

329th COMBAT CREW TRAINING SQUADRON



MISSION

LINEAGE

329th Bombardment Squadron (Heavy) constituted, 28 Jan 1942

Activated, 1 Mar 1942

Redesignated 329th Bombardment Squadron, Very Heavy, 23 May 1945

Redesignated 329th Bombardment Squadron, Medium, 28 May 1948

Redesignated 329th Bombardment Squadron, Very Heavy, 1 Feb 1955

Redesignated 329th Bombardment Squadron, Heavy, 1 Jan 1963

Inactivated, 30 Sep 1971

Redesignated 329th Bombardment Squadron (Provisional), 1 Jun 1972 and placed in provisional status.

Inactivated and Discontinued, 15 Nov 1973

Redesignated 329th Combat Crew Training Squadron, returned to regular status and activated, 1 Jul 1986

Inactivated, 1 Sep 1991

STATIONS

Barksdale AAF, LA, 1 Mar 1942

Page AAF, FL, 18 May-13 Aug 1942

Alconbury, England, 7 Sep 1942

Hardwick, England, 6 Dec 1942-15 Jun 1945

Sioux Falls AAF, SD, 26 Jun-26 Jul 1945

Pratt AAF, KS, 20 Aug 1945

Clovis AAF, NM, 13 Dec 1945

Castle Field (later, AFB), CA, 21 Jun 1946-30 Sep 1971

Anderson AFB, Guam, 1 Jun 1972-15 Nov 1973
Castle AFB, Ca, 1 Jul 1986-1 Sep 1991

ASSIGNMENTS

93rd Bombardment Group, 1 Mar 1942
93rd Bombardment Wing, attached 10 Feb 1951, assigned 16 Jun 1952-30 Sep 1971
72nd Strategic Wing (Provisional), 1 Jun 1972-15 Nov 1973
93rd Bombardment Wing, 1 Jul 1986-1 Sep 1991

WEAPON SYSTEMS

B-24, 1942–1945
B-29, 1945–1949
B-50, 1949–1954
B-47, 1954–1955
B-52, 1955–1971; 1972–1973; 1986–1991

COMMANDERS

HONORS

Service Streamers

Campaign Streamers

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Decorations

EMBLEM



MOTTO

NICKNAME

OPERATIONS

Established in early 1942 initially as a B-24 Liberator reconnaissance squadron, flying antisubmarine patrols. Later being redesignated as a heavy bomb group; trained under Third Air Force in Florida. Completed training in late 1942; deploying to European Theater of Operations (ETO) as one of the initial heavy bomber squadrons assigned to VIII Bomber Command in England, September 1942.

Engaged in long-ranger strategic bombardment operations over Occupied Europe. Deployed to IX Bomber Command in Egypt in December 1942; operating from airfields in Libya and Tunisia. Raided enemy military and industrial targets in Italy and in the southern Balkans, including the Nazi-controlled oilfields at Polesti, Romania, receiving a Distinguished Unit Citation for its gallantry in that raid. Also flew tactical bombing raids against Afrika Korps defensive positions in Tunisia; supporting British Eighth Army forces in their advance to Tunis, in September and October 1943.

Returned to England with disestablishment of IX Bomber Command in North Africa. From England, resumed long-range strategic bombardment raids on Occupied Europe and Nazi Germany, attacking enemy military and industrial targets as part of the United States' air offensive. The squadron was one of the most highly decorated units in the Eighth Air Force, continuing offensive attacks until the German capitulation in May 1945.

Returned to the United States in June 1945; being re-manned and re-equipped with B-29 Superfortress heavy bombers. Trained for deployment to the Central Pacific Area to carry out very long range strategic bombing raids over Japan. Japanese capitulation in August canceled plans for deployment, instead became Continental Air Command (later Strategic Air Command) B-29 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 as well as being designed for atomic bomb missions if necessary. By 1951, the emergence of the Soviet Mig-21 interceptor in the skies of North Korea signaled the end of the propeller-driven B-50 as a first-line strategic bomber. Received B-47 Stratojet jet bombers in 1954, and in 1955 began receiving early model of the B-52 Stratofortress. Inactivated in 1971 due to budget restrictions.

Reactivated as a B-52 Combat Crew Training squadron in 1986; inactivated in 1991 after the end of the Cold War and the reduction of the B-52 fleet.

Air Force Order of Battle

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Sources

Air Force Historical Research Agency. U.S. Air Force. Maxwell AFB, AL.

The Institute of Heraldry. U.S. Army. Fort Belvoir, VA.