of ground forces in northern Italy during the Allied offensive in Apr 1945. After V-E Day, transported personnel from Italy to North Africa for movement to the US. Inactivated in Italy on 25 Sep 1945.

Redesignated 483d Troop Carrier Group (Medium). Activated in Japan on 1 Jan 1953. Assigned to Tactical Air Command but attached to Far East Air Forces for duty in the Korean War. Used C-119's to transport personnel and supplies to Korea, receiving a Korean PUC for the missions. Received an AFOUA for operations during 1953-1954: while transporting supplies to UN forces in Korea and training with airborne troops, the group also assisted the French in Indochina by hauling supplies and training personnel for airlift operations in C-119's. Assigned to Far East Air Forces in 1954.

AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS—GROUPS

355

484th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 484th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 14 Sep 1943 and activated on 20 Sep. Trained for combat with B-24's. Moved to Italy, Mar–Apr 1944. Assigned to Fifteenth AF. Redesignated 484th Bombardment Group (Pathfinder) in May 1944 but did not perform pathfinder functions. Redesignated 484th Bombardment Group (Heavy) in Nov 1944. Operated primarily as a strategic bombardment organization, Apr 1944–Apr 1945. Attacked such targets as oil refineries, oil storage plants, aircraft factories, heavy industry, and communications in Italy, France, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. On 13 Jun 1944 a heavy smoke screen prevented the group from bombing marshalling yards at Munich; however, in spite of severe damage from flak and interceptors, and despite heavy gunfire encountered at the alternate target, the group bombed marshalling yards at Innsbruck and received a DUC for its persistent action. Received second DUC for performance on 21 Aug 1944 when, unescorted, the organization fought its way through intense opposition to attack underground oil storage installations in Vienna. In addition to strategic missions, the 484th participated in the drive toward Rome by bombing bridges, supply dumps, viaducts, and marshalling yards, Apr–Jun 1944; ferried gasoline and oil to Allied forces in southern France, Sep 1944; and supported the final advance through


Campaigns. Air Combat, EAME Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; North Apennines; Rhineland; Central Europe; Po Valley.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citations: Munich, Germany, and Innsbruck, Austria, 13 Jun 1944; Vienna, Austria, 21 Aug 1944.

Insigne. None.

485th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 485th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 14 Sep 1943 and activated on 20 Sep. Trained with B-24's. Moved to the Mediterranean theater, Mar-Apr 1944, with the air echelon receiving additional training in Tunisia before joining the ground echelon in Italy. Assigned to Fifteenth AF. Entered combat in May 1944 and engaged primarily in flying long-range missions to targets in Italy, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, bombing marshalling yards, oil refineries, airdrome installations, heavy industry, and other strategic objectives. Received a DUC for combating intense fighter opposition and attacking an oil refinery at Vienna on 26 Jun 1944. Also carried out some support and interdictory operations. Struck bridges, harbors, and troop concentrations in Aug 1944 to aid the invasion of Southern France. Hit communications lines and other targets during Mar and Apr 1945 to support the advance of British Eighth Army in northern Italy. Returned to the US in May 1945. Redesignated 485th Bombardment Group (Very Heavy) in Aug 1945. Equipped with B-29's. Assigned to Strategic Air Command on 21 Mar 1946. Inactivated on 4 Aug 1946.


Stations. Fairmont AAFld, Neb, 20 Sep 1943-11 Mar 1944; Venosa, Italy, Apr 1944-15 May 1945; Sioux Falls AAFld, SD, 30 May 1945; Sioux City AAB, Iowa, 24 Jul 1945; Smoky Hill AAFld, Kan, 8 Sep 1945-4 Aug 1946.

Commanders. Col Walter E Arnold Jr, 27 Sep 1943; Col John P Tomhave, c. 29 Aug 1944; Col John B Cornett, 17 Feb 1945; Lt Col Douglas M Cairns, 23 Mar 1945-unkn; Lt Col Richard T Lively, 6 Aug 1945; Col John W White, 15 Sep 1945; Col Walter S Lee, 1946-Aug 1946.

Campaigns. American Theater; Air Combat, EAME Theater; Air Offensive,
AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS—GROUPS

Europe; Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; Northern Apennines; Rhineland; Central Europe; Po Valley.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: Vienna, Austria, 26 Jun 1944.

Insigne. None.

486th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 486th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 14 Sep 1943 and activated on 20 Sep. Moved to England in Mar 1944 and assigned to Eighth AF. Entered combat in May 1944 with B-24 aircraft but soon converted to B-17's. Operated chiefly against strategic objectives in Germany until May 1945. Targets included marshalling yards in Stuttgart, Cologne, and Mainz; airfields in Kassel and Munster; oil refineries and storage plants in Merseburg, Dollbergen, and Hamburg; harbors in Bremen and Kiel; and factories in Mannheim and Weimar. Other missions included bombing airfields, gun positions, V-weapon sites, and railroad bridges in France in preparation for or in support of the invasion of Normandy in Jun 1944; striking road junctions and troop concentrations in support of ground forces pushing across France, Jul-Aug 1944; hitting gun emplacements near Arnheim to minimize transport and glider losses during the airborne invasion of Holland in Sep 1944; and bombing enemy installations in support of ground troops during the Battle of the Bulge (Dec 1944-Jan 1945) and the assault across the Rhine (Mar-Apr 1945). Returned to the US in Aug 1945. Inactivated on 7 Nov 1945.


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

487th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 487th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 14 Sep 1943 and activated on 20 Sep. Prepared for overseas duty with B-24's. Moved to England, Mar–Apr 1944, and assigned to Eighth AF. Began combat in May 1944, bombing airfields in France in preparation for the invasion of Normandy; then pounded coastal defenses, road junctions, bridges, and locomotives during the invasion. Attacked German troops and artillery positions to assist British forces near Caen in Jul; struck gun emplacements to support the Allied effort at Brest in Aug and to cover the airborne attack on Holland in Sep 1944. Flew a few missions against
German industries, refineries, and communications during the period May–Aug 1944, but operated almost solely against strategic targets from Aug 1944, when conversion to B–17’s was completed, until Mar 1945. Attacked oil refineries in Merseburg, Mannheim, and Dulmen; factories in Nurnberg, Hannover, and Berlin; and marshalling yards in Cologne, Munster, Hamm, and Neumunster. Aided ground forces during the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944–Jan 1945, and turned again to support and interdictory operations in Mar 1945 as the Allies crossed the Rhine and made the final thrust into Germany. Returned to the US, Aug–Sep 1945. Inactivated on 7 Nov 1945.


Commanders. Lt Col Charles E Lancaster, 4 Oct 1943; Lt Col Beirne Lay Jr, 28 Feb 1944; Col Robert Taylor III, 12 May 1944; Col William K Martin, 28 Dec 1944; Lt Col Howard C Todt, May 1945; Col Nicholas T Perkins, 3 Jun 1945–unkn.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

488th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 488th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 14 Sep 1943. Activated on 1 Oct 1943. Assigned to Second AF; reassigned to Third AF in Nov 1943. Equipped with B–17’s. Served as a replacement training unit. Disbanded on 1 May 1944.


Stations. Geiger Field, Wash, 1 Oct 1943; MacDill Field, Fla, 1 Nov 1943–1 May 1944.

Commanders. Lt Col Rudolph B Robeck, 1 Oct 1943; Maj George H Goody, 12 Oct 1943; Lt Col Ansley Watson, 25 Oct 1943; Col Gerry L Mason, 11 Dec 1943; Lt Col Ansley Watson, 11 Feb 1944; Lt Col Robert K Martin, 15 Mar–1 May 1944.

Campaigns. None.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

489th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 489th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 14 Sep 1943. Activated on 1 Oct 1943. Trained with B–24’s. Moved to England, Apr–May 1944, and assigned to Eighth AF. Entered combat on 30 May 1944, and during the next few days concentrated on targets in France in preparation for the Normandy invasion.
In an attack against coastal defenses near Wimereaux on 5 Jun 1944, the group's lead plane was seriously crippled by enemy fire, its pilot was killed, and the deputy group commander, Lt Col Leon R Vance Jr, who was commanding the formation, was severely wounded; although his right foot was practically severed, Vance took control of the plane, led the group to a successful bombing of the target, and managed to fly the damaged aircraft to the coast of England, where he ordered the crew to bail out; believing a wounded man had been unable to jump, he ditched the plane in the Channel and was rescued. For his action during this mission, Vance was awarded the Medal of Honor. The group supported the landings in Normandy on 6 Jun 1944, and afterward bombed coastal defenses, airfields, bridges, railroads, and V-weapon sites in the campaign for France. Began flying missions into Germany in Jul, and engaged primarily in bombing strategic targets such as factories, oil refineries and storage plants, marshalling yards, and airfields in Ludwigshafen, Magdeburg, Brunswick, Saarbrucken, and other cities until Nov 1944. Other operations included participating in the saturation bombing of German lines just before the breakthrough at St Lo in Jul, dropping food to the liberated French and to Allied forces in France during Aug and Sep, and carrying food and ammunition to Holland later in Sep. Returned to the US, Nov-Dec 1944, to prepare for redeployment to the Pacific theater. Redesignated 489th Bombardment Group (Very Heavy) in Mar 1945. Equipped with B-29's. Alerted for movement overseas in the summer of 1945, but war with Japan ended before the group left the US. Inactivated on 17 Oct 1945.


STATIONS. Wendover Field, Utah, 1 Oct 1943-3 Apr 1944; Halesworth, England, c. 1 May-Nov 1944; Bradley Field, Conn, 12 Dec 1944; Lincoln AAFld, Neb, c. 17 Dec 1944; Great Bend AAFld, Kan, c. 28 Feb 1945; Davis-Monthan Field, Ariz, 3 Apr 1945; Fairmont AAFld, Neb, c. 13 Jul 1945; Ft Lawton, Wash, 23 Aug 1945; March Field, Calif, 2 Sep-17 Oct 1945.

COMMANDERS. Col Ezekiel W Napier, 20 Oct 1943; Lt Col Robert E Kollimer, 5 Feb 1945; Col Paul C Ashworth, 11 Apr 1945-unkn.

CAMPAIGNS. American Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland.

DECORATIONS. None.

INSIGNE. None.

490th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 490th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 14 Sep 1943. Activated on 1 Oct 1943. Trained for combat with B-24's. Moved to England in Apr 1944 for operations with Eighth AF. Entered combat in Jun 1944, bombing airfields and coastal defenses in France
immediately preceding and during the invasion of Normandy. Then struck bridges, rail lines, vehicles, road junctions, and troop concentrations in France. Supported ground forces near Caen in Jul and near Brest in Sep 1944. After that, converted to B-17's and operated primarily against strategic targets until the end of Feb 1945. Mounted attacks against enemy oil plants, tank factories, marshalling yards, aircraft plants, and airfields in such cities as Berlin, Hamburg, Merseburg, Munster, Kassel, Hannover, and Cologne. Interrupted strategic missions to attack supply lines and military installations during the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944-Jan 1945. Beginning in Mar 1945, attacked interdictory targets and supported advancing ground forces. After V-E Day, carried food to flood-stricken areas of Holland and transported French, Spanish, and Belgian prisoners of war from Austria to Allied centers. Returned to the US, Aug-Sep 1945. \textit{Inactivated} on 7 Nov 1945.


\textbf{Stations.} Salt Lake City AAB, Utah, 1 Oct 1943; Mountain Home AAFld, Idaho, 4 Dec 1943-Apr 1944; Eye, England, c. 1 May 1944-Aug 1945; Drew Field, Fla, 3 Sep-7 Nov 1945.

\textbf{Commanders.} Maj Lyle E Halstead, 11 Oct 1943; Lt Col Beirne Lay Jr, 28 Oct 1943; Lt Col James H Isbell, Nov 1943; Col Lloyd H Watnee, 30 Dec 1943; Col Frank P Bostrom, 26 Jun 1944; Col Gene H Tibbets, c. 10 Jun 1945; Lt Col Clarence J Adams, c. 9 Jul 1945-unkn.

\textbf{Campaigns.} Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

\textbf{Decorations.} None.

\textbf{Insigne.} None.

\textbf{491st BOMBARDMENT GROUP}

\textit{Constituted} as 491st Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 14 Sep 1943. \textit{Activated} on 1 Oct 1943. Trained for combat with B-24's. On 1 Jan 1944 the group, less the air echelon, was transferred without personnel and equipment to England, where personnel were assigned later. The air echelon continued to train in the US until it joined the group in England in May 1944. Served in combat with Eighth AF until the end of Apr 1945. Began operations early in Jun 1944 and attacked airfields, bridges, and coastal defenses both preceding and during the invasion of Normandy. Then concentrated its attacks on strategic objectives in Germany, striking communications centers, oil refineries, storage depots, industrial areas, shipyards, and other targets in such places as Berlin, Hamburg, Kassel, Cologne, Gelsenkirchen, Bielefeld, Hannover, and Magdeburg; on one occasion attacked the headquarters of the German General Staff at Zossen, Germany. While on a mission to bomb an oil refinery at Misburg on 26 Nov 1944, the group was attacked by large numbers of enemy fighters; although about one-half of its planes were de-
361

AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS—GROUPS

destroyed, the remainder fought off the interceptors, successfully bombed the target, and won for the group a DUC. Although engaged primarily in strategic bombardment, the group also supported ground forces at St Lo in Jul 1944; assaulted V-weapon sites and communications lines in France during the summer of 1944; dropped supplies to paratroops on 18 Sep 1944 during the airborne attack in Holland; bombed German supply lines and fortifications during the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944-Jan 1945; supported Allied forces in the airborne drop across the Rhine in Mar 1945; and interdicted enemy communications during the Allied drive across Germany in Apr 1945. Returned to the US in Jul. Inactivated on 8 Sep 1945.


Commanders. Col Dwight O Moteith, 10 Oct 1943; Maj Jack G Merrell, 20 Dec 1943; Col Wilson H Banks, 5 Jan 1944; Maj Alex E Burleigh, 19 Jan 1944; Lt Col Jack G Merrell, 29 Jan 1944; Lt Col Carl T Goldenburg, 12 Feb 1944; Col F H Miller, 26 Jun 1944; Col Allen W Reed, c. 20 Oct 1944-1945.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: Misburg, Germany, 26 Nov 1944.

Insigne. None.

492d BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 492d Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 14 Sep 1943. Activated on 1 Oct 1943. Trained for combat with B-24's. Moved to England in Apr 1944 and assigned to Eighth AF. Entered combat on 11 May 1944, and throughout the month operated primarily against industrial targets in central Germany. Attacked airfields and V-weapon launching sites in France during the first week in Jun. Bombed coastal defenses in Normandy on 6 Jun 1944 and attacked bridges, railroads, and other interdiction targets in France until the middle of the month. Resumed bombardment of strategic targets in Germany and, except for support of the infantry during the St Lo breakthrough on 25 Jul 1944, continued such operations until Aug 1944. Transferred, less personnel and equipment, to another station in England on 5 Aug 1944 and assumed personnel, equipment, and the CARPETBAGGER mission of a provisional group that was discontinued. Operated chiefly over southern France with B-24's and C-47's, engaging in CARPETBAGGER operations, that is, transporting agents, supplies, and propaganda leaflets to patriots. Ceased these missions on 16
Sep 1944 to haul gasoline to advancing mechanized forces in France and Belgium. Intermittently attacked airfields, oil refineries, seaports, and other targets in France, the Low Countries, and Germany until Feb 1945. Meanwhile, in Oct 1944, began training for night bombardment operations; concentrated on night bombing of marshalling yards and goods depots in Germany, Feb–Mar 1945. Ceased these missions on 18 Mar 1945 to engage in CARPETBAGGER operations over Germany and German-occupied territory, using B-24, A-26, and British Mosquito aircraft to drop leaflets, demolition equipment, and agents. Received a DUC for these operations, performed at night despite adverse weather and vigorous opposition from enemy ground forces, 20 Mar–25 Apr 1945. Also cited by the French government for similar operations over France in 1944. Flew its last CARPETBAGGER mission in Apr 1945 and then ferried personnel and equipment to and from the Continent until Jul. Returned to the US, Jul–Aug 1945. Redesignated 492d Bombardment Group (Very Heavy) in Aug 1945. Inactivated on 17 Oct 1945.

Commanders. Col Arthur J Pierce, 19 Oct 1943; Maj Louis C Adams, 17 Dec 1943; Col Eugene H Snavely, 26 Jan 1944; Col Clifford J Heffin, 13 Aug 1944; Lt Col Robert W Fish, 26 Aug 1944; Col Hudson H Upham, 17 Dec 1944; Lt Col Jack M Dickerson, c. 7 Jun 1945; Lt Col Dalson E Crawford, 30 Aug–Oct 1945.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; Rhineland; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: Germany and German-occupied territory, 20 Mar–25 Apr 1945. French Croix de Guerre with Palm.

Insigne. None.

493d BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 493d Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 14 Sep 1943. Activated on 1 Nov 1943. On 1 Jan 1944 transferred, less the air echelon and without personnel and equipment, to England where personnel were assigned. Joined by the air echelon in May 1944. Served in combat with Eighth AF, May 1944–Apr 1945, using B-24's until they were replaced with B-17's in Sep 1944. Operated chiefly against industrial and military installations in Germany, attacking an ordnance depot at Magdeburg, marshalling yards at Cologne, synthetic oil plants at Merseburg, a railroad tunnel at Ahrweiler, bridges at Irlich, factories at Frankfurt, and other strategic objectives. Additional operations included striking airfields, bridges, and gun batteries prior to and during the in-
vasion of Normandy in Jun 1944; hitting enemy positions to assist ground forces south of Caen and at St Lo in Jul 1944; bombing German fortifications to cover the airborne attack on Holland in Sep 1944; attacking enemy communications during the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944–Jan 1945; and assisting the airborne assault across the Rhine in Mar 1945. Flew last combat mission, an attack on marshalling yards at Nauen, on 20 Apr 1945. Returned to the US in Aug. Inactivated on 28 Aug 1945.


**Commanders.** Col Elbert Helton, 1 Nov 1943; Col Robert B Landry, 16 Feb 1945; Lt Col Shepler W Fitzgerald Jr, 5 Jun–28 Aug 1945.

**Campaigns.** Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

**Decorations.** None.

**Insigne.** None.

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**494th BOMBARDMENT GROUP**

**Constituted** as 494th Bombardment Group (Heavy) on 14 Sep 1943. Activated on 1 Dec 1943. Trained for combat with B-24’s. Moved to Hawaii in Jun 1944 for additional training. Assigned to Seventh AF and moved to Palau late in Sep. Helped to construct a base of operations on Angaur, then entered combat on 3 Nov 1944 with attacks against Japanese airfields on Yap and Koror. Conducted strikes on other bypassed enemy installations in the Pacific and against the Japanese in the Philippines. Late in 1944 hit gun emplacements, personnel areas, and storage depots on Corregidor and Caballo at the entrance to Manila Bay; bombed radio installations and power plants at Japanese bases in the Philippines; and attacked enemy-held airfields, including Clark Field on Luzon. Early in 1945 struck airfields on Mindanao and ammunition and supply dumps in the Davao Gulf and Illana Bay areas. Moved to Okinawa in Jun 1945. Engaged primarily in attacks against enemy airfields on Kyushu until V-J Day. Also participated in incendiary raids, dropped propaganda leaflets over urban areas of Kyushu, and struck airfields in China, in southern Korea, and around the Inland Sea of Japan. Transported personnel and supplies from Manila to Tokyo after the war. Returned to the US in Dec 1945. Inactivated on 4 Jan 1946.


**Stations.** Wendover Field, Utah, 1 Dec 1943; Mountain Home AAFld, Idaho, 15 Apr–1 June 1944; Barking Sands, TH, 15 Jun 1944; Angaur, 30 Sep 1944; Yontan, Okinawa, 24 Jun–8 Dec 1945; Ft Lawton, Wash, 2–4 Jan 1946.
Commanders. Unkn, Dec 1943-Feb 1944; Col Laurence B Kelly, 24 Feb 1944-unkn.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Japan; Eastern Mandates; Western Pacific; Luzon; Southern Philippines; Ryukyus; China Offensive.

Decorations. Philippine Presidential Unit Citation.

Insigne. None.

497th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 497th Bombardment Group (Very Heavy) on 19 Nov 1943 and activated on 20 Nov. Prepared for overseas duty with B-29's. Moved to Saipan, Jul-Oct 1944, and assigned to Twentieth AF. Began operations in Oct 1944 with attacks against Iwo Jima and the Truk Islands. Took part in the first attack (24 Nov 1944) on Japan by AAF planes based in the Marianas. Flew many missions against strategic objectives in Japan; on numerous raids, made its attacks in daylight and from high altitude. Received a DUC for a mission on 27 Jan 1945: although weather conditions prevented the group from bombing its primary objective, the unescorted B-29's withstood severe enemy attacks to strike an alternate target, the industrial area of Hamamatsu. Awarded second DUC for attacking strategic centers in Japan during Jul and Aug 1945. Assisted the assault on Okinawa in Apr 1945 by bombing enemy airfields to cut down air attacks against the invasion force. Beginning in Mar 1945 and continuing until the end of the war the group made incendiary raids against Japan, flying at night and at low altitude to bomb area targets. Returned to the US in Nov 1945. Assigned to Strategic Air Command on 21 Mar 1946. Inactivated on 31 Mar 1946.


Stations. El Paso Mun Aprt, Tex, 20 Nov 1943; Clovis AAFld, NM, 1 Dec 1943; Pratt AAFld, Kan, 13 Apr-18 Jul 1944; Isley Field, Saipan, 17 Oct 1944-1 Nov 1945; Camp Stoneman, Calif, 14 Nov 1945; March Field, Calif, 26 Nov 1945; MacDill Field, Fla, 5 Jan-31 Mar 1946.

Commanders. Lt Col John P Veerling, 10 Dec 1943; Col Karl Truesdell Jr, 6 Mar 1944; Col Stuart P Wright, 26 Apr 1944; Col Arnold T Johnson, 26 Feb 1945-31 Mar 1946.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Japan; Eastern Mandates; Western Pacific.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: Japan, 27 Jan 1945; Japan, 26 Jul-2 Aug 1945.

Insigne. None.

498th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 498th Bombardment Group (Very Heavy) on 19 Nov 1943 and activated on 20 Nov. Equipped with B-29's. Moved to Saipan, Jul-Nov 1944, for duty with Twentieth AF. Flew its first combat missions against Iwo Jima and the Truk Islands. On 24 Nov 1944 par-
participated in the first assault on Japan by B-29's operating from the Marianas. Conducted numerous attacks against industrial targets in Japan, flying in daylight and at high altitude to carry out these missions. Received a DUC for striking an aircraft engine plant at Nagoya on 13 Dec 1944. Began flying missions at night in Mar 1945, operating from low altitude to drop incendiaries on area targets in Japan; received second DUC for incendiary raids on urban industries near Kobe and Osaka during Jun 1945. Operations also included strikes against Japanese airfields during the Allied invasion of Okinawa in Apr 1945. Returned to the US in Nov 1945. Assigned to Strategic Air Command on 21 Mar 1946. Inactivated on 4 Aug 1946.


Stations. Clovis AAFld, NM, 20 Nov 1943; Great Bend AAFld, Kan, 13 Apr-13 Jul 1944; Isley Field, Saipan, 6 Sep 1944-2 Nov 1945; March Field, Calif, Dec 1945; MacDill Field, Fla, 5 Jan-4 Aug 1946.

Commanders. Lt Col Joseph H West, 11 Dec 1943; Maj Crocker Snow, 20 Jan 1944; Col Wiley D Ganey, 14 Mar 1944; Col Donald W Saunders, 10 Aug 1945-unkn; Col Richard T King Jr, unkn-4 Aug 1946.

Campaigns. American Theater; Air Offensive, Japan; Eastern Mandates; Western Pacific.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citations: Japan, 13 Dec 1944; Japan, 1-7 Jun 1945.

Insigne. None.

499th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 499th Bombardment Group (Very Heavy) on 19 Nov 1943 and activated on 20 Nov. Trained for combat with B-29's. Moved to Saipan, Jul-Nov 1944, and assigned to Twentieth AF. Began operations with attacks in the Truk Islands and on Iwo Jima, and took part on 24 Nov 1944 in the first strike against Japan by AAF planes stationed in the Marianas. Flew numerous missions in daylight, operating from high altitude to bomb strategic targets in Japan. Received a DUC for striking the Mitsubishi aircraft engine plant at Nagoya on 23 Jan 1945. In Mar 1945 began to conduct night attacks, flying at low altitude to drop incendiaries on area targets in Japan. Completed a series of attacks against enemy airfields on Kyushu to aid the Allied assault on Okinawa in Apr 1945 and received another DUC for this action. Also dropped propaganda leaflets on Japan, and after the war dropped food and supplies to Allied prisoners of war. Returned to the US in Nov 1945. Inactivated on 16 Feb 1946.


Stations. Davis-Monthan Field, Ariz, 20 Nov 1943; Smoky Hill AAFld, Kan, 1
Dec 1943–22 Jul 1944; Isley Field, Saipan, 18 Sep 1944–9 Nov 1945; March Field, Calif, c. 25 Nov 1945–16 Feb 1946.

Commanders. Unkn, Nov 1943–Jan 1944; Maj Douglas C Northrup, 22 Jan 1944; Col Thomas C Musgrave, 1 Feb 1944; Col Samuel R Harris, 4 Apr 1944; Col Morris J Lee, 17 Mar 1945; Lt Col Walter E Chambers, 13 Aug 1945–unkn.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Japan; Eastern Mandates; Western Pacific.


Insigne. None.

500th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 500th Bombardment Group (Very Heavy) on 19 Nov 1943 and activated on 20 Nov. Equipped first with B-17's; later trained for combat with B-29's. Moved to Saipan, Jul–Nov 1944, for service with Twentieth AF. Entered combat on 11 Nov 1944 with an attack against a submarine base in the Truk Islands. On 24 Nov participated in the first attack on Japan by B-29's based in the Marianas. After that, conducted many daylight raids, operating from high altitude to bomb strategic targets in Japan. Struck the Mitsubishi aircraft engine plant at Nagoya in Jan 1945 and received a DUC for the mission. Bombed enemy airfields and other installations on Kyushu in support of the Allied assault on Okinawa in Apr 1945. Beginning in Mar 1945, flew missions at night and at low altitude to drop incendiaries on area targets in Japan. Received second DUC for incendiary attacks on the urban-industrial section of Osaka, feeder industries at Hamamatsu, and shipping and rail targets on Kyushu, in Jun 1945. Released propaganda leaflets over the Japanese home islands, Jul–Aug 1945. Dropped food and supplies to Allied prisoners in Japan, Korea, China, and Formosa after the war. Returned to the US in Oct 1945. Inactivated on 17 Jan 1946.


Commanders. Unkn, Nov 1943–Jan 1944; Maj Ralph A Reeve, 28 Jan 1944; Maj John E Gay, 7 Feb 1944; Lt Col John E Dougherty, 8 Mar 1944; Col Richard T King Jr, 5 May 1944; Col John E Dougherty, 5 Dec 1944; Lt Col William L McDowell Jr, 4 Dec 1945; Maj James H Coats, 19 Dec 1945–17 Jan 1946.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Japan; Eastern Mandates; Western Pacific.


Insigne. None.
501st BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 501st Bombardment Group (Very Heavy) on 25 May 1944. Activated on 1 Jun 1944. Moved to Guam, Mar–Apr 1945, and assigned to Twentieth AF. Entered combat on 19 Jun 1945 when its B-29's bombed Japanese fortifications in the Truk Islands. Flew its first mission against Japan on 27 Jun 1945, and afterward operated principally against the enemy's petroleum industry on Honshu. Received a DUC for attacks on the Maruzen oil refinery at Shimotsu, the Usubo oil refinery at Yokkaichi, and the petroleum center at Kawasaki, in Jul 1945. After the war, dropped food and supplies to Allied prisoners in Japan, China, Korea, and Manchuria. Inactivated on Guam on 10 Jun 1946.


Commanders. Capt Harry L Young, c. 27 Jun 1944; Lt Col Arch G Campbell Jr, 6 Jul 1944; Col Boyd Hubbard Jr, 11 Aug 1944; Col Vincent M Miles Jr, 15 Apr–20 May 1946.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Japan; Eastern Mandates; Western Pacific.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: Japan, 6–13 Jul 1945.

Insigne. None.

502d BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 502d Bombardment Group (Very Heavy) on 25 May 1944. Activated on 1 Jun 1944. Trained for combat with B-29's. Moved to Guam, Apr–Jun 1945, and assigned to Twentieth AF. Entered combat on 30 Jun 1945 when the group bombed enemy installations on Rota. Bombed Japanese-held Truk early in Jul 1945. Flew its first mission against the Japanese home islands on 15 Jul 1945, and afterward operated principally against the enemy's petroleum industry. Awarded a DUC for attacks on the coal liquefaction plant at Ube, the tank farm at Amagasaki, and the Nippon oil refinery at Tsuchizaki, in Aug 1945. After the war, dropped food and supplies to Allied prisoners in Japan and participated in several show-of-force missions over Japan. Inactivated on Guam on 15 Apr 1946.


Stations. Davis-Monthan Field, Ariz, 1 Jun 1944; Dalhart AAFld, Tex, 5 Jun 1944; Grand Island AAFld, Neb, 26 Sep 1944–7 Apr 1945; Northwest Field, Guam, 12 May 1945–15 Apr 1946.

Commanders. Lt Col Estley R Farley, 9 Jul 1944; Lt Col Robert C McBride, 1 Aug 1944; Col Kenneth O Sanborn, 6 Oct 1944–15 Apr 1946.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Japan; Eastern Mandates; Western Pacific.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: Japan, 5–15 Aug 1945.

Insigne. None.
368  AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS OF WORLD WAR II

504th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 504th Bombardment Group (Very Heavy) on 28 Feb 1944. Activated on 11 Mar 1944. Equipped first with B-17’s; later trained for combat with B-29’s. Moved to the Asiatic-Pacific Theater late in 1944 for service with Twentieth AF. Began combat operations from Tinian in Jan 1945 with attacks on Japanese airfields and other installations on Maug and Iwo Jima and in the Truk Islands. Flew its first mission against the Japanese home islands early in Feb 1945 when the group bombed the industrial area of Kobe. Continued to attack strategic targets in Japan, operating in daylight and at high altitude to bomb such objectives as aircraft factories, chemical plants, harbors, and arsenals. Received a DUC for striking the industrial center at Yokohama late in May 1945. Began incendiary raids in Mar 1945, flying at night and at low altitude to strike area targets in Japan. Started mining operations against enemy shipping late in Mar, receiving a DUC for mining Korean shipping lanes, the Shimonoseki Strait, and harbors of the Inland Sea, Jul–Aug 1945. In Apr and May 1945 the group hit airfields from which the Japanese launched kamikaze planes against the invasion force during the assault on Okinawa. After the war it dropped food and supplies to Allied prisoners, participated in show-of-force missions, and flew over Japan to evaluate damage inflicted by bombardment operations. Moved to the Philippines in Mar 1946. Inactivated on Luzon on 15 Jun 1946.


Commanders. Capt Basil D Murray, Mar 1944; Col James T Connally, 6 Apr 1944; Col Glen W Martin, 6 Feb 1945; Col Charles B Root, 18 Sep 1945; Col John P Kenny, 2 Apr–15 Jun 1946.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Japan; Eastern Mandates; Western Pacific.


Insigne. None.

