

67 TROOP CARRIER SQUADRON



MISSION

LINEAGE

67 Troop Carrier Squadron constituted, 22 Jan 1943
Activated, 9 Feb 1943
Inactivated, 15 Jan 1946
Activated in the reserve, 13 Apr 1947
Redesignated 67 Troop Carrier Squadron (Medium), 27 Jun 1949
Ordered to active service, 15 Oct 1950
Inactivated, 14 Jul 1952
Activated in the reserve, 18 May 1955

STATIONS

Florence AAFld, SC, 9 Feb 1943
Sedalia AAFld, MO, 19 Mar 1943
Laurinburg-Maxton MB, NC, 9 Jun 1943
Baer Field, IN, 1-12 Aug 1943
Port Moresby, New Guinea, 27 Aug 1943
Nadzab, New Guinea, 5 Nov 1943
Hollandia, New Guinea, 10 Jul 1944
Biak, 20 Oct 1944
Tanauan, Leyte, 18 Jan 1945
Clark Field, Luzon, 1 Jun 1945
Iwo Jima, 27 Aug 1945

Ie Shima, 9 Sep 1945
Tachikawa, Japan, 25 Sep 1945-15 Jan 1946
Cleveland Mun Aprt, OH, 13 Apr 1947
Greenville AFB, SC, 18 Oct 1950-20 Jul 1951
Rhein-Main AB, Germany, 6 Aug 1951-14 Jul 1952
Brooks AFB, TX, 18 May 1955
Kelly AFB, TX, 21 May 1950-30 Jun 1974

ASSIGNMENTS

433 Troop Carrier Group, 9 Feb 1943-15 Jan 1946
Eleventh Air Force, 13 Apr 1947
433 Troop Carrier Group, 6 Jul 1947-14 Jul 1952
433 Troop Carrier Group, 18 May 1955
433 Troop Carrier Wing, 14 Apr 1959
921 Troop Carrier Group, 17 Jan 1963

WEAPON SYSTEMS

C-47, 1943-1944
C-46, 1944-1945
C-119, 1950-1952

COMMANDERS

HONORS

Service Streamers

Campaign Streamers

Air Offensive, Japan
New Guinea
Northern Solomons
Bismarck Archipelago
Western Pacific
Leyte
Luzon
Southern Philippines
Ryukyus

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Decorations

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation

EMBLEM

On a light turquoise blue disc, a stylized, ultramarine blue eagle in flight toward dexter over

flames in base, proper, within a gold wreath border charged with thirteen, five-point stars, arranged six to dexter and seven to sinister, and having a pair of silver wings displayed horizontal and conjoined in chief, and a small, white parapack chute open, supporting box, in front of small grayed disc, charged with a white annulet, in base. (Approved, 19 Feb 1945)

MOTTO

OPERATIONS

Aerial transportation during World War II; airborne assault at Aparri, Luzon, 23 Jun 1945.

On 15 January 1961, a C-119 assigned to the 67th Troop Carrier Squadron, crashed at Fort Campbell, Kentucky involving five wing members. The aircrews were involved with paratroop operations training to remain current.

Wing members again began their participation in Operation Swift Strike in August, when one C-119 departed Kelly AFB, for North Field, South Carolina. On 6 August, 26 aircraft and crews from the 67th, 68th and 69th Troop Carrier Squadron departed along with support personnel enroute to North Field. The Swift Strike exercise simulated combat conditions with participation from more than 400 troop carriers and fighter aircraft and over 30,000 Army personnel. During Operation Swift Strike the 67th and 68th Troop Carrier Squadron's airlanded and airdropped more than 600 tons of heavy equipment and personnel. 1961

From 19-22 December 1961, the aircrews from the 67th and 68th TCS participated in Operation Nava-Snow. The crews airdropped more than 60 tons of food supplies and hay to snow-bound Navajo Indians over the 25,000-acre Navajo reservation extending over parts of Arizona, Utah and New Mexico.

1969 The 921st Military Airlift Group's flying squadron, the 67th Military Airlift Squadron, flew 19 C-124 missions to Honolulu, four to Saigon, with ten of those made to hot spots, three to Tachikawa, Japan, several to Puerto Rico and one each to Kadena AB, Okinawa, Rhein-Main, Germany and Panama.

1973 The flying squadrons participated in Exercise Coronet Round Up beginning in July. The 67th and 68th alternated flights carrying sterile screwworm flies to Puerto Rico. This joint exercise included the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the government of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. After the Alamo Wing became involved in the program, the unit started picking up the sterilized screwworm pupae near Mission, Texas, and airlifting them to the dispersal center at Ramey AFB, Puerto Rico. The first flights for the exercise occurred 6-8 and 13-15 July. This mission was taken over from the 317th Special Operation Squadron of Hurlburt Field, Florida.

1974 On 1 January, the flight simulator became operational at Kelly AFB. The simulator gave training to aircrews of C-130B reserve units including the Alamo Wing. It served as refresher and emergency procedures training, a yearly requirement for all crews. During the commander's call in February, Colonel Huff announced a decision by the Department of Defense to merge the

921st and the 922nd. The units were to complete the merge into a single unit by July. The normal Air Force policy whenever there is a merge is to preserve the lower numerically designated unit's identity. This meant the history of the 922d Tactical Airlift Group would officially end. The deactivation of the 922 TAG also affected the 67th Tactical Airlift Squadron. Effective 1 July, the 68 TAS was relieved from assignment to the 922 TAG and assigned to the 921 TAG. The 921 TAG completed the inactivation on 1 November. The subordinate units transferred to the control of the Wing Headquarters. After the merger of the two Groups, the authorized strength ended at 1,206 reservists, which meant a loss of 179 members. The merger created a loss of eighteen members from the full-time air reserve technician program.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORIES

Created: 10 May 2025

Updated:

Sources

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

Unit history. *Kelly AFB, TX, Heritage of Service, Seventy-Five Years of Military Aviation at Kelly Air Force Base, 1916-1991*. Office of History, San Antonio Air Logistics Center. Kelly AFB, TX. 1991.