



# Emblem Descriptions



The United States Air Force Security Service (USAFSS) emblem symbolizes the command's mission. On a shield divided into four equal parts, the globe signifies the command's worldwide influence, the lightning bolt on a field of red represents electronic transmission, the blue wing on a field of yellow represents the command's subordination to the Air Force, and the sword and shield represent the protection and security the command provides. Designed by A2C William H. Rogers, the emblem was adopted and approved by Headquarters USAF in August 1952.



The Electronic Security Command (ESC) emblem is set on a field of blue, representing Air Force subordination, preserving the link with the predominately blue colored USAFSS emblem, and symbolizing the valor and loyalty of command personnel. The lightning blade is drawn from the USAFSS emblem to preserve tradition and to represent the identification with electronics. Connecting the blade to a sword hilt suggests its transformation into a weapon delivering an immediate readiness of action, much as the more passive mission of USAFSS evolved into the active role with which ESC is charged. The silver shield also originates from the USAFSS emblem, a continuing legacy of defense and security. The chess piece—a black knight—conveys several meanings: The color black takes meaning from the rule of chess that black moves second, representing the counter-movement tactics representative of ESC's countermeasure missions. The knight is a powerful chessman, striking from unexpected quarter, and is the only piece able to strike while obstructed. It employs elegant rather than brute force. All of these attributes combine to symbolize Command, Control, and Communications (C3) counter measures and the move/countermove nature of electronic warfare.



The Air Force Intelligence Command (AFIC) emblem is symbolic of its diverse missions. The black knight chess piece was retained from the ESC emblem and indicates classic deception. The shield originated from the USAFSS emblem denoting, as it did then, both defense and the security resulting from that defense. It is separated into four quadrants, indicating the four corners of the Earth, to symbolize the command's worldwide mission of support. The double-edged sword refers to the military role of the Air Force. It signifies the readiness of AFIC to utilize electronics in both defensive and offensive operations and to ensure national security.



The Air Intelligence Agency (AIA) emblem maintains the Air Force colors of blue and yellow; blue alluding to the sky as the primary theater of Air Force operations and yellow referring to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The globe signifies the Agency's contribution to the Air Force Global Reach-Global Power mission. The black knight over the globe reflects counter-intelligence operations reaching the four corners of the Earth. The key represents the Agency's efforts to unlock the enemy's secrets. Teeth on the ward symbolize the disciplines of intelligence gathering—Signals Intelligence (SIGINT), Human Intelligence (HUMINT), Imagery Intelligence (IMINT), and Measurement and Signatures Intelligence (MASINT). The compass rose symbolizes intelligence operations reaching the four corners of the earth and the use of satellite information gathering.



The Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Agency emblem uses blue to allude to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations, while yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of all Airmen. The emblem is divided into four quadrants to represent the Agency's roles and responsibilities in the Air Force mission. The quadrants signify persistence in the warfighting role; a strategic to tactical ISR integration role for national level decision-makers and combatant commanders; the dedicated, selfless and professional military and civilian personnel who make up the unit; and the Air Force's core values. The chess knight conveys the ability to strike from an unexpected quadrant while obstructed, and embodies the unit's ability to excel in crowded and often obstructed battlefields. The double-edged sword signifies the ability to wage offensive and defensive operations. The key symbolizes the Agency's ability to unlock the adversary's secrets. Finally, the four teeth on the key symbolize the ISR disciplines of SIGINT, IMINT, HUMINT and MASINT. The emblem was approved on 22 May 2007.



# A CONTINUING LEGACY:

*Freedom Through Vigilance*

## USAFSS to AF ISR Agency

### 1948-2010

*A History of the  
AF ISR Agency  
and its Predecessor Organizations*

6th Edition

By

**Mr. Harold P. Myers  
John P. Williamsom  
Mr. Gabriel G. Marshall  
SMSgt Benjamin T. Jones**

Published by the  
AF ISR Agency History Office  
102 Hall Boulevard, Suite 112  
San Antonio, TX 78243-7045

Telephone: (210) 977-2303  
Email: AFISRAHO.WF@us.af.mil

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# Preface and Acknowledgements

From mid-2007 through September 2010, the Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (AF ISR) Agency continued its evolution into a multi-disciplined intelligence organization. This publication details numerous activities, beginning with the activation of the United States Air Force Security Service in 1948 and continuing through periods under the Electronic Security Command, Air Force Intelligence Command, and Air Intelligence Agency.

More than nine years after the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks on America, the AF ISR Agency remained “all-in” the global fight against terrorism. By transforming into a truly multi-disciplined intelligence organization during a war, the AF ISR Agency gained significance in modern Air Force history.

This publication, now in its sixth edition, began in 1997. Readers should note that this publication has also been transformed with new black & white and color images. Lists for the commanders and senior enlisted leaders were switched to a photo format, while yearly references to personnel strength were removed from the chronology and turned into a chart. We were not able to find pictures of all vice commanders, so that change will come in a future edition.

Over the years, many historians and staff members have worked on “A Continuing Legacy,” notably Dr. Dennis Casey, Juan Jimenez, Jim Pierson, Mary Holub, Joe Henderson, Anthony Pendleton, Johnny Ford, Bill Ellerson, JoAnn Himes, Bob Rush, O. D. Dickey, and the current History Office staff found on the title page.

The AF ISR Agency History Office also expresses its thanks to Guido Locati and his Multi-Media Section—Vincent Childress, George Serna, Sharon Singleton and Gloria Vasquez—for their design and layout efforts. Additionally, Rosalio Martinez, Abiodun Quadri, and the Print Plant staff members provided invaluable advice and published the pamphlet.

Omissions, errors and suggestions may be emailed to [AFISRAho.wf@lackland.af.mil](mailto:AFISRAho.wf@lackland.af.mil). Requests for pamphlets should be sent to that email address as well.

HQ AF ISR Agency  
History Office Staff  
Lackland AFB, Texas  
15 September 2010


# Foreword

Some 63 years ago, Col Richard P. Klocko initiated actions to create an Air Force unit to handle special information. Based on his actions, on 23 June 1948 the Air Force established the Air Force Security Group. Over the years, the Air Force changed that special security organization to meet growing mission requirements. Further reorganizations produced the USAF Security Service (USAFSS) on 20 October 1948, the Electronic Security Command on 1 August 1979, and the Air Force Intelligence Command on 1 October 1991. Air Intelligence Agency (AIA), a Field Operating Agency, activated on 1 October 1993, and finally the Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) Agency succeeded AIA on 8 June 2007.

The last name change ushered in several transformations to the organization's intelligence enterprise. In November 2007, the agency re-established a Human Intelligence (HUMINT) program for the Air Force by activating Detachment 6 at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. Next, in February 2008 the Air Force reassigned the 480th Intelligence Wing from Air Combat Command and Eighth Air Force to the AF ISR Agency to unify the Distributed Common Ground System (DCGS) elements under one organization. Later, the growing significance of ISR led the Air Force to rename the 480th and 70th Intelligence Wings as ISR wings with subordinate ISR groups. That action established the DCGS as a global ISR weapon system, with streamlined command and control under a single point of leadership.

The AF ISR Agency also turned its National Tactical Integration (NTI) effort into a key program. Essentially, NTI made numerous ISR warfighting capabilities available to combatant commanders, which in turn led to tremendous battlefield successes. In March 2008, the AF ISR Agency renamed Detachment 2 at Langley AFB as the Air Force Combat ISR Office. That change allowed the agency to put its arms around all ISR operational capabilities to carry out the broad duties related to the ISR operations conducted by Combat Air Forces. In late 2009 and early 2010, the agency reduced that Langley operation by moving it to Lackland to join other DCGS-related activities.





In April 2008, the AF ISR Agency restructured one of its subordinate units, the National Air and Space Intelligence Center (NASIC) at Wright-Patterson AFB, from a staff-oriented unit into a wing-level unit with 4 production-focused groups, 17 squadrons, and 3 directorates. That action strengthened the authority, accountability, and responsibility of NASIC's unit commanders. The agency also stood up the 361 ISR Group at Hurlburt Field, Fla., to make critical ISR capabilities available to Special Operations Forces.

In 2009, the agency adopted three main strategic tenets to guide its efforts: (1) bolster ISR capabilities to support joint operations; (2) develop and care for ISR professionals and their families; and (3) optimize multi-domain ISR for combatant commands and the nation. Those tenants embodied new endeavors and improvements to existing programs. One notable new effort fielded Project Liberty and its associated Production, Exploitation, and Dissemination (PED) activities. The existing endeavors included improving distributed ISR operations; strengthening ISR for space and cyber operations; and maturing ISR for special operations, HUMINT, and NTI. Later in the year, the agency surged ISR PED to support Operation ENDURING FREEDOM in Afghanistan. The organization also activated the 770 ISR Group (Provisional) at Fort Meade, Md., to support Twenty-Fourth Air Force at Lackland AFB. That group evolved into the 659 ISR Group in September 2010.

The result of all transformation actions not only gave the AF ISR Agency its multi-disciplined intelligence focus, but also turned it into a premier warfighting organization. During the year, Maj Gen Bradley A. Heithold, the AF ISR Agency Commander, frequently asserted that the agency was truly "all-in the fight by handling everything to the left and right of the bang". His 'bang' referred to exploding ordinance on the battlefields in foreign lands.