505th BOMBARDMENT GROUP

Constituted as 505th Bombardment Group (Very Heavy) on 28 Feb 1944. Activated on 11 Mar 1944. Equipped first with B-17’s; later trained for overseas duty with B-29’s. Moved to Tinian late in 1944. Assigned to Twentieth AF. Entered combat in Feb 1945 with strikes on Iwo Jima and the Truk Islands. Then began daylight missions against Japan, operating at high altitude to bomb strategic objectives. Received a DUC for a strike against the Nakajima aircraft factory at Ota in Feb 1945. Conducted incendiary raids on area targets in Japan, carrying out these


Commanders. Maj George D Roberts, 15 Apr 1944; Col Robert A Ping, 3 May 1944; Lt Col Charles M Eisenhart, 1 Jul 1945; Col John P Kenny, c. Sep 1945-1946.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Japan; Eastern Mandates; Western Pacific.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citations: Ota, Japan, 10 Feb 1945; Japan, 17 Jun-1 Jul 1945.

Insigne. None.

506th FIGHTER GROUP

Constituted as 506th Fighter Group on 5 Oct 1944 and activated on 21 Oct. Equipped with P-51 aircraft. Moved to the Asiatic-Pacific Theater, Feb-Apr 1945, the air echelon flying patrols from Tinian before joining the rest of the group on Iwo Jima. The group, assigned to Twentieth AF, flew its first mission from Iwo on 18 May when it bombed and strafed an airfield in the Bonin Islands. Afterward, attacked airfields, antiaircraft emplacements, shipping, barracks, radio and radar stations, railway cars, and other targets in the Bonin Islands or Japan. Also provided air defense for Iwo and escorted B-29's during bombardment missions from the Marianas to Japan. Received a DUC for defending B-29's against attacks by fighter aircraft during the period 7-10 Jun 1945. Returned to the US in Dec 1945. Inactivated on 16 Dec 1945.


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Japan.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: Japan, 7–10 Jun 1945.

Insigne. Shield: On a barry wavy of four argent and azure, second bar semee of stars of the first, over-all an escutcheon, per pale argent and or, a crest of a stylized wing of the first, fimbriated of the second, the escutcheon surmounting a sword bendwise, hilt and pommel or, blade of the last, shaded gules; on a chief of the second, a sphere argent, land areas vert, over two lightning flashes in saltire gules, fimbriated of the first. (Approved 21 Jul 1955.)

507th FIGHTER GROUP

Constituted as 507th Fighter Group on 5 Oct 1944 and activated on 12 Oct. Moved to the Asiatic-Pacific Theater, Apr–Jun 1945. Assigned to Twentieth AF; reassigned to Eighth AF in Aug 1945. Entered combat on 1 Jul 1945, operating from Ie Shima with P-47's. Flew missions to Japan, Korea, and China to attack such targets as shipping, railroad bridges, airfields, factories, and barracks. Met little fighter opposition until 8 Aug 1945 when the group, flying its only B-29 escort mission of the war, encountered many enemy planes over Yawata, Japan. Received a DUC for its performance on 13 Aug 1945: while flying a long-range sweep to Korea, the group engaged a host of interceptors and destroyed a number of them. Moved to Okinawa in Jan 1946. Inactivated on 27 May 1946.


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Japan; Western Pacific; Ryukyus; China Offensive.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: Korea, 13 Aug 1945.
AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS—GROUPS

508th FIGHTER GROUP

Constituted as 508th Fighter Group on 5 Oct 1944 and activated on 12 Oct. Trained with P-47 aircraft to provide very-long-range escort for bombardment units. Moved to Hawaii in Jan 1945 and served as part of the defense force for the islands. Also trained replacement pilots for other organizations, repaired P-47’s and P-51’s received from combat units, and ferried aircraft to forward areas. Inactivated in Hawaii on 25 Nov 1945.


509th COMPOSITE GROUP

Constituted as 509th Composite Group on 9 Dec 1944 and activated on 17 Dec. Became the first AAF group to be organized, equipped, and trained for atomic warfare. Moved to Tinian, Apr-Jun 1945. Assigned to Twentieth AF. Flew practice missions in Jun and Jul. On 6 Aug 1945 one of the group’s B-29’s, the “Enola Gay,” piloted by the group commander, Col Paul W Tibbets Jr, dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan. Three days later a B-29, “Bock’s Car,” piloted by Maj Charles W Sweeney, dropped an atomic bomb on Nagasaki. These two bombs, the first atomic weapons ever employed,


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Japan; Eastern Mandates; Western Pacific.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: Or, in base a label of three points gules, surmounted by an atomic cloud proper, between a pair of wings conjoined in base azure. Crest: On a wreath of the colors, or and azure, an atomic cloud or, with broken pattern gules, between two lightning bolts gules. Motto: DEFENSOR VINDEX—Defender Avenger. (Approved 10 Jul 1952.)
WINGS

1st BOMBARDMENT WING

Organized as 1st Pursuit Wing in France on 6 Jul 1918. Served in combat, Jul–Nov 1918. Operated first in the defensive sector near Toul. During the St Mihiel offensive in Sep, flew reconnaissance sorties, protected observation aircraft, attacked enemy observation balloons, strafed enemy troops, flew counter-air patrols, and bombed towns, bridges, and railroad stations behind the enemy’s lines. During the Meuse-Argonne offensive (26 Sep–11 Nov 1918) bombardment aircraft continued their attacks behind the lines while pursuit ships concentrated mainly on large-scale counter-air patrols. Demobilized in France in Dec 1918.

Reconstituted and consolidated (1936) with 1st Wing, which was organized in the US on 16 Aug 1919 and was engaged in border patrol activities until it became an advanced flying training wing in 1922. Inactivated on 26 Jun 1924.

Redesignated 1st Bombardment Wing in 1929. Activated on 1 Apr 1931. Redesignated 1st Pursuit Wing in 1933, 1st Wing in 1935, and 1st Bombardment Wing in 1940. Became one of the original wings of GHQAF in 1935 and conducted much of the Army’s pursuit, bombardment, attack, and observation activities in the western part of the US until 1941. Moved to England, Jul–Aug 1942, and became a heavy bombardment wing of Eighth AF. Redesignated 1st Combat Bombardment Wing (Heavy) in Aug 1943, and 1st Bombardment Wing (Heavy) in Jun 1945. Served in combat in the European theater from Aug 1942 until 25 Apr 1945, receiving a DUC for an attack on aircraft factories in Germany on 11 Jan 1944. Returned to the US in Aug 1945. Inactivated on 7 Nov 1945.

AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS OF WORLD WAR II

Organized as 2d Wing on 4 Sep 1919. Served as an observation organization. Inactivated on 30 Sep 1921.

Activated on 8 Aug 1922. Redesignated 2d Bombardment Wing in 1929, 2d Wing in 1935, and 2d Bombardment Wing in 1940. Engaged primarily in bombardment activities for more than a decade. Became one of the original wings of GHQAF in 1935 and conducted much of the Army’s pursuit, bombardment, and observation operations in the eastern part of the US. Inactivated on 5 Sep 1941.

Activated on 7 June 1942. Moved to England, Aug-Sep 1942, and became a
heavy bombardment wing of Eighth AF. In the fall of 1942, helped to train bombardment groups assigned to Twelfth AF. Served in combat in the European theater from Nov 1942 to June 1943. Ceased combat temporarily during Jul-Aug 1943 when its groups were on detached duty in the Mediterranean theater. Redesignated 2d Combat Bombardment Wing (Heavy) in Aug. Served on detached duty in the Mediterranean theater during Sep-Oct 1943. Resumed combat in the European theater in Oct 1943 and continued operations until Apr 1945. Redesignated 2d Bombardment Wing (Heavy) in Jun 1945. Returned to the US in Aug. Inactivated on 7 Nov 1945.


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Naples-Foggia; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: On a hurt a griffin segreant within a diminished border argent. (Approved 5 Jan 1933.)

4th BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 4th Bombardment Wing on 19 Oct 1940. Activated on 18 Dec 1940. Inactivated on 1 Oct 1941.

Activated on 7 Jun 1942. Moved to England, Aug-Sep 1942. Assigned to Eighth AF. Redesignated 4th Combat Bombardment Wing (Heavy) in Aug 1943. Had
no groups assigned until the spring of 1943 and was not manned from 29 Sep 1942 to 19 Jan 1943. Began combat in May 1943 and received a DUC for a mission on 17 Aug 1943 when the wing attacked an aircraft factory at Regensburg. Brig Gen Frederick W Castle, wing commander, was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for action on 24 Dec 1944 when he kept a burning B-17 from crashing until other members of the crew had parachuted to safety. The wing remained in combat until Apr 1945. Disbanded in England on 18 Jun 1945.

Reconstituted, redesignated 4th Bombardment Wing (Light), and allotted to the reserve. Activated in the US on 20 Dec 1946. Redesignated 4th Air Division (Bombardment) in Apr 1948. Inactivated on 27 Jun 1949.

Redesignated 4th Air Division. Organized on 10 Feb 1951. Assigned to Strategic Air Command.


Commanders. Brig Gen John B Brooks, c. 18 Dec 1940-c. 31 Jul 1941; Brig Gen James H Doolittle, c. Jun 1942; Col Charles T Phillips, c. 1 Aug 1942-unkn; Lt Col Thomas L Dawson, c. 19 Jan 1943; Lt Col Charles C Bye Jr, c. 27 Jan 1943; Brig Gen Frederick L Anderson, 19 Apr 1943; Col Curtis E LeMay, 18 Jun 1943; Brig Gen Russell A Wilson, 14 Sep 1943; Brig Gen Frederick W Castle, c. 6 Mar 1944; Col Charles B Dougher, 25 Dec 1944; Col Robert W Burns, 29 Jan 1945-unkn; Col Thomas W Steed, 10 Feb 1951; Brig Gen Henry K Mooney, 22 May 1951; Brig Gen Fay R Upthegrove, 22 Oct 1952; Maj Gen Frederic E Glantzberg, 6 Jan 1953; Brig Gen Maurice A Preston, 14 Jan 1954-.
CAMPAIGNS. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

DECORATIONS. Distinguished Unit Citation: Germany, 17 Aug 1943.

INSIGNE. Shield: Per bend, or and azure a terrestrial globe sable, markings argent, winged proper, enfiled and interfiled with a chain of twelve links of the third; a hand bendwise, proper issuing from the sinister base grasping the chain. (Approved 18 Jun 1954.)

5th BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 5th Bombardment Wing on 19 Oct 1940. Activated on 18 Dec 1940. Assigned to Second AF. Inactivated on 5 Sep 1941.


STATIONS. McChord Field, Wash, 18 Dec 1940; Ft George Wright, Wash, 9 Jan-5 Sep 1941. Bolling Field, DC, 10 Jul 1942; Westover Field, Mass, c. 31 Jul-Oct 1942; Casablanca, French Morocco, Nov 1942; Oujda, French Morocco, Dec 1942; Biskra, Algeria, c. Jan 1943; Chateaudun, Algeria, c. Mar 1943; Depienne, Tunisia, Aug 1943; Foggia, Italy, Dec 1943-2 Nov 1945. Offutt AFB, Neb, 14 Jan 1951; Rabat/Sale Airfield, French
Morocco, 25 May 1951; Sidi Slimane, French Morocco, 29 May 1954–.


CAMPAIGNS. Air Combat, EAME Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Tunisia; Sicily; Naples-Foggia; Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; North Apennines; Rhineland; Central Europe; Po Valley.

DECORATIONS. None.

INSIGNE. Shield: Gules, a stylized silhouetted aircraft volant, nose to the chief argent; on a chief per fess gules and argent, five stars argent in chief, and a ribbon of the firmament, sky blue, in base charged with semee of stars of the second. (Approved 3 Nov 1954.)

6th FIGHTER WING

Constituted as 6th Pursuit Wing on 19 Oct 1940. Activated on 18 Dec 1940. Inactivated on 7 Dec 1941.

Redesignated 6th Fighter Wing. Activated on 7 Jun 1942. No combat groups were assigned. Moved to England in Aug 1942 for duty with Eighth AF. Trained replacement pilots for fighter organizations. Disbanded in England in 13 Sep 1943.


COMMANDERS. Brig Gen Henry B Clagett, c. 16 Jan 1941–unkn; Col Lawrence P Hickey, c. 8 Apr–c. 7 Dec 1941. Lt
Col Paul M Jacobs, 13 Jul-14 Sep 1942; Lt Col John W Ranson, c. 17 Sep 1942; Lt Col Jack W Hickman, 13 Mar 1943; Col Ross G Hoyt, 18 Mar 1943; Col Jack W Hickman, c. 4 Jun 1943-unkn. Brig Gen Morris R Nelson, Aug 1946; Col William R Morgan, 29 Dec 1947; Col Murray C Woodbury, 17 Feb 1948-unkn. Col Thayer S Olds, 10 Feb 1951; Maj Gen Frank A Armstrong Jr, May 1951; Brig Gen Henry K Mooney, 16 Nov 1952; Brig Gen Kenneth O Sanborn, 31 Jul 1954-

CAMPAIGNS. European-African-Middle Eastern Theater.

DECORATIONS. None.

INSIGNE. Shield: Per chevron argent and gules, in chief, a stylized silhouetted jet aircraft, issuing from chief, nose toward base azure; in base a sphere with land areas of the first and water areas of the third, grid lines black, over a branch of olive or, between two lightning bolts argent; super-imposed over-all and flanking the dexter and sinister, two stylized arrows or. Motto: POWER FOR PEACE. (Approved 5 Oct 1955.)

7th FIGHTER WING


20 Jul 1954; Brig Gen James H Walsh, 10 Jul 1955.

CAMPAIGNS. Asiatic-Pacific Theater.

DECORATIONS. None.

INSEIGNE. Shield: Blue within a narrow yellow border, a vertical white sword partially sheathed, point down, the hilt in the shape of wings, the handle diagonally striped blue and yellow, the sword interlaced with a red seven terminating in a pointed foot between two smaller red flashes, all three outlined in white; interlaced with the flashes and behind the sword a spray of yellow laurel leaves. (Approved 16 Sep 1954.)

9th FIGHTER WING

Constituted as 9th Pursuit Wing on 19 Oct 1940. Activated on 18 Dec 1940. Inactivated on 1 Oct 1941.

Redesignated 9th Fighter Wing. Activated on 24 Jul 1942. Moved to the Middle East, Dec 1942-Feb 1943. Assigned to Ninth AF. Apparently no combat groups were assigned to the wing during 1942-1943. Inactivated on 31 Mar 1943.

GROUPS. 14th: 1941. 51st: 1941.


COMMANDERS. Unkn.

CAMPAIGNS. European-African-Middle Eastern Theater.

DECORATIONS. None.

INSEIGNE. None.

Constituted as 10th Pursuit Wing on 19 Oct 1940. Activated on 18 Dec 1940. Inactivated on 7 Dec 1941.

Redesignated 10th Fighter Wing. Activated on 1 Oct 1942. Assigned to Eighth AF but attached to Third AF for manning and training. No groups were assigned. Inactivated on 1 May 1943. Disbanded on 1 Dec 1943.

GROUPS. 20th: 1940-1941. 35th: 1940-1941.

STATIONS. Hamilton Field, Calif, 18 Dec 1940-7 Dec 1941. Drew Field, Fla, 1 Oct 1942-1 May 1943.


CAMPAIGNS. None.

DECORATIONS. None.

INSEIGNE. Shield: On an ultramarine blue disc a golden orange winged sunburst above two arrows of like color, crossed
salterwise and with points down, in front of a white cloud. (Approved 1 Oct 1941.)

11th FIGHTER WING

Constituted as 11th Pursuit Wing on 19 Oct 1940. Activated on 18 Dec 1940. Inactivated on 1 Oct 1941.
Redesignated 11th Fighter Wing. Activated on 1 Nov 1942. Assigned to Eighth AF but attached to Third AF for manning and training. No groups were assigned. Inactivated in the US on 1 May 1943. Disbanded on 1 Dec 1943.
Groups. 54th: 1941. 55th: 1941.
Stations. Hamilton Field, Calif, 18 Dec 1940; Portland, Ore, Jun-1 Oct 1941.
Drew Field, Fla, 1 Nov 1942-1 May 1943.
Commanders. Unkn.
Campaigns. None.
Decorations. None.
Insigne. None.

12th BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 12th Pursuit Wing on 19 Oct 1940. Activated in the Panama Canal Zone on 20 Nov 1940. Inactivated on 6 Mar 1942.
Redesignated 12th Bombardment Wing. Activated in the US on 8 Sep 1942. No groups were assigned. Moved to England, Nov-Dec 1942. Assigned to Eighth AF. All personnel and equipment were withdrawn in Jan 1943. Disbanded in England on 9 Oct 1944.
Redesignated 12th Air Division. Organized on 10 Feb 1951. Assigned to Strategic Air Command.
13th BOMBARDMENT WING


Redesignated 13th Bombardment Wing. Activated in the US on 1 Oct 1942. Assigned to Eighth AF. Redesignated 13th Bombardment Wing (Medium) in Feb 1943. Moved to England, May–Jun 1943. Redesignated 13th Combat Bombardment Wing (Heavy) in Aug 1943. Groups were assigned in Sep 1943 and the wing served in combat in the European theater until Apr 1945. Redesignated 13th Bombard-
AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS—WINGS

Campaings. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.
Decorations. None.
Insigne. None.

14th BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 14th Pursuit Wing on 19 Oct 1940. Activated in Hawaii on 1 Nov 1940. Suffered heavy losses during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 Dec 1941 but managed to shoot down several enemy aircraft. Inactivated in Hawaii on 23 Jan 1942.


Redesignated 14th Air Division. Organized on 10 Feb 1951. Assigned to Strategic Air Command.


Commanders. Col Harvey S Burwell, Nov 1940; Brig Gen Howard C Davidson, 7 May 1941-c. 23 Jan 1942. Maj Alan W Detweiler, 16 Dec 1942-unkn; Lt Col Rod-
erick Ott, 1943; Brig Gen Leon W John-
son, c. 14 Sep 1943; Brig Gen Robert W Burns, c. 16 Jun 1945; Lt Col Charles D Birdsell, c. 24 Jul 1945-unkn. Brig Gen J W Kelly, 10 Feb 1951; Col John M Sterling, 16 Sep 1951; Brig Gen Richard H
Carmichael, 22 Oct 1951; Brig Gen Stanley J Donovan, 16 May 1953; Brig Gen Alfred F Kalberer, 1 Aug 1955–.

Campaigns. Central Pacific; Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: Quartered, azure and white; first quarter an atomic symbol of the second; second quarter, an olive branch vert and a sword proper, hilt and pommel or, in saltire; superimposed over the third and fourth quarter, a silhouetted stylized heavy bomber sable in fess, nose to the dexter, all within a diminutive border of the last. Motto: On a light pink scroll, edged and inscribed black, DAY AND NIGHT—PEACE OR WAR. (Approved 10 May 1957.)

15th BOMBARDMENT TRAINING WING

Constituted as 15th Bombardment Wing on 19 Oct 1940. Activated on 18 Dec 1940. Apparently never had sufficient personnel to carry out effectively its mission of light bombardment operations and training. Inactivated on 3 Sep 1941.

Activated on 23 Jun 1942. Assigned to Second AF. Redesignated 15th Bombardment Training Wing in Jan 1943, and 15th Bombardment Operational Training Wing in Apr 1943. Trained groups and heavy bombardment replacement crews until Feb 1945 when it ceased all activity.

Inactivated on 9 Apr 1946. Disbanded on 8 Oct 1948.

Groups. 47th: 1941. 48th: 1941. (Various groups assigned for training, 1942–1945.)

Stations. March Field, Calif, 18 Dec 1940; Fresno, Calif, c. 2 Aug–3 Sep 1941; Gowen Field, Idaho, 23 Jun 1942; Sioux City AAB, Iowa, Nov 1942; Gowen Field, Idaho, Jul 1943; Pueblo AAB, Colo, May 1944; Colorado Springs, Colo, 18 Sep 1944–9 Apr 1946.

Commanders. Unkn, 1940–1941. Col Ford J Lauer, c. 23 Jun 1942; Brig Gen Robert F Travis, 3 Sep 1942; Col Hugo P Rush, Jul 1943; Col Henry K Mooney, Jan 1944; Lt Col Willis G Carter, Jul 1944; Col Harold A McGinnis, c. 1 Sep 1944; Col Brooke E Allen, c. Oct 1944; Brig Gen Julius K Lacey, c. Jul 1945–unkn.

Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: On a light blue rectangle, long axis vertical, corners en-
grailed, a chevron inverted gold between a gold stylized wing in chief and fifteen gold stars in base, all within a border of gold. (Approved 26 Mar 1943.)

16th BOMBARDMENT TRAINING WING

Constituted as 16th Bombardment Wing on 19 Oct 1940. Activated on 18 Dec 1940. Apparently did not have sufficient personnel for effective training and operations. Inactivated on 1 Sep 1941.

Activated on 23 Jun 1942. Assigned to Second AF. Redesignated 16th Bombardment Training Wing in Jan 1943, 16th Bombardment Operational Training Wing in Apr 1943, and 16th Bombardment Operational Training Wing (Very Heavy) in May 1945. Began training heavy bombardment groups and personnel in Jun 1942; later changed to very heavy bombardment training, which lasted until operations ceased late in 1945. Inactivated on 9 Apr 1946. Disbanded on 8 Oct 1948.

Groups. 45th: 1941. 46th: 1941. (Various groups assigned for training, 1942–1945.)

Stations. Langley Field, Va, 18 Dec 1940; Bowman Field, Ky, Mar–1 Sep 1941. Wendover Field, Utah, 23 Jun 1942; Biggs Field, Tex, Nov 1942; Davis-Monthan Field, Ariz, c. 1 Jun 1943; Biggs Field, Tex, Oct 1943; Colorado Springs, Colo, Dec 1945–9 Apr 1946.


Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

17th BOMBARDMENT TRAINING WING

Constituted as 17th Bombardment Wing on 3 Oct 1940. Activated on 18 Dec 1940. Inactivated on 1 Sep 1940.

Activated on 23 Jun 1942. Assigned to Second AF. Redesignated 17th Bombardment Training Wing in Jan 1943, and 17th Bombardment Operational Training Wing in Apr 1943. Trained a number of heavy bombardment groups; also trained heavy bombardment crews. Inactivated on 15 Nov 1943.


Groups. 3d Bombardment: 1940–1941. 27th Bombardment: 1940–1941.

18th REPLACEMENT WING

Constituted as 18th Composite Wing on 8 May 1929. Activated in Hawaii on 1 May 1931. Served as part of the defense force for the Hawaiian Islands. Redesignated 18th Wing in 1937, and 18th Bombardment Wing in 1940. Inactivated in Hawaii on 29 Jan 1942.

Redesignated 18th Replacement Wing. Activated in the US on 23 Jun 1942. Assigned to Second AF. Processed personnel entering Second AF for assignments to units. Disbanded on 11 Apr 1944.

Groups. 5th Bombardment: 1931-1942. 11th Bombardment: 1940-1942. 18th Pursuit: 1931-1940.


20th BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 20th Bombardment Wing on 19 Oct 1940. Activated on 18 Dec 1940. Inactivated on 1 Sep 1941.

Activated on 1 Nov 1942. Redesignated 20th Bombardment Wing (Heavy) in Feb 1943. Moved to England, May-Jun 1943, for duty with Eighth AF. Redesignated 20th Combat Bombardment Wing (Heavy) in Aug 1943. Received its first groups in Nov 1943 and served in combat in the European theater from Dec 1943 until Apr 1945. Redesignated 20th Bombardment Wing (Heavy) in Jun 1945. Returned to the US in Aug 1945. Redesignated 20th Bombardment Wing (Very Heavy) in Aug, and VIII Bomber Com-


Campaigns. American Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insignia. None.

21st BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 21st Bombardment Wing on 16 Dec 1942 and activated on 22 Dec. Assigned to Second AF. Functioned throughout the war as a staging wing, processing heavy bombardment crews and aircraft to prepare them for overseas movement; in Apr 1944 began processing men returning to the US from combat zones. Redesignated I Staging Command in Sep 1945. Assigned to Fourth AF in Nov. Inactivated on 3 Apr 1946.

Redesignated 21st Air Division. Activated on 16 Feb 1951. Assigned to Strategic Air Command.

(This wing is not related to a 21st Bombardment Wing that was constituted on 10 Oct 1940, activated at Barksdale Field on 1 Nov 1940, inactivated on 1 Nov 1941, and disbanded on 15 Dec 1942.)


Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: Per bend enhanced, azure and argent, in base a branch of olive proper, over all a sword bend sinisterwise proper, hilt and pommel or, point to dexter base, in chief five stars or, encircling the hilt and pommel of the sword, three and two. (Approved 17 Jul 1952.)

24th COMPOSITE WING


Reconstituted on 5 Aug 1946 and activated in Puerto Rico on 25 Aug. Assigned to Caribbean Air Command. No tactical groups were assigned, but the wing supervised various air force units and bases in the Antilles. Inactivated in Puerto Rico on 28 Jul 1948.

Groups. 342d: 1942-1944.


Campaigns. Air Combat, EAME Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

25th ANTISUBMARINE WING

Constituted as 25th Antisubmarine Wing on 17 Nov 1942 and activated on 20 Nov. Assigned to AAF Antisubmarine Command and later (Aug 1943) to First AF. Conducted patrols, primarily off the eastern coast of the US. Disbanded on 15 Oct 1943.


Commanders. Col Howard Moore, 20 Nov 1942; Col Wallace E Whitson, 22 Dec 1942; Col Chester A Charles, 8 Jun 1943; Col Ephraim M Hampton, 20 Aug 1943–unkn.

Campaigns. Antisubmarine, American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

Constituted as 40th Bombardment Wing on 15 Jan 1943 and activated on 21 Jan. Redesignated 40th Bombardment Wing (Heavy) in May 1943. Moved to England, May–Jun 1943, for duty with Eighth AF. Redesignated 40th Combat Bombardment Wing (Heavy) in Aug 1943, and 40th Bombardment Wing (Heavy) in Jun 1945. Served in combat in the European theater from Sep 1943 until Apr 1945, receiving a DUC for an attack on aircraft factories in central Germany on 11 Jan 1944. Remained in Europe after the war as part of United States Air Forces in Europe. Inactivated in Germany on 25 Dec 1946.


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: Germany, 11 Jan 1944.

Insigne. Shield: Azure, in dexter chief a stylized comet gules, bordered argent, with tail of stripes, gules, argent, and gules curved toward base edge, overall four lightning flashes or, bend sinisterwise, one above the other. (Approved 14 Apr 1952.)

41st BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 41st Bombardment Wing (Heavy) on 29 Jan 1943. Activated on 16 Feb 1943. Moved to England in Jul 1943 for duty with Eighth AF. Redesignated 41st Combat Bombardment Wing (Heavy) in Aug 1943. Served in the European theater from Sep 1943 to Apr 1945, receiving a DUC for a raid on aircraft factories in central Germany on 11 Jan 1944. Disbanded in England on 18 Jun 1945.


Stations. Salt Lake City AAB, Utah, 16 Feb 1943; Rapid City AAB, SD, Mar–c. 4 Jul 1943; Brampton Grange, England, c. 26 July 1943; Molesworth, England, c. 16 Sep 1943–18 Jun 1945.

Commanders. Lt Col Donald S Graham, 1943–unkn; Brig Gen Robert F Travis, 16 Sep 1943; Col Maurice A Preston, 11 Oct 1944; Col Lewis E Lyle, May 1945–unkn.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: Germany, 11 Jan 1944.

Insigne. None.

42d BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 42d Bombardment Wing (Dive) on 8 Feb 1943 and activated on 16 Feb. Redesignated 42d Bombardment Wing (Medium), transferred overseas without personnel and equipment, and assigned to Twelfth AF, on 31 Jul 1943. Received groups in Aug 1943 and served in combat in the Mediterranean and European theaters until the end of the war. Returned to the US in Oct 1945. Inactivated on 25 Oct 1945.
Redesignated 42d Air Division. Organized on 10 Mar 1951. Assigned to Strategic Air Command.

Components. 


Commanders. Brig Gen Robert M Webster, 24 Aug 1943; Brig Gen John P Doyle, 1 Sep 1944-1945. Brig Gen Clarence T Edwinson, c. 15 Mar 1951-.

Campaigns. Naples-Foggia; Anzio; Rome-Arno; Southern France; North Apennines; Rhineland; Central Europe.


Insigne. None.

45th BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 45th Bombardment Wing (Medium) on 15 Feb 1943. Activated on 1 Apr 1943. Redesignated 45th Bombardment Wing (Heavy). Moved to England in Aug 1943 for duty with Eighth AF. Redesignated 45th Combat Bombardment Wing (Heavy). Groups were assigned in Sep 1943 and the wing participated in combat in the European theater until Apr 1945. Disbanded in England on 18 Jun 1945.


Components. 


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

47th BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 7th Pursuit Wing on 19 Oct 1940. Activated on 18 Dec 1940. Inactivated on 31 Aug 1941.

Redesignated 7th Fighter Wing. Activated on 7 Jun 1942. Moved to North Africa, Oct–Nov 1942, to operate with Twelfth AF. Redesignated 47th Bom-
bomber Wing (Medium) in Feb 1943. Assigned to Fifteenth AF in Nov 1943 and afterward operated as a heavy bombardment organization until the war ended. Redesignated 47th Bombardment Wing (Heavy) in Apr 1945. Returned to the US in May. Redesignated 47th Bombardment Wing (Very Heavy) in Jun. Inactivated on 15 Oct 1945.

Redesignated 47th Air Division. Organized on 10 Feb 1951. Assigned to Strategic Air Command.


Stations. Mitchel Field, NY, 18 Dec 1940–31 Aug 1941. Harrisburg Mun Aprt, Pa, 7 Jun–Oct 1942; Casablanca, French Morocco, Nov 1942; Chateaudun, Algeria, Jan 1943; El Guerra, Algeria, c. 1 Apr 1943; Souk-el-Arba, Tunisia, 8 Jun 1943; Hammamet, Tunisia, 7 Aug 1943; Manduria, Italy, 11 Nov 1943–May 1945; Sioux Falls, SD, May 1945; Sioux City AAB, Iowa, Jul–15 Oct 1945. Walker AFB, NM, 10 Feb 1951–.


Campaigns. Air Combat, EAME Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Algeria-French Morocco; Tunisia; Sicily; Naples-Foggia; Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; North Apennines; Rhineland; Central Europe; Po Valley.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: Sable, an atomic cloud proper (shades of red, orange and yellow) rising from base to chief, surmounted by a bend argent charged with a sword proper (blade silver, hilt and pommel gold),
the blade entwined with a branch of olive vert. (Approved 6 Sep 1956.)

49th BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 49th Bombardment Operational Training Wing (Medium) on 17 Mar 1943 and activated on 31 Mar. Redesignated 49th Bombardment Wing (Medium) in Oct 1943, and 49th Bombardment Wing (Heavy) in Dec. Moved to Italy (Feb-Apr 1944) where groups were assigned. Operated with Fifteenth AF in the Mediterranean and European theaters from Apr 1944 until May 1945. Inactivated in Italy on 16 Oct 1945.


Redesignated 49th Air Division. Activated on 7 Nov 1951. Assigned to Tactical Air Command. Redesignated 49th Air Division (Operational) in Apr 1952. Moved to England, May-Jun 1952, and assigned to United States Air Forces in Europe. No combat elements were assigned but wings were attached for operations.


