

513 AIR CONTROL GROUP



MISSION

The 513 Air Control Group's mission is to provide theater and Air Force commanders with trained aircrews and maintenance personnel and systems for airborne surveillance, warning and control of U.S. and allied military aircraft.

Reservists fly the same missions, establish autonomous Reserve units and maintain the same professional standards as their active-duty counterparts. Associate unit aircrews fly daily on missions throughout the world. The flexibility of the associate program allows a Reserve aircrew member to fly as part of an active-duty crew or with an all-Reserve crew. Associate units also provide aircraft maintenance personnel to maintain the aircraft.

The 513 Air Control Group's subordinate units include the 970 Airborne Air Control Squadron, the 513 Operations Support Squadron, the 513 Aircraft Maintenance Squadron and the 513 Maintenance Squadron.

LINEAGE

3 Combat Cargo Group, established, 1 Jun 1944

Activated, 5 Jun 1944

Redesignated 513 Troop Carrier Group, 19 Sep 1945

Inactivated, 15 Apr 1946

Redesignated 513 Troop Carrier Group, Special and activated, 19 Nov 1948

Inactivated, 16 Oct 1949

Redesignated 513 Troop Carrier Group, Assault, Fixed Wing, 30 Jun 1955

Activated, 8 Nov 1955

Inactivated, 8 Oct 1957

513 Troop Carrier Wing, Assault, Fixed Wing established, 26 Sep 1957

Activated, 8 Oct 1957
Redesignated 513 Troop Carrier Wing, Assault, 1 Jul 1958
Inactivated, 1 Dec 1958
Redesignated 513 Troop Carrier Wing and activated, 6 Apr 1966
Organized, 15 Apr 1966
Redesignated 513 Tactical Airlift Wing, 1 Jul 1967

513 Troop Carrier Group, Assault, Fixed Wing and 513 Tactical Airlift Wing consolidated, 31 Jan 1984

Redesignated 513 Airborne Command and Control Wing, 18 Jun 1987
Inactivated, 1 Feb 1992
Redesignated 513 Air Control Group, 7 Mar 1996
Activated in the Reserve, 15 Mar 1996

STATIONS

Sylhet, India, 5 Jun 1944
Dinjan, India, 2 Aug 1944
Myitkyina, Burma, 3 Jun 1945
Shanghai, China, 1 Nov 1945-15 Apr 1946
Rhein-Main AB, Germany, 19 Nov 1948-16 Oct 1949
Sewart AFB, TN, 8 Nov 1955-1 Dec 1958
Evreux-Fauville AB, France, 15 Apr 1966
RAF Mildenhall, England, 1 Jul 1966-1 Feb 1992
Tinker AFB, OK, 15 Mar 1996

ASSIGNMENTS

Army Air Forces, India-Burma Sector, China-Burma-India Theater, 5 Jun 1944
Tenth Air Force, 22 Sep 1944
Army Air Forces, India-Burma Theater, 12 Jun 1945
Tenth Air Force, 16 Jun-1 Aug 1945
Unkn (probably Army Air Forces, India-Burma Theater), 1 Aug-1 Nov 1945
Tenth Air Force, 1 Nov 1945
Army Air Forces, China Theater, 12 Nov 1945-15 Apr 1946.
1 Airlift Task Force, 19 Nov 1948
United States Air Forces in Europe, 26 Sep-16 Oct 1949
Eighteenth Air Force, 8 Nov 1955
Ninth Air Force, 1 Sep 1957
839th Air Division, 8 Oct 1957-1 Dec 1958
United States Air Forces in Europe, 6 Apr 1966
Third Air Force, 1 Jul 1966
United States Air Forces in Europe, 1 Jul 1967
Third Air Force, 1 Nov 1968-1 Feb 1992
507 Wing, 15 Mar 1996

Tenth Air Force, 1 Apr 1997

ATTACHMENTS

Third Tactical Air Force, 5 Jun 1944-unk
Tenth Air Force, 20 Aug-21 Sep 1944
Air Cargo Headquarters, Tenth Air Force, 1 Nov 1944-30 Apr 1945
North Burma Air Task Force, Tenth Air Force, 1 May-11 Jun 1945
India-China Division, Air Transport Command, 12 Jun 1945-1 Nov 1945
61 Troop Carrier Wing, 19-25 Nov 1948
Airlift Wing [Provisional], 26 Nov 1948-19 Jan 1949
7497 Airlift Wing, 20 Jan-9 Jul 1949
61 Troop Carrier Wing, 10 Jul 1949 to 16 Oct 1949
314 Troop Carrier Wing, 8 Nov 1955
314 Troop Carrier Wing to 8 Oct 1957
322 Air Division, 15 Apr 1966 to 24 Dec 1968