Phil Myers, IA-O4, DAF  
Air Force ISR Agency Historian



# BRIEF HISTORY

## From USAFSS to AF ISR Agency – A Legacy Continues Origins

During World War II, intelligence, most notably signals intelligence (SIGINT) helped the Allies secure victory. The successes of the ULTRA (British program to decode German communications) and MAGIC (an American effort to decode Japanese communications) undoubtedly helped to shorten the war and saved many American lives.

The nation's euphoria over the victory in 1945 quickly gave way to a post World War II political climate defined by the Cold War. A bipolar world began to emerge when a massive Soviet Army in Eastern Europe threatened to engulf Western Europe

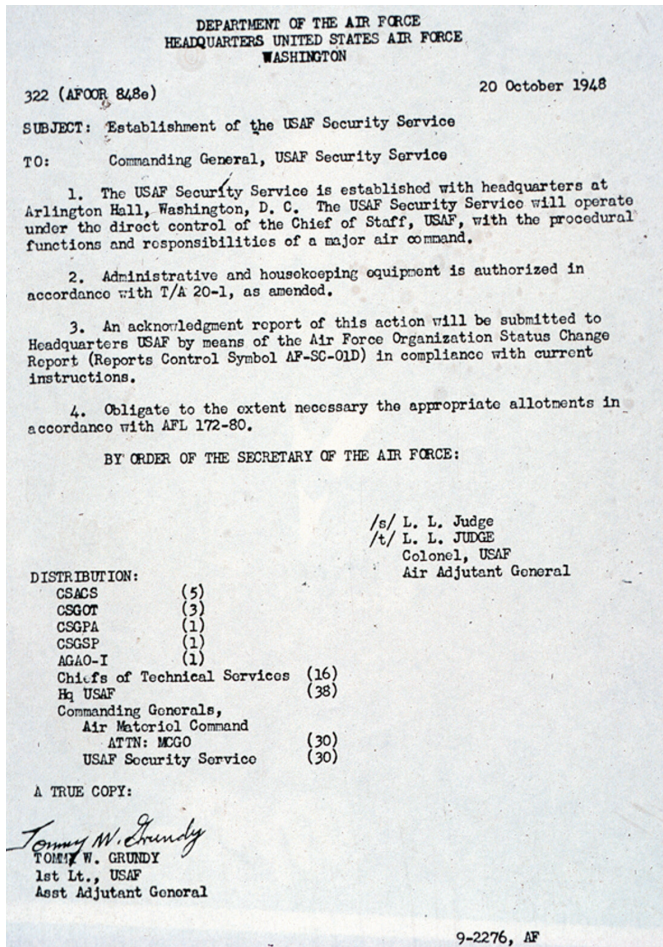
and place America's principal allies under communist rule. With the country rapidly transitioning to a post war economy and the U.S. military machine undergoing an unprecedented demobilization, America's leaders realized that it was important to establish and keep intelligence organizations intact for the future national security of the United States.



*Maj Gen Richard P. Klocko*

The AF ISR Agency originated in late 1947, when Col Richard Klocko, who later commanded the United States Air Force Security Service (USAFSS), transferred from the Army Security Service Headquarters at Arlington Hall, Va., to a newly created Air Staff office. There, Klocko and others completed the groundwork to establish a new air force major command to process and report special intelligence information. The concept of a separate air force intelligence organization, one vastly different from the army and navy structures, quickly received the approval of General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, the second Air Force Chief of Staff. Within the framework of the newly organized Air Staff, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations initially exercised the responsibility for intelligence matters.

The seeds of the new air intelligence organization were sowed months earlier at the Army Security Agency (ASA), and USAFSS started to take shape on 23 June 1948 with the establishment of the Air Force Security Group (AFSG) in the Directorate of Intelligence at HQ USAF in Washington, D.C. As the junior service in the new Department of Defense (DoD), the AFSG faced many obstacles when dealing with its sister services on policy matters related to the cryptologic and communications security (COMSEC) missions of the new Air Force.







*Arlington Hall--the first home of USAFSS.*

## Other National Military Intelligence Reorganizations

One of the most significant intelligence reorganizations of the immediate post war period occurred in September 1945 when President Harry S. Truman abolished the Office of Strategic Services. This event preceded the January 1946 creation of the Central Intelligence Group (later the Central Intelligence Agency). The establishment of the DoD in 1947 then influenced the subsequent development of the nation's air force intelligence structure.

In 1949, the Joint Chiefs of Staff changed the national intelligence structure by creating the Armed Forces Security Agency (AFSA) to oversee cryptologic and COMSEC operations throughout the military. In 1952, the AFSA became the National Security Agency (NSA).

## The USAFSS Established

Because Air Force leaders wanted an active role in producing intelligence, they established USAFSS on 20 October 1948 at Arlington Hall Station, Va.

Six days later, Col Roy H. Lynn assumed command. Just one year after its own birth, the Air Force now had in place a major command tasked with two important charters--to carry out a cryptologic mission and to provide communications security for a fledgling Air Force.

After three months of negotiations, on 1 February 1949 the ASA transferred the first subordinate units to USAFSS: the 1st Radio Squadron, Mobile (RSM) at Irumagawa, Japan; the 2 RSM at Darmstadt, Germany; the 8 RSM at Vint Hill Farms, Va.; and the 136th Radio Security Detachment at Fort Slocum, N.Y.

The initial exposure of the USAFSS staff to the full scope of ASA operations and missions provided valuable firsthand experience for the new major command.

## Korea

When elements of the communist North Korean Army swarmed across the 38th Parallel on 25 June 1950, the Korean peninsula was an unfamiliar region to most Americans. The use of U.S. forces in a United Nations (UN) "police action" found USAFSS understaffed (just 3,050 personnel) and somewhat untrained.

The Air Force tasked USAFSS to support the Korean War. In response, USAFSS ordered the 1 RSM to alert status on 27 June 1950. In November 1950, a



*Operations at 15 RSM Det 3, Paengyang-Do, Korea, 1953*

1 RSM detachment reached Korea in time to become involved in a retreat from North Korea's rapidly advancing army. Despite the quick evacuation, the 1 RSM still contributed significantly to UN and Far Eastern Air Forces (FEAF) operations during early 1951 by providing invaluable intelligence on the movements of major North Korean Army units from Manchuria to Wonsan. The intelligence allowed UN air and naval units to interdict the enemy advance.

For air operations, a USAFSS detachment furnished the intelligence that enabled American F-51 and F-86 fighters to inflict heavy losses on the enemy in June



1951. By early 1952, the first detachment of 33 airmen received Korean language training at Yale University and established operations at Ehwa University outside of Seoul. Earlier, Russian language training took place at the Presidio of Monterey.

USAFSS' performance during the Korean conflict earned the command a permanent place in the American intelligence community. In early 1953, USAFSS personnel, flying aboard modified Fifth Air Force C-47s, began experimental airborne operations in the Far East. Under Project Blue Sky, the C-47s relayed communications to allied ground forces on the Korean peninsula. During the Korean War, USAFSS grew steadily.

## Headquarters Moves/ Organizational Changes

The USAFSS started its operations at Arlington Hall, Va. With the Army's and Navy's intelligence hierarchies planted in Washington D.C., the air staff decided to locate the USAFSS headquarters elsewhere. Brooks AFB in Texas surfaced as the best choice for a new home. Colonel Klocko and the USAFSS staff prepared plans to temporarily move the headquarters and its related functions to Brooks

Several organizational changes took place within Headquarters USAFSS its first few years. In July 1953, a newly established Air Force Communications Security Center (AFCSC) at Kelly AFB took responsibility for the USAFSS communications security mission from the USAFSS Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS) for Operations. Moreover, the 6901st Special Communications Center (SCC) at Brooks AFB took over operational functions from the USAFSS DCS for Operations. Initially, the AFSCC received a mission to: (1) produce and disseminate long-term intelligence data; (2) operate the USAFSS school for training intelligence specialists; (3) provide technical guidance and operational assistance to USAFSS field units; (4) assist the USAFSS Deputy Chief of Staff/Operations to develop and test the operational procedures and techniques required for USAFSS to implement its mission, intelligence support for the Air Force; and (5) direct and monitor operation of the Special Security Office system.

Shortly thereafter, on 8 August 1953, with the new USAFSS Headquarters building complete, the 6901 SCC moved from Brooks AFB to "Security Hill" at Kelly AFB and was renamed the Air Force Special Communications Center.



*Construction of HQ USAFSS, Entrance Bldg 2000, 1953*

in April 1949. Major General Charles P. Cabell, the Air Force's first Director of Intelligence, secured \$4,798,000 to build a new headquarters for USAFSS at nearby Kelly AFB. Construction of the building began in the late summer of 1951. The arrival of personnel in early August 1953 allowed USAFSS to begin operations from building 2000.

## Airborne & Contingency Missions Evolve

Modern USAFSS airborne operations began in 1952 using converted B-29 Superfortresses. Next, USAFSS crews started flying operational airborne missions in the Pacific on Strategic Air Command (SAC) RB-50 Superfortresses in March 1954. Having better maintainability and longer endurance, C-130A-IIs began replacing RB-50s in 1958.



*The C-130A-II--successor to the RB-50.*



In 1962, USAFSS crews first flew missions aboard SAC-sponsored RC-135 aircraft.

