368 BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON, MEDIUM



MISSION

LINEAGE

368 Bombardment Squadron (Heavy) constituted, 28 Jan 1942 Activated, 1 Mar 1942 Inactivated, 25 Dec 1946 Redesignated 368 Bombardment Squadron, Very Heavy, 11 Jun 1947 Activated, 1 Jul 1947 Redesignated 368 Bombardment Squadron, Medium, 11 Aug 1948 Inactivated, 1 Apr 1963

STATIONS

Gowen Field, ID, 1 Mar 1942
Wendover Field, UT, 6 Apr-1 Aug 1942
Thurleigh, England, 6 Sep 1942 (detachment operated from Gibraltar, 18 Aug 1945-Jan 1946; Port Lyautey, French Morocco, Feb-15 Jul 1946)
Giebelstadt, Germany, 25 Dec 1945
Istres, France, 24 Feb 1946 (detachment operated from Dakar, West Africa, Jan-Mar 1946)
Furstenfeldbruck, Germany, 16 Aug 1946
Lechfeld, Germany, 13 Sep-25 Dec 1946
Andrews Field, MD, 1 Jul 1947
MacDill AFB, FL, 1 Aug 1948

ASSIGNMENTS

306 Bombardment Group, 1 Mar 1942-25 Dec 1946

306 Bombardment Group, 1 Jul 1947306 Bombardment Wing, 16 Jun 1952

WEAPON SYSTEMS

B-17, 1942-1946 B-29, 1948-1951 B-50, 1950-1951 B-47, 1951

COMMANDERS

LTC B. B. Shields, #1954

HONORS

Service Streamers

Campaign Streamers

Air Offensive, Europe Normandy Northern France Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe Air Combat, EAME Theater

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Decorations

Distinguished Unit Citations Germany, 11 Jan 1944 Germany, 22 Feb 1944

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award 22 Jan 1953-8 Dec 1956

EMBLEM

On a white cloud the representation of the Norse mythological god Thor issuant, habited in a red cloak, a gold cap with black horns, casting with his upraised right arm a black chain mace. The representation of Thor, the caster of thunderbolts is symbolic of the bombardment functions of the squadron. Rising from a clod, he is emblematic of the connection with the Air Forces. (Approved, 26 August 1942) The 368 emblem was designed by B-17 gunner Thomas Albert Donlon, Jr., of the bomber "Lady Winifred".

ΜΟΤΤΟ

OPERATIONS

Combat in ETO, 9 Oct 1942-19 Apr 1945. Photo-mapping, Europe and Africa, Jun 1945-Jul 1946. Apparently not manned, 1 Jul 1947-1 Aug 1948.

Reactivated as a Strategic Air Command B-29 Superfortress squadron at MacDill Field, Florida in 1948, the squadron began upgrading to the new B-50 Superfortress, an advanced version of the B-29, in 1950. The B-50 gave the unit the capability to carry heavy loads of conventional weapons faster and farther; it was also designed for atomic bomb missions if necessary.

The squadron began receiving the first production models of the new Boeing B-47 in 1951 and despite initial difficulties, the Stratojet became the mainstay of the medium-bombing strength of SAC all throughout the 1950s.

1958 31 January During simulated Strategic take-off from Sidi Slimane Air Base, French Morocco, a USAF B-47E-25-LM Stratojet suffers failure of left-rear landing gear casting, tail strikes ground, rupturing fuel tank. Aircraft burns for seven hours. Fortunately, Mk. 36, Mod 1 TN nuclear weapon on board, in strike configuration, does not detonate, although weapon burns to slag within the confines of the wreckage.

It began sending its B-47s to AMARC at Davis-Monthan in 1963 when the aircraft was deemed no longer capable of penetrating Soviet airspace. The 368 was inactivated in 1963 with phaseout of the B-47.

USAF Unit Histories Created: 13 Aug 2011 Updated:

Sources

Air Force Historical Research Agency. U.S. Air Force. Maxwell AFB, AL. Unit yearbook. *306 Bombardment Wing (M), 1954.* Army and Navy Publishing Co., Baton Rouge, LA. 1954.