Campaigns. Air Combat, EAME Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; North Apennines; Rhineland; Central Europe; Po Valley.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: Quarterly argent and sable, rising from base the outline of an atomic cloud counterchanged, overall a lightning flash issuing from sinister chief and striking to dexter base or. (Approved 23 Dec 1953.)

50th TROOP CARRIER WING

Constituted as 50th Troop Carrier Wing on 8 Jan 1941 and activated on 14 Jan. Assigned to Office, Chief of the Air Corps.


Commanders. Lt Col Fred S Borum, 14 Jan 1941; Lt Col P R Love, 8 Dec 1941; Col Harold L Clark, 29 May 1942; Lt Col Julian M Chappell, 2 Nov 1942; Col P R Love, 20 Nov 1942; Brig Gen Julian M Chappell, 4 Apr 1943–31 Jul 1946.

Campaigns. American Theater; Rome–Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; Rhineland; Ardennes–Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: On a blue diamond edged in gold, a transport aircraft with stylized wing surmounting a pile voided of the second, issuing from sinister and extending to dexter base. Motto: NOBIS VOLANDUM EST—It will be flown by us. (Approved 22 Sep 1942.)

51st TROOP CARRIER WING


AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS—WINGS


Stations. Pope Field, NC, 1 Jun-19 Jul 1942; Greenham Common, England, Sep-Nov 1942; Algiers, Algeria, 23 Nov 1942; La Senia, Algeria, 28 Mar 1943; Mascara, Algeria, 13 May 1943; Goubrine, Tunisia, 24 Jun 1943; Gela, Sicily, 29 Aug 1943; Catania, Sicily, 29 Sep 1943; Lido di Roma, Italy, 29 Jun 1944; Siena, Italy, 8 Jan 1945; Wiesbaden, Germany, Sep 1945-5 Jan 1948.

Commanders. Col Russell L Maughan, 1 Jun 1942; Col Paul L Williams, 20 Oct 1942; Col Ralph B Bagby, 22 Jan 1943; Col Ray A Dunn, c. 22 Feb 1943; Col Samuel J Davis, 26 Mar 1943; Brig Gen Ray A Dunn, 22 May 1943; Brig Gen George H Beverley, 28 Sep 1943; Brig Gen Timothy J Manning, 20 Mar 1944; Lt Col Paul A Jones, 3 Jun-Aug 1945; Brig Gen Lucas V Beau, c. Sep 1945; Brig Gen James F Powell, 13 Aug 1947-5 Jan 1948.

Campaigns. Air Combat, EAME Theater; Algeria-French Morocco; Tunisia; Sicily; Naples-Foggia; Rome-Arno; Southern France; North Apennines; Po Valley.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

52d TROOP CARRIER WING


Stations. Daniel Field, Ga, 15 Jun 1942; Bowman Field, Ky, 20 Jul 1942; Pope Field, NC, 3 Aug 1942-24 Apr 1943; Oujda, French Morocco, 8 May 1943; Kairouan, Tunisia, Jul 1943; Agrigento, Sicily, 1 Sep 1943-13 Feb 1944; Cottesmore,

**Commanders.** Lt Col Donald F Shugart, 1 Jul 1942; Brig Gen Harold L Clark, 10 Nov 1942; Lt Col James A Provan, c. Jul 1945; Maj Wilfred F Simmons, Sep 1945; Col Reed G Landis, 4 Oct 1945; Brig Gen Paul H Prentiss, 14 Jan 1946-unkn.

**Campaigns.** American Theater; Sicily; Naples-Foggia; Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

**Decorations.** None.

**Insigne.** Shield: On a blue rectangle edged in gold, long axis vertical, corners rounded, a stylized wing between five (5) mullets in chief and two of the like in base all gold. (Approved 22 Sep 1942.)

### 53d TROOP CARRIER WING


**Stations.** General Billy Mitchell Field, Wis, 1 Aug 1942; Pope Field, NC, 26 Aug 1942; Ft Sam Houston, Tex, 15 Sep 1942; Bergstrom AAFld, Tex, 5 Nov 1942; Sedalia AAFld, Mo, 15 Apr 1943; Alliance AAFld, Neb, 25 Jul 1943; Laurinburg-Maxton AAB, NC, 19 Sep 1943; Pope Field, NC, 20 Dec 1943-19 Jan 1944; Greenham Common, England, 11 Mar 1944; Voisenon, France, 20 Feb-Oct 1945; Camp Shanks, NY, 10-11 Oct 1945.

**Commanders.** Col Harold L Clark, 1 Aug 1942; Brig Gen Maurice M Beach, 22 Aug 1942-1945.

**Campaigns.** American Theater; Normandy; Northern France; Southern
AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS—WINGS

France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: Over and through an ultramarine blue disc, within a light blue annulet, piped gold, a torch of liberty fired proper, handle of torch formed of open parachute argent, surmounted by a C-47 transport plane or, in flight, in front of flames of torch; on the field eight mullets or, arranged five to dexter, three to sinister. (Approved 6 Apr 1943.)

54th TROOP CARRIER WING

Constituted as 54th Troop Carrier Wing on 26 Feb 1943. Activated in Australia on 13 Mar 1943. Assigned to Fifth AF. Engaged in troop carrier and transport operations from May 1943 until after the end of the war. Inactivated in the Philippines on 31 May 1946.


Stations. Brisbane, Australia, 13 Mar 1943; Port Moresby, New Guinea, 3 May 1943; Nadzab, New Guinea, 18 Apr 1944; Biak, 5 Oct 1944; Leyte, 14 Feb 1945; Clark Field, Luzon, Jun 1945; Tachikawa, Japan, Sep 1945; Manila, Luzon, Jan–31 May 1946.


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Japan; New Guinea; Bismarck Archipelago; Western Pacific; Leyte; Luzon; Southern Philippines; Ryukyus.

Decorations. Philippine Presidential Unit Citation.

Insigne. None.

55th BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 55th Bombardment Operational Training Wing (Medium) on 17 Mar 1943 and activated on 31 Mar. Various groups were attached for training prior to Oct 1943. Redesignated 55th Bombardment Wing (Medium) in Oct 1943, and 55th Bombardment Wing (Heavy) in Dec. Moved to Italy (Feb–Mar 1944) where combat elements were assigned. Operated with Fifteenth AF in the Mediterranean and European theaters from Mar 1944 until May 1945. Inactivated in Italy on 9 Sep 1945.


57th BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 8th Pursuit Wing on 19 Oct 1940. Activated on 6 Nov 1940. Inactivated on 1 Nov 1941.

Redesignated 8th Fighter Wing. Activated on 24 Jul 1942. Moved to Egypt, Oct-Dec 1942, and served with Ninth AF in the Middle East and North Africa. Redesignated 57th Bombardment Wing in Apr 1943. Assigned to Twelfth AF in Aug 1943 and continued operations in the Mediterranean theater until the end of the war. Inactivated in Italy on 12 Sep 1945.

Redesignated 57th Air Division. Organized on 16 Apr 1951. Assigned to Strategic Air Command.


STATIONS. Maxwell Field, Ala, 6 Nov 1940; Morrison Field, Fla, 16 May-1 Nov 1941. Drew Field, Fla, 24 Jul-28 Oct 1942; Egypt, 23 Dec 1942; Tunisia, c. 29 Aug 1943; Lentini, Sicily, 4 Sep 1943; Naples, Italy, 7 Oct 1943; Foggia, Italy, 29 Oct 1943; Trocchia, Italy, 4 Jan 1944; Ghisonaccia, Corsica, 20 Apr 1944; Fano, Italy, 7 Apr 1945; Pomigliano, Italy, Aug-12 Sep 1945. Fairchild AFB, Wash, 16 Apr 1951-.


CAMPAIGNS. Air Combat, EAME Theater; Tunisia; Naples-Foggia; Rome-Arno; Southern France; North Apennines; Central Europe; Po Valley.

DECORATIONS. None.

INSIGNE. Shield: Per bend azure and gules, a bend argent between in chief a globe of the third lined sable emitting three lightning flashes or and issuing from base a hand holding a torch of the fourth garnished of the fifth flammant of the second and silver. (Approved 7 Apr 1954.)

58th BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 58th Bombardment Operational Training Wing (Heavy) on 22 Apr 1943. Activated on 1 May 1943. Redesignated 58th Bombardment Wing (Very Heavy) in Jul 1943, and 58th Bombardment Wing (Very Heavy) in Nov 1943. Moved to India in the spring of 1944. Assigned to Twentieth AF. Engaged in very-long-range bombardment operations from Jun to Oct 1944. Disbanded in India on 12 Oct 1944.

Reconstituted on 1 Feb 1945 and activated in India on 8 Feb. Assigned to Twentieth AF. Engaged in combat until the war ended. Returned to the US late in 1945. Assigned to Strategic Air Command on 21 Mar 1946. Redesignated 58th Air Division (Bombardment) in Apr 1948. Inactivated on 16 Oct 1948.

Redesignated 58th Air Division (Defense). Activated on 8 Sep 1955. Assigned to Air Defense Command. No combat elements were assigned to the division prior to 31 Dec 1955.


STATIONS. Smoky Hill AAFld, Kan, 1 May 1943; Cobb County AAFld, Ga, 15 Jun 1943; Smoky Hill AAFld, Kan, 15 Sept 1943-12 Mar 1944; Chakulia, India, 2 Apr 1944; Kharagpur, India, 23 Apr-12 Oct 1944. Hijli Base Area, India, 8-24 Feb 1945; West Field, Tinian, 29 Mar-15 Nov 1945; March Field, Calif, 2 Dec 1945; Ft Worth AAFld, Tex, 9 May 1946; Andrews AFB, Md, 1 Mar-16 Oct 1948. Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, 8 Sep 1955.

COMMANDERS. Brig Gen Kenneth B Wolfe, 21 Jun 1943; Col Leonard F Harmon, 27 Nov 1943; Brig Gen LaVern G Saunders, Mar 1944-unkn. Col Dwight O
Monteith, 8 Feb 1945; Brig Gen Roger M Ramey, 24 Apr 1945–1 Nov 1946; unkn, 1 Nov 1946–16 Oct 1948. Col Von R Shores Jr, 8 Sep 1955–.

CAMPAIGNS. India-Burma; Air Offensive, Japan; China Defensive; Western Pacific; Central Burma.

DECORATIONS. None.

INSIGNE. Shield: Per bend argent, and checky of the first and sable, in chief an escutcheon gules, charged with a cross or between four stylized arrowheads, tips to center, of the last. Motto: PRIMUS INTER PARES—First Among Equals. (Approved 11 Jan 1956.)

60th TROOP CARRIER WING

Constituted as 60th Troop Carrier Wing on 5 Jun 1943 and activated on 12 Jun. Assigned to I Troop Carrier Command. Trained groups and glider crews and participated in several airborne maneuvers. Inactivated on 8 Oct 1945.


COMPONENTS. (Omitted because of large number and frequent changes.)

STATIONS. Sedalia AAFld, Mo, 12 Jun 1943; Pope Field, NC, c. 22 Jul 1943; Laurinburg-Maxton AAB, NC, c. 20 Dec 1943; Pope Field, NC, c. 8 Mar 1944–8 Oct 1945.

COMMANDERS. Col Maurice M Beach, Jun 1943; Col Julian M Chappell, c. 22 Jul 1943; Col Jerome B McCauley, c. 31 Aug 1943; Col Younger A Pitts, 23 Mar 1944–c. 8 Oct 1945.

CAMPAIGNS. American Theater.

DECORATIONS. None.

INSIGNE. None.

61st TROOP CARRIER WING


COMPONENTS. (Omitted because of large number and frequent changes.)

STATIONS. Pope Field, NC, 13 Jun 1943; Sedalia AAFld, Mo, Jul 1943–4 Oct 1945.

COMMANDERS. Col Tracy K Dorsett, Jun 1943; Col Reed G Landis, Dec 1943–4 Oct 1945.

CAMPAIGNS. American Theater.

DECORATIONS. None.

INSIGNE. None.

62d FIGHTER WING

Constituted as 1st Air Defense Wing on 12 Dec 1942 and activated the same day. Moved to the Mediterranean theater in Jan 1943. Redesignated 62d Fighter Wing in Jul 1943. Served with Twelfth AF until the end of the war. Inactivated in Italy on 12 Sep 1945.


Stations. Mitchel Field, NY, 12 Dec 1942–13 Jan 1943; Casablanca, French Morocco, 30 Jan 1943; Sousse, Tunisia, 14 May 1943; Palermo, Sicily, 25 Jul 1943; Naples, Italy, 20 Oct 1943; Antignano, Italy, c. 15 Sep 1944; Pomigliano, Italy, Aug–12 Sep 1945.

Commanders. Brig Gen Elwood R Quesada, 12 Dec 1942; Col John N Stone, 18 Mar 1943; Brig Gen Robert S Israel Jr, 4 Sep 1943; Col John F Wadman, 11 May 1945–unkn.

Campaigns. Air Combat, EAME Theater; Sicily; Naples-Foggia; Rome-Arno; North Apennines; Po Valley.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

63d FIGHTER WING


64th FIGHTER WING

Constituted as 3d Air Defense Wing on 12 Dec 1942 and activated the same day. Moved to Algeria in Feb 1943. Redesignated 64th Fighter Wing in Jul 1943. Served with Twelfth AF in the Mediterranean theater until Nov 1944. Moved to the European theater and continued operations until the war ended. Remained in Germany after the war as part of United States Air Forces in Europe. Inactivated on 5 Jun 1947.

Redesignated 64th Air Division (Defense). Activated in Newfoundland on 8
Apr 1952. Assigned to Northeast Air Command.


Stations. Mitchel Field, NY, 12 Dec 1942-c. 7 Feb 1943; Oran, Algeria, 23 Feb 1943; Tunisia, Mar 1943; Licata, Sicily, c. 10 Jul 1943; Gela, Sicily, c. Aug 1943; Milazzo, Sicily, 1 Sep 1943; Frattamaggiore, Italy, 7 Oct 1943; Orbetello, Italy, Jun 1944; Santa Maria di Capua, Italy, 19 Jul 1944; St Tropez, France, 15 Aug 1944; Dole, France, 19 Sep 1944; Ludres, France, 3 Nov 1944; Nancy, France, 15 Jan 1945; Edenkoben, Germany, 1 Apr 1945; Schwabisch-Hall, Germany, 29 Apr 1945; Darmstadt, Germany, 7 Jul 1945; Bad Kissingen, Germany, 1 Dec 1945-5 Jun 1947. Pepperrell AFB, Newfoundland, 8 Apr 1952-.


Campaigns. Tunisia; Sicily; Naples-Foggia; Anzio; Rome-Arno; Northern France; Southern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: Or, issuing from base a demi-sphere with line markings azure, snow capped, surmounted with a radar antenna, proper; in front of a representation of the Aurora Borealis argent, edges gules, in chief, surmounting the Aurora Borealis a stylized aircraft azure, in bend, with trailing flames proper. (Approved 8 Aug 1952.)

65th Fighter Wing

Constituted as 4th Air Defense Wing on 25 Mar 1943 and activated on 27 Mar.


Activated in Spain on 8 Apr 1957. Assigned to Sixteenth AF. No combat elements were assigned at the time of activation.


Commanders. Col Jesse Auton, Apr 1943; Brig Gen Ross G Hoyt, 4 Jun 1943; Brig Gen Jesse Auton, c. 6 Sep 1943; Col William L Curry, 29 Jul 1945–unkn. 1st Lt John J Brody, 24 Apr 1952; Col Meredith H Shade, 10 Oct 1952; Col Emmett S Davis, 5 Sep 1953–unkn. Capt Newell H Beaty, 8 Apr 1957–.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

66th FIGHTER WING


Commanders. Brig Gen Murray C Woodbury, 1 Apr 1943; Col Glenn E Duncan, 9 Sep–c. 8 Oct 1945.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.
67th FIGHTER WING


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

68th COMPOSITE WING


Groups. 23d Fighter: 1943-1945.

Stations. Kunming, China, 3 Sep 1943; Kweilin, China, c. 23 Dec 1943; Liuchow, China, c. 15 Sep 1944; Luliang, China, c. 7 Nov 1944; Peishiyi, China, c. 19 Sep-10 Oct 1945.

Commanders. Brig Gen Clinton D Vincent, c. 23 Dec 1943; Col Clayton B Claassen, c. 13 Dec 1944; Lt Col Frank N Graves, 1 Aug 1945; Lt Col Charles C Simpson Jr, 10 Aug 1945; Lt Col Oliver H Clayton, 22 Aug 1945; Maj Asa F Constable, 8 Sep 1945-unknown.

Campaigns. China Defensive; Western Pacific; China Offensive.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

69th COMPOSITE WING


Commanders. Brig Gen John C Kennedy, c. 23 Dec 1943; Col Charles H Anderson, 1 Sep 1945; Maj James F Rhodes, c. 15 Nov 1945–unkn.

Campaigns. India-Burma; China Defensive; China Offensive.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citation: China, French Indochina, Manchuria, 1–30 Sep 1945.

Insigne. None.

70th FIGHTER WING

 Constituted as 70th Fighter Wing on 11 Aug 1943 and activated on 15 Aug. Moved to England in Nov 1943 and assigned to Ninth AF. Served in the European theater from Feb 1944 to May 1945, operating with various fighter groups assigned or attached for brief periods of time. Remained in Europe after the war as part of United States Air Forces in Europe. Inactivated in Germany on 25 Sep 1947.

Components. (See narrative.)

Stations. Paine Field, Wash, 15 Aug–8 Nov 1943; Greenham Common, England, 29 Nov 1943; Boxted, England, 6 Dec 1943; Ibsley, England, 17 Apr–Jun 1944; Criqueville, France, 9 Jun 1944; Villedieu les Poeles, France, 4 Aug 1944; Le Teilleul, France, 16 Aug 1944; Aillieres, France, 22 Aug 1944; Versailles, France, 31 Aug 1944; Marchais, France, 10 Sep 1944; Liege, Belgium, 3 Oct 1944; Verviers, Belgium, 22 Jan 1945; Bruhl, Germany, 18 Mar 1945; Bad Wildungen, Germany, 30 May 1945; Furstenfeldbruck, Germany, 28 Jul 1945; Neubiberg, Germany, 10 Nov 1945–25 Sep 1947.

Commanders. Lt Col Josiah M Towne, 23 Aug 1943; Brig Gen James W McCauley, 22 Oct 1943; Col Clinton C Wassem, c. 11 Jul 1945; Brig Gen Glenn O Barcus, 7 Dec 1945; Lt Col Earl C Hedlund, c. 9 Jan 1946; Col Glenn E Duncan, c. Apr 1946; Brig Gen James M Fitzmaurice, 3 Jun 1946; Col John B Patrick, 1 Apr 1947; Col Edward E Hildreth, 1 May 1947–unkn.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.


Insigne. None.
71st FIGHTER WING


Commanders. Lt Col Merrick Bayer, 6 Sep 1943; Lt Col Joseph C Smith, 18 Oct 1943; Brig Gen Ned Schramm, 18 Nov 1943; 2d Lt Gordon L Belsey, Sep 1945; Capt Augustus D Clemens, 26 Oct 1945–unkn.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France.


Insigne. None.

72d FIGHTER WING

Constituted as 72d Bombardment Operational Training Wing (Heavy) on 12 Aug 1943 and activated on 20 Aug. Assigned to Second AF. Redesignated 72d Fighter Wing in Sep 1943. Trained fighter organizations and replacement crews. Inactivated on 9 Apr 1946.


Stations. Rapid City AAB, SD, 20 Aug 1943; Colorado Springs, Colo, 7 Oct 1943; Peterson Field, Colo, Nov 1943; Colorado Springs, Colo, Jan–9 Apr 1946.

Commanders. Col Felix L Vidal, 10 Oct 1943; Brig Gen George P Tourtellot, 6 Jul 1944; Col Irving L Branch, 23 Jan 1945; Brig Gen John E Upston, 14 Mar 1945; Brig Gen Leonard D Weddington, 30 Sep 1945–unkn.

Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

73d BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 5th Heavy Bombardment Processing Headquarters on 9 Feb 1943 and activated on 17 Feb. Assigned to Second AF. Redesignated 73d Bombardment
Operational Training Wing (Heavy) in
Redesignated 73d Bombardment Wing
(Very Heavy). Activated on 20 Nov 1943.
Moved to Saipan, Jul-Sep 1944, and as-
signed to Twentieth AF. Engaged in very
heavy bombardment operations from Oct
1944 to Aug 1945. Returned to the US late
in 1945. Assigned to Strategic Air Com-
mand on 21 Mar 1946. Inactivated on 31
May 1946.

Allotted to the reserve. Activated on 12
Jun 1947. Redesignated 73d Air Division
(Bombardment) in Apr 1948. Inactivated
on 27 Jun 1949.

Redesignated 73d Air Division (Weap-
ons). Activated on 8 Jul 1957. Assigned
to Air Defense Command. No combat
elements were assigned at the time of
activation.

GROUPS. 338th: 1947-1949. 381st: 1947-
1949. 497th: 1943-1946. 498th: 1943-

STATIONS. Walker AAFld, Kan, 17 Feb
1943; Smoky Hill AAFld, Kan, 30 Jun-
15 Oct 1943. Smoky Hill AAFld, Kan,
20 Nov 1943; Colorado Springs, Colo, 29
Feb-17 Jul 1944; Isley Field, Saipan, 24
Aug 1944-20 Oct 1945; MacDill Field,
Fla, 15 Jan-31 May 1946. Orchard Place
Aprt, Ill, 12 Jun 1947-27 Jun 1949. Tynd-
dall AFB, Fla, 8 Jul 1957-.

COMMANDERS. Col Thomas H Chap-
man, 2 Jul-15 Oct 1943. Col Thomas H
Chapman, 27 Nov 1943; Brig Gen Emmett
O'Donnell Jr, 15 Mar 1944; Col Morris J
Lee, 16 Sep 1945; Col Neil B Harding, 28
Jan-14 May 1946. Col Milton H Ashkins,
1957-.

CAMPAIGNS. American Theater; Air
Offensive, Japan; Eastern Mandates; West-
ern Pacific.

DECORATIONS. None.

INSIGNE. Shield: Azure, a diminished
border argent, issuant from base and sinis-
ter two piles throughout bendwise the
sinister overlapping the dexter and termi-
nating upon the border of the last, each
charged with an arrowhead sable gar-
nished of the second and emitting a flight
trail throughout or edged gules. Motto:
MORS AGGRESSORIBUS—Death to
Aggressors. (Approved 9 Apr 1958.)

84th FIGHTER WING

Constituted as 84th Fighter Wing on 4
Nov 1943 and activated on 10 Nov. Moved
to the European theater in Jan 1944. As-
signed to Ninth AF. Engaged in combat
from Mar 1944 until May 1945, operating with various groups that were assigned or attached for short periods of time. Disbanded in Europe on 12 Aug 1945.

Components. (See narrative.)

Stations. Bluethenthal Field, NC, 10 Nov 1943-1 Jan 1944; Keevil, England, 29 Jan 1944; Beaulieu, England, 4 Mar 1944; Houesville, France, 19 Jun 1944; Criqueville, France, 2 Aug 1944; Aillieres, France, 30 Aug 1944; St Quentin, France, 12 Sep 1944; Vermand, France, 17 Sep 1944; Arlon, Belgium, 1 Oct 1944; Maastricht, Holland, 22 Oct 1944; Munchen-Gladbach, Germany, 8 Mar 1945; Haltern, Germany, 3 Apr 1945; Gutersloh, Germany, 14 Apr 1945; Brunswick, Germany, 22 Apr 1945-unkn.

Commanders. Lt Col Joseph H Moore, 10 Nov 1943; Brig Gen Otto P Weyland, 24 Nov 1943; Col Randolph P Williams, 15 Feb 1944; Col Arthur G Salisbury, 8 May 1944; Col Dyke F Meyer, c. 14 Sep 1944-1945.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.


Insigne. None.

85th FIGHTER WING

Constituted as 85th Fighter Wing on 4 Nov 1943 and activated on 10 Nov. Moved to the Southwest Pacific, Jan-Feb 1944.

Served in combat with Fifth AF until May 1945 when the wing lost its tactical groups. Afterwards, operated an aircraft warning system for the Philippines. Remained on Luzon as part of Far East Air Forces after the war. Was not manned from late in 1945 until early in 1946 when the wing was given control of fighter groups on Luzon. Transferred, without personnel and equipment, to Japan in Jun 1947 and evidently was not remanned. Inactivated on 30 Jun 1948.

Redesignated 85th Air Division (Defense). Activated on 8 Sep 1955. Assigned to Air Defense Command. No combat elements were assigned prior to 31 Dec 1955.


Stations. Hamilton Field, Calif, 10 Nov 1943; San Francisco Mun Aprt, Calif, 10 Nov 1943-10 Jan 1944; Gusap, New Guinea, 25 Feb 1944; Hollandia, New
Guinea, 24 Jul 1944; Leyte, 24 Oct 1944; Ft William McKinley, Luzon, Jun 1945; Floridablanca, Luzon, Jul 1946; Nagoya, Japan, 1 Jun 1947–30 Jun 1948. Andrews AFB, Md, 8 Sep 1955–.

COMMANDERS. Col John M Bartella, 10 Nov 1943; Col Harlan T McCormick, 6 Dec 1943; Col Philip H Greasley, 11 Nov 1944; Col George A Walker, 23 Apr 1945; Brig Gen George P Tourtellot, 20 May 1945; Lt Col Vernon L Head, 2 Oct 1945–unkn; Col Raymond J Reeves, 1 Feb 1946; Brig Gen William M Morgan, 26 Feb 1946–1 May 1947. Brig Gen Emmett F Yost, 8 Sep 1955–.

CAMPAIGNS. New Guinea; Western Pacific; Leyte; Luzon; Southern Philippines.

DECORATIONS. Philippine Presidential Unit Citation.

INSIGNE. Shield: Per bend azure and of the sky proper, a sinister quarter pointed or; overall in chief, a silhouetted futuramic jet aircraft bendwise, volant, sable, with speed lines gules; in base a lightning bolt, bendwise of the third, over a checky grid throughout proper (red). (Approved 26 Dec 1956.)

86th FIGHTER WING

Constituted as 86th Fighter Wing on 19 Nov 1943. Activated on 1 Dec 1943. Moved to the Southwest Pacific, Mar–May 1944. Assigned to Fifth AF. Engaged in combat from May until early in 1945 when the wing became responsible for establishing and operating an aircraft warning system in the Philippine Islands. Inactivated in the Philippines on 15 Mar 1946.


(This wing is not related to an 86th Fighter Wing that was constituted on 1 Jul 1948 and activated in Germany the same day by United States Air Forces in Europe.)


COMMANDERS. Lt Col Robert L Johnston, 11 Dec 1943; Col Romulus W Puryear, 14 Dec 1943; Col Robert L Johnston, 16 Sep 1944; Col Norman D Sillin, 5 Nov 1944; Col James O Guthrie, 14 Dec 1944; Col Robert L Johnston, 11 Jun 1945–unkn.

CAMPAIGNS. New Guinea; Western Pacific; Leyte; Luzon.

DECORATIONS. Philippine Presidential Unit Citation.

INSIGNE. None.

87th FIGHTER WING

Constituted as 87th Fighter Wing on 14 Oct 1943 and activated on 25 Oct. Moved overseas, Dec 1943–Jan 1944, and operated with Twelfth AF in the Mediterranean theater from Apr 1944 until the wing's
AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS OF WORLD WAR II

groups were reassigned in Sep 1944. 

**Disbanded** in Italy on 1 Apr 1945.

**Groups.** 57th: 1944. 79th: 1944. 86th: 1944.

**Stations.** Mitchel Field, NY, 25 Oct-15 Dec 1943; Nouvion, Algeria, 11 Jan 1944; Caserta, Italy, 9 Feb 1944; Bastia, Corsica, 28 Mar 1944; Vescovato, Corsica, 9 May 1944; Furiani, Corsica, 13 Jul 1944; Caserta, Italy, 22 Sep 1944; Florence, Italy, 25 Dec 1944-1 Apr 1945.

**Commanders.** Lt Col Gladwyn E Pinkston, 30 Oct 1943; Brig Gen Laurence C Craigie, 22 Nov 1943; Lt Col Gladwyn E Pinkston, 6 Mar 1944; Brig Gen Thomas C Darcy, 18 Apr 1944; Lt Col Theodore V Prochazka, c. 20 Sep 1944-c. 31 Mar 1945.

**Campaigns.** Rome-Arno; Southern France; North Apennines.

**Decorations.** None.

**Insigne.** None.

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**90th RECONNAISSANCE WING**


**Commanders.** Col Elliott Roosevelt, 22 Nov 1943; Col Karl L Polifka, 25 Jan 1944; Col George G Northrup, 30 Jan 1945; Lt Col James D Berry, 26 Jul 1945; Col Karl L Polifka, 8 Sep 1945; Maj Clair E Cheney, Oct-23 Oct 1945.

**Campaigns.** Air Combat, EAME Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Naples-Foggia; Anzio; Rome-Arno; Southern France; North Apennines.

**Decorations.** None.

**Insigne.** None.

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**91st RECONNAISSANCE WING**


92d BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 92d Combat Bombardment Wing (Heavy) on 25 Oct 1943. Activated in England on 1 Nov 1943. Assigned to Eighth AF. Entered combat on 11 Dec 1943 but its group were reassigned on 15 Dec. Re-entered combat with new groups in May 1944 and continued operations until the groups were taken away in Feb 1945. Moved to the US in Jul. Disbanded on 28 Aug 1945.


Commanders. Col Julius K Lacey, 24 Nov–12 Dec 1943; Col Harold Q Huglin, c. 1 Apr–19 Nov 1944; Col Hunter Harris Jr, c. 12 Feb–11 May 1945.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.
Mar 1944–11 Jul 1945; Sioux Falls AAFld, SD, c. 27 Jul–28 Aug 1945.

**Commanders.** Brig Gen Walter R Peck, c. 27 Dec 1943–11 Jan 1944; Brig Gen John K Gerhart, Apr 1944–23 May 1945.

**Campaigns.** Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

**Decorations.** None.

**Insigne.** None.

### 94th BOMBARDMENT WING


**Commanders.** Brig Gen Julius K Lacey, 12 Dec 1943; Col Eugene A Romig, 6–15 Jun 1945.

**Campaigns.** Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

**Decorations.** Distinguished Unit Citation: Germany, 11 Jan 1944.

**Insigne.** None.

### 95th BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 95th Combat Bombardment Wing (Heavy) on 2 Nov 1943. Activated in England on 12 Dec 1943. Assigned to Eighth AF. Had no groups until Apr 1944. Flew in combat in the European theater from 2 Jun until 14 Aug 1944 when its groups were taken away. Moved to the US in Jul 1945. Disbanded on 28 Aug 1945.

**Groups.** 489th: 1944. 491st: 1944.


**Commanders.** Maj Albert W Osbourn, c. 6 Jan 1944; Lt Col Milton K Lockwood, c. 12 Jan 1944; Lt Col John H Diehl Jr, c. 26 Jan 1944; Col Frederick R Dent Jr, c. 1 Apr 1944; Col Irvine A Rendle, 30 Jun 1944; Col Frederick R Dent Jr, c. 15 Aug 1944; Col Troy W Crawford, c. 20 Aug 1944–unkn; Col Jack W Wood, c. 21 Oct 1944; Col Perry Norris, c. 18 Nov 1944–c. May 1945.