As regional trouble spots began to develop in the Cold War world, USAFSS reacted accordingly. In 1956, the first USAFSS mobile unit deployed to the Middle East in response to instability in the area. Later in 1963, in the aftermath of the Cuban missile crisis, the command activated three Emergency Reaction Units (ERUs): the 6948th Security Squadron, Mobile (SSM) at Goodfellow AFB, Texas; the 6926 SSM at Clark Air Base, Philippines; and the 6911 SSM at Darmstadt, Germany.

## Fixed Ground Operations Flourish

As the 1950s gave way to the 1960s, USAFSS support to national level customers expanded rapidly. As a result, USAFSS ground units sprang up in a few out of the way places around the globe. The command operated units at Samsun and Trabzon, Turkey; Zweibrucken and Wiesbaden in Germany; Kirknewton, Scotland; and the 6937th Communications Group, at Peshawar, Pakistan, situated just west of the historic Khyber Pass, began operations in April 1958.

Fixed operations for USAFSS improved significantly



*The AN FLR-9 antenna array during construction at 6921 Security Wng, Misawa AB, Japan, 30 Jun 1964*

when the first AN/FLR-9 "Elephant Cage" antennas reached operational status in 1964 at the 6950th Security Squadron (SS) at RAF Chicksands, England, and 6917 SS, San Vito dei Normanni Air Station (AS), Italy. Other "Elephant Cages" entered service throughout the 1960s, including the operational antennas at the 6922 SS, Clark AB, Philippines; the 6981 SS, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska; the 6920 SS, Misawa

AB, Japan; the 6933 SS, Karamursel AS, Turkey; and the 6913 SS, Augsburg, Germany. Other important USAFSS field sites included Iraklion AS, Crete, Wakkanai AS, Japan, and Shu Lin Kou AS, Taiwan. The introduction of several high technology systems like IATS, STRAW HAT and TEBO at USAFSS ground sites during this time further automated many time and labor intensive unit field operations.

## Vietnam

On 20 December 1961, Headquarters, Pacific Air Forces asked USAFSS to set up an Air Force Special



*Assessing damage after a rocket attack on the 6924 Security Squadron living quarters, Da Nang, Vietnam, 15 Jul 1967*

Security Office and related intelligence functions at Tan Son Nhut Airport near Saigon, in southern Vietnam. In early 1962, the Air Staff then made firm plans to provide intelligence by tasking USAFSS resources and personnel to support Pacific Air Forces in Southeast Asia. By late 1962, USAFSS' 6923 RSM and three subordinate detachments, located in Vietnam and Thailand, were serving national intelligence customers and providing tactical support for an increasing number of military units operating in the Southeast Asian theater.

By mid-1964, U.S. military involvement in Southeast Asia increased significantly. In August 1964, Maj Gen Richard P. Klocko, now USAFSS commander, met with Lt Gen Milton B. Adams, the 2nd Air Division Commander at Tan Son Nhut Airport, South Vietnam, to work out USAFSS support issues. Over the course of the next four years, USAFSS personnel provided key support to COLLEGE EYE EC-121D threat warning operations for U.S. aircrews conducting air operations over North Vietnam.



With the air war in Southeast Asia escalating, the Department of Defense added six RC-135 aircraft to the SAC inventory. On 15 July 1967, the 6990 SS activated at Kadena AB, Okinawa to support the RC-135 mission there with USAFSS crews. On 12 September 1967, the first USAFSS-manned COMBAT APPLE RC-135M mission staged out of Kadena AB. During the Vietnam conflict, USAFSS personnel also served with distinction aboard the EC-47, conducting airborne radio direction finding missions.

With U.S. involvement in Vietnam increasing significantly, USAFSS took on the role as the central evaluating agency for USAF electronic warfare activities in 1967. This task was the first major change in the command's mission since its inception.

## Post-Vietnam Mission Changes

The redesignation of the Air Force Special Communications Center on 1 July 1975 as the Air Force Electronic Warfare Center (AFEWC) gave USAFSS a greater role in the Air Force's expanding electronic warfare mission.

The command continued to furnish Emergency Reaction Unit support to tactical commanders throughout the 1970s. Additionally, USAFSS gained approval of its plan to offer direct support to Air Force Component commanders. The USAFSS further refined its direct support role during this period by participating extensively in numerous military exercises.

## Electronic Security Command Takes Shape

By the end of the 1970s, USAFSS had become thoroughly involved in electronic warfare. The command first demonstrated its operational capability during the Tactical Air Command's (TAC) Blue Flag 79-1 exercise at Hurlburt Field, Fla., in late 1978. The Electronic Security Command (ESC) began to take shape on 1 February 1979, when the USAFSS transferred the operation and maintenance of its Telecommunications Center to the Air Force Communications Service (later called the Air Force Communications Command.) On 1 August 1979, the Air Force redesignated the USAFSS as the ESC with



*Maj Gen Doyle Larson, ESC's first commander*

Maj Gen Doyle E. Larson as the commander. With that change, ESC assumed the broad responsibility to improve the Air Force's use of electronic warfare technology in combat. From an operational standpoint, ESC also gained new challenging and critical national missions. For instance, ESC's 6920<sup>th</sup> Electronic Security Group (ESG) at Misawa AB, Japan, began Operation LADYLOVE in the early 1980s.

## ESC Matures

In the 1980s, ESC focused its attention on supporting warfighters and theater commanders. During this time, the command concentrated its efforts on providing carefully tailored products to various operational commanders. In 1985, the command took the responsibility of computer security from the



*OPSCOMM-PARSEC Area, 6903 ESG, Osan, Korea,*

Air Force Computer Security Office at Gunter AFS, Al.

In Korea, ESC's 6903 ESG underwent a major mission change in 1986. By year's end, the Korean Combat Operations Intelligence Center (KCOIC) had achieved initial operational capability. The KCOIC consolidated ESC, and other U.S. and Republic of Korea



intelligence functions under one roof to better serve the operational needs of the theater commander.

Also during 1986, ESC began an association with the USAF Space Command with the activation of the Headquarters Space Electronic Security Division at Peterson AFB, Colorado. That same year, ESC personnel began supporting United States Air Forces in Europe's (USAFE) COMPASS CALL EC-130H operations staging from Sembach AB, near Kaiserslautern, Germany.

The 1980s witnessed the fruition of technologies that would foreshadow present day intelligence support. These new modern, computer-based, state-of-the-art automated systems replaced those based on outdated technologies from the 1950s and earlier. Systems like PARSEC and the Conventional Signals Upgrade became operational, profoundly changing the way command organizations carried out their rapidly expanding missions.

## Operations JUST CAUSE and DESERT STORM

In December 1989, the ESC staff, AFEWC, and ESC field units--like the 6933rd Electronic Security Squadron (ESS) at Howard AFB--played an important, on-the-scene role that ensured the success of Operation JUST CAUSE in Panama. By that time, the ESC had also become a prime source of numerous intelligence products for an expanding list of customers.

The onset of the 1990s set the stage for the future of ESC and its successor organizations. On 9 August 1990, ESC personnel from the 6916 ESS were among the first U.S. military personnel to arrive in Saudi Arabia to support the RIVET JOINT RC-135V/W in Operation DESERT SHIELD. With DESERT SHIELD well underway, on 10 November 1990 the 6975 ESS (Provisional) activated at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, to support RC-135 operations.

On 17 January 1991, when DESERT SHIELD gave way to DESERT STORM, ESC personnel were providing key intelligence to support both air and ground operations. The 6948 ESS, which operated from three different locations in Saudi Arabia and Turkey during the conflict, provided valuable

intelligence and communications support to the air commanders. The unparalleled success of U.S. and coalition forces in DESERT STORM ushered in the



*6975th ESS Rivet Joint (RC-135) Aircrew, 1993*

age of information warfare. Airpower successfully killed Iraq's command and control systems long before the ground war began, and that air assault became the prime example of how to use information dominance in warfare. In the emerging information warfare doctrine, it became clear that ESC forces helped the U.S. achieve operational supremacy over Iraqi forces in the Persian Gulf War.

## Air Force Intelligence Command

On 1 October 1991, the Air Force redesignated ESC as the Air Force Intelligence Command (AFIC) with Maj Gen Gary W. O'Shaughnessy named as the commander. The new organization consolidated, restructured and streamlined Air Force intelligence functions and resources under a single command. The AFIC merged the personnel and missions of the Air Force Foreign Technology Center at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, the Air Special Activities Center at Fort Belvoir, Va., and elements of the Air Force Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C., and ESC into one command. The AFIC provided direct intelligence



support to national decision makers and field air component commanders.

To conduct its mission, AFIC focused on the interrelated areas of intelligence, security, electronic combat, foreign technology, and treaty monitoring. During AFIC's first year, the new command established a strong foundation for meeting the changing intelligence needs of the warfighter.

## AIA-Pioneering Air Force Information Operations

The need to establish the Air Intelligence Agency (AIA) stemmed from Air Force Chief of Staff General Merrill A. McPeak's decision to implement an objective Air Force and a one base, one boss concept. His concept led to a restructuring of Air Force intelligence by redesignating the AFIC as the AIA on 1 October 1993. Commanded by Maj Gen Kenneth A. Minihan, the new organization reported directly to the USAF Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence. This move signaled increased support to the warfighter. The change began with the 10 September 1993 establishment of the Air Force Information Warfare Center (AFIWC) at Kelly AFB. That action combined the AFEWC with the security functions from the Air Force Cryptologic Support Center. The AFIWC received a primary mission to channel all electronic battle field information toward the objective of gaining information dominance over any adversary. Thus, AFIWC became a significant player in AIA activities.

