94 OPERATIONS GROUP



MISSION

94 Operations Group provides combat-ready C-130 aircrews for all assigned aircraft to meet White House, DOS and JCS-directed global deployment, employment & resupply of DOD and allied forces via airland/airdrop operations. Conducts worldwide emergency nuclear, aeromedical, humanitarian and combat airlift operations.

LINEAGE

94 Bombardment Group (Heavy) established, 28 Jan 1942 Activated, 15 Jun 1942 Redesignated 94 Bombardment Group, Heavy, 20 Aug 1943 Inactivated, 21 Dec 1945 Redesignated 94 Bombardment Group, Very Heavy, 13 May 1947 Activated in the Reserve, 29 May 1947 Redesignated 94 Bombardment Group, Light, 26 Jun 1949 Ordered to Active Service, 10 Mar 1951 Inactivated, 20 Mar 1951 Redesignated 94 Tactical Reconnaissance Group, 26 May 1952 Activated in the Reserve, 14 Jun 1952 Redesignated 94 Bombardment Group, Tactical, 18 May 1955 Redesignated 94 Troop Carrier Group, Medium, 1 Jul 1957 Inactivated, 14 Apr 1959 Redesignated 94 Tactical Airlift Group, 31 Jul 1985 Redesignated 94 Operations Group, 1 Aug 1992 Activated in the Reserve, 1 Aug 1992

STATIONS

MacDill Field, FL, 15 Jun 1942 Pendleton, OR, 29 Jun 1942 Davis-Monthan Fld, AZ, 29 Aug 1942 Biggs Field, TX, 1 Nov 1942 Pueblo AAB, CO, 2 Jan-17 Apr 1943 Earls Colne, England, 12 May 1943 Bury St. Edmunds, England, 9 Jun 1943-12 Dec 1945 Camp Kilmer, NJ, 20-21 Dec 1945 Marietta AAFld (later, Marietta AFB; Dobbins AFB), GA, 29 May 1947-20 Mar 1951 Dobbins AFB, GA, 14 Jun 1952 Scott AFB, IL, 18 May 1955 Laurence G. Hanscom Fld, MA, 16 Nov 1957-14 Apr 1959 Dobbins ARB, GA, 1 Aug 1992

ASSIGNMENTS

III Bomber Command, 15 Jun 1942 II Bomber Command, 29 Jun 1942 Eighth Air Force, 12 May 1943 VIII Bomber Command, 19 May 1943 4 Bombardment Wing, 25 May 1943 401 Provisional Combat Wing Bombardment, 6 Jun 1943 3 Air Division, 13 Sep 1943 4 Combat Bombardment Wing, 14 Sep 1943 14 Bombardment Wing, 16 Jun 1945 3 Air Division, 8 Aug 1945 1 Air Division, 12 Aug 1945 3 Air Division, 28 Sep 1945 VIII Fighter Command, 1 Nov-Dec 1945 19 Bombardment Wing (later, 19 Air Division), 29 May 1947 94 Bombardment Wing, 26 Jun 1949-20 Mar 1951 94 Tactical Reconnaissance (later, 94 Bombardment; 94 Troop Carrier), 14 Jun 1952-14 Apr 1959 94 Airlift Wing, 1 Aug 1992

WEAPON SYSTEMS

B-17, 1942-1945 B-29, 1947-1949 B-26, 1949-1951 C-46, 1952-1955 TF-51, 1953-1955 F-51, 1953-1954 B-26, 1953-1955; 1955-1957 C-54, 1953-1955 F-80, 1954-1955 RB-26, 1954-1955 F-84, 1954-1955 C-47, 1955 C-119, 1957, 1957-1959 C-130, 1992

COMMANDERS

Col John G. Moore, 15 Jun 1942 Col Frederick W. Castle, 22 Jun 1943 Col Charles B. Dougher, 17 Apr 1944 Col Nicholas T. Perkins, 16 Mar 1945 Lt Col Ernest B. Maxwell, by 3 Jun 1945-unkn Unkn, 29 May 1947-20 Mar 1951 Unkn, 14 Jun 1952-14 Apr 1959 Lt Col Walter Overend Col Carl E. Vogt, 1 Aug 1992 Col Nelson D. Powell Jr., 9 Jul 1995 Col James E. Glenn, 10 Apr 2000 Col James N. Stewart, 16 Jul 2000 Col Heath J. Nuckolls, 2 Feb 2002 Col Lee R. Hutchinson, 11 Jul 2004 Col Brett J. Clark, 12 Mar 2006 Col Steven R. Clayton, 5 Nov 2006 LTC John K. Jones, 1 Jul 2013 Col Jim DeVere, 28 Jul 2013 Col Patrick Campbell Col Terence E. Green