**Campaigns.** Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France.

**Decorations.** None.

**Insigne.** None.

### 96th BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 96th Combat Bombardment Wing (Heavy) on 8 Nov 1943. Activated in England on 11 Jan 1944. Served in combat in the European theater with Eighth AF from Mar 1944 until Apr 1945. Redesignated 96th Bombardment Wing (Heavy) in Jun. Moved to the US


Commanders. Brig Gen Walter R Peck, 11 Jan 1944; Col Irvine A Rendle, c. 10 May 1945; Brig Gen Walter R Peck, 1 Jun 1945-unkn; Col Fred Feasel, 31 Aug 1945-unkn.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

98th Bombardment Wing


Activated on 7 Jun 1942. Assigned to Eighth AF. Moved to the European theater, Aug-Sep 1942, and entered combat in May 1943. Redesignated 98th Combat Bombardment Wing (Medium) in Nov
414 AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS OF WORLD WAR II


Redesignated 3d Bombardment Wing (Light) and allotted to the reserve. Activated in the US on 20 Dec 1946. Redesignated 3d Air Division (Bombardment) in Apr 1948. Inactivated on 27 Jun 1949.


Commanders. Unkn, to 1 Mar 1935; Brig Gen Gerald C Brant, 1 Mar 1935; Brig Gen Frederick L Martin, 1 Apr 1937; Brig Gen Clarence L Tinker, c. Jan 1941; Brig Gen Follett Bradley, 1941-5 Sep 1941. Maj John P Carson, 7 Jun 1942; Maj William A Turner, 14 Jul 1942; Maj Thomas B Scott, 29 Jul 1942; Maj Jack E Caldwell, 29 Aug 1942; Col Charles T Phillips, 15 Sep 1942; Brig Gen Haywood S Hansell Jr, 6 Dec 1942; Brig Gen Frederick L Anderson, 27 Feb 1943; Brig Gen Francis M Brady, 27 Apr 1943; Col Samuel E Anderson, 12 Jul 1943; Col Carl R Storrie, Nov 1943; Col Millard Lewis, 21 Jan 1944; Brig Gen Harold L Mace, c. 2 Aug 1944-1945.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

99th BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 44th Bombardment Wing (Heavy) on 15 Feb 1943. Activated on 1 Mar 1943. Moved to England in Jul 1943 and assigned to Eighth AF. Combat elements apparently were not assigned and wing headquarters was not fully manned prior to Nov 1943. Redesignated 99th Combat Bombardment Wing (Medium). Served in combat with Ninth AF until May 1945. Redesignated 99th Bombardment Wing (Medium) in Jun 1945. Re-

Redesignated 44th Bombardment Wing (Very Heavy) and allotted to the reserve. Activated on 26 Jun 1947. Redesignated 44th Air Division (Bombardment) in Apr 1948. Inactivated on 27 Jun 1949.


Commanders. Brig Gen Herbert B Thatcher, 12 Nov 1943; Col Reginald F C Vance, 7 Nov 1944; Maj Charles F Salter, 1 Jul 1945; Lt Col William W Brier, 13 Jul 1945; Brig Gen Richard C Sanders, 12 Aug-Oct 1945.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

### 100th FIGHTER WING

Constituted as 100th Fighter Wing on 8 Nov 1943 and activated in England on 24 Nov. Assigned to Ninth AF. Engaged in combat in the European theater from Apr 1944 to May 1945. Moved to the US, Aug-Sep 1945. Inactivated on 7 Nov 1945.


Stations. Boxted, England, 24 Nov 1943; Greenham Common, England, 6 Dec 1943; Ibsley, England, 13 Jan 1944; Lashenden, England, c. 15 Apr-Jun 1944; Criqueville, France, 1 Jul 1944; St-Pierre-Eglise, France, 10 Jul 1944; Rennes, France, 8 Aug 1944; Le Mans, France, 30 Aug 1944; St-Dizier, France, 19 Sep 1944; Metz, France, 29 Dec 1944; Konigstein, Germany, 14 Apr-Aug 1945; Seymour Johnson Field, NC, 6 Sep-7 Nov 1945.

Commanders. Col David B Lancaster, Nov 1943; Brig Gen Homer L Sanders, c. 2 Jan 1944; Col Harry B Young, 23 May 1945-unkn.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

### 301st FIGHTER WING

Constituted as 301st Fighter Wing on 5 Oct 1944 and activated on 15 Oct. Moved to Ie Shima, May-Jul 1945. Assigned to Twentieth AF. Engaged in combat during the last few days of the war. Assigned to Eighth AF in Aug 1945 and to Far East
Air Forces in 1946. Inactivated on Okinawa on 20 Jan 1949.


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Japan.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

303d FIGHTER WING

Constituted as 303d Fighter Wing on 15 Nov 1943 and activated on 24 Nov. Moved to the European theater, Feb–Mar 1944. Assigned to Ninth AF. Served in combat from May 1944 until May 1945, operating with various groups that were assigned or attached for brief periods of time. Disbanded in Europe on 12 Aug 1945.

Components. (See narrative.)

Stations. Norfolk AAFld, Va, 24 Nov 1943–12 Feb 1944; Ashford, England, 8 Mar 1944; La Combe, France, 31 Jul 1944; Houesville, France, 2 Aug 1944; Rennes, France, 24 Aug 1944; Vermand, France, 17 Sep 1944; Arlon, Belgium, c. 3 Oct 1944; Maastricht, Holland, 22 Oct 1944; Munchen-Gladbach, Germany, 8 Mar 1945; Haltern, Germany, 3 Apr 1945; Gutersloh, Germany, 14 Apr 1945; Brunswick, Germany, 22 Apr 1945–unkn.


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.


Insigne. None.

304th BOMBARDMENT WING


Redesignated 304th Bombardment Wing (Very Heavy) and allotted to the reserve. Activated on 19 Apr 1947. Redesignated 304th Air Division (Bombardment) in Apr 1948. Inactivated on 27 Jun 1949.

AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS—WINGS

305th BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 305th Bombardment Wing (Heavy) on 7 Dec 1943 and activated in Italy on 29 Dec. No combat components were assigned until 13 Jun 1945. Inactivated in Italy on 9 Sep 1945. Redesignated 305th Bombardment Wing (Very Heavy) and allotted to the reserve. Activated in the US on 12 Jul 1947. Redesignated 305th Air Division (Bombardment) in Apr 1948. Inactivated on 27 Jun 1949.


Commanders. Lt Col [Julian M?] Bleyer, Mar–Apr 1944; Col William R Morgan, 13 Jun–9 Sep 1945.

Campaigns. European-African-Middle Eastern Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

306th FIGHTER WING

Constituted as 306th Bombardment Wing (Heavy) on 7 Dec 1943. Activated in Italy on 15 Jan 1944. Assigned to Fifteenth AF. Entered combat in Mar as a fighter organization. Redesignated 306th Fighter Wing in May 1944. Operated in the Mediterranean and European theaters until the end of the war. Moved to the US, Jul–Aug 1945. Inactivated on 7 Nov 1945.


Stations. Bari, Italy, 15 Jan 1944; Foggia, Italy, 27 Jan 1944; Lucera, Italy, 23 Feb 1944; Torremaggiore, Italy, 8 Mar 1944; Lesina, Italy, 3 Sep 1944; Fano, Italy, 5 Mar–15 Jul 1945; Drew Field, Fla, Aug–7 Nov 1945.

Commanders. Lt Col Sidney F Wogan, 15 Jan 1944; Lt Col Paul W Blanchard Jr, 23 Jan 1944; Brig Gen Dean C Strother, 26 Mar 1944; Brig Gen Yantis H Taylor, 3 Sep 1944–c. Aug 1945.
CAMPAIGNS. Air Combat, EAME Theater; Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; North Apennines; Rhineland; Central Europe; Po Valley.

DECOVATIONS. None.

INSGNE. None.

307th BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 307th Bombardment Wing (Heavy) on 7 Dec 1943. Activated in Italy on 15 Jan 1944. No combat elements were assigned. Disbanded in Italy on 15 Jun 1944.


COMMANDERS. Unkn.

CAMPAIGNS. European-African-Middle Eastern Theater.

DECOVATIONS. None.

INSGNE. None.

308th BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 308th Bombardment Wing (Heavy) on 20 Jan 1944. Activated in New Guinea on 1 Feb 1944. Served in combat with Fifth AF from Feb 1944 to Aug 1945, operating with various groups that were attached for brief periods. Moved to Korea late in 1945 and, as a component of Far East Air Forces, became part of the occupation force. Redesignated 308th Bombardment Wing (Light) in May 1946. Transferred, without personnel and equipment, to Japan in 1947 and was not remanned. Inactivated on 30 Jun 1948.


STATIONS. Oro Bay, New Guinea, 1 Feb 1944; Owi, Schouten Islands, 2 Jul 1944; Hollandia, New Guinea, 10 Aug 1944; Leyte, 22 Oct 1944; Luzon, 11 Jan 1945; Okinawa, 16 Jun 1945; Seoul, Korea, 22 Sep 1945; Kimpo, Korea, 7 Jan 1946; Nagoya, Japan, Mar 1947-30 Jun 1948.

COMMANDERS. Col Dwight Divine 11, 1 Feb 1944; Brig Gen David W Hutchison, 22 Apr 1944; Col Frank R Cook, 16 May 1946; Brig Gen David W Hutchison, 18 Jul 1946; Brig Gen Aubrey Hornsby, 22 Jul 1946; Col Leland S Stranathan, 1 Oct 1946-22 Mar 1947.

CAMPAIGNS. Air Offensive, Japan; China Defensive; New Guinea; Bismarck Archipelago; Western Pacific; Leyte; Luzon; Ryukyus; China Offensive.

DECORATIONS. Philippine Presidential Unit Citation.

INSGNE. None.

309th BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 309th Bombardment Wing (Heavy) on 20 Jan 1944. Activated in New Guinea on 1 Feb 1944. Assigned to Fifth AF. Served in combat until the
end of the war, operating with various groups that were attached for short periods of time. Inactivated in Japan on 25 Mar 1946.


Commanders. Brig Gen Paul B Wurtzsmith, 1 Feb 1944; Col Neel E Kearby, 26 Feb 1944; Maj Gen St Clair Streett, 3 Mar 1944; Lt Col Robert R Rowland, 5 Apr 1944; Col Jack W Saunders, 13 May 1944; Col Norman D Sillin, 16 Dec 1944; Col Herbert L Grills, 20 Oct 1945-unkn.

Campaigns. China Defensive; New Guinea; Western Pacific; Leyte; Luzon; China Offensive.

Decorations. Philippine Presidential Unit Citation.

Insigne. None.

310th BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 310th Bombardment Wing (Medium) on 20 Jan 1944. Activated in New Guinea on 1 Feb 1944. Assigned to Fifth AF. Engaged in combat from Feb 1944 until the end of the war, operating with various groups that were attached for short periods. Inactivated in Japan on 25 Mar 1946.


Commanders. Brig Gen Donald R Hutchinson, 1 Feb 1944; Col John T Murtha, 16 Oct 1944; Col Jack A Wilson, 15 Dec 1944; Col William M Morgan, 22 Mar 1945; Col Jack A Wilson, 17 Jul 1945; Col William M Morgan, 29 Aug 1945; Col Othel R Deering, 16 Dec 1945-unkn.

Campaigns. China Defensive; New Guinea; Western Pacific; Leyte; Luzon; Southern Philippines; China Offensive.

Decorations. Philippine Presidential Unit Citation.

Insigne. None.
AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS OF WORLD WAR II

311th RECONNAISSANCE WING


Stations. Bolling Field, DC, 1 Feb 1944; Buckley Field, Colo, c. 24 Nov 1944; MacDill Field, Fla, c. 17 Apr 1946; Andrews Field, Md, c. 1 Jun 1947; Topeka AFB, Kan, c. 20 Jul 1948; Barksdale AFB, La, c. 28 Oct-1 Nov 1949.

Commanders. Col George G Northrup, 1 Feb 1944; Lt Col Roy W Gustafson, 16 Jan 1945; Col Karl L Polifka, 12 Feb 1945; Col James F Setchell, 16 Jul 1945; Col Karl L Polifka, 22 Oct 1945; Lt Col Albert M Welsh, c. 23 Feb 1946; Brig Gen Donald R Hutchinson, 23 May 1946; Brig Gen Paul T Cullen, c. 18 Jun 1947; Maj Gen Joseph H Atkinson, 17 Mar-1 Nov 1949.

Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None. Insigne. None.

312th FIGHTER WING


Stations. Kunming, China, 13 Mar 1944; Chengtu, China, c. 25 Mar 1944-c. 1 Oct 1945; Camp Kilmer, NJ, c. 3-5 Nov 1945.


Campaigns. China Defensive; China Offensive.
Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: On an ultramarine blue rectangle, long axis vertical, corners engrailed, a golden orange dragon rampant, proper, tail entwined about bend checky blue and silver, edged golden orange, all within a neat line of the last. (Approved 28 Apr 1945.)

313th BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 313th Bombardment Wing (Very Heavy) on 15 Apr 1944 and activated on 23 Apr. Moved to the Marianas late in 1944. Assigned to Twentieth AF. Engaged in very heavy bombardment operations from Jan to Aug 1945. Moved to the Philippine Islands and assigned to Far East Air Forces in Mar 1946. Inactivated in the Philippines on 15 Jun 1948.

Redesignated 313th Air Division. Activated on Okinawa on 1 Mar 1955. Assigned to Far East Air Forces.


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Japan; Eastern Mandates; Western Pacific.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: Azure, a silhouetted futuramic aircraft, volant in dexter chief, Air Force blue, fimbriated argent, with vapor trail forming an acute angular pattern from the aircraft to dexter base, the trail between three stars arched in bend sinister, one to chief, two to dexter of trail, all of the third; in sinister base an eagle volant of the second, fimbriated and detailed argent, grasping with his talons two bolts of lightning of the last. (Approved 15 Jul 1957.)

314th BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 314th Bombardment Wing (Very Heavy) on 15 Apr 1944 and activated on 23 Apr. Moved to Guam, Dec 1944-Feb 1945. Assigned to Twentieth AF. Engaged in very heavy bom-


Activated in Korea on 15 Mar 1955. Assigned to Far East Air Forces.


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Japan; Western Pacific.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. On an ultramarine blue disc, in sinister base, a globe, proper, with silver water areas and brown land areas, fi mbriated gold, winged at dexter by a stylized wing of the last, charged with four aerial bombs gules palewise, points to base. Motto: DESTRUCTIO, AB ALTO—Destruction from Above. (Approved 20 Jan 1945. This insign is modified 9 May 1956.)

315th BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 315th Bombardment Wing (Very Heavy) on 7 Jul 1944 and


Stations. Peterson Field, Colo, 17 Jul 1944–7 Mar 1945; Northwest Field, Guam, 5 Apr 1945; Ashiya, Japan, 30 May 1946; Itazuke, Japan, 3 Sep 1946–20 Aug 1948. Ashiya, Japan, 25 Jan 1951; Fuchu, Japan, 4 Feb 1951; Tachikawa, Japan, 24 Apr 1954–.


Campaigns. World War II: Air Offensive, Japan; Eastern Mandates; Western Pacific. Korean War: 1st UN Counteroffensive; CCF Spring Offensive; UN Summer-Fall Offensive; Second Korean Winter; Korea Summer-Fall, 1952; Third Korean Winter; Korea Summer-Fall, 1953.

Decorations. Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation: 1 Jul 1951–27 Jul 1953.

Insigne. A white disc charged in base with a medium blue representation of Mt. Fujiyama, between a jagged lightning flash in dexter fesse and a like flash in sinister fesse of the last, each passing through a yellow, quarter moon, all within
a border of the second, and surmounted by a large, dark red Torii pierced at center with a chevron couped inverted, above a sphere of the second outlined, marked, and charged with the Southern Cross constellation of the first, at the center of a stylized pair of golden orange wings in base. (Approved 25 Apr 1947. This insigne was modified 11 Oct 1954.)

316th BOMBARDMENT WING

Constituted as 316th Bombardment Wing (Very Heavy) on 4 Aug 1944 and activated on 14 Aug. Moved to Okinawa, Jul-Sep 1945. Assigned to Eighth AF and later (1946) to Far East Air Forces. Redesignated 316th Composite Wing in Jan 1946, and 316th Bombardment Wing (Very Heavy) in May 1946. Inactivated on Okinawa on 21 Jun 1948.


Commanders. Col Howard W Gray, 26 Aug 1944; Col Joseph J Nazzaro, 22 Nov 1944; Col Thomas J DuBose, 5 Dec 1944; Col Joseph J Nazzaro, 1 Dec 1945; Brig Gen Richard C Lindsay, 21 Jan 1946; Col Clarence A Neely, 3 Mar 1947; Col Francis L Rivard, 13 Sep 1947; Brig Gen Charles T Myers, 1 Oct 1947; Col John F Wadman, 11 Dec 1947; Col Walter E Arnold, 11 May-21 Jun 1948. Col John R Kane, 21 Sep 1953; Col Richard P Fulcher, 26 Dec 1953; Col Woodrow W Dunlop, 13 Nov 1954; Col Wallace S Ford, 23 Jun 1955-.

Campaigns. Asiatic-Pacific Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. On an ultramarine blue disc, marked with stylized latitude and longitude lines argent, a lion rampant, holding aloft in the dexter paw a sword, all of the last. (Approved 12 Feb 1945. This insigne was superseded by a new emblem on 15 Nov 1955.)

322d TROOP CARRIER WING

Constituted as 322d Troop Carrier Wing on 4 Dec 1944 and activated by Far East Air Forces on 30 Dec. Operated in the
southwestern and western Pacific areas until the end of the war. Inactivated in the Philippines on 15 Feb 1946.


Redesignated 322d Air Division (Combat Cargo). Activated in Germany on 1 Mar 1954. Assigned to United States Air Forces in Europe.


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Japan; Western Pacific; Leyte; Luzon.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: Argent between the points of a flying dart gules, a sphere of the field, with axis, latitude lines, longitude lines and outline sable; in dexter chief a cross couped of the second, winged of the first; in sinister base a parachute gules, lines and detail black; two points pointed bendwise, one in dexter base and one in sinister chief azure. (Approved 16 Aug 1956.)

323d COMBAT CREW TRAINING WING

Constituted as Boston Air Defense Wing on 6 Aug 1942 and activated on 11 Aug. Redesignated Boston Fighter Wing in Jul 1943. Defended the New England area; also trained fighter organizations and personnel. Apparently was not manned from Jul 1944 until Feb 1945. Redesignated 323d Combat Crew Training Wing. Trained very heavy bombardment personnel from Mar until Aug 1945. Apparently had no personnel assigned after Aug. Inactivated on 8 Apr 1946.

Redesignated 323d Troop Carrier Wing and allotted to the reserve. Activated on 1 Aug 1947. Redesignated 323d Air Divi-


Commanders. Col Minthorne W Reed, 11 Aug 1942; Col Glenn O Barcus, 25 Mar 1943; Col Laurence C Craigie, 6 Apr 1943; Lt Col Bingham T Kleine, 11 Jun 1943; Col Louis M Merrick, 22 Jul 1943; Lt Col J Marshall Booker, 29 Apr-c. 31 Jul 1944; Col Howard Moore, 22 Feb 1945; Col Frank Allen, 29 May 1945-unkn. Unkn, 1958-.

Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

325th RECONNAISSANCE WING

Constituted as Los Angeles Air Defense Wing on 6 Aug 1942 and activated on 20 Aug. Assigned to Fourth AF. Redesignated Los Angeles Fighter Wing in Jul 1943. Provided air defense for the Los Angeles area. Also trained fighter groups and personnel. Disbanded on 7 Jun 1944.

AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS—WINGS

STATIONS. Los Angeles, Calif, 20 Aug 1942–7 Jun 1944.

COMMANDERS. Col Robert S Israel Jr, Aug 1942; Maj Henry G Thorne Jr, c. 11 Dec 1942; Brig Gen Edward M Morris, c. 6 Jan 1943; Lt Col Henry G Thorne Jr, c. 21 Mar 1943; Col Ralph A Snavely, c. 25 Mar 1943; Lt Col Merrick Bayer, c. 4 Aug 1943; Col Romulus W Puryear, c. 16 Aug 1943; Col Ralph A Snavely, c. 8 Dec 1943; Lt Col Edward G Hillery, c. 26 Mar 1944; Lt Col John O Zahn, 5 Apr 1944; Maj Gomer Lewis, 1 May–c. 7 Jun 1944.

CAMPAIGNS. American Theater.

DECORATIONS. None.

INSIGNE. None.

NEW YORK FIGHTER WING


COMMANDERS. Col Davis D Graves, Aug 1942; Lt Col Othel R Deering, c. 19 Dec 1942; Col Morley F Slaght, c. 17 Jan 1943; Lt Col Othel R Deering, c. 19 Jan 1943; Brig Gen Earle E Partridge, c. 27 Jan 1943; Col Othel R Deering, c. 20 Apr 1943; Brig Gen Laurence C Craigie, Jun 1943; Maj Clayton J Larson, c. 22 Nov 1943; Col Stewart W Towle Jr, 2 Dec 1943–c. 29 Jul 1944.

CAMPAIGNS. American Theater.

DECORATIONS. None.

INSIGNE. None.

NORFOLK FIGHTER WING


COMPONENTS. (Operated with attached AAF organizations and cooperating naval aircraft.)

STATIONS. Norfolk, VA, 11 Aug 1942–3 Apr 1946.

COMMANDERS. Col Malcolm N Stewart, 11 Aug 1942; Col Murray C Woodbury, 24 Sep 1942; Maj Earl H Dunham, Apr 1943; Col Burton M Hovey Jr, c. 29 Jun 1943–unkn; Lt Col Earl H Dunham, 14 Aug 1943; Lt Col Otis F Tabler, c. 25 Nov 1943; Lt Col Charles A Gayle, c. 2 Apr–c. 26 Jul 1944.

CAMPAIGNS. American Theater.

DECORATIONS. None.

INSIGNE. None.
ORLANDO FIGHTER WING

Constituted as Air Defense Department, AAF School of Applied Tactics on 27 Nov 1942. Activated on 3 Dec 1942. Helped to develop air defense tactics and trained organizations and personnel in the techniques of air defense. Also served in defense of the Orlando area, using such tactical organizations as were assigned or attached. Redesignated Orlando Fighter Wing in Oct 1943. Continued to provide defense for the Orlando area but engaged primarily in training fighter and light bombardment organizations and personnel. Disbanded on 1 Apr 1944.

Components. (See the narrative.)

Stations. Orlando, Fla, 3 Dec 1942-1 Apr 1944.

Commanders. Col Earl W Barnes, Dec 1942; Col Orrin L Grover, c. 31 Jul 1943; Col Norman D Sillin, c. 1 Nov 1943; Lt Col Hervey H Whitfield, 8 Dec 1943; Col Orrin L Grover, 20 Feb 1944; Col Phineas K Morrill Jr, 1 Mar-1 Apr 1944.

Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

PHILADELPHIA FIGHTER WING


Commanders. Col Elwood R Quesada, Aug 1942; Col Glenn O Barcus, Dec 1942; Col William R Morgan, c. 23 Mar 1943; Col Glenn O Barcus, c. 7 Apr 1943; Col William R Morgan, c. 13 Apr 1943; Brig Gen George F Schulgen, c. 21 May 1943; Col Burton M Hovey Jr, c. 5 Jul 1943; Brig Gen George F Schulgen, c. 12 Oct 1943; Brig Gen Richard E Nugent, c. 18 Oct 1943; Col Burton M Hovey Jr, c. 1 Nov 1943; Col Morris R Nelson, c. 2 Dec 1943; Maj Joseph S Littlepage, c. 27 Dec 1943-c. 31 Jul 1944.

Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

SAN DIEGO FIGHTER WING

Components. (Operated with an attached AAF squadron and cooperating naval aircraft.)

Stations. San Diego, Calif, 20 Aug 1942-7 Jun 1944.

Commanders. Maj Kenneth R Martin, Aug 1942; Lt Col Paul W Blanchard Jr, c. 2 Nov 1942; Col Joseph A Bulger, c. 5 Feb 1943; Lt Col John O Zahn, 14 Oct 1943; Capt John W Etheredge, 27 Mar 1944; Lt Col Edward G Hillery, 7 Apr 1944; Lt Col Benjamin W Martin, 20 May-7 Jun 1944.

Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

SAN FRANCISCO FIGHTER WING


Commanders. Lt Col Ronald F Fallow, 20 Aug 1942; Col Jesse Auton, c. 16 Jan 1943; Lt Col John R Ulricson, c. 11 Apr 1943; Brig Gen Ned Schramm, c. 2 May 1943; Col John C Crosthwaite, 19 Nov 1943; Brig Gen Warren R Carter, 20 Dec 1943; Col John C Crosthwaite, 22 Jan 1944; Brig Gen Dean C Strother, 8 Feb 1944; Col Aaron W Tyer, 25 Feb 1944-unkn; Col Errol H Zistel, 1 Apr 1944; Maj Otis B Hocker, 16 May-7 Jun 1944.

Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: On a bezant a hurt charged with a stylized red drawn-bow and arrow of four conventionalized feathers, points upwards, the bowstring consisting of a blue flash and a blue search light beam, within the lower arc of the ends of the bow, gold. (Approved 5 Feb 1943.)

SEATTLE FIGHTER WING

Constituted as Seattle Air Defense Wing on 6 Aug 1942 and activated on 20 Aug. Assigned to Fourth AF. Redesignated Seattle Fighter Wing in Jul 1943. Pro-
vided air defense for the northwest. Also trained fighter groups and personnel. **Disbanded** on 7 Jun 1944.


**Stations.** Seattle, Wash, 20 Aug 1942–7 Jun 1944.

**Commanders.** Col James W McCauley, 20 Aug 1942; Brig Gen Edward M Morris, c. 5 Dec 1942; Col James W McCauley, c. 18 Dec 1942; Lt Col Wilbur H Stratton, c. 22 Oct 1943; Col John C Crosthwaite, 22 Feb 1944; Lt Col John O Zahn, 1 Apr 1944; Col Clarence T Edwinson, 4 Apr 1944; Maj Norman S Archibald, 27 Apr 1944; Lt Col Richard E Carlgren, 1 May–c. 7 Jun 1944.

**Campaigns.** American Theater.

**Decorations.** None.

**Insigne.** None.

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**TRINIDAD WING, ANTILLES AIR COMMAND**


**Components.** Unkn.


**Commanders.** Brig Gen Edwin J House, Dec 1941—unkn; Brig Gen Charles F Born, Oct 1942–unkn.

**Campaigns.** American Theater.

**Decorations.** None.

**Insigne.** None.
DIVISIONS

1st AIR DIVISION


Activated on Okinawa on 7 Jun 1946. Assigned to Far East Air Forces. Served as an air defense organization. Inactivated on 1 Dec 1948.

Activated in the US on 1 Jul 1954. Assigned to Strategic Air Command. Apparently had no combat components assigned and was never adequately manned. Inactivated on 1 Apr 1955.


Redesignated 1st Missile Division. Activated on 15 Apr 1957. Assigned to Air Research and Development Command. No combat elements were assigned at the time of activation.


Commanders. Maj Gen Robert B Williams, 16 Sep 1943; Maj Gen Howard M Turner, 22 Oct 1944; Brig Gen Bartlett

**CAMPAIGNS.** Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

**DECORATIONS.** Distinguished Unit Citation: Germany, 11 Jan 1944.

**INSIGNE.** Shield: Per fess nebuly abased azure and or fimbriated argent, issuant from base a demi-sphere with grid lines and land masses of the third, the latter outlined of the first and water areas proper, heightened and encircled by two olive branches vert nerved of the second; surmounting the sphere in pale, a lightning flash gules terminating in chief accosted by two smaller flashes of the like in base radiant from the sphere; in dexter chief a descending nose cone in bend proper, with seven streaks of the third, in sinister chief four mullets of the like, all within a diminished border of the last. (Approved 17 Aug 1959.)

**1 TACTICAL AIR DIVISION**

Constituted as IV Air Support Command on 21 Aug 1941. Activated on 3 Sep 1941. Redesignated IV Ground Air Support Command in Apr 1942, IV Air Support Command in Sep 1942, III Tactical Air Division in Aug 1943, and I Tactical Air Division in Apr 1944. At various times, supervised heavy bomber flights to Hawaii, gave air support to ground units in training, participated in air-ground maneuvers, and put on air support demonstrations. Inactivated on 22 Dec 1945. Disbanded on 8 Oct 1948.

**COMPONENTS.** (Omitted because of large number and frequent changes.)

**STATIONS.** Fresno, Calif, 3 Sep 1941; Hamilton Field, Calif, 11 Sep 1941; Presidio of San Francisco, Calif, Feb 1942; Thermal AAFld, Calif, Jan 1943; Camp Young, Calif, c. Sep 1943; Thermal AAFld, Calif, c. 15 Dec 1943; Esler Field, La, Apr 1944; Alexandria AAFld, La, Sep 1945; Barksdale Field, La, c. 16 Nov 1945; Biggs Field, Tex, c. 23 Nov–22 Dec 1945.

**COMMANDERS.** Col Robert C Candee, Sep 1941; Lt Col Errol H Zistel, 27 Dec 1941; Brig Gen Jacob H Rudolph, 11 Apr 1942; Lt Col James R Gunn Jr, 23 Jan 1943; Col Clarence E Crumrine, 16 Feb 1943; Col Aubrey W Scholfield, 9 Nov 1943; Lt Col John T Shields, 18 Dec 1943; Brig Gen Ford L Fair, 24 Dec 1943; Col Charles G Chandler Jr, 1 May 1945; Col Joseph W Baylor, 15 Aug 1945–unkn.

**CAMPAIGNS.** American Theater.

**DECORATIONS.** None.

**INSIGNE.** None.

**2d AIR DIVISION**

Constituted as 2d Bombardment Division on 30 Aug 1943. Activated in England on 13 Sep 1943. Assigned to Eighth AF. Redesignated 2d Air Division in Dec

Organized in Germany on 1 Jun 1949. Assigned to United States Air Forces in Europe as a fighter-bomber organization. Discontinued in Germany on 7 May 1951.


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: Azure (dark blue) double bordered or and of the first (light blue) a stylized wing of the second, charged with two Doric columns, architrave and base all outlined of the first. (Approved 14 Oct 1954.)

II TACTICAL AIR DIVISION

Constituted as II Air Support Command on 21 Aug 1941. Activated on 1 Sep 1941. Redesignated II Ground Air Support Command in Apr 1942, II Air Support Command in Sep 1942, and II Tactical Air Division in Aug 1943. Partic-
participated in various air-ground maneuvers, supported ground units in training, and put on air support demonstrations. Inactivated on 22 Dec 1945. Disbanded on 8 Oct 1948.

Components. (Omitted because of large number and frequent changes.)

Stations. Ft Douglas, Utah, 1 Sep 1941; Will Rogers Field, Okla, c. Oct 1941; Birmingham, Ala, c. 1 Apr 1942; Geiger Field, Wash, 26 May 1942; Reno, Nev, 27 May 1942; Colorado Springs, Colo, Jul 1942; Barksdale Field, La, 15 Mar 1943; DeRidder AAB, La, c. 31 Mar 1944; Stuttgart AAFld, Ark, Feb 1945; Barksdale Field, La, c. 12 Nov 1945; Biggs Field, Tex, c. 23 Nov–22 Dec 1945.