During the 1990s, a new factor began to appear in military planning—that U.S. military forces operated in an information age where the need for precise, instantaneous intelligence increased and expanded across the entire spectrum of conflict in military operations. Under the framework of the USAF Global Presence strategy, AIA served as an integral part of the presence component. The agency and its supported units provided battlespace forces with unique information that helped the U.S. maintain a "virtual" advantage. This mission helped the U.S. maintain global situational-based capabilities. AIA played a prime hour-to-hour, day-to-day role in helping maintain global awareness.

Between 1993 and mid-2007, AIA supported customers from nearly every governmental department and agency, and all U.S. Armed Forces in peacetime and in every military contingency operation since 1995. As a remarkably diverse organization, AIA defended the information highway by providing battle space information to various customers. In early 1996, AIA took the first steps to become the leader in Information Operations (IO). With an emphasis on participating rather than just supporting combat operations, AIA boldly crossed a new frontier.

The handling of several national security events during the late 1990s required precise battlefield information. In response to national taskings, AIA's assets and people deployed to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Southwest Asia, and Kosovo. The activation of the Air Force Information Warfare Battlelab at Kelly AFB in 1997 and the USAF approval of an Air Force Doctrine Document (AFDD) for IO Doctrine in August 1998 indicated that IO would become an integral and



*90th Information Operations Squadron,  
Watch Floor, Lackland AFB, TX*

sustaining part of future U.S. military operations. The emergence of Information Superiority as an Air Force Core Competency in the landmark 1996 Global Engagement publication ensured AIA's products and services would remain essential to a warfighter's

success. As the year 2000 approached, AIA had become an essential element in U.S. aerospace operations and indispensable to the Air Force's overall mission.

## The Global War on Terrorism

On 1 February 2001, the Air Force integrated AIA and its IO mission into Air Combat Command. That action made AIA essential to U.S. aerospace



operations. The 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks on the New York World Trade Center and the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., signaled the absolute necessity for the U.S. to have an IO capability. The start of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM in 2001 against the Taliban regime and Al Qaeda terrorists in Afghanistan further illustrated the need for IO superiority.

Operation IRAQI FREEDOM, beginning in 2003, has shown that air and space power and the employment of precision guided munitions, coupled with an unparalleled, all-encompassing IO capability, has changed the nature of modern warfare.

In this new century, the agency's personnel collected, controlled, defended and exploited information to achieve information superiority over the battlefield. The agency, its people, and its capabilities continue to make the difference in present and future U.S. national security challenges.

## AIA becomes AF ISR Agency

By 2005, AIA and its products had become a valued and integral part of the Global War on Terrorism. While supporting the nation's military in the protracted insurgency of Operation IRAQI FREEDOM and Operation ENDURING FREEDOM, AIA underwent an unprecedented internal reorganization. In August 2006, the USAF Chief of Staff, Gen T. Michael Moseley, directed Air Force intelligence to transform into an organization that stressed its intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities.

A little over a month later, on 8 May 2007, the Air Force announced that it would rename AIA as the Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Agency (AF ISR Agency). AIA's last commander and the first AF ISR Agency commander, Maj Gen John C. Koziol, said, "The change is the result of nine months of hard work by ISR professionals in the Air Force and civilian sector. The AF ISR transformation will allow us to treat intelligence as an AF-wide enterprise, coordinate and integrate ISR capabilities, and present those capabilities to joint warfighters and national users." The new organization, a Field Operating Agency under the Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance,

activated on 8 June 2007. The formal redesignation ceremony took place a week later on 15 June.

## Continuing Transformations

In late February 2008, the Air Force transferred the 480<sup>th</sup> Intelligence Wing (IW) from Air Combat Command to the AF ISR Agency. During the ensuing two years, the agency transitioned the wing's DCGS weapons system from its acquisition phase to full sustainment.

In mid-April 2008, Secretary of Defense Robert Gates stood-up the DoD ISR Task Force. Shortly



*Pre-flight checks on the MQ-1 Predator before night flight*

afterwards, the task force established Project Liberty to deploy modified C-12 Huron aircraft to Iraq and Afghanistan to enhance the Air Force's tactical ISR capability. The Liberty effort soon became the agency's top priority, but while most agency offices worked on Liberty issues, the mid part of 2008 ushered in a wave of leadership changes.

On 11 July 2008, Brig Gen Jan-Marc Jouas, the AF ISR Agency Vice Commander, left Lackland AFB to become the Director of Operations, Plans, Requirements, and Programs at Headquarters Pacific Air Forces, Hickam AFB, Hawaii. Colonel Jon A. Kimminau, the agency's Director of Plans and Programs became the interim vice commander.

On 30 September 2008, the Air Force nominated AF ISR Agency Commander, Maj Gen John C. Koziol, for promotion to Lieutenant General. General Koziol became the first career intelligence officer in the history of this organization to be nominated for a



third star while serving as its commander. (Several commanders were promoted to that rank *after* serving in this organization.)

General Koziol achieved another major goal on 29 October 2008, when the AF ISR Agency activated the 361<sup>st</sup> Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Group (ISRG) at Hurlburt Field, Fla. The new group, under the operational control of the Air Force Special Operations Command and administratively controlled by the AF ISR Agency, controlled two intelligence squadrons: the 19 IS at Pope AFB, N. C., and the 25 IS at Hurlburt Field, Fla.

More changes came in 2009. Notably, on 1 January the agency redesignated the 480<sup>th</sup> and 70<sup>th</sup> Intelligence Wings, along with their subordinate groups, as Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Wings (ISRW) and Groups (ISRG). The agency also inactivated the 607<sup>th</sup> Air Intelligence Squadron at Osan AB, Korea; the Pacific Air Forces Air Intelligence Squadron at Hickam AFB, Hawaii; and the 70<sup>th</sup> Operations Group at Ft Meade, Md. As replacements, the agency activated the 6<sup>th</sup> Intelligence Squadron (IS) at Osan, the 8<sup>th</sup> IS at Hickam, and the 70<sup>th</sup> ISRG at Ft Meade.

On 11 February 2009, Maj Gen Bradley A. Heithold assumed command over the AF ISR Agency. General Heithold previously served as Director of Plans, Programs, Requirements and Assessments at the Air Force Special Operations Command. The outgoing commander, Maj Gen John C. Koziol, pinned on his third star following the change of command ceremony. General Koziol then became the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence) for Joint and Coalition Warfighter Support; and the Director of the DoD Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Task Force at the Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

On 26 March, General Heithold unveiled the agency's new strategic priorities. His program had three key tenets: (1) to bolster ISR Capabilities for on-going joint operations; (2) to develop and care for ISR professionals and their families; and (3) to transform to optimize multi-domain ISR for combatant commands and the nation. Under those tenets, the general named Project Liberty, distributed ISR operations, and strengthened ISR for Space and Cyber operations as his top three objectives.

More changes in the agency's leadership dominated the summer months. On 18 May 2009 Col Jon A. Kimminau, the interim Vice Commander, left Lackland for the Pentagon to become the Air Force Intelligence Analysis Agency Commander. His replacement, Col John D. Stauffer arrived from the 70<sup>th</sup> ISR Wing on 23 May to assume duties as the agency's vice commander. He later pinned on Brigadier General in 31 July ceremonies at the AF ISR Agency.

To further expand its National Tactical Integration (NTI) effort, on 16 June 2009, the agency activated Operating Location NT2, 22<sup>nd</sup> Intelligence Squadron, at Barksdale AFB, La., to support to the 608<sup>th</sup> Air Operations Center at Eighth Air Force. On 10 July, the agency reassigned the 70<sup>th</sup> Communications Squadron and the 70<sup>th</sup> Mission Support Squadron to the 70 ISRG. Those units were previously assigned to the 70<sup>th</sup> Mission Support Group. Finally, on 15 July the agency inactivated the 690<sup>th</sup> Alteration and Installation Squadron (ALIS). In its place, the agency activated the 668 ALIS.

## Project Liberty

On 23 January 2009, the USAF announced the deployment of 37 Project Liberty MC-12W aircraft to Iraq and Afghanistan to enhance high-value targeting and other tactical intelligence missions.



*Project Liberty Taking Off at Joint Base Balad, Iraq, March 2010*

The \$950 million program procured sensor-equipped Hawker-Beechcraft C-12 aircraft and deployed 100 ISR personnel to intelligence fusion centers on the battlefield, where ISR specialists then analyzed data for potential targets. In early June the first Project Liberty MC-12W aircraft arrived in Iraq. On 9 June, the aircraft flew a successful first





combat sortie from Joint Base Balad, Iraq. Later, on 29 December 2009, an AF ISR Agency-crewed MC-12W Project Liberty aircraft flew its first combat mission over Afghanistan. During 2010, the Agency and its subordinate units continued their efforts to refine and optimize Project Liberty's ISR products for ground forces in Afghanistan.

## Operation NEW DAWN

In mid-February 2010, with the announcement that Operation NEW DAWN would supplant

Operation IRAQI FREEDOM, agency personnel began to transition to a new phase in Iraq. They continued to prosecute the Air Force's increasing ISR mission in the theater. The AF ISR Agency deployed personnel to Iraq to fill an increasing number of Army-related jobs, performing traditional intelligence missions while directly embedded with ground-forces in the theater.