WEAPON SYSTEMS

C-47, 1944-1946
C-46, 1945-1946
C-54, 1948-1949
C-119, 1955-1956
C-123, 1956-1958
C-130, 1966-1976
EC-135, 1966-1992
C-124, 1968-1969
WC-135, 1989-1992
E-3, 1996

COMMANDERS

Col Charles D. Farr, 5 Jun 1944
Col Hiette S. Williams Jr., 25 Oct 1944
Col Herbert A. Bott, 7 Feb 1945
Col Hiette S. Williams Jr., 12 Apr 1945
Lt Col G. Robert Dodson, 21 Apr 1945
Col Hugh D. Wallace, 17 Jun-11 Sep 1945
Unkn, 12 Sep-Oct 1945
Lt Col George H. Van Deusen, Oct 1945-15 Apr 1946
Col Frank Norwood, 19 Nov 1948
Commander Harry P. Badget (USN), 20 Mar 1949
Col Frank Norwood, 24 Apr-30 Sep 1949
None (not manned), 1-16 Oct 1949
Col John R. Roche, 8 Nov 1955
Lt Col Raymond J. Berger, 16 Sep 1958
Lt Col Earl V. Riley, 7 Nov-1 Dec 1958

Col Harold G. Fulmer, 15 Apr 1966
Col William W. Kingery, 28 Jun 1968
Col Thomas J. Sims, 11 Jul 1969
Col Eugene H. Dyke, 17 Sep 1969
Col Robert W. Koernig, 2 Sep 1971
Col Webb Thompson, 10 Nov 1972
Col James E. Poore, 1 Mar 1974
Col Clarence W. Thomas, 9 May 1975
Col Walter J. Ford, 8 Jun 1977
Col Gene D. Rawlings, 15 Jun 1979
Col Charles W. Bartholomew, 26 Jun 1981
Col John P. Dickey, 10 Jun 1983
Col Joe G. Cabuk Jr., 14 Jun 1985
Col Dwight M. Kealoha, 18 Jun 1987
Col John A. Judd, 5 Dec 1988
Col Howard W. Guiles, 2 Oct 1989
Unkn, Jul 1991-1 Feb 1992
Col Kenneth D. Suggs, 15 Mar 1996
Col John Fobian, 12 Sep 1999
Col James Kerr
Col Greg Phillips, 2007
Col John Trnka, 15 Jul 2007
Col Stephen L. Seaman, #2011
Col Jeffrey J. McGalliard, 1 Oct 2011
Col Jim Matthey

HONORS

Service Streamers

Campaign Streamers

World War II
India-Burma
Central Burma
China Defensive, China Offensive

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Decorations

Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation
10-16 Apr 1986

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards

19 Aug-3 Dec 1956
1 Jul 1966-30 Jun 1967

1 Jul 1969-30 Jun 1970
1 Jul 1972-30 Jun 1973
1 Jul 1974-30 Jun 1975
1 Jul 1975-30 Jun 1976
1 Jul 1977-30 Jun 1978
1 Jul 1980-30 Jun 1981
1 Jul 1983-30 Jun 1985
1 Jul 1985-30 Jun 1987
1 Jul 1988-30 Jun 1990
1 Jul 1990-30 Jun 1991
1 Aug 1996-31 Jul 1998
1 Aug 1998-31 Jul 2000
1 Aug 2000-31 Jul 2002
1 Aug 2002-31 Jul 2004
1 Aug 2004-31 Jul 2005

EMBLEM



3rd Combat Cargo Group emblem



513 Troop Carrier Wing patch



513 Airborne Command and Control Wing, Azure, an eagle volant gules grasping in its claws three lightning bolts or; all within a diminished bordure of the like. Blue and yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater for Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The eagle, mythological guardian of the element air, refers to the Wing's power. Red represents zealous valor and strength found in the first 513th lineage. The lightning bolts, symbols of speed, refer to manner in which each mission is carried out. Approved, 24 Oct 1988



Azure, an eagle volant Gules grasping in its claws three lightning bolts Or; all within a diminished bordure of the like. Attached below the shield a White scroll edged with a

narrow Yellow border and inscribed " 513th AIR CONTROL GROUP " in Blue letters. **SIGNIFICANCE:** Blue and 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 American bald eagle, with wings spread upward, represents victory and imperial power and alludes to the unit's lineage. The talons, grasping a bolt of lightning, symbolize the Wing's ability to provide the highest values and constant elevation of intellect and technology to assigned aircraft. (Approved, 22 Aug 1997)

MOTTO

OPERATIONS

Supplying future operations, resulted in the creation of a new type of air-supply group, whose only purpose was to be air-resupply and supply ground units in a combat zone. The new groups original specifications were to: carry ground troops and auxiliary combat equipment to effective locations in a combat zone, maintain combat reinforcements, supply and resupply units in the combat zone, and evacuate casualties and other personnel from such zones. A maximum of four new cargo groups were planned. Seeing that these new units were to be carrying cargo into the heart of the battle, the new units were called Combat Cargo Groups.