Commanders. Lt Col Bernard S Thompson, 4 Sep 1941; Col Hume Peabody, 11 Oct 1941; Brig Gen William E Lynd, 18 Mar 1942; Brig Gen John B Brooks, 15 Jun 1942; Col Arthur G Hamilton, 2 Dec 1942; Brig Gen Carlyle H Wash, 14 Dec 1942; Col Dache McC Reeves, 30 Jan 1943; Col Arthur G Hamilton, 29 Sep 1943; Col Clarence D Wheeler, 5 May 1944; Col Yancey S Tarrant, 18 Jul 1945; Col Charles G Chandler Jr, 20 Aug 1945–unkn.

Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. A disc per fess, dovetailed azure and vert, within a border argent. (Approved 15 Mar 1943.)

3d Air Division


Organized in England on 23 Aug 1948. Assigned first to United States Air Forces in Europe, later (Jan 1949) directly to USAF, and again (Jan 1951) to United States Air Forces in Europe. Had no
combat elements assigned but directed the training of Strategic Air Command components on temporary duty in the United Kingdom. Also provided some logistic support for the Berlin airlift, 1948-1949. Discontinued in England on 1 May 1951.

Activated in Germany on 25 Oct 1953. Assigned to United States Air Forces in Europe. Apparently was inadequately manned and had no combat components assigned. Inactivated in Germany on 1 Mar 1954.

Activated on Guam on 18 Jun 1954. Assigned to Strategic Air Command. Given operational control over Strategic Air Command wings on temporary duty in the Far East.


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: Azure, three lightning bolts, points to base, radiating to chief or. (Approved 14 Mar 1955.)

9th AIR DIVISION

Constituted as 19th Composite Wing on 8 May 1929. Activated on 1 Apr 1931. Moved to the Panama Canal Zone in Jan 1933. Redesignated 19th Wing in 1937, and 19th Bombardment Wing in 1940. Inactivated in the Canal Zone on 25 Oct 1941.

Activated in the US on 24 Jul 1942. Moved to Egypt, Sep-Nov 1942. Assigned


Campaigns. Air Combat, EAME Theater; Egypt-Libya; Air Offensive, Europe; Tunisia; Sicily; Naples-Foggia; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: Azure, surmounting a lightning flash gules, a globe argent with latitude and longitude lines dark blue and encircled with a planetary ring of the last strewn with stars of the third and fimbriated of the like all bendwise, in chief an olive branch fesswise or, all within a diminished border of the third. (Approved 11 Mar 1959.)
COMMANDS

I BOMBER COMMAND


Campaigns. Antisubmarine, American Theater; Antisubmarine, EAME Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. On a disc azure, border or, a pile argent charged with a large, red aerial bomb palewise, all surmounted by a griffin or, facing toward dexter, fimbriated azure. (Approved 8 Jan 1946.)

I FIGHTER COMMAND

Constituted as I Interceptor Command on 26 May 1941. Activated on 5 Jun 1941. Assigned to First AF. Redesignated I Fighter Command in May 1942. Pro-
vided air defense for the east coast of the US (until Aug 1944); trained fighter personnel and organizations. Inactivated on 21 Mar 1946. Disbanded on 8 Oct 1948.


Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. On a geometrical figure formed by an octagon with invected sides azure, border gold, a pile argent debruised at base point by a mullet of the last and surmounted by a stylized falcon grasping two lightning bolts in claws, diving bendwise and emitting speed lines, all or. (Approved 11 Jun 1943.)

I TROOP CARRIER COMMAND


Stations. Washington, DC, 30 Apr 1942; Stout Field, Ind, c. 20 May 1942-4 Nov 1945.

Commanders. Brig Gen Fred S Borum, 30 Apr 1942; Col Reed G Landis, 3 Aug 1943; Brig Gen Frederick W Evans, 4 Oct 1943; Brig Gen William D Old, 26 Aug 1944; Maj Gen Paul L Williams, c. Aug-c. 4 Nov 1945.

Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. On a blue disc edged in gold, a stylized condor clutching in its dexter claw a Paratrooper carrying a "tommy" gun, ready for action. Motto: VINCIT QUI PRIMUM GERIT—He conquers who gets there first. (Approved 21 Oct 1942.)
II BOMBER COMMAND

Constituted as II Bomber Command on 4 Sep 1941 and activated on 5 Sep. Assigned to Second AF. Trained bombardment organizations. Also patrolled the west coast (until May 1943). Disbanded on 6 Oct 1943.

Components. (Omitted because of large number and frequent changes.)


Commanders. Brig Gen John B Brooks, 29 Sep 1941; Brig Gen Eugene L Eubank, c. 20 Jul 1942; Col Albert F Hegenberger, c. 4 Sep 1942; Brig Gen Robert B Williams, Oct 1942; Brig Gen Eugene L Eubank, c. 1 May 1943; Col Hugo P Rush, 28 Sep–6 Oct 1943.

Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

III BOMBER COMMAND


Components. (Omitted because of large number and frequent changes.)

Stations. Drew Field, Fla, 5 Sep 1941; MacDill Field, Fla, c. Sep 1941; Savannah AB, Ga, c. 10 Dec 1941; MacDill Field, Fla, c. 15 Dec 1941–8 Apr 1946.


Campaigns. Antisubmarine, American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

III AIR SUPPORT COMMAND

Constituted as III Air Support Command on 21 Aug 1941. Activated on 1 Sep 1941. Assigned to Third AF. Trained air force organizations for support operations and assisted in training ground forces. Also conducted antisubmarine patrols. Disbanded on 16 Mar 1942.

Components. (Various observation and light bombardment organizations.)

Stations. Savannah AB, Ga, 1 Sep 1941; Drew Field, Fla, c. 1–16 Mar 1942.
III FIGHTER COMMAND

Constituted as III Interceptor Command on 26 May 1941. Activated on 17 Jun [or 14 Jul?] 1941. Assigned to Third AF. Redesignated III Fighter Command in May 1942. Trained fighter organizations and personnel. Also served in the defense of the southeastern US. Inactivated on 8 Apr 1946. Disbanded on 8 Oct 1948.

Components. (Omitted because of large number and frequent changes.)

Stations. Drew Field, Fla, 1941; MacDill Field, Fla, c. 1 Dec 1945-8 Apr 1946.

Commanders. Maj Gen Walter H Frank, 1941; Brig Gen Clarence L Tinker, 6 Nov 1941; Col Willis H Hale, 16–30 Dec 1941; Brig Gen Ralph Royce, 28–29 Jan 1942; Brig Gen Carlyle H Wash, 2 Mar 1942; Col George P Tourtellot, 26 Jun 1942; Brig Gen Adlai H Gilkeson, 8 Oct 1942; Brig Gen Thomas W Blackburn, 14 Mar 1944-unkn.

Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

III RECONNAISSANCE COMMAND


Components. (Omitted because of large number and frequent changes.)

Stations. Mitchel Field, NY, 1 Sep 1941; Morris Field, NC, Nov 1942; Key Field, Miss, c. 3 Apr 1944; Rapid City AAB, SD, Nov 1945–9 Apr 1946.

Commanders. Col William E Kepner, 1 Sep 1941; Col Dache McC Reeves, c. 22 Feb 1942; Col John P Doyle, 2 Sep 1942; Brig Gen Robert M Webster, 2 Oct 1942; Col John P Doyle, c. 23 Apr 1943; Brig Gen Ralph F Stearley, 2 May 1943; Col John E Bodle, 1 Apr 1944; Brig Gen Edmund C Lynch, 24 Jun 1944; Col Robin A Day, 28 Jan 1945–unkn.
III TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Constituted as III Ground Air Support Command on 15 May 1942 and activated on 19 May. Assigned to Third AF. Redesignated III Air Support Command in Sep 1942, III Reconnaissance Command in Aug 1943, and III Tactical Air Command in Mar 1944. At various times, trained dive bombardment, light bombardment, and reconnaissance organizations and personnel; also gave air support to ground units in training and participated in air-ground maneuvers and demonstrations. Disbanded on 24 Oct 1945.


Stations. Birmingham, Ala, 19 May 1942; Barksdale Field, La, c. 1 Apr 1944-24 Oct 1945.


Constituted as IV Bomber Command on 4 Sep 1941 and activated on 19 Sep. Assigned to Fourth AF. Trained bombardment organizations and personnel. Also flew patrols along the west coast. Disbanded on 31 Mar 1944.

Components. (Omitted because of large number and frequent changes.)

Stations. Tucson, Ariz, 19 Sep 1941; Hamilton Field, Calif, c. 8 Dec 1941; San Francisco, Calif, 5 Jan 1942-31 Mar 1944.

Commanders. Brig Gen Frank D. Lackland, Sep 1941; Col Ronald A. Hicks, 9 Nov 1941; Brig Gen Barney McK Giles, 13 Mar 1942; Brig Gen Howard K. Ramey, 12 Aug 1942; Col Thomas W. Steed, 8 Nov 1942; Brig Gen Samuel M. Connell, 11 Nov 1942;
Col Charles B Dougher, 19 Feb 1944; Col Elder Patteson, 18-31 Mar 1944.

CAMPAIGNS. American Theater.
DECORATIONS. None.
INSIGNE. On a blue disc with a yellow border, a winged aerial bomb, nose down, beneath an olive chaplet inclosing a bomb sight, all yellow. (Approved 4 Dec 1941.)

IV FIGHTER COMMAND

Constituted as IV Interceptor Command on 26 May 1941. Activated on 8 Jul 1941. Assigned to Fourth AF. Redesignated IV Fighter Command in May 1942. Provided air defense for the west coast; trained fighter organizations and personnel. Dismounted on 31 Mar 1944.


STATIONS. March Field, Calif, 8 Jul 1941; Riverside, Calif, c. Jul 1941; Oakland, Calif, Jun 1942-31 Mar 1944.

V BOMBER COMMAND

Constituted as V Bomber Command on 28 Oct 1941. Activated in the Philippines on 14 Nov 1941. Participated in the defense of the Philippines in Dec 1941. Late in Dec the remaining bombers and some men were evacuated to Australia, and in Jan 1942 they were moved to Java to help delay the Japanese advance in the Netherlands Indies. The command ceased to function in Mar 1942 (the AAF bombardment organizations in the Southwest Pacific being under the control of American-British-Dutch-Australian Command and later Allied Air Forces). Headquarters was remanamed in Sep 1942 and shortly afterward it assumed control of AAF bombardment groups in Australia and New Guinea. The command served in combat with Fifth AF until the end of the war. Brig Gen Kenneth N Walker, who was lost during a mission to Rabaul on 5 Jan 1943, was awarded the Medal of Honor; he had repeatedly taken part in combat
missions and had developed an effective technique for bombing when opposed by enemy interceptors and antiaircraft fire. After the war the command became part of the occupation force for Japan. Inactivated on 31 May 1946. Disbanded on 8 Oct 1948.


Stations. Clark Field, Luzon, 14 Nov 1941; Darwin, Australia, Dec 1941; Java, Jan-Mar 1942; Townsville, Australia, 5 Sep 1942; Port Moresby, New Guinea, Dec 1942; Nadzab, New Guinea, 21 Feb 1944; Owi, Schouten Islands, c. 15 Aug 1944; Leyte, Nov 1944; Mindoro, Jan 1945; Clark Field, Luzon, Mar 1945; Okinawa, Aug 1945; Murayama, Japan, Oct 1945; Irumagawa, Japan, c. 15 Jan-31 May 1946.

Commanders. Col Eugene L Eubank, 14 Nov 1941-unkn; Brig Gen Kenneth N Walker, 5 Sep 1942; Brig Gen Howard K Ramey, Jan 1943; Brig Gen Roger M Ramey, 19 Apr 1943; Col John H Davies, Oct 1943; Brig Gen Jarred V Crabb, 27 Feb 1944-31 May 1946.

Campanhns. Philippine Islands; East Indies; Air Offensive, Japan; China Defensive; Papua; New Guinea; Northern Solomons; Bismarck Archipelago; Western Pacific; Leyte; Luzon; Southern Philippines; China Offensive.

Decorations. Distinguished Unit Citations: Philippine Islands, 8-22 Dec 1941; Philippine Islands, 7 Dec 1941-10 May 1942; Papua, [Sep] 1942-23 Jan 1943. Philippine Presidential Unit Citation. Insigne. None.

V FIGHTER COMMAND


(This V Fighter Command has no connection with a 5th Interceptor Command that was constituted on 14 Oct 1941, activated on 30 Oct, and redesignated Fighter Command School in Aug 1942. Nor is it related to a 5th Interceptor Command—probably a provisional organization—that was located in the Philippines in 1941-1942.)

VI BOMBER COMMAND

Constituted as VI Bomber Command on 17 Oct 1941 and activated in the Panama Canal Zone on 25 Oct. Assigned to Caribbean (later Sixth) AF. Engaged in anti-submarine operations; served as part of the defense force for the Panama Canal. Inactivated on 1 Nov 1946. Disbanded on 8 Oct 1948.


CAMPAIGNS. Antisubmarine, American Theater.

DECORATIONS. None.

INSIGNE. In front of a blue annulet bearing the motto “Alae Supra Canalem” in gold letters, a winged aerial bomb, the whole edged in gold. (Approved 18 Mar 1942.)

VII BOMBER COMMAND

Constituted as VII Bomber Command on 23 Jan 1942 and activated in Hawaii on


Stations. Hickam Field, TH, 29 Jan 1942; Funafuti, Nov 1943; Tarawa, Jan 1944; Kwajalein, Mar 1944; Saipan, Aug 1944; Okinawa, Jul 1945-Mar 1946.


Campaigns. Central Pacific; Air Offensive, Japan; Eastern Mandates; Western Pacific; Ryukyus; China Offensive.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

VIII AIR SUPPORT COMMAND

Constituted as VIII Ground Air Support Command on 24 Apr 1942 and activated on 28 Apr. Assigned to Eighth AF. Moved to England, without tactical components, Jun-Aug 1942. Redesignated VIII Air Support Command in Sep 1942. Engaged in training, with one reconnaiss-
sance and one troop carrier group assigned, until Jul 1943. Afterward, carried out medium bombardment operations against the enemy on the Continent until Oct 1943 when all components and personnel were withdrawn from the command. Disbanded in England on 1 Dec 1943.

Wings. 3d Bombardment: 1943. 44th Bombardment: 1943.


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

VIII FIGHTER COMMAND


Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. A figurehead consisting of a blue demi lion rampant outlined in gold. (Approved 23 May 1942.)
IX AIR DEFENSE COMMAND


WINGS. 71st Fighter: 1944.


COMMANDERS. Brig Gen William L Richardson, 1 Jul 1944; Brig Gen Ned Schramm, 28 Jul 1944; Brig Gen William L Richardson, 27 Oct 1944; Col Matthew K Deichelmann, 5 Dec 1945–1946.

CAMPAIGNS. Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

DECORATIONS. None.

INSIGNE. None.

IX FIGHTER COMMAND


STATIONS. New Orleans AAB, La, 1 Feb 1942; Drew Field, Fla, Jul–Oct 1942; El Kabrit, Egypt, 31 Jan 1943; Tripoli, Libya, 10 Apr–22 Sep 1943; Middle Wallop, England, 30 Nov 1943–Jul 1944; Les Obeaux, France, Jul 1944; Canisy, France, Aug 1944; Charleroi, Belgium, Sep 1944; Verviers, Belgium, Oct 1944; Bruhl, Germany, Mar 1945; Weimar, Germany, Apr 1945; Fritzlar, Germany, Jul 1945; Erlangen, Germany, Sep–Nov 1945.

COMMANDERS. Capt Phillip R Pattison, 1 Feb 1942; Col Thomas W Blackburn, 16 Feb 1942; Maj Phillip R Pattison, Jul 1942; Lt Col W C Warren, 6 Aug 1942; Maj Joseph A Kelly, 10 Aug 1942; Maj Arch G Campbell Jr, 15 Aug 1942; Maj Hugh E McConville, Aug 1942; Col John C Kilborn, Sep 1942; Brig Gen Aubry C Strickland, Jan 1943; Col Charles D McAllister, 3 Jun 1943; Col Frederick M Byerly, 13 Sep 1943; Lt Col Ray J Stecker, 4 Oct 1943; Maj Gen Elwood R Quesada, 18 Oct 1943; Brig Gen Ralph F Stearley, 21 Apr 1945–unkn.

CAMPAIGNS. Air Combat, EAME Theater; Egypt-Libya; Air Offensive, Europe; Tunisia; Sicily; Naples-Foggia; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Insigne. None.

IX TACTICAL AIR COMMAND


Wings. 70th Fighter: 1944–1945. 71st Fighter: 1944. 84th Fighter: 1944. 100th Fighter: 1944.

Stations. Aldermaston Court, England, 4 Dec 1943; Middle Wallop, England, 1 Feb 1944; Uxbridge, England, 15 Feb–Jun 1944; Au Gay, France, 10 Jun 1944; Les Obeaux, France, 2 Jul 1944; Canisy, France, 2 Aug 1944; Coulouvrays, France, 12 Aug 1944; Haleine, France, 22 Aug 1944; Versailles, France, 2 Sep 1944; Janoulx, Belgium, 11 Sep 1944; Verviers, Belgium, 2 Oct 1944; Bruhl, Germany, 26 Mar 1945; Marburg, Germany, 8 Apr 1945; Weimar, Germany, 26 Apr 1945; Fritzlar, Germany, 26 Jun–Sep 1945; Camp Shanks, NY, 24–25 Oct 1945.

Commanders. Col Clarence E Crumrine, 4 Dec 1943; Maj Gen Elwood R Quesada, 1 Feb 1944; Brig Gen Ralph F Stearley, 21 Apr–Sep 1945.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.


Insigne. None.

IX TROOP CARRIER COMMAND


Campaigns. Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.
XI BOMBER COMMAND


Groups. 28th Composite: 1943–1944.

Stations. Adak, 19 Mar 1943; Amchitka, 24 Jun 1943; Adak, 4 Sep 1943; Shemya, 3–31 Mar 1944.

Commanders. Brig Gen Earl H De Ford, 19 Mar 1943; Col Robert H Herman, 2 Dec 1943–31 Mar 1944.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Japan; Aleutian Islands.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

XI FIGHTER COMMAND


Groups. 343d: 1942–1944.


Campaigns. Aleutian Islands.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

XII BOMBER COMMAND

Constituted as XII Bomber Command on 26 Feb 1942. Activated on 13 Mar 1942. Assigned to Twelfth AF in Aug 1942 and transferred, without personnel and equipment, to England where the command was re-formed. Moved to North Africa, with the first of its elements arriving during the invasion in Nov 1942. Served in combat in the Mediterranean theater until 1 Nov 1943 when most of the personnel were withdrawn. Received additional personnel in Jan 1944 and served in combat until 1 Mar 1944. Disbanded in Corsica on 10 Jun 1944.

Wings. 5th: 1943. 42d: 1943, 1944. 47th (formerly 7th Fighter): 1943. 57th: 1944.

Stations. MacDill Field, Fla, 13 Mar 1942; High Wycombe, England, 31 Aug–10 Nov 1942; Tafaraoui, Algeria, 22 Nov 1942; Algiers, Algeria, 27 Nov 1942; Constantine, Algeria, 5 Dec 1942; Tunis, Tunisia, 23 Jul 1943; Bari, Italy, c. Dec 1943; Trocchia, Italy, 4 Jan 1944; Corsica, c. Apr–10 Jun 1944.

Commanders. Brig Gen Samuel M Connell, 3–8 May 1942; Col Claude E Duncan, 2 Sep 1942; Col Charles T Phil-
XI TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Constituted as XII Ground Air Support Command on 10 Sep 1942 and activated on 17 Sep. Assigned to Twelfth AF. Redesignated XII Air Support Command in Sep 1942, and XII Tactical Air Command in Apr 1944. Moved to North Africa, Oct–Nov 1942. Col Demas T Craw was awarded the Medal of Honor for action during the invasion of Algeria-French Morocco: when the Allies landed on 8 Nov 1942, Col Craw volunteered to negotiate an armistice; while trying to pass through the lines near Port Lyautey, he was killed by machine-gun fire. The command served in combat in the Mediterranean and European theaters until May 1945. Afterward, remained in Europe as part of the occupation force. Inactivated in Germany on 10 Nov 1947. Disbanded on 8 Oct 1948.


Stations. Birmingham, Ala, 17 Sep 1942; Bolling Field, DC, 25 Sep–18 Oct 1942; French Morocco, 9 Nov 1942; Algeria, Jan 1943; Tunisia, 13 Mar 1943; Sicily, c. 12 Jul 1943; Italy, c. 9 Sep 1943; France, 18 Aug 1944; Germany, 27 Mar 1945; Erlangen, Germany, Jul 1945; Bad Kissingen, Germany, 1 Nov 1945–10 Nov 1947.

Commanders. Col Rosenham Beam, 18 Sep 1942; Brig Gen John K Cannon, 22 Sep 1942; Col Rosenham Beam, c. 30 Dec 1942; Col Peter S Rask, 1 Jan 1943; Brig Gen Howard A Craig, 10 Jan 1943; Brig Gen Paul L Williams, 24 Jan 1943; Brig Gen John K Cannon, 12 May 1943; Col Lawrence P Hickey, 24 May 1943; Maj Gen Edwin J House, 13 Jun 1943; Brig Gen Gordon P Saville, 2 Feb 1944; Brig Gen Glenn O Barcus, 29 Jan 1945; Maj Gen William E Kepner, 3 Dec 1945; Brig Gen Glenn O Barcus, 9 Jan 1946; Brig Gen John F McBlain, 3 Aug 1946; Maj Gen Robert LeG Walsh, 27 Nov 1946; Brig Gen James M Fitzmaurice, 1 Apr–c. Oct 1947.

Campaigns. Air Combat, EAME Theater; Algeria-French Morocco; Tunisia; Sicily; Naples-Foggia; Anzio; Rome-Arno; Northern France; Southern France; North Apennines; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.
XIII BOMBER COMMAND


Stations. Espiritu Santo, 13 Jan 1943; Guadalcanal, 20 Aug 1943; Los Negros, 1 Jun 1944; Wakde, 3 Sep 1944; Morotai, 17 Oct 1944; Clark Field, Luzon, 27 Aug 1945-15 Mar 1946.

Commanders. Col Harlan T McCormick, 13 Jan 1943; Col James M Fitzmaurice, 6 Apr 1943; Brig Gen Glen C Jamison, 16 Jun 1943; Brig Gen William A Matheny, 10 Aug 1943; Brig Gen Carl A Brandt, 2 Feb-c. Oct 1945.

Campaigns. Central Pacific; China Defensive; Guadalcanal; New Guinea; Northern Solomons; Eastern Mandates; Bismarck Archipelago; Western Pacific; Leyte; Luzon; Southern Philippines; China Offensive.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

XIII FIGHTER COMMAND


Commanders. Brig Gen Dean C Strother, 13 Jan 1943; Brig Gen Earl W Barnes, Jan 1944; Col Willard R Wolfinger, 16 Nov 1944; Brig Gen Earl W Barnes, 31 Jan 1945-unkn.

Campaigns. China Defensive; Guadalcanal; New Guinea; Northern Solomons; Bismarck Archipelago; Western Pacific; Leyte; Luzon; Southern Philippines; China Offensive.

Decorations. Philippine Presidential Unit Citation.

Insigne. None.

XIX TACTICAL AIR COMMAND


Wings. 100th Fighter: 1944-1945. 303d Fighter: 1944.

Stations. Middle Wallop, England, 4 Jan 1944; Aldermaston Court, England, 1
Feb 1944; France, Jul 1944; Luxembourg, Jan 1945; Germany, Apr-Jul 1945; Drew Field, Fla, 21 Aug 1945; Barksdale Field, La, 17 Oct 1945; Biggs Field, Tex, 11 Dec 1945-31 Mar 1946.

COMMANDERS. Maj Gen Elwood R Quesada, 4 Jan 1944; Col Clarence E Crumrine, 1 Feb 1944; Maj Gen Otto P Weyland, 4 Feb 1944; Brig Gen Homer L Sanders, 23 May 1945; Col Roger J Browne, 5 Jul 1945; Brig Gen James W McCauley, 25 Oct 1945; Maj Gen Elwood R Quesada, 8 Feb 1946; Brig Gen Homer L Sanders, 25 Feb-Mar 1946.

CAMPAIGNS. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

DECORATIONS. None.

INSIGNE. None.

XX BOMBER COMMAND (formerly I Bomber Command)

Constituted as I Bomber Command on 4 Sep 1941 and activated on 5 Sep. Assigned to First AF. Engaged primarily in antisubmarine operations along the east coast. Inactivated on 15 Oct 1942.


COMPONENTS. (Omitted because of large number and frequent changes.)


CAMPAIGNS. Antisubmarine, American Theater.

DECORATIONS. None.

INSIGNE. On a blue disc, edged in gold, a gold aerial bomb. (Approved 24 Apr 1942.)

XX BOMBER COMMAND

Constituted as XX Bomber Command on 19 Nov 1943 and activated on 20 Nov. Assigned to Second AF. Moved to India early in 1944. Assigned to Twentieth AF. Engaged in very-long-range bombardment operations from Jun 1944 until all of its tactical components were relieved of assignment in Mar 1945. Moved to

**Wings.** 58th: 1943-1945. 73d: 1943-1944.

**Stations.** Smoky Hill AAFld, Kan, 20 Nov 1943-12 Feb 1944; Kharagpur, India, 28 Mar 1944-17 Jun 1945; Sakugawa, Okinawa, 7-16 Jul 1945.

**Commanders.** Brig Gen Kenneth B Wolfe, 27 Nov 1943; Brig Gen LaVern G Saunders, 6 Jul 1944; Maj Gen Curtis E LeMay, 29 Aug 1944; Brig Gen Roger M Ramey, 20 Jan 1945; Brig Gen Joseph Smith, 25 Apr-16 Jul 1945.

**Campaigns.** India-Burma; Air Offensive, Japan; China Defensive; Western Pacific; Central Burma.

**Decorations.** None.

**Insigne.** On an ultramarine blue arc segment, couped at base, within border gold, two very large aerial bombs of the last, falling parallel to sides in perspective, toward and over a bezant in base, marked with latitude and longitude representations of the field. (Approved 20 Mar 1945.)

**XXI BOMBER COMMAND**

*Constituted* as XXI Bomber Command on 1 Mar 1944 and *activated* the same day. Assigned to Second AF. Moved to the Marianas late in 1944 and, assigned to Twentieth AF, engaged in very-long-range bombardment operations until mid-Jul 1945. The history of XXI Bomber Command terminated on 16 Jul 1945. (On that date Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, XXI Bomber Command was redesignated Headquarters Squadron, Twentieth AF. This redesignation, which brought an end to XXI Bomber Command as an establishment, had no effect on the lineage of Twentieth AF.)


**Stations.** Smoky Hill AAFld, Kan, 1 Mar 1944; Peterson Field, Colo, 11 Jun-20 Oct 1944; Harmon Field, Guam, 4 Dec 1944-16 Jul 1945.

**Commanders.** Col John B Montgomery, 7 Apr 1944; Brig Gen Roger M Ramey, 15 Jun 1944; Brig Gen Haywood S Hansell Jr, 28 Aug 1944; Maj Gen Curtis E LeMay, 20 Jan-16 Jul 1945.

**Campaigns.** Air Offensive, Japan; Eastern Mandates; Western Pacific.

**Decorations.** None.

**Insigne.** None.
XXII BOMBER COMMAND


Wings. (Two attached.)


Commanders. Col William R Robertson Jr, 28 Aug 1944; Col Alan D Clark, 4 Sep 1944; Col Forrest G Allen, 6 Oct 1944; Col Robert F Worden, 11 Dec 1944; Col Merlin I Carter, 28 Dec 1944; Col Roscoe C Wriston, 5 Jan–13 Feb 1945.

Campanegns. None.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

XXII TACTICAL AIR COMMAND


Stations. Drew Field, Fla, 5 Mar–27 Aug 1942; Wattisham, England, 12 Sep 1942; Bushey Hall, England, 17 Sep–26 Oct 1942; Tafaraoui, Algeria, 8 Nov 1942; La Senia, Algeria, 12 Nov 1942; Tebessa, Algeria, Dec 1942; La Senia, Algeria, 12 Jan 1943; Algiers, Algeria, 20 Mar 1943; Caserta, Italy, 14 Jul 1944; Florence, Italy, 15 Sep 1944; Pomigliano, Italy, Aug–4 Oct 1945.

Commanders. Maj Arch G Campbell Jr, 24 Aug–Sep 1942; Col Reuben C Moffat, 21 Sep 1942; Brig Gen Thomas W Blackburn, c. 27 Sep 1942; Col Lawrence P Hickey, c. 1 Mar 1943; Brig Gen Elwood R Quesada, c. Apr 1943; Brig Gen Gordon P Saville, 2 Oct 1943; Brig Gen Edward M Morris, 3 Jan 1944; Brig Gen Benjamin W Chidlaw, 12 Sep 1944; Brig Gen Thomas C Darcy, 6 Apr 1945; Brig Gen Robert S Israel Jr, 6 May 1945; Maj Gustav M Minton Jr, 7 Jun 1945–unkn.

Campaigns. Air Combat, EAME Theater; Algeria-French Morocco; Tunisia; Sicily; Naples-Foggia; Rome-Arno; North Apennines; Po Valley.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

XXVI FIGHTER COMMAND

Constituted as XXVI Interceptor Command on 28 Feb 1942. Activated in the Panama Canal Zone on 6 Mar 1942. Assigned to Sixth AF. Redesignated XXVI


Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

XXXVI FIGHTER COMMAND

Constituted as XXXVI Fighter Command on 9 Aug 1942 and activated in Trinidad on 21 Aug. Disbanded on 30 Apr 1943.

Components. Unkn.


Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.

ANTILLES AIR COMMAND


Components. Unkn.

Stations. San Juan, PR, 1 Mar 1943; Borinquen Field, PR, 1 Mar–25 Aug 1946.

Commanders. Maj Gen Edwin J House, 1 Mar 1943; Brig Gen Edwin B Lyon, 14 May 1943; Col Bayard Johnson, 8 Jan 1944; Brig Gen Wolcott P Hayes, 22 Feb–Dec 1944; Brig Gen George G Lundberg, Feb 1945–unkn.

Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. None.
AIR FORCES

FIRST AIR FORCE

Constituted as Northeast Air District on 19 Oct 1940. Activated on 18 Dec 1940. Redesignated First AF early in 1941. Trained new organizations and, later, replacements for combat units. Also provided air defense for the eastern US until 1943. Assigned to Air Defense Command in Mar 1946 and to Continental Air Command in Dec 1948, being concerned primarily with air defense until 1949 and with reserve and national guard activities thereafter.


Stations. Mitchel Field, NY, 18 Dec 1940; Ft Slocom, NY, 3 Jun 1946; Mitchel AFB, NY, 17 Oct 1949-.

Commanders. Maj Gen James E Chaney, 18 Dec 1940; Maj Gen Herbert A Dargue, 24 Jun 1941; Brig Gen Arnold N Krogstad, 10 Dec 1941; Maj Gen Follett Bradley, 5 Mar 1942; Maj Gen James E Chaney, 23 Jul 1942; Maj Gen Ralph Royce, 18 Apr 1943; Maj Gen Frank O'D Hunter, 17 Sep 1943; Maj Gen Robert W Douglass Jr, 20 Oct 1945; Maj Gen Robert M Webster, 16 Jul 1947; Maj Gen Glenn O Barcus, 1 Sep 1949; Maj Gen Willis H Hale, 17 Jul 1950; Maj Gen James P Hodges, 27 Feb 1951; Col Joseph A Bulger, 1 Sep 1951; Maj Gen Howard M Turner, 9 Aug 1952; Maj Gen Roger J Browne, 10 May 1954-.

Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. A white star charged with a red disc in the center and with golden orange stylized wings below the Arabic number “1” in white, all on a blue disc. (Approved 18 Jan 1944.)
SECOND AIR FORCE

Constituted as Northwest Air District on 19 Oct 1940. Activated on 18 Dec 1940. Redesignated Second AF early in 1941. Served as both an air defense and a training organization in 1941. Afterward, was engaged chiefly in training units and replacements for heavy and, later, very heavy bombardment operations. Inactivated on 30 Mar 1946.


Activated on 1 Nov 1949. Assigned to Strategic Air Command.


Stations. McChord Field, Wash, 18 Dec 1940; Ft George Wright, Wash, 9 Jan 1941; Colorado Springs, Colo, Jun 1943-30 Mar 1946. Ft Crook, Neb, 6 Jun 1946-

1 Jul 1948. Barksdale AFB, La, 1 Nov 1949.


Campaigns. American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. On a blue square, a golden orange falcon with jesses in striking attitude below a white star bearing a red disc. (Approved 16 Dec 1943. This insignie was superseded by another on 19 Oct 1954.)

THIRD AIR FORCE

Constituted as Southeast Air District on 19 Oct 1940. Activated on 18 Dec 1940. Redesignated Third AF early in 1941. Trained units, crews, and individuals for bombardment, fighter, and reconnaissance
operations. Also had some air defense responsibilities during 1940-1941 and engaged in antisubmarine activities from Dec 1941 to Oct 1942. Assigned in Mar 1946 to Tactical Air Command to serve as a troop carrier organization. Inactivated on 1 Nov 1946.


Stations. MacDill Field, Fla, 18 Dec 1940; Tampa, Fla, Jan 1941; Greenville AAB, SC, 21 Mar-1 Nov 1946. South Ruislip, England, 1 May 1951-

Commanders. Maj Gen Barton K Yount, 18 Dec 1940; Maj Gen Lewis H Brereton, 29 Jul 1941; Maj Gen Walter H Frank, 6 Oct 1941; Brig Gen Carlyle H Wash, 25 Jun-26 Nov 1942; Maj Gen St Clair Streett, 12 Dec 1942; Maj Gen Westside T Larson, 11 Sep 1943; Brig Gen Edmund C Lynch, 14 May 1945; Brig Gen Thomas W Blackburn, 26 May 1945; Lt Gen Lewis H Brereton, 1 Jul 1945; Maj Gen Elwood R Quesada, 1-21 Mar 1946; Maj Gen Paul L Williams, 28 Mar-1 Nov 1946. Maj Gen Leon W Johnson, 3 May 1951; Maj Gen Francis H Griswold, 6 May 1952-20 Apr 1954; Maj Gen Roscoe C Wilson, 30 Apr 1954-

Campaigns. Antisubmarine, American Theater.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. On and over a blue disc within a yellow border an Arabic numeral “3” in white, in bend sinister, shaded in red perspective with a white star charged with a red disc in the lower loop. (Approved 1 Sep 1943.)

FOURTH AIR FORCE

Constituted as Southwest Air District on 19 Oct 1940. Activated on 18 Dec 1940. Redesignated Fourth AF early in 1941. Provided air defense for the western US until 1943, and at the same time trained new organizations. Later, was engaged primarily in training replacements for combat units. Assigned to Air Defense Command in Mar 1946 and to Continental Air Command in Dec 1948, being concerned chiefly with air defense until 1949 and with reserve and national guard activities thereafter.
AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS OF WORLD WAR II

CAMPAGNS. American Theater.
DECORATIONS. None.

INSIGNE. Shield: Azure, a white star, charged with a red disc, all within a white winged annulet upheld by four golden yellow rays, radiating from base point, all within a border of the last. (Approved 1 Sep 1943. This insigne was superseded by another on 21 Mar 1957.)

FIFTH AIR FORCE


STATIONS. March Field, Calif, 18 Dec 1940; Riverside, Calif, 16 Jan 1941; Hamilton Field, Calif, 7 Dec 1941; San Francisco, Calif, 5 Jan 1942; Hamilton Field, Calif, 19 Jun 1946.

COMMANDERS. Maj Gen Jacob E Fickel, 18 Dec 1940; Maj Gen George C Kenney, 2 Apr 1942; Maj Gen Barney McK Giles, 22 Jul 1942; Maj Gen William E Kepner, 18 Mar 1943; Maj Gen William E Lynd, 8 Jul 1943; Maj Gen James E Parker, 14 Jul 1944; Brig Gen Edward M Morris, 19 May 1945; Maj Gen Willis H Hale, 6 Jul 1945; Brig Gen Ned Schramm, 1 Nov 1947; Maj Gen John E Upston, 20 Jan 1948; Maj Gen Alvan C Kincaid, 23 Sep 1950; Maj Gen William E Hall, 29 Jan 1951; Maj Gen Alfred A Kessler Jr, 8 Sep 1952; Maj Gen Robert B Landry, 4 Feb 1955.

Constituted as Philippine Department AF on 16 Aug 1941. Activated in the Philippines on 20 Sep 1941. Redesignated Far East AF in Oct 1941, and Fifth AF in Feb 1942. This air force lost most of its men and equipment in the defense of the Philippines after 7 Dec 1941. Later in Dec 1941 headquarters and some crews and planes moved to Australia, and in Jan 1942 they were sent to Java to help delay Japanese advances in the Netherlands Indies. The Fifth did not function.
as an air force for some time after Feb 1942 (the AAF organizations in the Southwest Pacific being under the control of American-British-Dutch-Australian Command and later Allied Air Forces). Headquarters was remanned in Sep 1942 and assumed control of AAF organizations in Australia and New Guinea. The Fifth participated in operations that stopped the Japanese drive in Papua, recovered New Guinea, neutralized islands in the Bismarck Archipelago and the Netherlands East Indies, and liberated the Philippines. When the war ended in Aug 1945 elements of the Fifth were moving to the Ryukyus for the invasion of Japan. After the war the Fifth, a component of Far East Air Forces, remained in the theater, and from Jun 1950 to Jul 1953 it was engaged in the Korean War.


**STATIONS.** Nichols Field, Luzon, 20 Sep 1941; Darwin, Australia, Dec 1941; Java, Jan–Feb 1942; Brisbane, Australia, 3 Sep 1942; Nadzab, New Guinea, 15 Jun 1944; Owi, Schouten Islands, 10 Aug 1944; Leyte, c. 20 Nov 1944; Mindoro, Jan 1945; Clark Field, Luzon, Apr 1945; Okinawa, Jul 1945; Irumagawa, Japan, c. 25 Sep 1945; Tokyo, Japan, 13 Jan 1946; Nagoya, Japan, 20 May 1946; Seoul, Korea, 1 Dec 1950; Taegu, Korea, 22 Dec 1950; Seoul, Korea, 15 Jun 1951; Osan–Ni, Korea, 25 Jan 1954; Nagoya, Japan, 1 Sep 1954–.

**COMMANDERS.** Brig Gen Henry B Clagett, 20 Sep 1941; Maj Gen Lewis H Brereton, Oct 1941–Feb 1942; Lt Gen George C Kenney, 3 Sep 1942; Lt Gen Ennis C Whitehead, 15 Jun 1944; Maj Gen Kenneth B Wolfe, 4 Oct 1945; Maj Gen Thomas D White, 16 Jan 1948; Lt Gen Earle E Partridge, 6 Oct 1948; Maj Gen Edward J Timberlake, 21 May 1951; Maj Gen Frank F Everest, 1 Jun 1951; Lt Gen Glenn O Barcus, 30 May 1952; Lt Gen Samuel E Anderson, 31 May 1953; Lt Gen Roger M Ramey, 1 Jun 1954–.

**CAMPAIGNS.** World War II: Philippine Islands; East Indies; Air Offensive, Japan; China Defensive; Papua; New Guinea; Northern Solomons; Bismarck Archipelago; Western Pacific; Leyte; Luzon; Southern Philippines; China Offensive. Korean War: UN Defensive; UN Offensive; CCF Intervention; 1st UN Counter-offensive; CCF Spring Offensive; UN Summer-Fall Offensive; Second Korean Winter; Korea Summer-Fall, 1952; Third Korean Winter; Korea Summer-Fall, 1953.

**DECORATIONS.** Distinguished Unit Citations: Philippine Islands, 8–22 Dec 1941; Philippine Islands, 7 Dec 1941–10 May 1942; Papua, [Sep] 1942–23 Jan 1943; Philippine Presidential Unit Citation.

**INSIGNE.** On an ultramarine blue disc, the Southern Cross consisting of five stars in white between a flaming comet, the head consisting of a white five pointed star, charged with a red roundel, within a blue disc outlined in white, its tail consisting of three white streamers; all surmounted by an Arabic numeral “5,” golden orange. (Approved 25 Mar 1943.)
SIXTH AIR FORCE

Constituted as Panama Canal AF on 19 Oct 1940. Activated in the Canal Zone on 20 Nov 1940. Redesignated Caribbean AF in Aug 1941, and Sixth AF in Feb 1942. Served primarily in defense of the Panama Canal; also engaged in antisubmarine operations. Redesignated Caribbean Air Command on 31 Jul 1946.


Stations. Albrook Field, CZ, 20 Nov 1940–.

Commanders. Maj Gen Frank M Andrews, 6 Dec 1940; Maj Gen Davenport Johnson, 19 Sep 1941; Maj Gen Hubert R Harmon, 23 Nov 1942; Brig Gen Ralph H Wooten, 8 Nov 1943; Brig Gen Edgar P Sorensen, 16 May 1944; Maj Gen William O Butler, 21 Sep 1944; Brig Gen Earl H De Ford, 24 Jul 1945; Maj Gen Hubert R Har-

Redesignated Seventh AF. Activated in Hawaii on 5 Jan 1955. Assigned to Far East Air Forces.


COMMANDERS. Maj Gen Frederick L Martin, 2 Nov 1940; Maj Gen Clarence L Tinker, 18 Dec 1941; Brig Gen Howard C Davidson, 9 Jun 1942; Maj Gen Willis H Hale, 20 Jun 1942; Maj Gen Robert W Douglass Jr, 15 Apr 1944; Maj Gen Thomas D White, 23 Jun 1945; Brig Gen Donald F Stace, 19 Oct 1946; Maj Gen Ralph H Wooten, 22 May 1947; Brig Gen Robert F Travis, 1 Sep 1948–1 Jun 1949. Maj Gen Sory Smith, 5 Jan 1955; Brig Gen Julian M Chappell, 25 Jul 1955–.

CAMPAIGNS. Central Pacific; Air Offensive, Japan; Eastern Mandates; Western Pacific; Ryukyus; China Offensive.

DECORATIONS. None.

INSIGNE. On a blue disc a golden orange Arabic numeral “7” enfiled in base by a white five-pointed star charged with a red disc, in perspective, all within a golden orange border. (Approved 21 May 1943.)

EIGHTH AIR FORCE
(originally VIII Bomber Command)

Constituted as VIII Bomber Command on 19 Jan 1942. Activated in the US on 1 Feb 1942. An advanced detachment was established in England on 23 Feb and units began arriving from the US during the spring of 1942. The command conducted the heavy bombardment operations of Eighth AF (see US Strategic Air Forces in Europe) from 17 Aug 1942 until early in 1944. Redesignated Eighth AF on 22 Feb 1944. Afterward, engaged primarily in bombardment of strategic targets in Europe. Transferred, without personnel, equipment, and combat elements, to Okinawa on 16 Jul 1945. Although some personnel and combat units were assigned before V-J Day, the Eighth did not participate in combat against Japan. Transferred, without personnel and equipment, to the US on 7 Jun 1946. Re-
manned and re-equipped as part of Strategic Air Command.


COMMANDERS. Maj Gen Ira C Eaker, 23 Feb 1942; Brig Gen Newton Longfellow, 2 Dec 1942; Maj Gen Frederick L Anderson, 1 Jul 1943; Lt Gen James H Doolittle, 6 Jan 1944; Maj Gen William E Kepner, 10 May 1945; Maj Gen Westside T Larson, 21 Jun 1945; Lt Gen James H Doolittle, 19 Jul 1945; Maj Gen Earle E Partridge, 12 Sep 1945; Brig Gen Patrick W Timberlake, 30 Nov 1945–unkn; Col Neil B Harding, c. 16 Aug 1946; Brig Gen Roger M Ramey, 1 Nov 1946; Maj Gen Clements McMullen, 12 Nov 1946; Maj Gen Roger M Ramey, 16 Dec 1946; Maj Gen Archie J Old Jr, 15 Jun 1950; Lt Gen Samuel E Anderson, 14 Aug 1950; Maj Gen John B Montgomery, 8 May 1953; Maj Gen James C Selser Jr, 13 Jun 1955; Maj Gen Walter C Sweeney Jr, 6 Aug 1955–.

CAMPAIGNS. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe; Asiatic-Pacific Theater.

DECORATIONS. None.

INSIGNE. Azure, in the lower lobe of the winged Arabic numeral "8" or a mullet throughout argent charged with a torteaux. (Approved 20 May 1943.)

NINTH AIR FORCE

Constituted as V Air Support Command on 21 Aug 1941. Activated on 1 Sep 1941. Redesignated Ninth AF in Apr 1942. Moved to Egypt and began operations on 12 Nov 1942, participating in the Allied drive across Egypt and Libya, the campaign in Tunisia, and the invasions of Sicily and Italy. Moved to England in Oct 1943 to become the tactical air force for the invasion of the Continent. Helped prepare for the assault on Normandy, sup-
ported operations on the beach in Jun 1944, and took part in the drive that carried the Allies across France and culminated in victory over Germany in May 1945. Inactivated in Germany on 2 Dec 1945.

Activated in the US on 28 Mar 1946. Assigned to Tactical Air Command until Dec 1948 when the Ninth, reassigned to Continental Air Command, lost its role as a tactical air organization and became concerned chiefly with reserve and national guard activities. Redesignated Ninth AF (Tactical) in Aug 1950. Assigned to Tactical Air Command in Dec 1950 and again became concerned primarily with tactical air operations. Redesignated Ninth AF in Jun 1951.


Commanders. Brig Gen Junius W Jones, Sep 1941; Col Rosenham Beam, 1942; Lt Gen Lewis H Brereton, 12 Nov 1942; Lt Gen Hoyt S Vandenberg, 8 Aug 1944; Maj Gen Otto P Weyland, 23 May 1945; Maj Gen William E Kepner, 4 Aug-2 Dec 1945. Brig Gen Homer L Sanders, 28 Mar 1946; Maj Gen Paul L Williams, 1 Nov 1946; Maj Gen William D Old, 15 Sep 1947; Maj Gen Willis H Hale, 20 Oct 1949; Maj Gen Willard R Wolfenbarger, 1 Aug 1950; Maj Gen Edward J Timberlake, 7 Sep 1951-.

Campaigns. American Theater; Air Combat, EAME Theater; Egypt-Libya; Air Offensive, Europe; Tunisia; Sicily; Naples-Foggia; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. Shield: Azure, a bezant winged argent charged with the Arabic numeral “9” gules, in honor point a mullet of the second bearing a torteau. (Approved 16 Sep 1943.)

TENTH AIR FORCE

Constituted as Tenth AF on 4 Feb 1942 and activated on 12 Feb. Moved to India, Mar-May 1942. Served in India, Burma, and China until Mar 1943 when Fourteenth AF was activated in China. Then the Tenth operated in India and Burma until it moved to China late in Jul 1945. Returned to the US, Dec 1945-Jan 1946. Inactivated on 6 Jan 1946. Activated on 24 May 1946. Assigned first to Air Defense Command and later (Dec 1948) to Continental Air Command.
Supervised reserve and national guard activities.


Stations. Patterson Field, Ohio, 12 Feb-8 Mar 1942; New Delhi, India, 16 May 1942; Myitkyina, Burma, 2 Nov 1944; Piardoba, India, 15 May 1945; Kunming, China, 1 Aug 1945; Liuchow, China, 9 Aug-15 Dec 1945; Ft Lawton, Wash, 5-6 Jan 1946. Brooks Field, Tex, 24 May 1946; Offutt AFB, Neb, 1 Jul 1948; Ft Benjamin Harrison, Ind, 25 Sep 1948; Selfridge AFB, Mich, 16 Jan 1950-.

Commanders. Col Harry A Halverson, 17 Feb 1942; Maj Gen Lewis H Brereton, 5 Mar 1942; Brig Gen Earl L Naiden, 26 Jun 1942; Maj Gen Clayton L Bissell, 18 Aug 1942; Maj Gen Howard C Davidson, 19 Aug 1943; Maj Gen Albert F Hegenberger, 1 Aug 1945-unkn. Col Edward N Backus, 6 Jun 1946; Maj Gen Howard M Turner, 18 Jun 1946; Brig Gen Harry A Johnson, 6 Jan 1948; Maj Gen Paul L Williams, 1 Jul 1948; Maj Gen Harry A Johnson, 30 Apr 1950; Maj Gen Grandison Gardner, 20 Jan 1951; Maj Gen Harry A Johnson, 1 Apr 1951; Maj Gen Richard A Grussendorf, 2 Jul 1953; Maj Gen Robert E L Eaton, 15 Sep 1955-.

Campaigns. Burma, 1942; India-Burma; China Defensive; Central Burma; China Offensive.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. On an ultramarine blue disc, a white shield in base, winged golden orange, the shield bearing the Arabic numeral “10” ultramarine blue, all below a white five pointed star charged with a red disc, encircled by a white annulet. (Approved 25 Jan 1944.)

ELEVENTH AIR FORCE

Constituted as Alaskan AF on 28 Dec 1941. Activated in Alaska on 15 Jan 1942. Redesignated Eleventh AF in Feb 1942. Participated in the offensive that drove the Japanese from the Aleutians, attacked the enemy in the Kuril Islands, and, both during and after the war, served as part of the defense force for Alaska. Redesignated Alaskan Air Command in Dec 1945. (This Eleventh AF is not related to an organization of the same name that was constituted on 13 May 1946, assigned to Air Defense Command, activated on 13 Jun 1946, and inactivated on 1 Jul 1948.)
AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS—AIR FORCES

TWELFTH AIR FORCE

 Constituted as Twelfth AF on 20 Aug 1942 and activated the same day. Moved to England, Aug-Sep 1942, and then on to North Africa for the invasion of Algeria and French Morocco in Nov 1942. Operated in the Mediterranean theater until the end of the war, serving with Northwest African Air Forces from Feb to Dec 1943, and afterward with Mediterranean Allied Air Forces. Inactivated in Italy on 31 Aug 1945.

 Activated in the US on 17 May 1946. Assigned to Tactical Air Command until Dec 1948 when the Twelfth, reassigned to Continental Air Command, lost its functions associated with tactical airpower and became concerned primarily with reserve and national guard activities. Discontinued on 1 Jul 1950.

 Organized in Germany on 21 Jan 1951. Assigned to United States Air Forces in Europe.

 Commands. XII Bomber: 1942-1944. XII Tactical Air: 1942-1944. XXII


Stations. Elmendorf Field, Alaska, 15 Jan 1942; Adak, 10 Aug 1943; Elmendorf Field, Alaska, 1 Oct 1946--.

Commanders. Lt Col Everett S Davis, 15 Jan 1942; Col Lionel H Dunlap, 17 Feb 1942; Maj Gen William O Butler, 8 Mar 1942; Maj Gen Davenport Johnson, 13 Sep 1943; Brig Gen Isaiah Davies, 4 May 1945; Maj Gen John B Brooks, 22 Jun 1945; Brig Gen Edmund C Lynch, 21 Dec 1945; Maj Gen Joseph H Atkinson, 1 Oct 1946; Maj Gen Frank A Armstrong Jr, 26 Feb 1949; Maj Gen William D Old, 27 Dec 1950; Brig Gen Walter R Agee, 27 Oct 1952; Maj Gen George R Acheson, 26 Feb 1953--.

Campaigns. Air Offensive, Japan; Aleutian Islands.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. On an ultramarine blue shield, a red Arabic numeral "11" outlined in white, above a winged white star, bend sinisterwise, with a red disc in the center, wing golden yellow. (Approved 13 Aug 1943. This insignie was superseded by another on 23 May 1947.)
Tactical Air (formerly XII Fighter): 1942-1945.

**STATIONS.** Bolling Field, DC, 20-28 Aug 1942; England, 12 Sep-22 Oct 1942; Algeria, 9 Nov 1942; Tunisia, 10 Aug 1943; Italy, 5 Dec 1943-31 Aug 1945. March Field, Calif, 17 May 1946; Brooks AFB, Tex, 1 Jan 1949-1 Jul 1950. Wiesbaden, Germany, 21 Jan 1951; Ramstein, Germany, 27 Apr 1953–.


**CAMPAIGNS.** Air Combat, EAME Theater; Algeria-French Morocco; Tunisia; Sicily; Naples-Foggia; Anzio; Rome-Arno; Southern France; North Apennines; Po Valley.

**DECORATIONS.** None.

**INSLIGNE.** On an ultramarine blue equilateral triangle, one point down, a white star with a red disc in the center thereof bearing the numeral “12” in white, below a pair of stylized golden orange wings. (Approved 1 Dec 1943.)

### THIRTEENTH AIR FORCE

**Constituted as Thirteenth AF on 14 Dec 1942. Activated in New Caledonia on 13 Jan 1943. Served in the South Pacific and, later, Southwest Pacific, participating in the Allied drive north and west from the Solomons to the Philippines. Remained in the Philippines, as part of Far East Air Forces, after the war. Transferred, without personnel and equipment, to Okinawa in Dec 1948 and back to the Philippines in May 1949.**


**STATIONS.** New Caledonia, 13 Jan 1943; Espiritu Santo, 21 Jan 1943; Guadalcanal, 13 Jan 1944; Los Negros, 15 Jun 1944; Hollandia, New Guinea, 13 Sep 1944; Noemfoor, 23 Sep 1944; Morotai, 29 Oct 1944; Leyte, 1 Mar 1945; Clark Field, Luzon, c. 1 Jan 1946; Ft William McKinley, Luzon, 20 May 1946; Clark Field, Luzon, 15 Aug
1947; Kadena, Okinawa, 1 Dec 1948; Clark AFB, Luzon, 16 May 1949.

**Commanders.** Maj Gen Nathan F Twining, 13 Jan 1943; Brig Gen Ray L Owens, 27 Jul 1943; Maj Gen Hubert R Harmon, 7 Jan 1944; Maj Gen St Clair Streett, 15 Jun 1944; Maj Gen Paul B Wurt- smith, 19 Feb 1945; Maj Gen Eugene L Eubank, 4 Jul 1946; Maj Gen Charles T Myers, 1 Dec 1948; Maj Gen Howard M Turner, Jun 1949; Maj Gen Ernest Moore, 16 Oct 1951; Maj Gen John W Sessums Jr, 10 Oct 1952; Brig Gen William L Lee, 27 Aug 1954.

**Campaigns.** China Defensive; Guadalcanal; New Guinea; Northern Solomons; Eastern Mandates; Bismarck Archipelago; Western Pacific; Leyte; Luzon; Southern Philippines; China Offensive.

**Decorations.** Philippine Presidential Unit Citation.

**Insigne.** On a blue disc, bordered golden orange, a pair of golden orange wings surmounted in base by a white star charged with a red disc; all below the Arabic numeral “13” in white. (Approved 18 Jan 1944.)

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**FOURTEENTH AIR FORCE**


**Wings.**


**Stations.** Kunming, China, 10 Mar 1943; Peishiyi, China, 7 Aug-15 Dec 1945; Ft Lawton, Wash, 5-6 Jan 1946. Orlando AB, Fla, 24 May 1946; Robins AFB, Ga, 29 Oct 1949.


**Campaigns.** India-Burma; China Defensive; China Offensive.

**Decorations.** None.

**Insigne.** On a blue disc, a winged Bengal tiger golden orange with black and white markings, below and partially cov-
AVING A white star charged with a red disc. (Approved 6 Aug 1943.)

FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE

Constituted as Fifteenth AF on 30 Oct 1943. Activated in the Mediterranean theater on 1 Nov 1943. Began operations on 2 Nov and engaged primarily in strategic bombardment of targets in Italy, France, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, and the Balkans until the end of the war. Inactivated in Italy on 15 Sep 1945.

Activated in the US on 31 Mar 1946. Assigned to Strategic Air Command.


Campaigns. Air Combat, EAME Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Naples-Foggia; Anzio; Rome-Arno; Normandy; Northern France; Southern France; North Apennines; Rhineland; Central Europe; Po Valley.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. On a blue disc a white star charged with a red disc in the center and with golden orange stylized wings below a golden orange Arabic numeral “15”, all within a golden orange annulet. (Approved 19 Feb 1944.)

TWENTIETH AIR FORCE

Constituted as Twentieth AF on 4 Apr 1944 and activated the same day. Some combat elements moved in the summer of 1944 from the US to India where they carried out very heavy bombardment operations against targets in Japan, Formosa, Thailand, and Burma. Other combat elements began moving late in 1944 from the US to the Marianas, being joined there
early in 1945 by the elements that had been in India. Headquarters, which had remained in the US, was transferred to Guam in Jul 1945. From the Marianas the Twentieth conducted a strategic air offensive that was climaxed by the dropping of two atomic bombs on Japan. After the war the Twentieth remained in the theater and eventually became part of Far East Air Forces. Served in combat for a short time at the beginning of the Korean War but later was concerned primarily with logistic support for the operations of other organizations and with air defense for the Ryukyus. Inactivated on Okinawa on 1 Mar 1955.


Campaigns. World War II: American Theater; India-Burma; Air Offensive, Japan; China Defensive; Eastern Mandates; Western Pacific; Central Burma. Korean War: UN Defensive.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. A disc of ultramarine blue marked with white parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude surmounted in base by a white star charged at center with a red disc and circumscribed by an annulet golden orange lined blue, tips enclosing the Arabic numeral “20”. (Approved 26 May 1944.)

U.S. STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE
(originally Eighth Air Force)

 Constituted as Eighth AF on 19 Jan 1942 and activated on 28 Jan. Moved to England, May–Jun 1942, and engaged primarily in bombardment of targets in Europe. Redesignated US Strategic Air Forces in Europe on 22 Feb 1944. Afterward, coordinated AAF activities in the EAME Theater, exercising some operational control over both Eighth AF (originally VIII Bomber Command) and


Campaigns. Air Combat, EAME Theater; Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe.

Decorations. None.

Insigne. Upon a shield argent charged with letters USSTAF gules, a chief azure charged with a pair of wings displayed or between three mullets one and two of the first in fess point a large mullet of the field that portion on shield fimbriated of the third charged with a torteau. (Approved 21 Dec 1944.)
APPENDIXES
APPENDIX I: ORGANIZATIONAL TERMS

Each unit of the Air Force has a unique lineage and history. The policy of first the War Department and later the Department of the Air Force has been to preserve the identity of each unit. There apparently has been only one deliberate violation of this basic policy—the bestowal of the histories of combat groups on similarly numbered combat wings, a practice that was started in 1954.

The lineage of each unit is determined by the language employed in orders relating to organizational actions. But before defining the various terms used in connection with such actions, some explanation concerning the structure of the Air Force may be in order.

During the period covered by this volume,* the Air Force was composed of a great number of primary components that were referred to as units. These units were divided into two categories. First, there were those units that served as headquarters for establishments and that may be identified by the use of the word “headquarters” in their designations. In the second category were squadrons and such miscellaneous organizations as bands and dispensaries.

These primary units were formed into larger “units” that were properly known as “establishments.” An establishment (with some exceptions) came into being upon the constitution and activation, or designation and organization, of its headquarters; it ceased to exist when its headquarters was disbanded or discontinued. Headquarters was automatically part of the establishment, but other components could be—and usually were—assigned. Since the headquarters was the one constant element, an establishment traced its lineage, and thus its history, through the lineage of its headquarters. It will be noted that this volume on Air Force Combat Units of World War II is not concerned with the primary units (headquarters and squadrons) mentioned above; instead, it deals with the larger organizations (e.g., groups and wings) that commonly were referred to as “units” but in formal organizational terminology must be labeled “establishments.”

Looking at the primary units of the Air Force from a different point of view, one finds that they fell into two classes: constituted and organized. The lineage—and history—of a constituted unit began when the unit was constituted. It continued through any number of activations, inactivations, and redesignations until the unit

*The organizational system described here was in effect until 2 October 1959, when important changes were made by the Air Force.
was disbanded. After disbandment, a unit could have its lineage continued by reconstitutions. Further, the lineage of one unit could be merged with that of another (without violating the policy mentioned above) by formal action taken to consolidate the two units. Constitutions, disbandments, reconstitutions, and consolidations were accomplished by the Department of the Air Force, which also controlled all actions relating to activations, inactivations, and redesignations.

The lineage of an organized unit began when the unit was designated and organized. The unit could at any time be redesignated, but its lineage continued until the unit was discontinued. Designation, organization, redesignation, and discontinuance were usually controlled by the Department of the Air Force for organized units at higher echelons and by the major commands for units at lower echelons.

Sometimes a constituted headquarters was inactivated and replaced simultaneously by an organized headquarters that had essentially the same name and functions and often the same personnel. In other instances the reverse took place. When any such change was, in effect, merely a reorganization (usually associated with a shift from one system of manning to another), the Department of the Air Force disregarded the change in tracing the history of the establishment.

It may be noted in passing that provisional units were organized rather than constituted. They had no personnel assigned but were manned by persons who were attached. Likewise, provisional establishments had components attached but none assigned. Detachments were not units but segments of units.

The following glossary defines organizational terms, including those that relate to lineage:

**Activate.** To bring a constituted unit into physical existence by assigning personnel. (In some cases a token activation was accomplished by assigning a minimum number of personnel, generally one officer and one enlisted man; in other cases activation was recorded officially without assignment of personnel.)

**Active list.** The constituted units that were active and those that had been assigned to commands for activation.

**Assign.** To place a unit in a military organization, making it an element of that organization.

**Attach.** To place a unit with a military organization for administration, operational control, logistic support, or other purposes, without making the unit an integral part of the organization.

**Authorize.** To designate a unit and place it on the active or inactive list (used prior to World War II in the place of constitution of some units).

**Consolidate.** To combine two units, merging their lineage and histories into a single unit.
Constitute. To designate a unit and place it on the inactive list, thus making it available for activation.

Demobilize. To disband a unit (as used during the early period of Air Force history).

Designate. To give an official name, or name and number, to a unit.

Disband. To withdraw the designation of a constituted unit, thus making the unit unavailable for activation.

Discontinue. To withdraw all personnel from an organized unit and terminate the unit’s existence.

Establishment. A military organization, at group or higher echelon, composed of a headquarters and any other elements that were assigned to the establishment.

Federal recognition. An action by which an Air Force unit, previously allotted by the Department of the Air Force (or War Department) to the National Guard Bureau and further allotted to a state, territory, or District of Columbia, was accepted by the Secretary of the Air Force (or Secretary of War) as an active component of the Air National Guard.

Inactivate. To withdraw all personnel and return a constituted unit to the inactive list. (In some cases all personnel were withdrawn without the unit being officially inactivated.)

Inactive list. Those constituted units that are inactive and have not been assigned to commands for activation.