Throughout 2010, the agency increased its efforts to enhance the capability of the Distributed Common Ground System (DCGS).

## CHRONOLOGY

### 1948

On 24 May, HQ USAF informally activated the Air Force Security Group (AFSG) in the Office of the Intelligence Requirements Division, Directorate of Intelligence, HQ USAF, in the Pentagon. The Air Force selected Maj Idris J. Jones (USAF) to head the Group.

On 23 June, the Air Force formally established the AFSG in the Directorate of Intelligence, HQ USAF, with a cadre of eleven officers and some clerical enlisted personnel on loan from the Army Security Agency (ASA).

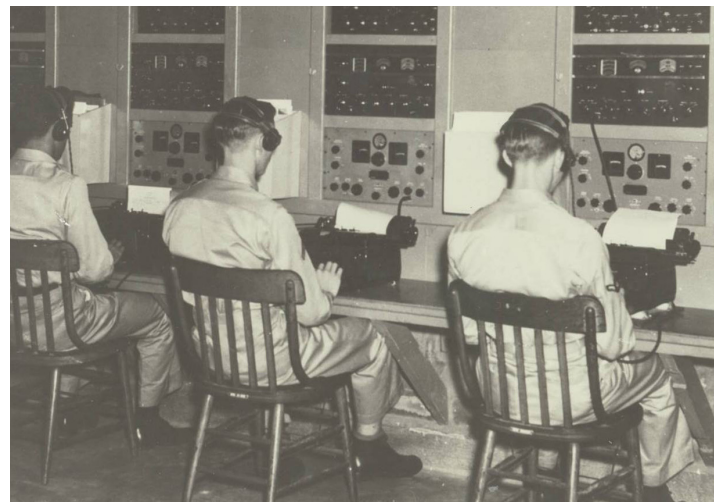
On 20 October, the Air Force activated the USAF Security Service (USAFSS) at Arlington Hall Station, Va., as a major air command to perform cryptologic and communications security missions.

Effective 26 October, Colonel Roy H. Lynn became the first USAFSS Commander.

### 1949

On 1 February, the USAFSS received its first subordinate units from the ASA. The new units included the 1st Radio Squadron Mobile (RSM) in Japan; 2 RSM in Germany, 8 RSM at Vint Hill Farms, Va., and also the 136th Radio Security Detachment Fort Slocum, New York.

In March, based on an agreement with the U. S. Army, the Air Force assigned Capt David D. Morris (USAF) to the Army Special Security Office at HQ



*136th CSS Brooks AFB, TX, 1949*

United States Air Force, Europe (USAFE). In June 1949, USAFSS assigned Capt Campbell Y. Jackson (USAF) as the Security Service Liaison Officer to USAFE. Their assignments made them the first Air Force personnel to work in the Army's Special Security Office system.

The relocation of USAFSS from Arlington Hall Station, Va., to Brooks AFB, Tex., was effective with transfer of the morning reports on 18 April.

On 29 May, Mr. Louis Johnson, the Secretary of Defense, issued a Memo to the Joint Chiefs of Staff announcing the establishment of a unified cryptologic organization, the Armed Forces Security Agency, to conduct intelligence and communications security activities within the National Military Establishment.



This organization later became National Security Agency (NSA) in October 1952.

The USAFSS Photography Laboratory began operating in July with the assignment of a master sergeant and a corporal. On 7 October, a photo officer joined the staff. By 30 June 1950, the number of people assigned to the photo lab reached 22.

Colonel Travis M. Hetherington replaced Colonel Lynn as commander on 6 July.

On 28 July, JCS Publication 2010/6 assigned the responsibility for Intelligence processing to each individual service as needed for combat intelligence.

The USAFSS Printing Plant began operations in December with the arrival of a litho camera, paper cutter, and opaque table. Two civilians were assigned to the Printing Plant.

On 29 December, the USAF approved the USAFSS concept of operations for fully capable Radio Squadrons Mobile.

## 1950

In April, the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Air Force Vice Chief of Staff approved the USAFSS concept and plan for the production of tactical area intelligence.

Sergeant Christena Ogle, the first female from the Women's Air Force (WAF) to join USAFSS, arrived for duty in the command's Directorate of Security on 2 April.



*USAFSS Radio Operator,  
early 1950s*

On 1 May, Maj Corinne E. Edwards became the command's first WAF officer with her assignment as the Assistant Adjutant General.

In May, USAFSS asked the Director of Intelligence at HQ USAF to support the publication of an Air Force regulation that would make USAFSS responsible for producing intelligence of interest to the Air Force. Additionally, the publication tried to attach USAFSS units directly to air commanders to meet

tactical intelligence requirements. This regulation was not published.

In June, the Airways and Air Communications Service (later the Air Force Communications Command) transferred its responsibility for service testing of USAF cryptologic equipment, systems, and devices to USAFSS. The Airways and Air Communications Service also transferred the personnel and spaces authorized to perform this function.

On 1 September, USAFSS organized a Flight Section with the assignment of three administrative aircraft—two C-47s and one B-25—and nine people.

The 12<sup>th</sup> Radio Squadron Mobile (RSM), Brooks AFB, Tex., became the sole RSM to activate during the year. Later, in October, the 6923<sup>rd</sup> Personnel Processing Squadron formed at Brooks.

The USAFSS established Detachment C, 1st Radio Squadron (Mobile) at Pyongyang, Korea in November to support USAF organizations engaged in the Korean War.

## 1951

On 22 February, Brig Gen Roy H. Lynn, who had previously served as the first USAFSS Commander, returned as the organization's third commander.

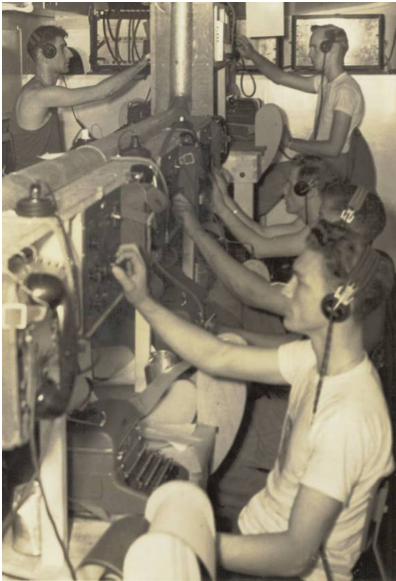
The USAFSS gained its first two units above squadron level, the 6910th Security Group (SG) at Brooks AFB, Tex., on 23 May and the 6920 SG on 1 September at Johnson AB, Japan. The 6910th moved to Germany later in July with its headquarters stationed at Wiesbaden and group operations stationed at Darmstadt.

Twice in 1951, USAFSS support to units in Korea resulted in major U.S. air victories. Notably, on 29 November a small USAFSS detachment provided Fifth Air Force with tactical information on the North Korean Air Force. That support contributed directly to the largest U.S. air victory of the war up to that point. In a single engagement, F-86s from the fighter wing at Inchon shot down 11 North Korean aircraft and damaged four more. The U.S. sustained only one slightly damaged F-86. These incidents were aptly termed "turkey shoots" by U.S. pilots.

During the first six months of the year USAFSS activated four new RSMs, the 15<sup>th</sup>, 34<sup>th</sup>, 37<sup>th</sup> and 41<sup>st</sup>, at Brooks AFB. All of these organizations quickly received orders for overseas deployment.



USAFSS provided intelligence support for the truce meetings at Kaesong, Korea, which began on 10 July



*2 RSM intercept operators housed in a van at Darmstadt, Germany, 1951*

1951 and continued for more than two years. A truce was finally signed on 27 July 1953. During those two years, USAFSS provided intelligence to Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, who headed the U. S. delegation to the conference.

In the last half of 1951, USAFSS further expanded, activating the 6960<sup>th</sup> Headquarters Support Group, the 6910<sup>th</sup> Security Group (SG), and the

6920 SG. The command deployed the 6910 SG to Germany and the 6920 SG to Japan to exercise command and control over USAFSS units in those geographic areas.

USAFSS hosted the first annual Commanders' Conference from 12-16 November.

## 1952

On 24 October, the National Security Council revised Directive No. 9. This directive redesignated the AFSA as the NSA, delegated control of DoD resources to the Director of NSA (DIRNSA), designated DoD as the executive agent of the Government for SIGINT information, and authorized the DIRNSA to delegate control for close support purposes.

In March, HQs USAF consolidated the Security Service Liaison Office and the major command Special Security Office activities into an Air Force Special Security Office System (AFSSOS).

The Air Force then delegated the responsibility for the development and operation of the AFSSOS to USAFSS in April. At the time, the consolidated system consisted of nineteen authorized offices worldwide.

On 18 April, the USAFSS flew its first Airborne Reconnaissance Program test mission in the Pacific using a converted B-29 aircraft. The aircraft was later sent to Europe for additional testing before commencing regular operational missions in the Pacific in March 1954.

The Air Force approved the USAFSS emblem in August after a command-wide contest to select a winning entry. Airman Second Class William Rogers designed the winning entry.

The USAFSS reorganized to operate with the procedural functions, authorities, and responsibilities of a major Air Force command, which it had been since its activation on 20 October 1948, but within policy constraints required by triservice relationships.

## 1953

On 14 February, Brig Gen Harold H. Bassett assumed command from Maj Gen Roy H. Lynn.