HONORS

Service Streamers

Campaign Streamers

World War II Air Offensive, Europe Normandy Northern France Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe Air Combat, EAME

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Decorations

Distinguished Unit Citations Regensburg, Germany, 17 Aug 1943 Brunswick, Germany, 11 Jan 1944

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards 1-29 Aug 1992 16 Aug 1992-15 Aug 1994 16 Aug 1995-15 Aug 1997

EMBLEM



94 Bombardment Group, Heavy

94 Bombardment Group, Tactical emblem: On a shield azure, over a cloud formation argent, a chimerical creature, with the body of a panther, the head of a buffalo all sable, horns, talons, and eyes proper, and eagle's wings or, crouching over the top of a sphere of the last, lined of the third, the creature snorting fire proper. (Approved, 6 Apr 1956.)





Azure, over a cloud formation Argent a Chimerical Creature with the body of a panther, the head of a buffalo, all Sable, horns, talons, and eyes Proper, an eagle's wings Or, crouching over the top of a sphere of the last, lined of the third, the creature snorting fire Proper; all within a diminished bordure of the fourth. Attached below the shield, a White scroll edged with a narrow Yellow border and inscribed "94TH OPERATIONS GROUP" in Blue letters. **SIGNIFICANCE:** Ultramarine Blue and Air Force Yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The unit's emblem is representative of the heritage and honors for the 94th Bombardment Group. The panther characterizes the cunningness, speed, and flexibility of the modern Tactical Air Force to strike anywhere in the world. The head of the buffalo symbolizes ruggedness and the early American Pioneer spirit and their fight for freedom of America continued by today's modern Air Force's fight for freedom of the world. The eagle's wings portray courage and stamina. (Approved, 30 May 2023)

ΜΟΤΤΟ

Cunning - Rugged - Courageous

OPERATIONS

Trained at various bases in the United States for heavy bombardment missions before moving to England in Apr-May 1943.

Air echelon began overseas movement c. 1 Apr. 43. Ground echelon left for Camp Kilmer, NJ. 17 Apr. 43 and sailed on Queen Elizabeth 5 May 43, arriving Greenock 11 May 43.

Entered combat on 13 May. Attacked strategic enemy targets such as ports, shipyards, factories, marshalling yards, oil facilities, and ball-bearing works in Germany and France. Participated in a famous but costly raid on Regensburg, Germany, on 17 Aug 1943, for which the group earned a Distinguished Unit Citation (DUC). Earned a second DUC for an 11 Jan 1944 mission against an aircraft parts factory at Brunswick, Germany. Took part in heavy bombardment campaign against German aircraft industry during Big Week (Feb 1944). Before Operation Overlord, the group bombed V-weapon sites, airfields, and other military installations along the northern coast of France. Flew ground support and interdiction missions to support the invasion of Normandy (Jun

1944) and the breakout of Allied troops at St. Lo (Jul 1944) in France. The group supported airborne attacks in the Netherlands in Sep. During the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944-Jan 1945, the group struck marshalling yards, airfields, and strong enemy positions. Bombed transportation, communication, and fuel targets during the Allied crossing of the Rhine and the advance of U.S. and British armies into Germany.

In Nov.-Dec. 1945, aircraft flown back to US or transferred other units, and squadrons inactivated. Remaining personnel left Bury St. Edmunds 11 Dec. 1945 and sailed on Lake Champlain 12 Dec. 1945, arriving New York 20 Dec 1945. Group inactivated Camp Kilmer 21 Dec 1945.

First Mission: 13 May 1943 Last Mission: 21 Apr 1945 Total Missions: 324 Total Credit Sorties: 8,884 Total Bomb Tonnage: 18,924.6 tons (226.2 tons supplies, etc.) Aircraft missing in action: 153 Other Operational losses: 27 Enemy aircraft claims: 342 destroyed, 92 probably destroyed, 154 damaged

Between 1947 and 1951, the group trained as an Air Force Reserve bombardment group, converting from heavy to light bombers in 1949.

Activated again in May 1955 as a tactical bombardment group, but became a troop carrier group in Jul 1957 before inactivation in Apr 1959.



Lt Col Walter Overend (USAF photo)

Since Aug 1992, the group trained reservists for missions as part of the Air Force's Total Force concept. Personnel and aircraft assigned to the group participated in various exercises and operations within the United States and overseas, including relief and contingency missions to Southwest Asia, Europe, and the Caribbean Sea.

USAF Unit Histories Created: 12 Mar 2021 Updated: 31 May 2023

Sources Air Force Historical Research Agency. U.S. Air Force. Maxwell AFB, AL. The Institute of Heraldry. U.S. Army. Fort Belvoir, VA. Air Force News. Air Force Public Affairs Agency.