Organize. To designate and activate a unit (as used in place of constitution and activation during the early period of Air Force history); to bring a previously designated, nonconstituted unit into physical existence by assignment of personnel.

Reconstitute. To return a disbanded unit to the inactive list and thus make it available for activation.

Redesignate. To change the name and/or number of a unit.

Unit. An air force squadron, a miscellaneous unit (such as a band), or the headquarters of a group or higher organization. (Also used, as it is in the title of this volume, in referring to groups, wings, and other establishments.)
APPENDIX II: THEATERS AND CAMPAIGNS

Units, as well as individual members of the Air Force, receive credit for wartime service. With proper authorization a unit may display on its flag or guidon a distinctive streamer denoting service in a specific theater. When embroidered with appropriate inscriptions or symbols, theater streamers represent campaign credits. The War Department or Department of the Air Force has prescribed limits in terms of time and area for each theater and campaign. All the campaigns in which Air Force units participated during World War I, World War II, and the Korean War are listed and described below. Some campaigns (e.g., Air Offensive, Japan) were exclusively aerial operations. Most of the campaigns, however, involved action on land or at sea as well as in the air; consequently, in the brief summaries that follow, the campaigns of the latter class are described in terms of general strategic or tactical situations rather than presented primarily from the standpoint of the aerial activities involved.

World War I

Theater of Operations: 6 April 1917 to 11 November 1918.

Somme Defensive: 21 March to 6 April 1918. After the German drive across France at the beginning of the First World War in 1914, the opposing armies had dug in. For three years a war of attrition had produced little change in the battle line. In the spring of 1918, however, the Germans launched a series of offensives in an effort to win the war. In the first of these offensives, which began on 21 March 1918, the British in the vicinity of Peronne were driven back more than 30 miles before the line was stabilized. It was during this campaign that units of the American Air Service entered combat in World War I.

Lys: 9 to 27 April 1918. The second German offensive in the spring of 1918 began with German forces breaking through the British line on the Lys River in Flanders on 9 April and culminated in the German capture of Mont-Kemmel on 25 April.

Champagne-Marne: 15 to 18 July 1918. As the attacks continued, the Germans drove a great salient into the line between Soissons and Reims before being stopped at Chateau-Thierry. Then, on 15 July, the enemy began a new offensive in the vicinity of Reims to open the front for a drive down the Marne to Paris. But the attack was repulsed, marking the turning point of the war.

Aisne-Marne: 18 July to 6 August 1918. Having stopped the enemy at Reims, the
Allies immediately took the offensive in the region between the Marne and the Aisne. The attack was a success, although the Germans were able to withdraw most of their forces. After reaching the Vesle on 6 August, the Allies temporarily abandoned their offensive on this part of the front.

Somme Offensive: 8 August to 11 November 1918. In August the Allies, under Foch, undertook a number of offensives to improve their position so that an attack could be made on the Hindenburg Line. One attack began on 8 August in the British sector before Amiens. Progress there was slow, but by early October the drive had smashed through the German's defensive line.

Oise-Aisne: 18 August to 11 November 1918. Another of the Allied offensives undertaken in August was in the French sector in the vicinity of Soissons and along the Vesle-Aisne line. The movement was bitterly contested as the attackers pushed in the direction of Laon. This offensive, like that in the Somme, merged later with the great Allied assault that was undertaken all along the front in September and that ended with the defeat of Germany in November.

St. Mihiel: 12 to 16 September 1918. On 12 September Pershing's forces attacked at St. Mihiel east of Verdun and within 36 hours had eliminated a salient that the enemy had held since 1914.

Meuse-Argonne: 26 September to 11 November 1918. Foch began his great assault on the Hindenburg Line on 26 September. The Americans who attacked in the Meuse-Argonne sector west of Verdun made slow progress for three days. Then the offensive bogged down, but it was renewed on 4 October. By the end of the month the enemy's fixed positions had been taken, and by 7 November Pershing's troops had reached Sedan, thrown bridgeheads across the Meuse, and cut the Mezières-Metz railroad that was so vital to the entire German front. Four days later the war ended.

Note: The War Department used the names of the Old Provinces (e.g., Lorraine) to award credit for combat outside the areas of the named campaigns.

World War II

American Theater: 7 December 1941 to 2 March 1946.

Antisubmarine, American Theater: 7 December 1941 to 2 September 1945. To protect Allied shipping from enemy submarines, AAF flew many antisubmarine patrols in the American Theater during World War II. Perhaps the most important of these operations were conducted from bases in Newfoundland and along the east coast of the United States. By the fall of 1942 these patrols, in conjunction with naval operations, had succeeded in driving off the German U-boat packs that had been taking such a heavy toll of shipping in the western Atlantic. In addition, AAF flew patrols in the Gulf of Mexico, in the Caribbean Sea, and along the west coast of the United States.
the latter part of 1943 the Navy assumed the antisubmarine responsibilities that had been assigned to AAF when the United States had entered the war in December 1941.

**European-African-Middle Eastern Theater**: 7 December 1941 to 8 November 1945.

**Egypt-Libya**: 11 June 1942 to 12 February 1943. Army Air Forces entered combat in the EAME Theater on 11 June 1942 when a small detachment equipped with B-24's and commanded by Col. Harry A. Halverson began operations in the Middle East. Shortly afterward the United States, answering a British appeal for assistance against Axis forces that were on the offensive in Libya, sent additional men and equipment into the area. In the Middle East, AAF units, which became part of Ninth Air Force in November 1942, helped to stop Rommel's drive toward the Suez Canal, took part in the Battle of El Alamein (25 October–5 November 1942), and worked with Montgomery's Eighth Army in driving Axis forces westward into Tunisia.

**Algeria-French Morocco**: 8 to 11 November 1942. Three days after their victory at El Alamein the Allies opened a new front with an assault on Algeria and French Morocco. Twelfth Air Force, with some units based on Gibraltar, some aboard the invasion fleet, and some bearing paratroops from England, entered combat at this time. The campaign was brief, for the French in Algeria and French Morocco offered little resistance to the invaders.

**Tunisia**: 12 November 1942 to 13 May 1943. Having gained Algeria, the Allies quickly turned eastward, hoping to take Tunis and Bizerte before the Germans could send reinforcements into Tunisia. But the drive broke down short of the goal. In February 1943, after Rommel had been driven into Tunisia, the Axis took the offensive and pushed through Kasserine Pass before being stopped. With Ninth and Twelfth Air Forces in the battle, the Allies drove the enemy back into a pocket around Bizerte and Tunis, where Axis forces surrendered in May. Thus Tunisia became available for launching an attack on Sicily as a preliminary to an assault on Italy.

**Sicily**: 14 May to 17 August 1943. In preparation for the invasion of Sicily the Allies captured the islands in the Sicilian strait, with aerial bombardment forcing the capitulation of Pantelleria on 11 June 1943. By that time Allied air power had begun the attack on Sicily by bombing defenses and airfields. The invasion itself got under way on the night of 9/10 July with airborne landings that were followed the next day by an amphibious assault. The enemy offered strong resistance, but the Allies had superiority in the air and soon had planes operating from Sicilian bases to support Montgomery's Eighth Army and Patton's Seventh. Interdictory operations against communications in Italy and between Italy and Sicily convinced the enemy that it would be im-
possible to move strong reinforcements. By 17 August 1943 the Allies were in possession of the island, but they had not been able to prevent a German evacuation across the Strait of Messina.

**Naples-Foggia:** 18 August 1943 to 21 January 1944. After Allied bombardment of communications and airfields in Italy, Montgomery crossed the Strait of Messina on 3 September 1943 and started northward. Five days later Eisenhower announced that the Italian Government had surrendered. Fifth Army, under Clark, landed at Salerno on 9 September and managed to stay despite furious counterattacks. By 18 September the Germans were withdrawing northward. On 27 September Eighth Army occupied the important airfields of Foggia, and on 1 October Fifth Army took Naples. As the Allies pushed up the peninsula, the enemy slowed the advance and brought it to a halt at the Gustav Line.

**Anzio:** 22 January to 24 May 1944. On 22 January 1944, in conjunction with a frontal assault, the Allies attempted to turn the Gustav Line by landing troops at Anzio. But the frontal attack failed, and the Allies were unable to break out of the beachhead at Anzio until the Gustav Line was breached in May 1944.

**Rome-Arno:** 22 January to 9 September 1944. The unsuccessful attempt to break the Gustav Line on 22 January was followed by another unsuccessful effort in March when the infantry failed to push through after bombers had endeavored to open the line at Monte Cassino. Allied air power then began a vigorous campaign against railroads, highways, and shipping that supported German forces in Italy. With supply lines strangled, the Germans could not repulse the new drive launched by the Allies in May. German resistance crumbled. By 4 June 1944 the Allies had taken Rome. But the advance ground to a halt against a new defensive line the enemy established along the Arno River.

**Southern France:** 15 August to 14 September 1944. While the Germans were retreating in Italy in the summer of 1944, the Allies diverted some of their strength in the theater to the invasion of Southern France. After preliminary bombardment, a combined seaborne-airborne force landed on the French Riviera on 15 August. Marseilles having been taken, Seventh Army advanced up the Rhone Valley and by mid-September was in touch with Allied forces that had entered France from the north.

**North Apennines:** 10 September 1944 to 4 April 1945. In Italy during the fall and winter of 1944–1945 the Allies used their air power against the enemy's communications as ground forces beat against the Gothic Line north of the Arno. Although little progress was made on the ground, the action in the Apennines tied down a large German army at a time when those troops could have been used in decisive campaigns being directed against Germany by the Allies in the west and the Russians on the east.

**Po Valley:** 5 April to 8 May 1945. The effectiveness of interdiction in northern
Italy was shown by the success of the final Allied drive in that area in April 1945. With communications shattered, the Germans were unable to move enough materiel to make a stand after being driven from their defensive positions south of the Po. Allied forces crossed the river on 25 April; and on 4 May, at the Italian end of the Brenner Pass, Fifth Army met the Seventh, which had driven into Germany and turned southward into Austria. With the joining of these forces the war in Italy was over.

*Air Offensive, Europe*: 4 July 1942 to 5 June 1944. At the time AAF entered combat in the Middle East in June 1942, Eighth Air Force was moving to England for operations against Germany. On 4 July six AAF crews, using Bostons (A-20's), joined six RAF crews for an attack on airdromes in Holland. Operations with heavy bombers began on 17 August with a raid on marshalling yards at Rouen, but in the fall of 1942 much of the Eighth's strength was diverted to North Africa. In 1943 the Eighth gradually increased the intensity of its operations, attacking factories, shipyards, transportation, airfields, and other targets on the Continent. Bomber formations frequently sustained heavy losses, as in the famous raids on Regensburg and Schweinfurt on 17 August 1943 and on Schweinfurt on 14 Oct 1943; but losses were reduced after long-range escort became available early in 1944, and after the Allies had waged a vigorous campaign, including the attacks of Big Week (20–25 February 1944), against the German Air Force and aircraft industry. In the aerial offensive Eighth Air Force was joined by the Ninth, which was transferred from the Mediterranean to England in October 1943 to provide tactical air power for the invasion of France, and by the Fifteenth, which operated heavy bombers from Italy. As attacks on strategic objectives continued, AAF planes struck V-weapon sites in France and Belgium, and hit defensive positions, rail centers, bridges, and other targets in preparation for the invasion of Normandy.

*Normandy*: 6 June to 24 July 1944. Early on D-Day airborne troops landed in France to gain control of strategic areas. Aerial and naval bombardment followed. Then the invasion fleet, covered by an umbrella of aircraft, discharged Eisenhower's assault forces. Soon the beachhead was secure, but its expansion was a slow and difficult process in the face of strong opposition. It was not until late in July that the Allies were able to break out of Normandy.

*Northern France*: 25 July to 14 September 1944. Bombardment along a five-mile stretch of the German line enabled the Allies to break through on 25 July. While some armored forces drove southward into Brittany, others fanned out to the east and, overcoming a desperate counterattack, executed a pincers movement that trapped many Germans in a pocket at Falaise. The enemy fell back on the Siegfried Line, and by mid-September 1944 nearly all of France had been liberated. During these operations in France, while light and
medium bombers and fighter-bomber aircraft of Ninth Air Force had been engaged in close support and interdictory operations, Eighth and Fifteenth Air Forces had continued their strategic bombing.

**Rhineland**: 15 September 1944 to 21 March 1945. Attempting to outflank the Siegfried Line, the Allies tried an airborne attack on Holland on 17 September 1944. But the operation failed, and the enemy was able to strengthen his defensive line from Holland to Switzerland. Little progress was made on the ground, but the aerial attacks on strategic targets continued. Then, having regained the initiative after defeating a German offensive in the Ardennes in December 1944, the Allies drove through to the Rhine, establishing a bridgehead across the river at Remagen.

**Ardennes-Alsace**: 16 December 1944 to 25 January 1945. During their offensive in the Ardennes the Germans drove into Belgium and Luxembourg, creating a great bulge in the line. For some time the weather was bad, but when it cleared the Allies could send their planes to assist their ground forces by bombing and strafing the enemy's columns, dropping paratroops and supplies, and interdicting the enemy's lines of communications. By the end of January 1945 the lost ground had been regained and the Battle of the Bulge, the last great German offensive, was over.

**Central Europe**: 22 March to 11 May 1945. Following the Battle of the Bulge the Allies had pushed through to the Rhine. On 22 March 1945 they began their assault across the river, and by 1 April the Ruhr was encircled. Armored columns raced across Germany and into Austria and Czechoslovakia. On 25 April, the day American and Russian forces met on the Elbe, strategic bombing operations came to an end. Germany surrendered on 7 May 1945 and operations officially came to an end the following day, although sporadic actions continued on the European front until 11 May.

**Air Combat, EAME Theater**: 7 December 1941 to 11 May 1945. Some of the AAF's aerial operations in the EAME Theater—such as those in the Balkans (including the raids on Ploesti), over the Mediterranean Sea, and in Iceland—were outside the areas of the campaigns listed above. A special campaign, Air Combat, EAME Theater, was established to provide credits for these operations. ( Provision was made for similar campaigns for the other theaters, but no aerial combat occurred in the American Theater, and no credits were awarded by the War Department for Air Combat, Asiatic-Pacific Theater.)

**Antisubmarine, EAME Theater**: 7 December 1941 to 2 September 1945. AAF antisubmarine operations began from England in November 1942 and from North Africa in March 1943. The most successful of these operations were carried out in the Bay of Biscay in the summer of 1943, and in the Mediterranean during the campaigns in Sicily and southern Italy. AAF units received credit for this campaign if they were engaged in antisubmarine warfare outside of the regularly
designated campaign areas of the EAME Theater.

**ASIATIC-PACIFIC THEATER:** 7 December 1941 to 2 March 1946.

**Philippine Islands:** 7 December 1941 to 10 May 1942. A few hours after the raid on Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941, Japanese aircraft attacked the Philippines. Three days later Japanese troops landed on Luzon. America's meager air power in the islands was soon destroyed. Unable to obtain reinforcements and supplies, MacArthur could do nothing more than fight a delaying action. Between 16 and 18 December the few bombing planes that remained were evacuated, by their crews, to Australia, where US air power in the Far East was to be concentrated. Other members of the air units took up arms and fought as infantrymen in the battle that ended, at Bataan and Corregidor, with the loss of the Philippines in May 1942.

**East Indies:** 1 January to 22 July 1942. While engaged in the conquest of the Philippines, the Japanese thrust southward, landing troops in Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, and elsewhere in the East Indies. Defeated in the Battle of the Java Sea at the end of February 1942, the Allies lost Java. Then the Japanese put forces into New Guinea and the Solomons, on the road to Australia. But a Japanese attempt to take Port Moresby early in May was thwarted when the Japanese were beaten in the Battle of the Coral Sea.

**Papua:** 23 July 1942 to 23 January 1943. In another effort to take Port Moresby the Japanese landed troops at Buna, Gona, and Sanananda in July 1942. At first the Allies could offer only feeble resistance to the enemy forces that pushed southward through Papua, but the Allies were building up their strength in Australia. By mid-September Fifth Air Force had superiority in the air over New Guinea, and the Japanese drive had been stopped. The Allies then began to push the enemy back, with Fifth Air Force ferrying supplies and reinforcements to the troops fighting in the jungle. Buna was taken on 2 January 1943, and enemy resistance at Sanananda ended three weeks later.

**Guadalcanal:** 7 August 1942 to 21 February 1943. The seizure of Guadalcanal in June 1942 marked the high tide of the Japanese advance in the Southwest Pacific. U.S. Marines landed on the island on 7 August and quickly took Henderson Field, which was needed in order to gain control of the air. The Japanese made several attempts to retake the field, and they repeatedly bombed the base to curtail Allied aerial activity. The contest, which became one of reinforcement and supply, was decided when Japanese troop transports that were heading for the island were destroyed by American ships and planes in November, but the Japanese held out on Guadalcanal until the following February.

**Northern Solomons:** 22 February 1943 to 21 November 1944. After the conquest of Guadalcanal, Halsey’s forces, supported by Thirteenth Air Force, began a campaign to capture Japanese strongholds in the Northern Solomons. In February 1943
American forces landed in the Russell Islands to obtain an air strip. Air bases at Munda (New Georgia) and on Kolombangara Island were attacked as the Allies fought to gain superiority in the air. American troops landed on Rendova and on New Georgia at the end of June. The air base at Munda was taken in August, and the base on Kolombangara was neutralized. Landings were made in the Treasury Islands in October. Allied air power struck the great Japanese naval and air bases at Rabaul on New Britain to support the assault on Bougainville, which began on 1 November 1943. Enemy garrisons on Bougainville were contained, and other Japanese forces in the Northern Solomons were isolated. Although the enemy continued to resist, American air and naval power dominated the Solomons.

**Bismarck Archipelago:** 15 December 1943 to 27 November 1944. To isolate and neutralize Rabaul on New Britain and the Japanese base at Kavieng on New Ireland, American forces landed at Arawe and Cape Gloucester in December 1943, on Green and Los Negros Islands in February 1944, and at Talasea on New Britain and on Manus Island in March. Some other enemy forces in the Bismarck Archipelago were bypassed.

**New Guinea:** 24 January 1943 to 31 December 1944. After the loss of Buna and Gona in New Guinea, the Japanese fell back on their stronghold at Lae. Their attempt to reinforce Lae by sea in March 1943 met with disaster when American and Australian planes sank most of the convoy in the Battle of the Bismarck Sea. Salamaua and Lae then became the objectives for an Allied advance along the northern coast of New Guinea. Fifth Air Force bombers attacked airfields at Wewak, 300 miles west of Lae, to neutralize them. The Allies dropped paratroops at Nadzab, just beyond Lae. Enemy resistance at Salamaua broke on 14 September 1943; Lae fell two days later. In the months that followed, MacArthur’s forces pushed westward, capturing some Japanese strongholds and bypassing others. After taking Hollandia in April 1944, the Allies attacked islands off the northern coast of New Guinea, taking Wakde and Biak in May, Owi in June, and Noemfoor in July. Sansapor on New Guinea also was gained in July. Aerial attacks on the Philippines began in August, and Morotai was seized in October to provide air bases for the invasion of the Philippines. Allied planes also bombed the oil center at Balikpapan and other targets in Borneo and Celebes.

**Leyte:** 17 October 1944 to 1 July 1945. On 17 October 1944, after preparatory bombardment, the invasion of the Philippines got under way with the seizure of islands guarding Leyte Gulf. The landing on Leyte itself on 20 October was strongly contested by Japanese forces on land and at sea. Organized resistance on the island did not end until after Christmas, and mopping up operations continued for a long time. Meanwhile, at the end of October, the neighboring island of Samar was occupied with little difficulty.
Luzon: 15 December 1944 to 4 July 1945. After Leyte came Mindoro, which was invaded on 15 December 1944, an air strip being obtained to provide a base for operations during the invasion on Luzon. American troops landed on the shores of Lingayen Gulf on 9 January 1945 and pushed to Manila, which the Japanese defended vigorously until 24 February. Rather than meet the Americans in a decisive battle, the Japanese decided to fight delaying actions in numerous places. Organized resistance ended in southern Luzon in April and in central and northern Luzon in June.

Southern Philippines: 27 February to 4 July 1945. After Luzon had been invaded and Manila taken, a series of landings were made in the southern Philippines, on Palawan, Mindanao, Panay, Cebu, Negros, and other islands. In some places the Japanese offered little resistance; in others they held out for considerable time. The liberation of the Philippines was announced by MacArthur on 5 July 1945.

Central Pacific: 7 December 1941 to 6 December 1943. The war in the Central Pacific began with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941. Six months later an AAF task force took part in the Battle of Midway, in which a great Japanese fleet was defeated. But another year and a half elapsed before American forces began an offensive against Japanese positions in the Central Pacific. It was then, on 20 November 1943, that landings were made in the Gilberts, on Makin and Tarawa, with the Marines at the latter place becoming engaged in one of the bloodiest battles of the war.

Eastern Mandates: 7 December 1943 to 16 April 1944. After the operations in the Gilberts, American air and naval forces bombed and shelled Japanese bases in the Marshall Islands. In February 1944 American troops went ashore on Kwajalein, Roi, Namur, and Eniwetok. Other islands, including Jaluit and Wotje in the Marshalls and Truk in the Carolines, were bombed and shelled but were bypassed.

Western Pacific: 17 April 1944 to 2 September 1945. Attacks on Truk, where the Japanese had a major base, continued as preparations were made for the invasion of the Marianas. The American troops that landed on Saipan on 15 June 1944 met bitter opposition; but, after a desperate Japanese counterattack on 7 July, organized resistance soon terminated. Tinian, invaded on 25 July, was won by 1 August. Guam, which had been seized by the Japanese on 10 December 1941, was invaded on 20 July and regained after 20 days of fighting. With the conquest of the Marianas, the United States gained valuable bases for an aerial offensive against Japan itself. To provide bases for operations against the Philippines, the Palaus were invaded in mid-September. Later, aerial attacks were made on Formosa to support the invasion of the Philippines and Okinawa.

Ryukyus: 26 March to 2 July 1945. Some small islands close to the southern tip of Okinawa were seized on 26–27 March 1945, and the invasion of Okinawa
itself began on 1 April. Only light resistance was encountered in the northwestern part of the island, where the American troops landed. Japanese pilots, however, made suicidal (kamikaze) attacks on the invasion fleet. And savage opposition was met ashore as the troops moved southwest to clear the island. The campaign was costly, but it gave the United States a position from which it could use medium bombers and fighter aircraft of Seventh Air Force to attack the Japanese home islands.

Air Offensive, Japan: 17 April 1942 to 2 September 1945. The aerial offensive against the Japanese home islands began in April 1942 with the Doolittle raid, in which the B-25's of a special task force were launched from a carrier. The second AAF strike was made on 15 June 1944 by B-29's operating from China. Other missions were flown from Asia in the months that followed, but the strength of the offensive increased rapidly after B-29's of Twentieth Air Force began operating from the Marianas late in 1944. At first the raids from the Marianas were made at high altitude during daylight, with high-explosive bombs being used for precision bombardment of industrial targets. When such operations failed to produce good results, the tactics were changed, the B-29's being sent in at low altitude during the night to drop incendiary bombs on urban areas. To provide a base for fighter escort, as well as to gain emergency landing fields on the route from the Marianas to Japan, Marines landed on Iwo Jima on 25 February 1945 and took the island in a bloody battle that lasted a month. Support for the invasion of Okinawa was provided by B-29's that hit airfields the Japanese were using for their kamikaze attacks. To destroy Japanese shipping, the very heavy bombers sowed mines in the waters around Japan. And in the north Eleventh Air Force attacked targets in the Kurils. The offensive, increasing in intensity and effectiveness, reached its climax with the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima (6 August 1945) and Nagasaki (9 August 1945).

Burma, 1942: 7 December 1941 to 26 May 1942. While some Japanese forces were conquering the Philippines, the East Indies, and islands of the South Pacific, others were penetrating Burma from Thailand. Moving rapidly, they controlled southern Burma by the end of January 1942, took Rangoon in March, and cut the Burma Road in April. Pushing on, the enemy forced the British westward into India and drove Stillwell's Chinese forces back into China. By the end of May the Japanese had taken all of Burma. Only the monsoon prevented an invasion of India.

India-Burma: 2 April 1942 to 28 January 1945. By 2 April 1942, Singapore, the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Thailand, as well as most of Burma, were under Japanese domination. For a long time afterward the only counterblows were provided by the small air forces the Allies had in the area, and by Wingate's Raiders operating behind the enemy's lines. In the spring of 1944, while Anglo-Indian troops were
resisting a Japanese invasion of the Imphal plain, Chinese troops and Merrill’s Marauders in northern Burma started an offensive that captured the key town of Myitkyina in August and opened the Burma Road the following January.

**Central Burma:** 29 January to 15 July 1945. Having repulsed the Japanese invasion of India, Anglo-Indian troops took the offensive. They crossed the Irrawaddy River in February 1945, took Mandalay in March, and recaptured Rangoon on 4 May, by which time the Japanese were virtually beaten in Burma.

**China Defensive:** 4 July 1942 to 4 May 1945. The American Volunteer Group (Flying Tigers) under Chennault helped to defend China until 4 July 1942, when regular AAF units (formed into Fourteenth Air Force in March 1943) took over the task. The AAF support for Chiang Kai-shek’s armies was limited, however, because of the small size of the force, and because of the lack of supplies, which had to be transported by air over the Hump route from India. A strong Japanese offensive along the Hankow railway in 1944 resulted in the loss of important air bases Fourteenth Air Force had been using in southeastern China. And by December 1944 the Japanese columns driving southward had met others that were moving up from Indochina.

**China Offensive:** 5 May to 2 September 1945. In the spring of 1945 the Chinese began an offensive in southern China. Some of the air bases lost the previous year being retaken, Fourteenth Air Force was in a better position to support the Chinese as they recovered the territory lost to the Japanese during 1944.

**Aleutian Islands:** 3 June 1942 to 24 August 1943. On 3–4 June 1942, at the time of the Battle of Midway, a Japanese force attacked Dutch Harbor and inflicted considerable damage before it was driven off. The Japanese then occupied Attu and Kiska. For the rest of 1942 and into 1943, Eleventh Air Force struck enemy bases and installations whenever weather over the Aleutians permitted. The United States troops that landed on Attu on 11 May 1943 had possession of the island by the end of the month. The capture of Attu isolated Kiska, which was bombed repeatedly by American aircraft. The troops that invaded Kiska on 15 August 1943 discovered that the Japanese, under the cover of fog, had secretly evacuated their garrison.

**Note:** In the Asiatic-Pacific Theater the theater commander had authority to award campaign credits to units that were engaged in combat in the Northern Solomons, Bismarck Archipelago, New Guinea, Luzon, Southern Philippines, Eastern Mandates, Western Pacific, and Ryukyus after the closing dates shown above for those campaigns.

**Korean War**

**Korean Theater:** 27 June 1950 to 27 July 1953.

**UN Defensive:** 27 June to 15 September 1950. Communist forces of North Korea attacked the Republic of Korea early on
the morning of 25 June 1950. The following day, fighter planes of Far East Air Forces stood guard while American citizens were evacuated by ship from Inchon. On 27 June, when the Communists were at the gates of Seoul, FEAF transport planes began to evacuate Americans from the city. That same day USAF fighters covering the aerial evacuation encountered five North Korean fighter planes and destroyed three. Truman ordered MacArthur to use his air and naval forces to support ROK army. The United Nations Security Council recommended that UN members assist the Republic of Korea in repelling the invasion. Aerial attacks against military objectives in North Korea were authorized by the President on 30 June. And American army forces were thrown into the conflict. As the Communists drove southward, FEAF provided close support for UN ground forces, attacked the enemy’s communications, and engaged in strategic operations against industrial targets in North Korea. UN forces were driven back to a defensive line around Pusan, where the North Korean offensive was stopped.

**UN Offensive**: 16 September to 2 November 1950. With the North Korean army virtually destroyed in the fighting around Pusan, the UN began an offensive in mid-September. UN troops landed at Inchon and soon had the important air base at Kimpo. Eighth Army attacked northward from Pusan. By 29 September the Communists had been driven from South Korea. As the offensive continued, UN forces moved beyond the 38th parallel, took the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, and pushed northward toward the Yalu River.

**CCF Intervention**: 3 November 1950 to 24 January 1951. The UN hoped to end the war by driving through to the Manchurian border, but the offensive was halted and turned by forces from Communist China. X Corps was evacuated, by air and sea, from the Hamhung-Hungnam area; Eighth Army withdrew over land. By the end of December 1950 the battle line was just below the 38th parallel, but the UN had to withdraw farther south, beyond Seoul, before the enemy’s drive was stopped.

**1st UN Counteroffensive**: 25 January to 21 April 1951. Taking the offensive on 25 January 1951, the UN began operations that were directed more toward wearing down the enemy than toward capturing territory. Against strong resistance, UN forces advanced slowly, trying to maintain a solid line. Inchon and the airfield at Kimpo were taken on 10 February. Seoul was regained in mid-March. Having been pushed north of the 38th parallel, the Communists built up strength for a new offensive. Meantime, on 11 April, Truman had relieved MacArthur and made Ridgway commander in the Far East.

**CCF Spring Offensive**: 22 April to 8 July 1951. The enemy attacked on 22
April 1951, but the thrust was checked just short of Seoul. After a lull, in which the UN strengthened its positions along the new line, the Communists struck again, pushing back the eastern end of the line. Having again been driven south of the 38th parallel, the UN counterattacked and by 24 June not only had regained the territory lost during the enemy's spring offensive but had shoved the line deeper into North Korea. It was then that Malik suggested an armistice.

**UN Summer-Fall Offensive:** 9 July to 27 November 1951. Truce negotiations began on 10 July, but hostilities continued, although neither side was willing to begin a major offensive while the peace talks were being conducted. When negotiations were suspended in August, the UN began an offensive in the area known as the Punchbowl, and in the fierce fighting that followed was able to take some important positions, including Bloody and Heartbreak Ridges. After peace negotiations were resumed in October, Ridgway stopped offensive operations on the ground. In August FEAF had begun a strong campaign against the enemy's railroads. For three months the results of the latter campaign were good, but afterward the Communists provided stronger defenses and rushed repairs, thereby reducing the effectiveness of the interdictory operations.

**Second Korean Winter:** 28 November 1951 to 30 April 1952. Terminating its offensive, the UN waged a war of containment, but the aerial attacks on railroads in North Korea continued. The UN's interdictory operations, which destroyed some material and curtailed efforts to stockpile supplies, so damaged the Communists' railway system that it could not be used again to support a sustained offensive on the ground. But interdiction could not force the Communists to end the war. The enemy made some probing attacks, but there were no important changes in the battle line.

**Korea Summer-Fall, 1952:** 1 May to 30 November 1952. In May 1952 the Communists increased their probing and stepped up their artillery fire. As a result, in June the UN began a limited action to advance the patrol bases in front of the line, but the fighting was relatively of minor significance. Both sides made some small-scale attacks during the summer. After knocking out most of the electric plants in North Korea during June, FEAF began to apply continuous pressure on the Communists with the view of making the war as costly as possible in terms of enemy personnel, materiel, and facilities. The tempo of the action on the ground increased in October, but there were only minor changes in the line.

**Third Korean Winter:** 1 December 1952 to 30 April 1953. Activity along the front subsided during the winter, increased somewhat in March, but declined again in April. Negotiations for an armistice were approaching a decisive stage, but it was
apparent from troop movements and other signs that the Communists were preparing for large-scale operations.