On 1 July, the 6901st Special Communications Center (SCC) activated at Brooks AFB, Tex., to perform operational functions previously handled by the Analysis and Disseminations Divisions, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, HQs USAFSS. Simultaneously, the USAFSS established the Air Force Communications Security Center (AFSCC) to take over the communications security operational functions of DCS/ Operations.



*Trick Chief's Console at 1 RSM Det 2, Wakkanai, Japan, 1953*

An RB-50G-2 from the 343d Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron was shot down on 29 July off the Soviet coast near Vladivostok. Two USAFSS airmen, Staff Sergeant Donald G. Hill and Airman Second Class Earl W. Radlein, Jr., were killed. This event represented the first loss of USAFSS airborne operators in a hostile action.

Headquarters USAFSS closed out operations at Brooks AFB, Tex., on 31 July and began operating from its new headquarters building at Kelly AFB, Tex. USAFSS completed the move into its newly building during the first week in August.



As of 8 August, the 6901 SCC moved from Brooks AFB to “Security Hill” at Kelly AFB and was renamed the Air Force Special Communications Center (AFSCC).

On 1 August, the 6900th Security Wing (SW) activated at Landsberg AB, Germany, as an intermediate Headquarters (numbered air force equivalent) to plan, coordinate, and direct the activities of all USAFSS units in Europe. The 6920 SG at Johnson AB, Japan, provided the same support to USAFSS units in the Pacific.

## 1954

In March, the USAFSS initiated a new reconnaissance collection concept, the Airborne Reconnaissance Program.

One RB-29 began flying missions in the Far East in April. This was the only aircraft, which the USAFSS already had jurisdiction over, engaged in the Airborne Reconnaissance Program at that time; however, USAFSS also had people serving as operators aboard 343rd Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron RB-50G ECM aircraft.

In March, General Bassett, the USAFSS Commander, submitted tentative plans to expand processing activities at the squadron level with direct reporting to the using commands.



*Airmen setting up beds for the barracks at the 6930th Security Group, Wheelus Field, Tripoli, Libya, 1954*

In June 1954, USAFSS implemented the point of analysis and reporting concept on a test basis at the two new units, 6901 SCC in Germany and the 6902 SCC in Japan. [Units are not related to the previously mentioned 6901 SCC at Kelly AFB]

In late August, the Air Force approved Bassett’s concept. His new program facilitated direct and timely responses to the intelligence needs of military commands and other organizations.

By the end of the year, the technical training function and oversight of the Special Security Office system had been transferred from AFSCC to HQ USAFSS.

## 1955

The USAFSS deployed the 6926 RSM to Japan to participate in Project Grayback, an USAF aerial reconnaissance operation.

The USAFSS experienced a number of significant organizational changes during 1955. On 1 January 1955, the 6920<sup>th</sup> Security Group was redesignated the 6920<sup>th</sup> Security Wing at Shiroy Air Base, Japan. The unit later relocated to Misawa AB.



*15 RSM, Det 3 Operations site at Paengnyong-do, Korea,*

The command conducted numerous site surveys in North America, Europe, and Asia during 1955 to review possible future basing options.

With USAFSS’ responsibility in the area of information and communications security expanding, the number of Air Force Special Security Offices increased from 26 to 45 during the year.

On 1 August, the USAFSS activated the 6901<sup>st</sup> Special Communications Group (SCG) in Europe and the 6902 SCG in the Far East. The two organizations exercised mission specific command and control over USAFSS units in their respective theaters.

The USAFSS gained three new Radio Squadron Mobile (RSM) units during 1955, as the 6926 RSM,



Shiroy, AB; 6933 RSM, in Turkey and the 6938 RSM, Iraklion, Crete began operations. Additionally, the 6985<sup>th</sup> Communications Security Flight (CSF), Elmendorf AFB, AK and the 6986 CSF, Peppercel AFB, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada stood up.

## 1956

On 11 May the USAFSS activated three Radio Groups Mobile (RGM)—the 6921 RGM, Misawa AB, Japan, the 6922 RGM, Ashiya AB, Japan and the 6925 RGM, Clark AFB, the Philippines. Later, on 7 December, a fourth unit, the 6981 RGM, activated at Elmendorf AFB, AK.

Effective 18 April, the Air Force Communications Security Center (AFSC), Kelly AFB, Tex. ceased operations.

During the year, the USAFSS Headquarters Office of Long Range Requirements (CLR) became a special staff office directly subordinated to the Commander. The CLR directly interfaced with USAFSS' sister service components and higher cryptologic headquarters on long range planning issues and projects.



*Project Black Rain, 6933 RSM, Det 94, Karamursel, Turkey, 1956*

In 1956, USAFSS personnel performed duties aboard three Airborne Reconnaissance Program aircraft. These platforms included a C-47 Blue Sky aircraft in Korea, an RB-29, which began flying missions in the Far East in April 1954 and an RB-45. During the first seven months of 1956, USAFSS crewed aircraft flew an average of nine missions per month in the Far East.

On 1 July, the AFSC inactivated, and its personnel and communications security monitoring, reporting and management mission transferred to the Air Force Special Communications Center. This change decreased management overhead.

The USAFSS developed a new concept for mobile operations late in the year to satisfy increased tasking for tactical support during contingencies. The first

deployment came in January 1957 in response to an unstable situation in the Middle East.

## 1957

RB-50 reconnaissance aircraft were assigned to the Airborne Reconnaissance Program. There were five RB-50s in Europe and five in the Pacific.

On 4 January, Maj Gen (later Lt Gen) Gordon A. Blake replaced Maj Gen Harold H. Bassett as the USAFSS Commander.

On 30 June, USAFSS had 17,297 people authorized—1,292 officers, 15,356 enlisted, and 649 civilians.

The USAFSS School moved from Kelly AFB, Tex., to March AFB, Calif., on 1 July.

On 1 July, the 6940<sup>th</sup> Technical Training Group (TTG) activated at March AFB, Calif. The new training organization had one support squadron, the 6941<sup>st</sup>, and two student squadrons, the 6942<sup>nd</sup> and 6943<sup>rd</sup> assigned.

Effective 15 July, USAFSS activated Detachment 1, 6960 SG at Station Nord, Greenland. This location may have been the only USAFSS installation stationed in Greenland during the Cold War.

The 6901<sup>st</sup> Special Communications Group, Zweibrucken, Germany was designated as a headquarters on 1 October. Concurrently, the 6905<sup>th</sup> Communications Squadron, also at Zweibrucken, inactivated on the same date.

## 1958

A major milestone in USAFSS history occurred on 1 July when the command assumed control of several bases around the world, including: Misawa AB, Japan; San Vito AS, Italy; Iraklion AS, Crete; Royal Air Force (RAF) Station Chicksands, United Kingdom; Karamursel AS, Turkey; Wakkanai AS, Japan; and Shu Lin Kou AS, Taiwan. Later that year, the command also gained Goodfellow AFB, Tex.

Through coordination with PACAF in early 1958, USAFSS increased its airborne capability in Korea by adding three more C-47s to increase the Blue Sky effort to four platforms. Each C-47 staged from Osan AB, Korea. They flew an average of 60 hours each month. During 1960, the project name changed from



Blue Sky to Rose Bowl. Though it was a “primitive” program, it was an effective airborne reconnaissance operation. It continued until 1962 when C-130s staging from Yokota AB, Japan, started to support to Korea and the C-47s were phased out.

C-130s were sent to Europe to replace the RB-50s in the Airborne Reconnaissance Program. The first two C-130s arrived in Germany during July.

On 26 August, USAFSS sent a unit to Taiwan to augment the 6987th Radio Squadron, Mobile located at Shu Lin Kou Air Station, Taiwan, due to the increased tension in the Taiwan Straits created by the Chinese shelling of Quemoy.

Soviet fighters shot down a C-130 Airborne Reconnaissance Program aircraft on 2 September when it strayed off-course over Soviet Armenia. All crew members, including 11 USAFSS personnel, were presumed killed.

The USAFSS School moved from March AFB, Calif., to Goodfellow AFB, Tex., on 15 October.

The 6920th Security Wing (later redesignated HQ Pacific Air Forces Security Region) moved from Shiroy AB, Japan, to Wheeler AFB, Hawaii, on 1 November.



*Radio printer section in remodeled Operations building, 6921 RGM, Misawa AB, Japan, 1958*

## 1959

In July, the arrival of the eighth C-130 completed the replacement of RB-50s in Europe. The European RB-50s were moved to the Pacific, giving the region nine RB-50 Airborne Reconnaissance Program aircraft.

The transfer of bases to USAFSS under the “Integrated Command Concept” was completed on 1 July with the transfer of Wakkanai AS, Japan, and Shu Lin Kou AS, Taiwan.

The USAFSS first became involved in the war in Southeast Asia in August when national intelligence authorities tasked USAFSS to make maximum effort

to provide intelligence relating to North Vietnamese or Laotian rebel movements. Existing USAFSS units were not in the most favorable geographical locations to obtain such information.

On 21 September, Maj Gen Millard Lewis assumed command of USAFSS, replacing Maj Gen Gordon A. Blake. Gen Blake moved on 5 August to Headquarters Pacific Air Forces to become its Chief of Staff.