The Combat Cargo Groups were to be self-contained groups, capable of being 100% operational and always ready to go at a moment's notice. Each Combat Cargo Squadron was to have an Airdrome Squadron assigned with it. Each Airdrome Squadrons mission was to supply all tasks, including everything; from cooking to aircraft maintenance, necessary for the Combat Cargo Squadron to be self-sufficient. Both of these groups would function as one unit. Each of the Combat Cargo Groups was to consist of four Squadrons, each with 25 aircraft (originally C-47's). To fly these aircraft, 25 compete crews were assigned along with 25 extra Flying Officers.

Since no existing air supply groups were available anywhere in any Theater to help relieve the siege at Imphal, it was decided to create the 3d Combat Cargo Group (9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Combat Cargo Squadrons). This group would skip the training then being given to the 1st and 2nd Combat Cargo Groups. They would be deployed immediately and would return to the United States after the situation in Imphal was ended. The group never returned to the United States for that training. They remained in Asia until they were inactivated in 1946.

The 3d Combat Cargo Group was assigned the 329th, 330th, 331st and 332nd Airdrome Squadrons. These four Airdrome Squadrons would not depart for the CBI with the 3d Group; they first would undergo training.

It was obvious the new group would see action as soon as it arrived in theater. Supplies, parts and equipment were immediately shipped to the China-Burma-India Theater. Orders were issued on May 8, 1944 directing personnel to report to Morrison Field, West Palm Beach, Florida to form this new group under the code name of 'Bond Project' (Project 90752). The official indication was that this was to be a short overseas tour involving cargo operations. All men were initially assigned TDY, to the Air Transport Command (ATC).

One hundred new C-47As were delivered to Morrison Field along with 100 experienced multi-engine rated pilots, 100 experienced multi-engine rated copilots and 75 additional Flying Officers as a reserve. Each aircraft was assigned a crew chief and radio operator, plus a navigator who was on loan from the ATC. When the crews finished their overwater flights these navigators would return to the USA. Crews were assembled and shakedown flights began. To aid the aircraft during their long flight to India a large 500 gallon fuel tank was installed in the fuselage. Briefings were given to the crews and passengers, including survival training, and lectures on disease control. The lectures included among other things, malaria and venereal disease. Orders were issued on May 19, 1944 creating the aircraft flights that would fly together to India.

The new group flew via the South Atlantic route to India. After arriving in Karachi, India, the crews and aircraft were assigned to the four squadrons (9th, 10th, 11th and 12th) of the 3d Combat Cargo Group. To determine which squadron each arriving aircraft and crew was to be assigned was easy, the first 25 aircraft went to the 9th Combat Cargo Squadron, the next 25 aircraft to the 10th Combat Cargo Squadron and so on. Of the 100 aircraft and crews that left the states, 96 aircraft and crews safely reached the final destination. The crews of the missing four aircraft all eventually arrived safely in theater. With the Group and Squadrons now formed, the crews were briefed for their final flights to Sylhet, India, via Agra, India. Colonel Charles Farr was assigned the commander of this new group, the 3d Combat Cargo Group, and he had much knowledge of supply tactics and was familiar with the China-India-Burma Theater after being Commander of the 443d Troop Carrier Group in the CBI. Initially the 3d Combat Cargo Groups aircraft were serviced by the 98th, 497th and 498th Air Service Squadrons. The 3d Combat Cargo Group's assigned Airdrome Squadron finally arrived in theater three months after the group had begun flying combat missions.

From late 1945, it continued airlift missions as needed in China until Apr 1946. Between Nov 1948 and Sep 1949, flew supplies into Berlin as part of Operation Vittles.

From Nov 1955 to Nov 1958, participated in numerous tactical exercises and operations, including troop drops and airlift in support of construction of the Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line stations in the American Arctic.

From Apr 1966 to Jan 1976, provided intra-theater airlift in support of US Air Forces in Europe, European Command, and North Atlantic Treaty Organization operations and exercises, using C-130s and crews rotating to Europe from Tactical Air Command and Military Airlift Command wings based in the United States and C-124s and crews from Air Force Reserve groups.

Maintained and operated EC-135s as an airborne command post and acted as host organization for American units at RAF Mildenhall to Feb 1992.

Beginning Mar 1996, trained to fulfill an air control mission through the use of airborne warning and control system aircraft. Took part in worldwide contingency operations and counter-drug

missions.



513 TAW headquarters, RAF Mildenhall, England



Col William W. Kingery

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE UNIT HISTORIES

Created: 12 Mar 2021

Updated: 16 Dec 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.

Unit yearbook. *Tinker AFB, OK, Vol 4, 2002 Yearbook*. 2002.