Korea Summer-Fall, 1953: 1 May to 27 July 1953. The Communists made a series of attacks on UN outposts during the last week in May, but the following week was relatively quiet. Then, on 10 June the Chinese struck, and in the fighting that followed, the heaviest since the spring of 1951, the UN lost some ground before agreement for an armistice was reached on 19 July. The war ended when the armistice papers were signed on 27 July 1953.
APPENDIX III: DECORATIONS

Air Force units, like individuals, receive citations and other awards for outstanding operations or for services of special significance. The awards mentioned in this book, and the devices displayed by units as evidence of such awards, are described below:

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award. A decoration for exceptionally meritorious achievement or service of great national or international significance not involving combat operations against an enemy. Blue streamer, with a narrow red band center bordered by white lines, and red bands at each edge separated from the blue by white lines; embroidered in white with the name of the theater or area of operations and the inclusive dates, or whenever possible, with the service or achievement performed; separate streamer for each award. Displayed on unit flag or guidon.

Belgian Fourragere. A decoration that may be awarded, by separate decree of the Belgian Government, to units cited twice in the Order of the Day, Belgian Army. Braided cord in red and green, looped, and ending in metal ferrule. Displayed on unit flag or guidon.

Citation in the Order of the Day, Belgian Army. A citation by decree of the Belgian Government. No emblem awarded to unit cited.

Distinguished Unit Citation. A decoration for extraordinary heroism in action against an armed enemy of the United States. Dark blue streamer, with the name of the action embroidered in white. Separate streamer for each citation. Displayed on unit flag or guidon.

French Croix de Guerre. A citation by decree of the French Government. Green and red streamer, embroidered with name of action or theater of operations. Displayed on unit flag or guidon.

French Fourragere. A decoration that may be awarded, by separate decree of the French Government, to units cited twice for the Croix de Guerre. Braided cord, in colors of the Croix de Guerre. Displayed on unit flag or guidon.

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation. A citation for achievements while serving in the Philippines during periods 7 December 1941-10 May 1942 or 17 October 1944-4 July 1945. No emblem awarded to unit.

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation. A citation for achievement during the Korean War. No emblem awarded to unit.
APPENDIX IV: ABBREVIATIONS

The following glossary of abbreviations used in the volume does not include many standard abbreviations, such as those for months of the year, states and territories, and military grades and ranks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAB</td>
<td>Army Air Base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAF</td>
<td>Army Air Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAFld</td>
<td>Army Air Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB</td>
<td>Air Base</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADC</td>
<td>Air Defense Command</td>
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<td>AEF</td>
<td>American Expeditionary Forces</td>
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<td>AF</td>
<td>Air Force</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFB</td>
<td>Air Force Base</td>
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<td>AFOUA</td>
<td>Air Force Outstanding Unit Award</td>
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<td>ANG</td>
<td>Air National Guard</td>
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<td>Aprt</td>
<td>Airport</td>
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<td>c.</td>
<td>circa (about or approximately)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBI</td>
<td>China-Burma-India</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCF</td>
<td>Chinese Communist Forces</td>
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<tr>
<td>ConAC</td>
<td>Continental Air Command</td>
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<tr>
<td>DUC</td>
<td>Distinguished Unit Citation</td>
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<tr>
<td>EAME</td>
<td>European-African-Middle Eastern</td>
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<tr>
<td>ETO</td>
<td>European Theater of Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHQ</td>
<td>General Headquarters</td>
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<tr>
<td>GHQAF</td>
<td>General Headquarters Air Force</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intl</td>
<td>International</td>
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<tr>
<td>MTO</td>
<td>Mediterranean Theater of Operations</td>
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<td>Mun</td>
<td>Municipal</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAS</td>
<td>Naval Air Station</td>
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<tr>
<td>OTU</td>
<td>Operational Training Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>PUC</td>
<td>Presidential Unit Citation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAF</td>
<td>Royal Air Force</td>
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<tr>
<td>RTU</td>
<td>Replacement Training Unit</td>
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<td>Strategic Air Command</td>
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<td>TAC</td>
<td>Tactical Air Command</td>
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<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAF</td>
<td>United States Air Force</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

493
INDEX OF UNITS

An asterisk (*) indicates that a history of the unit appears under the heading given in this index. Other entries refer to designations assigned at various times to units for which histories are provided in this volume.

GROUPS

1st Air Commando,* 19
1st Army Observation, 43
1st Combat Cargo,* 20
1st Day Bombardment, 25
1st Fighter,* 21
1st Fighter-Interceptor, 22
1st Mapping, 24
1st Photographic,* 24
1st Photographic Charting, 24
1st Pursuit, 21
1st Search Attack,* 24
1st Sea-Search Attack, 24
1st Surveillance, 29
1st Transport, 52
2d Air Commando,* 25
2d Bombardment,* 25
2d Combat Cargo,* 28
2d Observation, 38
2d Photographic, 28
2d Photographic Reconnaissance, 28
2d Photographic Reconnaissance and Mapping, 28
2d Reconnaissance,* 28
3d Air Commando,* 29
3d Attack, 30
3d Bombardment,* 29
3d Combat Cargo,* 32
3d Observation, 41
3d Photographic, 33
3d Photographic Reconnaissance and Mapping, 33
3d Reconnaissance,* 33
4th Combat Cargo,* 34
4th Fighter,* 35
4th Fighter-Bomber, 36
4th Fighter-Interceptor, 36
4th Photographic, 37
4th Photographic Reconnaissance and Mapping, 37
4th Reconnaissance,* 37
5th Bombardment,* 38
5th Composite, 38
5th Observation, 38
5th Photographic, 39
5th Photographic Reconnaissance, 39
5th Photographic Reconnaissance and Mapping, 39
5th Pursuit and Bombardment, 38
5th Reconnaissance,* 39; also see 38
5th Strategic Reconnaissance, 39
6th Bombardment,* 41
6th Composite, 41
6th Observation, 41
6th Photographic, 42
6th Photographic Reconnaissance and Mapping, 42
6th Photographic Reconnaissance, 42
6th Reconnaissance,* 42
7th Bombardment,* 43
7th Observation, 43
7th Photographic, 45
7th Photographic Reconnaissance and Mapping, 45
7th Reconnaissance,* 45
AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS OF WORLD WAR II

8th Fighter,* 46
8th Fighter-Bomber, 46
8th Photographic Reconnaissance, 48
8th Pursuit, 46
8th Reconnaissance,* 48
9th Bombardment,* 48
9th Observation, 48
9th Photographic Reconnaissance, 50
9th Reconnaissance,* 50
9th Strategic Reconnaissance, 49
10th Observation, 52
10th Photographic, 50
10th Reconnaissance,* 50
10th Tactical Reconnaissance, 51
10th Transport, 52
10th Troop Carrier,* 52
11th Bombardment,* 53
11th Observation, 53
11th Photographic,* 54
12th Bombardment,* 55
12th Fighter-Escort, 56
13th Bombardment,* 56
14th Fighter,* 57
14th Pursuit, 57
15th Fighter,* 58
15th Pursuit, 58
16th Bombardment,* 60
16th Fighter,* 60
16th Pursuit, 60
17th Attack, 61
17th Bombardment,* 61
17th Observation, 61
17th Pursuit, 61
18th Fighter,* 63
18th Fighter-Bomber, 64
18th Pursuit, 63
19th Bombardment,* 65
19th Observation, 65
20th Balloon, 68
20th Fighter,* 68
20th Fighter-Bomber, 69
20th Pursuit, 68
21st Bombardment,* 70
21st Fighter,* 70
21st Fighter-Bomber, 71
22d Bombardment,* 71
23d Fighter,* 73
23d Fighter-Interceptor, 74
23d Pursuit, 73
24th Pursuit,* 75
25th Bombardment,* 75
25th Bombardment (Reconnaissance),* 76
26th Observation, 77
26th Reconnaissance,* 77
26th Tactical Reconnaissance, 77
27th Bombardment, 78
27th Fighter,* 78
27th Fighter-Bomber, 78
27th Fighter-Escort, 78
28th Bombardment,* 80
28th Composite, 80
28th Strategic Reconnaissance, 80
29th Bombardment,* 81
30th Bombardment,* 82
31st Fighter,* 83
31st Fighter-Bomber, 84
31st Fighter-Escort, 84
31st Pursuit, 83
32d Fighter,* 85
32d Pursuit, 85
33d Fighter,* 86
33d Fighter-Interceptor, 87
33d Pursuit, 86
34th Bombardment,* 87
35th Fighter,* 89
35th Fighter-Interceptor, 89
35th Pursuit, 89
36th Fighter,* 91
36th Fighter-Bomber, 92
36th Fighter-Day, 92
36th Pursuit, 91
37th Fighter,* 92
37th Fighter-Bomber, 92
37th Pursuit, 92
38th Bombardment,* 93
39th Bombardment,* 95
40th Bombardment,* 96
41st Bombardment,* 97
INDEX OF UNITS

42d Bombardment,* 98
43d Bombardment,* 99
44th Bombardment,* 101
45th Bombardment,* 103
46th Bombardment,* 103
47th Bombardment,* 104
48th Bombardment, 106
48th Fighter,* 106
48th Fighter-Bomber, 106
49th Fighter,* 108
49th Fighter-Bomber, 109
49th Pursuit, 108
50th Fighter,* 110
50th Fighter-Bomber, 111
50th Fighter-Interceptor, 111
50th Pursuit, 110
51st Fighter,* 112
51st Fighter-Interceptor, 112
51st Pursuit, 112
52d Fighter,* 113
52d Fighter-Interceptor, 114
52d Pursuit, 113
53d Fighter,* 115
53d Pursuit, 115
54th Fighter,* 117
55th Pursuit, 117
55th Reconnaissance, 117
55th Strategic Reconnaissance, 117
56th Fighter,* 118
56th Fighter-Interceptor, 119
56th Pursuit, 118
57th Fighter,* 120
57th Fighter-Interceptor, 120
57th Pursuit, 120
58th Fighter,* 121
58th Fighter-Bomber, 122
58th Pursuit, 121
59th Fighter,* 123
59th Observation, 123
59th Reconnaissance, 123
60th Transport, 123
60th Troop Carrier,* 123
61st Transport, 125
61st Troop Carrier,* 125
62d Transport, 127
62d Troop Carrier,* 127
63d Transport, 129
63d Troop Carrier,* 129
64th Transport, 130
64th Troop Carrier,* 130
65th Observation, 131
65th Reconnaissance,* 131
65th Troop Carrier, 131
66th Observation, 132
66th Reconnaissance,* 132
66th Strategic Reconnaissance, 132
66th Tactical Reconnaissance, 132
67th Observation, 133
67th Reconnaissance,* 133
67th Tactical Reconnaissance, 133
68th Observation, 135
68th Reconnaissance,* 135
68th Strategic Reconnaissance, 136
68th Tactical Reconnaissance, 135
69th Observation, 136
69th Reconnaissance,* 136
69th Tactical Reconnaissance, 136
70th Observation, 137
70th Reconnaissance,* 137
70th Tactical Reconnaissance, 137
71st Observation, 138
71st Reconnaissance,* 138
71st Tactical Reconnaissance, 138
72d Observation, 139
72d Reconnaissance,* 139
73d Observation, 50
73d Reconnaissance, 50
73d Tactical Reconnaissance, 50
74th Observation, 140
74th Reconnaissance,* 140
74th Tactical Reconnaissance, 140
75th Observation, 140
75th Reconnaissance,* 140
75th Tactical Reconnaissance, 140
76th Observation, 141
76th Reconnaissance,* 141
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>76th Tactical Reconnaissance</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77th Observation</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77th Reconnaissance, *</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77th Tactical Reconnaissance</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78th Fighter, *</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78th Fighter-Interceptor</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78th Pursuit</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79th Fighter, *</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79th Pursuit</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80th Fighter, *</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80th Pursuit</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81st Fighter, *</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81st Fighter-Bomber,</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81st Fighter-Interceptor</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81st Pursuit</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82d Fighter, *</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82d Pursuit</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83d Fighter, *</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83d Fighter-Day</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83d Pursuit</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84th Bombardment,</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84th Fighter, *</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84th Fighter-Bomber,</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85th Bombardment,</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85th Fighter, *</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85th Fighter-Bomber,</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86th Bombardment,</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86th Composite, *</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86th Fighter, *</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86th Fighter-Bomber,</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86th Fighter-Interceptor,</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87th Fighter, *</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87th Fighter-Escort,</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87th Pursuit</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87th Troop Carrier,</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88th Bombardment, *</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89th Fighter-Bomber,</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89th Transport,</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89th Troop Carrier,</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90th Bombardment, *</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91st Bombardment, *</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91st Reconnaissance,</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91st Strategic Reconnaissance, *</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92d Bombardment, *</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93d Bombardment, *</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94th Bombardment, *</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94th Tactical Reconnaissance,</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95th Bombardment, *</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96th Bombardment, *</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97th Bombardment, *</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98th Bombardment, *</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99th Bombardment, *</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100th Bombardment, *</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101st Fighter</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101st Fighter-Interceptor,</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102d Fighter</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102d Fighter-Interceptor</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103d Fighter</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103d Fighter-Interceptor</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106th Bombardment</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106th Composite</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107th Fighter</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107th Fighter-Interceptor</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108th Fighter</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108th Fighter-Bomber</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111th Bombardment</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111th Composite</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111th Fighter-Bomber</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111th Strategic Reconnaissance,</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112th Fighter</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112th Fighter-Bomber</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112th Fighter-Interceptor</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113th Fighter</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113th Fighter-Bomber</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113th Fighter-Interceptor</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116th Fighter</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116th Fighter-Bomber</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116th Fighter-Interceptor</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117th Fighter</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118th Composite</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118th Fighter</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118th Tactical Reconnaissance,</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121st Fighter</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121st Fighter-Bomber</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122d Fighter</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122d Fighter-Bomber</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122d Fighter-Interceptor</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123d Fighter</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit Type</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123d Fighter-Bomber</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123d Fighter-Interceptor</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126th Bombardment</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126th Composite</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126th Fighter-Bomber</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127th Fighter</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127th Fighter-Bomber</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127th Pilot Training</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128th Fighter</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128th Fighter-Interceptor</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131st Bombardment</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131st Composite</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131st Fighter</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132d Fighter-Bomber</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13d Fighter-Bomber</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13d Fighter-Interceptor</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136th Fighter-Bomber</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136th Fighter-Interceptor</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137th Fighter</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137th Fighter-Bomber</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140th Fighter</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140th Fighter-Bomber</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142d Fighter</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142d Fighter-Interceptor</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144th Fighter</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144th Fighter-Bomber</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144th Fighter-Interceptor</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146th Composite</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146th Fighter</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146th Fighter-Bomber</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301st Bombardment</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302d Bombardment</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302d Troop Carrier</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303d Bombardment</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304th Bombardment</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305th Bombardment</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306th Bombardment</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307th Bombardment</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>308th Bombardment</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>308th Reconnaissance</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309th Bombardment</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309th Troop Carrier</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>310th Bombardment</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>310th Composite</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>311th Fighter</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>311th Fighter-Bomber</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>312th Bombardment</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>312th Fighter-Bomber</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>313th Transport</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>313th Troop Carrier</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>314th Transport</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>314th Troop Carrier</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315th Transport</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315th Troop Carrier</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>316th Transport</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>316th Troop Carrier</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>317th Transport</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>317th Troop Carrier</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>318th Fighter</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>318th Pursuit</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>319th Bombardment</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>319th Fighter-Bomber</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320th Bombardment</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>321st Bombardment</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>322d Bombardment</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>322d Fighter-Day</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323d Bombardment</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>324th Fighter</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325th Fighter</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325th Fighter-Interceptor</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>326th Fighter</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>327th Fighter</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328th Fighter</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329th Fighter</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330th Bombardment</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330th Troop Carrier</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>331st Bombardment</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332d Fighter</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333d Bombardment</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>334th Bombardment</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>335th Bombardment</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336th Bombardment</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337th Fighter</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>338th Bombardment</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
338th Fighter,* 216
339th Bombardment, 216
339th Fighter,* 216
339th Fighter-Bomber, 216
340th Bombardment,* 218
341st Bombardment,* 219
342d Composite,* 220
342d Fighter-Day, 220
343d Fighter,* 221
344th Bombardment,* 222
345th Bombardment,* 223
346th Bombardment,* 224
347th Fighter,* 225
348th Fighter,* 226
349th Fighter-Bomber, 228
349th Troop Carrier,* 228
350th Fighter,* 229
351st Bombardment,* 230
352d Fighter,* 231
353d Fighter,* 233
354th Fighter,* 234
354th Fighter-Day, 235
355th Fighter,* 236
356th Fighter,* 237
357th Fighter,* 238
358th Fighter,* 240
359th Fighter,* 241
360th Fighter,* 243
361st Fighter,* 243
362d Fighter,* 244
363d Fighter, 246
363d Reconnaissance,* 246
363d Tactical Reconnaissance, 246
364th Fighter,* 247
365th Fighter,* 249
366th Fighter,* 250
366th Fighter-Bomber, 251
367th Fighter,* 252
368th Fighter,* 254
369th Fighter,* 255
369th Fighter-Bomber, 255
370th Fighter,* 256
371st Fighter,* 257
372d Fighter,* 258
372d Fighter-Bomber, 259
373d Fighter,* 259
374th Troop Carrier,* 261
375th Troop Carrier,* 262
376th Bombardment,* 264
376th Reconnaissance, 265
377th Bombardment,* 265
378th Bombardment,* 266
379th Bombardment,* 266
380th Bombardment,* 267
381st Bombardment,* 268
382d Bombardment,* 269
383d Bombardment,* 270
384th Bombardment,* 270
385th Bombardment,* 272
386th Bombardment,* 273
386th Fighter-Bomber, 273
387th Bombardment,* 274
388th Bombardment,* 275
388th Fighter-Bomber, 276
389th Bombardment,* 276
390th Bombardment,* 277
391st Bombardment,* 278
392d Bombardment,* 279
393d Bombardment,* 280
394th Bombardment,* 281
395th Bombardment,* 282
396th Bombardment,* 283
397th Bombardment,* 283
398th Bombardment,* 284
399th Bombardment,* 285
400th Bombardment,* 285
401st Bombardment,* 285
401st Fighter-Bomber, 286
402d Bombardment, 286
402d Fighter,* 286
402d Fighter-Day, 287
403d Troop Carrier,* 287
404th Bombardment, 288
404th Fighter,* 288
404th Fighter-Bomber, 288
405th Bombardment, 290
405th Fighter,* 290
405th Fighter-Bomber, 290
INDEX OF UNITS

406th Bombardment, 292
406th Fighter,* 292
406th Fighter-Bomber, 292
406th Fighter-Interceptor, 292
407th Bombardment, 293
407th Fighter,* 293
407th Fighter-Bomber, 293
408th Bombardment, 294
408th Fighter,* 294
408th Fighter-Bomber, 294
409th Bombardment,* 294
410th Bombardment,* 295
411th Bombardment,* 296
412th Fighter,* 296
413th Fighter,* 297
413th Fighter-Day, 297
414th Fighter,* 298
415th Bombardment,* 299
416th Bombardment,* 299
417th Bombardment,* 300
418th Bombardment,* 301
419th Troop Carrier,* 301
423d Observation, 302
423d Reconnaissance,* 302
424th Observation, 302
424th Reconnaissance,* 302
426th Reconnaissance,* 302
432d Observation, 303
432d Reconnaissance,* 303
432d Tactical Reconnaissance, 303
433d Troop Carrier,* 303
434th Troop Carrier,* 304
435th Troop Carrier,* 306
436th Troop Carrier,* 307
437th Troop Carrier,* 309
438th Fighter-Bomber, 311
438th Troop Carrier,* 310
439th Fighter-Bomber, 312
439th Troop Carrier,* 311
440th Fighter-Bomber, 314
440th Troop Carrier,* 313
441st Troop Carrier,* 314
442d Troop Carrier,* 316
443d Troop Carrier,* 317
444th Bombardment,* 318
445th Bombardment,* 319
445th Fighter-Bomber, 319
446th Bombardment,* 320
446th Troop Carrier, 320
447th Bombardment,* 321
448th Bombardment,* 322
448th Fighter-Bomber, 323
449th Bombardment,* 323
450th Bombardment,* 324
450th Fighter-Bomber, 325
450th Fighter-Day, 325
451st Bombardment,* 325
452d Bombardment,* 326
452d Tactical Reconnaissance, 327
453d Bombardment,* 328
454th Bombardment,* 329
454th Troop Carrier, 329
455th Bombardment,* 330
455th Fighter-Day, 330
456th Bombardment,* 330
456th Troop Carrier, 331
457th Bombardment,* 332
458th Bombardment,* 333
459th Bombardment,* 334
459th Troop Carrier, 334
460th Bombardment,* 335
461st Bombardment,* 335
462d Bombardment,* 337
463d Bombardment,* 338
463d Troop Carrier, 338
464th Bombardment,* 339
464th Troop Carrier, 339
465th Bombardment,* 340
465th Troop Carrier, 341
466th Bombardment,* 341
467th Bombardment,* 342
468th Bombardment,* 343
469th Bombardment,* 344
470th Bombardment,* 344
471st Bombardment,* 345
472d Bombardment,* 345
473d Fighter,* 345
474th Fighter,* 346
AIRCRAFT OF WORLD WAR II

474th Fighter-Bomber, 347
475th Fighter, 347
476th Fighter, 349
477th Composite, 349
477th Bombardment, 349
478th Fighter, 350
479th Antisubmarine, 350
479th Fighter, 351
479th Fighter-Bomber, 351
479th Fighter-Day, 351
480th Antisubmarine, 352
482d Bombardment, 352
482d Troop Carrier, 353
482d Fighter-Bomber, 353
483d Bombardment, 354
483d Troop Carrier, 354
484th Bombardment, 355
485th Bombardment, 356
486th Bombardment, 357
487th Bombardment, 357
488th Bombardment, 358
489th Bombardment, 358
490th Bombardment, 359
491st Bombardment, 360
492d Bombardment, 361
493d Bombardment, 362
494th Bombardment, 363
495th Bombardment, 364
496th Bombardment, 364
499th Bombardment, 365
500th Bombardment, 366
501st Bombardment, 367
502d Bombardment, 367
504th Bombardment, 368
505th Bombardment, 368
506th Fighter, 369
507th Fighter, 370
508th Fighter, 371
509th Bombardment, 372
509th Composite, 371
512th Troop Carrier, 372
513th Troop Carrier, 373
Army Surveillance, 373

WINGS

1st Air Defense, 400
1st Bombardment, 373
1st Combat Bombardment, 373
1st Pursuit, 373
2nd Air Defense, 401
2nd Bombardment, 374
2nd Combat Bombardment, 375
3rd Air Defense, 401
3rd Attack, 413
3rd Bombardment, 413
4th Air Defense, 402
4th Bombardment, 375
4th Combat Bombardment, 375
5th Air Defense, 403
5th Bombardment, 377
6th Air Defense, 404
6th Fighter, 378
6th Pursuit, 378
7th Fighter, 379; also see 391
7th Pursuit, 391
8th Fighter, 398
8th Pursuit, 398
9th Fighter, 380
9th Pursuit, 380
10th Fighter, 380
10th Pursuit, 380
11th Fighter, 381
11th Pursuit, 381
12th Bombardment, 381
12th Pursuit, 381
13th Bombardment, 382
13th Combat Bombardment, 382
13th Composite, 382
14th Bombardment, 383
14th Combat Bombardment, 383
14th Pursuit, 383
15th Bombardment, 384
15th Bombardment Operational Training, 384
15th Bombardment Training, 384
16th Bombardment, 385
16th Bombardment Operational Training, 385
16th Bombardment Training, 385
INDEX OF UNITS

17th Bombardment, 385
17th Bombardment Operational Training, 385
17th Bombardment Training, 385
18th Bombardment, 386
18th Composite, 386
18th Replacement, 386
19th Bombardment, 435
19th Composite, 435
20th Bombardment, 386
20th Combat Bombardment, 386
20th Fighter, 445
21st Bombardment, 387
24th Composite, 388
25th Antisubmarine, 388
26th Antisubmarine, 389
40th Bombardment, 389
40th Combat Bombardment, 389
41st Bombardment, 390
41st Combat Bombardment, 390
42d Bombardment, 390
44th Bombardment, 414
45th Bombardment, 391
45th Combat Bombardment, 391
46th Fighter, 445
47th Bombardment, 391
49th Bombardment, 393
49th Bombardment Operational Training, 393
50th Transport, 393
50th Troop Carrier, 393
51st Transport, 394
51st Troop Carrier, 394
52d Fighter, 395
52d Transport, 395
52d Troop Carrier, 395
53d Fighter, 396
53d Troop Carrier, 396
54th Fighter, 397
54th Troop Carrier, 397
55th Bombardment, 397
55th Bombardment Operational Training, 397
55th Fighter, 397
57th Bombardment, 398
58th Bombardment, 399
58th Bombardment Operational Training, 399
60th Fighter, 400
60th Troop Carrier, 400
61st Fighter, 400
61st Troop Carrier, 400
62d Fighter, 400
63d Fighter, 401
64th Fighter, 401
65th Fighter, 402
66th Fighter, 403
67th Fighter, 404
68th Composite, 404
68th Fighter, 404
69th Bombardment, 404
69th Composite, 404
69th Troop Carrier, 405
70th Fighter, 405
71st Fighter, 406
72d Bombardment Operational Training, 406
72d Fighter, 406
73d Bombardment, 406
73d Bombardment Operational Training, 407
84th Fighter, 407
85th Fighter, 408
86th Fighter, 409
87th Fighter, 409
90th Photographic, 410
90th Reconnaissance, 410
91st Photographic, 410
91st Reconnaissance, 410
92d Bombardment, 411
92d Combat Bombardment, 411
93d Bombardment, 411
93d Combat Bombardment, 411
94th Bombardment, 412
94th Combat Bombardment, 412
95th Bombardment, 412
95th Combat Bombardment, 412
96th Bombardment, 412
96th Combat Bombardment, 412
97th Bombardment, 413
97th Combat Bombardment, 413
98th Bombardment, 431
98th Combat Bombardment, 413
99th Bombardment, 414
99th Combat Bombardment, 414
100th Fighter, 415
301st Fighter, 415
303d Fighter, 418
304th Bombardment, 416
305th Bombardment, 417
306th Bombardment, 417
306th Fighter, 417
307th Bombardment, 418
308th Bombardment, 418
309th Bombardment, 418
310th Bombardment, 419
311th Photographic, 420
311th Reconnaissance, 420
312th Fighter, 420
313th Bombardment, 421
314th Bombardment, 421
314th Composite, 422
315th Bombardment, 422
315th Composite, 423
316th Bombardment, 424
316th Composite, 424
322d Troop Carrier, 424
323d Combat Crew Training, 425
323d Troop Carrier, 425
325th Photographic, 426
325th Reconnaissance, 426
Boston Air Defense, 425
Boston Fighter, 425
Los Angeles Air Defense, 426
Los Angeles Fighter, 426
New York Air Defense, 427
New York Fighter, 427
Norfolk Air Defense, 427
Norfolk Fighter, 427
Orlando Fighter, 428
Philadelphia Air Defense, 428
Philadelphia Fighter, 428
San Diego Air Defense, 428
San Diego Fighter, 428
San Francisco Air Defense, 429
San Francisco Fighter, 429
Seattle Air Defense, 429
Seattle Fighter, 429
Trinidad, 430

DIVISIONS
1st Air, 431
1st Bombardment, 431
1st Missile, 431
I Tactical Air, 432, 440
2d Air, 432
2d Bombardment, 432
II Tactical Air, 433
3d Air, 434; also see 434
3d Bombardment, 434
III Tactical Air, 432, 440
4th Air, 376
5th Air, 377
6th Air, 378
7th Air, 379
9th Air, 435
9th Bombardment, 436
12th Air, 381
14th Air, 382
19th Air, 436
21st Air, 387
40th Air, 389
42d Air, 391
44th Air, 415
45th Air, 391
47th Air, 392
49th Air, 393
57th Air, 398
58th Air, 399
64th Air, 401
65th Air, 403
69th Air, 405
73d Air, 407
85th Air, 408
90th Air, 410
91st Air, 410
96th Air, 413
304th Air, 416
305th Air, 417
307th Air, 418
INDEX OF UNITS

309th Air, 419
310th Air, 419
311th Air, 420
313th Air, 421
314th Air, 422
315th Air, 423
316th Air, 424
322d Air, 425
323d Air, 425
325th Air, 426

VI Interceptor, 430
VII Bomber, 444
VII Fighter, 445
VII Interceptor, 445
VIII Air Support, 445
VIII Bomber, 463
VIII Fighter, 446
VIII Ground Air Support, 445
VIII Interceptor, 446
IX Air Defense, 447
IX Air Support, 448
IX Bomber, 436
IX Fighter, 447
IX Interceptor, 447
IX Tactical Air, 448
IX Troop Carrier, 448
XI Bomber, 449
XI Fighter, 449
XI Interceptor, 449
XII Air Support, 450
XII Bomber, 449
XII Fighter, 454
XII Ground Air Support, 450
XII Interceptor, 454
XII tactical Air, 450
XIII Bomber, 451
XIII Fighter, 451
XIX Air Support, 451
XIX Tactical Air, 451
XX Bomber, 452
XX Bomber (formerly I Bomber), 452
XXI Bomber, 453
XXII Bomber, 454
XXII Tactical Air, 454
XXVI Fighter, 454
XXVI Interceptor, 454
XXXVI Fighter, 455
Air Transport, 438
Alaskan Air, 466
Antilles Air, 455
Army Air Forces Antisubmarine, 437
Caribbean Air, 462
Pacific Air, 463

COMMANDS

I Air Support, 440
I Bomber, 437
I Fighter, 437
I Ground Air Support, 440
I Interceptor, 437
I Staging, 437
I Troop Carrier, 438
II Air Support, 433
II Bomber, 439
II Fighter, 443
II Ground Air Support, 433
II Interceptor, 443
III Air Support, 439
III Bomber, 439
III Fighter, 440
III Ground Air Support, 441
III Interceptor, 440
III Reconnaissance, 440
III Tactical Air, 441
IV Air Support, 432
IV Bomber, 441
IV Fighter, 442
IV Ground Air Support, 432
IV Interceptor, 442
V Air Support, 464
V Bomber, 442
V Fighter, 443
5th Interceptor, 443
VI Bomber, 444
VI Fighter, 430
AIR FORCES

First, *457
Second, *458
Third, *458
Fourth, *459
Fifth, *460
Sixth, *462
Seventh, *462
Eighth, *463; also see 471
Ninth, *464
Tenth, *465
Eleventh, *466
Twelfth, *467
Thirteenth, *468
Fourteenth, *469
Fifteenth, *470
Twentieth, *470
Alaskan, 466
Caribbean, 462

AIR FORCE COMBAT UNITS OF WORLD WAR II

Far East, 460
Hawaiian, 462
Panama Canal, 462
Philippine Department, 460
United States Air Forces in Europe, 472
United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe, *
471

MISCELLANEOUS

1st Sea-Search Attack Unit, 24
5th Heavy Bombardment Processing Headquarters, 406
Air Defense Department, AAFSAT, 428
Antilles Air Task Force, 455
Fighter Command School, 443
Northeast Air District, 457
Northwest Air District, 458
Southeast Air District, 458
Southwest Air District, 459