## 1960

In May, NSA asked USAFSS to conduct a site survey at the ASA’s unit in Bangkok, Thailand. The action marked the start of increased USAFSS involvement in the early stages of the Vietnam War. By 22 October, as the pace of the site survey picked-up, the effort became known as Project 57X.

On 1 August, the 6974<sup>th</sup> Support Squadron activated at Arlington, Va. The organization was assigned to the 6970<sup>th</sup> Support Group, Ft. Meade, Md.

The 6913 RSM, Bremerhaven, Germany resubordinated from the 6911 RGM to the 6900<sup>th</sup> Security Wing, Frankfurt, Germany effective 1 October.

Also on 1 October, the 6981 RGM, Elmendorf AFB, AK gained an additional unit with the activation of the 6984 RSM, Shemya Air Force Station, AK.

The 6917 RSM became the first USAFSS unit in Italy when it activated at San Vito on 1 November.

## 1961

As the tempo of the Vietnam War increased, USAFSS became involved in a special effort, which eventually became the Airborne Radio Direction Finding Program. To initiate this program, General Curtis E. LeMay, the Air Force Chief of Staff, ordered several experimental aircraft, equipped with radio homing equipment, to Southeast Asia.

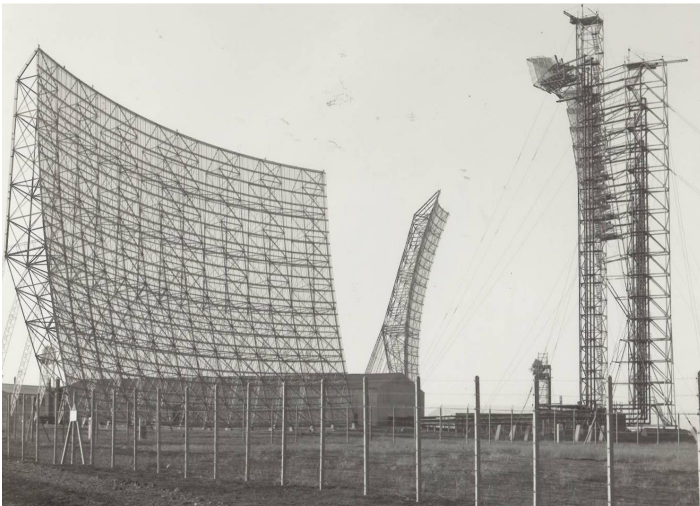


*Entrance to Operations Area, 6988 RSM, Fuchu AB, Japan, 1961*



## 1962

In December 1961, PACAF asked USAFSS to send an Emergency Reaction Unit (ERU) to Da Nang AB, South Vietnam, to support a new Tactical Air Control System. USAFSS deployed the unit in early 1962.



*6935 RSM, AN-FPS-17 Long Range Radar Set, Diyarbakir, Turkey, 1962*

The USAFSS Airborne Reconnaissance Program provided the first significant intelligence data on the extent of the Soviet Union's involvement in Castro's Communist Cuba.

USAFSS deployed an ERU to Key West, Fla., to provide tactical support. Additionally, the command increased its airborne reconnaissance over Cuba from one to three aircraft.

On 1 September, Maj Gen (later Lt Gen) Richard P. Klocko assumed command of USAFSS from Maj Gen Millard Lewis, who retired from active duty.

## 1963

USAFSS activated three ERUs: the 6948th Security Squadron (Mobile) at Goodfellow AFB, Texas; the 6926<sup>th</sup> Security Squadron (Mobile) at Clark AB, the Philippines; and the 6911th Security Squadron (Mobile) at Darmstadt, Germany.

USAFSS transferred several communications functions to Air Force Communications Service (AFCS): (1) the operation and maintenance of the Critical Communications Relay Stations; (2) the operation and maintenance of Terminal Station

Technical Control; and (3) Terminal Station Maintenance.

In response to an Air Force problem on reducing or eliminating intermediate echelons and separate units, USAFSS initiated an "Operational Wing Concept." This concept discontinued the mission unit and organized a support squadron. Mission unit functions were absorbed into the wing structure. The concept was implemented in Europe late in 1963 and in the Pacific in 1964.

## 1964

USAFSS adopted the motto "Freedom Through Vigilance" in January.



*6948 Security Squadron Emergency Reaction Unit (ERU) Huts known as Blue Barons, 1964*

In early 1964, the USAFSS commander, Maj Gen Richard P. Klocko, asked the Air Staff and the Strategic Air Command to add six RC-135s to the airborne effort.

## 1965

In June, after many months of intense negotiations, the Secretary of Defense approved the addition of six RC-135s to the airborne effort. But even then, a debate arose over the basing of the RC-135s. It took 18 more months of negotiations to select a base of operations. With the air war in Vietnam heating up, Japan, Thailand, and the Philippines, as well as



Da Nang, South Vietnam, and Kadena, Okinawa, were all considered.

On 26 March, the USAF instructed USAFSS to transfer all Air Force Special Security Officer functions to the using commands, effective 1 July. This instruction resulted in the transfer of 811 USAFSS personnel at some 50 locations around the world to other commands.



*AN GLR-1/AN FLR-12 Site,  
6915 SG, Hof-Saale, Germany,  
1965*

Gold Flow, an Air Force-wide program to reduce overseas manning, returned 302 USAFSS personnel from overseas bases.

The USAFSS Airborne Reconnaissance Program in Southeast Asia increased its missions from one to two daily by using four RC-130s instead of two.

The first AN/FLR-9 systems became operational at Misawa AB, Japan, in March and Clark AB, Philippines, in April. Earlier tests took place at San Vito, but the system was not operational.

USAFSS Airborne Reconnaissance Program aircraft (C-130s) began participating in tactical operations in Southeast Asia, supporting both USAF and Navy strike forces by providing alert warnings. This initiative was the first time the command provided tactical support to combat operations on a regular basis.

The USAFSS Airborne Reconnaissance Program unit in the Pacific performed the command's first airborne transmission security monitoring mission on a test basis.

On 28 September, the Air Force Chief of Staff, Gen John P. McConnell, approved the release of communication security violators' names in transmission security reports. This event was a first in transmissions security reporting. The approval granted release of names down to division level.

On 16 October, Maj Gen Louis E. Coira assumed command of USAFSS. The Air Force reassigned

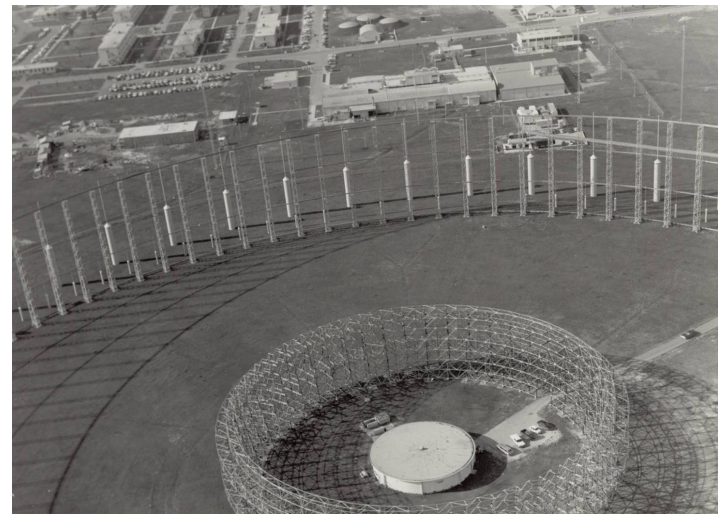
Maj Gen Richard P. Klocko as the Air Force Communications Service commander.

## 1966

The USAFSS entered a new era of operational systems development during the first half of 1966 with the completion of system 466L (FLR-9 and FLR-12).

The Air Force's Airborne Radio Direction Finding Program received "Phyllis Ann" as a nickname. The first Phyllis Ann EC-47 aircraft arrived at Tan Son Nhut, AB, Vietnam, in April 1966 for use by the newly activated 6994<sup>th</sup> Security Squadron.

The Office of the Secretary of Defense in 1966 asked the USAF to evaluate its electronic warfare system effectiveness. Later in the year, the Chief of Staff,



*Aerial view of the FLR-9 at the 6917th Security Group,  
San Vito, Italy, 1966*

USAF, General McConnell, established an Electronic Warfare Evaluation function in USAFSS because: (1) USAFSS was a disinterested command—it neither built nor operated electronic warfare systems; (2) USAFSS had the necessary core skills; (3) it had access to the critically needed intelligence data; and (4) it had a close working relationship with NSA as the Air Force component of the service's cryptologic system.

McConnell asked USAFSS to assess the effectiveness of protective electronic countermeasures employed





by U.S. aircraft during air strikes against North Vietnam.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Cyrus Vance placed the Air Force Airborne Radio Direction Finding Program assets in the Electronic Warfare Program.

In September, the USAFSS organized the 6993 SS. It was physically located at Lackland AFB, Annex One (Medina Base, Tex).



*At 0026 N. Vietnamese 122MM Rockets scored a direct hit on 6924 SS service barracks, Da Nang, Vietnam, 1967*

to USAFSS' operational sites overseas.

On 16 January, the Air Force Special Communications Center (AFSCC) established a 24-hour/7-day-a-week function to provide direct support to any agency needing information. This action proved increasingly valuable in permitting rapid response to complex queries for technical and intelligence data.

The 6924 SS put the Iron Horse system into

operation at Da Nang AB and Monkey Mountain, South Vietnam.

