

907 AIRLIFT GROUP



MISSION

LINEAGE

907 Troop Carrier Group, Medium established and activated, 15 Jan 1963
Organized in the Reserve, 11 Feb 1963
Redesignated 907 Tactical Airlift Group, 1 Jul 1967
Redesignated 907 Special Operations Group, 25 Jun 1970
Redesignated 907 Tactical Airlift Group, 26 Jul 1971
Inactivated, 1 Sep 1975
Activated in the Reserve, 1 Apr 1981
Redesignated 907 Airlift Group, 1 Feb 1992
Inactivated, 1 Oct 1994

STATIONS

Clinton County AFB, OH, 11 Feb 1963
Lockbourne AFB (later Rickenbacker AFB), OH, 2 Aug 1971–1 Sep 1975
Rickenbacker ANGB, OH, 1 Apr 1981
Wright-Patterson AFB, OH, 1 Apr 1993–1 Oct 1994

ASSIGNMENTS

Continental Air Command, 15 January 1963
302 Troop Carrier Wing (later 302 Tactical Airlift Wing, 302 Special Operations Wing, 302 Tactical Airlift Wing), 11 Feb 1963 - 1 Sep 1975
94 Tactical Airlift Wing: 1 Apr 1981
459 Military Airlift Wing (later 459 Airlift Wing), 1 Oct 1989 – 1 Oct 1994

WEAPON SYSTEMS

C-119, 1963-1967
C-123, 1967-1975
UC-123, 1981-1982
C-130
C-141B, 1993-1994

COMMANDERS

None (not manned), 15 Jan-10 Feb 1963
LTC Adam A. Reaver, 11 Feb 1963
LTC Robert L. Wright, 1964
Col James A. Hanauer, 1965
Col Justin L. Townsley, 1 Feb 1971
Col Bernard B. Cecil, 7 Apr 1972-1 Sep 1975
Col Walter T. Hatcher III

HONORS

Service Streamers

Campaign Streamers

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Decorations

EMBLEM



MOTTO

OPERATIONS

C-119 Reserve troop carrier/airlift operations, Feb 1963-Mar 1973. C-123 Reserve troop carrier/airlift operations, Dec 1972-Sep 1975.

Conducted annual summer encampments at Clinton county AFB on 3-17 Aug 1963; 26 Jul-9 Aug 1964; 1-15 Aug 1965; 31 Jul-13 Aug 1966; 3-17 Aug 1968; 2-16 Aug 1969; and 25 Jul-8 Aug 1970. conducted 1967 encampment 12-26 Aug at Travis Field, Savannah, Ga. Employed summer encampment, 26 Jul-8 Aug 1971, to move unit equipment from Clinton county AFB to Lockbourne AFB. conducted summer encampments at Lockbourne (later, Rickenbacker) AFB on 7-20 Aug 1972; 6-19 Aug 1973; 10-24 Aug 1974; and 11-24 Aug 1975.

Participated in joint exercises (usually involving troop and cargo drops) and unit-generated resupply and drop missions, Feb 1963-Aug 1975. Usually took part in some major exercise during each summer encampment. Flew sorties in support of the U.S. involvement in the Dominican crisis of 1965. Late in 1965, flew relief missions to aid hurricane victims in area of New Orleans. Began augmenting Military Airlift Command airlift capability in 1966 and by 1967 was flying missions throughout eastern part of United States as well as to Bermuda, Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone. Supported the 1st Combat Crew Training (later, 1st Tactical Airlift Training) Squadron of the 302d Wing in C-119 Phase I gunship aircrew and ground maintenance personnel training, Jul 1968-Mar 1973. Group aircraft/crews flying missions to Europe and making C-119 aircraft deliveries to Far East by 1969. Delivered C-119s to Formosa, Ethiopia, Southeast. Asia, and the Middle East in 1970, to Taiwan in 1971, and to Southeast Asia in 1972. Airdropped hay to snowbound cattle in Kansas in early 1971.

1984 The third major event of the quarter involved the 356th TAS, 907th WSSF, 67th AEF, 907 TAC Clinic, 35th MSES and 907th CSS in a joint military training exercise at RANGB on 4 August. The purpose of the exercise was to train the military personnel in their wartime missions. Most aspects of combat medicine were demonstrated. Including casualty management, patient care under combat conditions and patient movement by land and air. C-130As were used to evacuate the simulated casualties to military hospitals. About forty Air Force Junior ROTC students from Westland High School near Columbus served as the combat casualties resulting from mortar and sniper attacks.

Other military units involved in the exercise were the 906th TAC Clinic from WPAFB and the U.S. Navy Medical Battalion, MEDCO D. Detachment 1. The 316th Medical Detachment/Air Ambulance (Army National Guard) from Cleveland, Ohio, which was tasked to provide helicopter transport of the casualties from the field to medical centers, was unable to participate due to dense fog in the Cleveland area. The outcome of the exercise was favorable over- all. The big problems noted were: (1) internal communications were inadequate; (2) logistics support needed improvement; (3) more involved preplanning with participating units would enhance exercise coordination and training objectives.

The scope and dimension of this exercise was the largest ever conducted by the 67th AEF. Tremendous improvement over previous exercises was quite evident. The simulation of morning and afternoon disasters (dual run) allowed everyone to review their procedures from the first run and make improvements for the second round. In future exercises attention needs to be directed to incorporating chemical/nuclear defense warfare training into the scenario.

In the 1990s, Wright-Patterson welcomed many new members to its community, including three flying units. One of these, the 907th Airlift Group arrived at Wright-Patterson in April 1993 on reassignment from Rickenbacker Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio. On October 1, 1994, the 907th inactivated. The 445th Airlift Wing activated at Wright-Patterson on the same date. Personnel previously assigned to the 907th transferred to the 445th.

USAF Unit Histories
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Sources
Air Force Historical Research Agency. U.S. Air Force. Maxwell AFB, AL.