In 1967, USAFSS assigned its new electronic warfare evaluation mission to AFSCC at Kelly AFB, Tex. USAFSS assigned the mission to AFSCC because the center had a cadre of experienced analysts. In addition, the phase out of the center's analytic task made the necessary office space available. This new electronic mission was the first major change in the command's responsibilities in many years. The command disseminated its initial evaluations electronically in Comfy Coat reports. Later, the command expanded the effort to cover the evaluation of Navy and ground electronic warfare, and Army, Navy, and Marine personnel who were assigned to AFSCC.

As the years passed, general usage of the term Comfy Coat came to mean all operational electronic warfare effectiveness evaluations being conducted by AFSCC.

## 1967

In June, the Air Force named Kadena AB, Okinawa, as the most economical location for the six additional RC-135 aircraft in a post-hostility posture. As a result, USAFSS and SAC activated units at Kadena to operate the RC-135 program in Southeast Asia. USAFSS activated the 6990th Security Squadron on 15 July 1967, while SAC activated the 82d Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron on 25 August 1967.

The first three COMBAT APPLE RC-135 aircraft arrived at Kadena AB on 10 September, three more in October, three in late October/November 1967, and the final one in January 1968.

On 12 September 1967, just two days after the first aircraft arrived at the 6990 SS, an RC-135 flew its first operational COMBAT APPLE mission. By November, daily scheduled COMBAT APPLE missions of 18 hours and 45 minutes were being flown. The typical mission profile included 12 hours and 30 minutes on the primary orbit.

USAFSS Airborne Reconnaissance Program units began performing airborne transmissions security monitoring on a time available, non-interfering basis.

In conjunction with the USAF program to increase the use of women in the Air Force, the USAFSS assigned women to its units in Karamursel, Turkey; Iraklion, Crete; Chicksands, UK; Misawa, Japan; Shu Lin Kou, Taiwan; and Goodfellow AFB and Kelly AFB in Texas. This was the first time enlisted women were assigned

## 1968

The Government of Pakistan refused to renew USAFSS's lease on the Peshawar site, home of the 6937 Communications Group (CG). The unit closed by the end of 1969.

The 6990 SS at Kadena AB, Okinawa, won the Travis Trophy for its highly significant contributions towards the fulfillment of national and tactical cryptologic objectives.



*Air Force Cryptologic Depot (AFCD), Kelly AFB, TX, 1968*

## 1969

The Department of Defense decided to reduce forces in Turkey and realigned the intelligence forces there.



*6937 Communications Group, Peshawar, Pakistan, 1969*

This caused the subsequent closure of the USAFSS sites at Trabzon and Samsun and the establishment of a USAFSS squadron, the 6934 SS at Sinop.

The 6994 SS at Tan Son Nhut AB, Vietnam, received the Travis Trophy for its contributions to the cryptologic efforts of the U.S.

On 5 June, a Strategic Air Command RIVET

AMBER RC-135E disappeared during a mission over the Bering Sea. The USAFSS lost six personnel when the aircraft essentially vanished during a ferry mission between Shemya AB and Eielson AFB, AK.

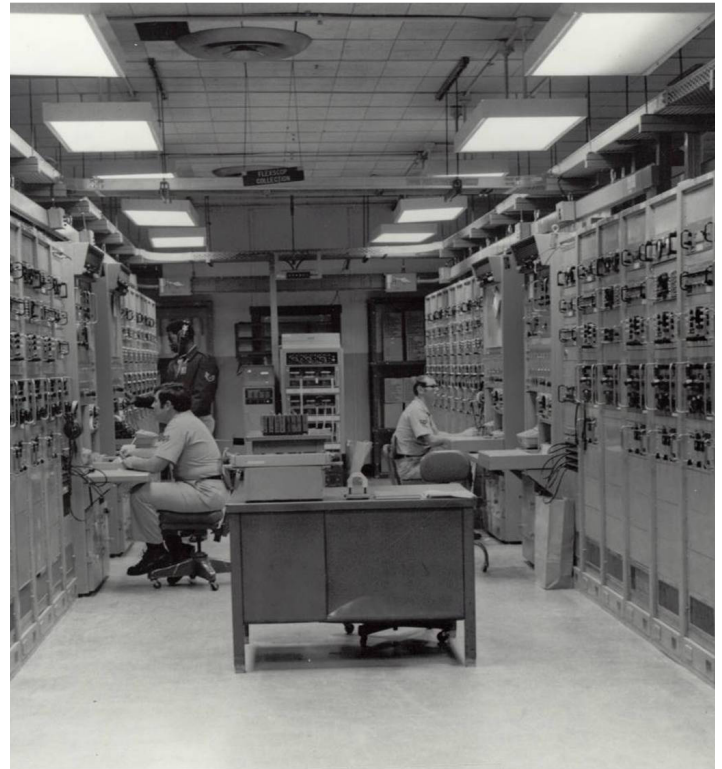
On 19 July, Maj Gen Carl W. Stapleton assumed command from Maj Gen Louis E. Coira.

## 1970

A small ceremony on 7 January, attended by American and Pakistani Air Force representatives, closed a USAFSS "communications unit," the 6937th Communications Group at Peshawar, Pakistan, to end 15 years of valuable intelligence support at the site.

During 1970, the operational wing concept fell by the wayside. USAFSS reorganized its subordinate unit posture to strengthen the role of the regions under this concept. All USAFSS overseas wings were redesignated as groups and their subordinate units placed under the direct control of the two regions.

In 1970, the increasing hostile threat against Airborne Reconnaissance Program aircraft led to a



*6922nd Security Group Collection Position Operators Consoles & Equipment (FLEXCOP), Clark AB, Philippines, 1970*

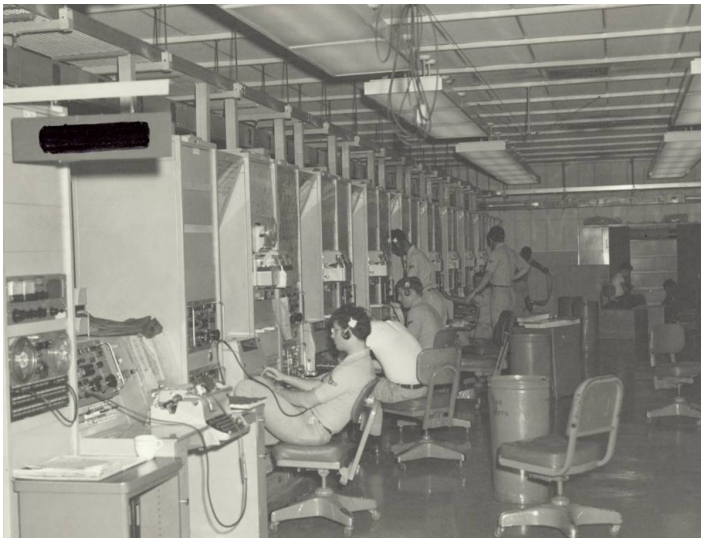
reduction in manned reconnaissance flights in high threat areas. Consequently, USAF deployed a series of unmanned drone vehicles and piloted airframes. The first of these systems to be deployed was COMBAT DAWN, an unmanned drone staged and operated from Korea.



## 1971

On 1 July, USAFSS acquired its first medical facility when the Air Training Command (ATC) transferred the USAF Hospital at Goodfellow AFB, Tex., to the USAFSS.

USAFSS units earned 46 Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards, two Presidential Unit Citations, the Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation Award, and two special awards for outstanding contributions to



*Photo taken 1 minute before the discontinuation of the 6927th Security Group Operations at Onna Point, Okinawa, Japan, 1971*

the National Cryptologic effort in the Southeast Asia war during 1967- 1971. Prior to 1967 (1948-66), command units had garnered only 33 total awards.

The 6908 SS activated at Nakhon Phanom Airport, Thailand, to operate SENIOR BOOK and COMPASS FLAG programs, as well as process and report the intercepts collected from both platforms.

On 1 July, the 6300th Support Squadron (later the 6300<sup>th</sup> Aerospace Support Squadron) activated at Ko Kha, Thailand, to support Cobra Talon.

USAFSS turned over Hof Air Station, Germany, to the United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) and inactivated the 6915 SS.

## 1972

The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools accredited the USAFSS school at Goodfellow AFB,

Tex. The USAFSS School was the first in the Air Force to receive this recognition.

On 5 November 1971, President Richard M. Nixon announced a major reorganization of U.S. intelligence agencies and activities. That announcement caused quite a flurry of reorganization planning activities during Fiscal Year 1972. The reorganization tried to establish a more coherent structure for manning the U.S. cryptologic effort by creating a "National Cryptologic Command." A significant milestone in achieving that objective occurred on 14 April 1972 when Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird approved the National Security Agency/Central Security Service (NSA/CSS) organizational plan for implementation.

The USAFSS organized the Air Force Cryptologic Support Center (AFCSC) at Kelly AFB, Tex., on 1 July to execute the Air Force's COMSEC mission that had been assigned to USAFSS. It also had overseas units assigned to assist Air Force theater activities with various COMSEC services.

In Japan, a DoD Program Budget decision completely realigned the cryptologic structure, forcing the closure of the 6986 SG at Wakkanai AS, and the inactivation of the 6918 SS at Hakata AS and the 6988 SS at Yokota AB, Japan.



*6908th SS Nakhon Phanom (NKP), Thailand, 1972*

Concurrently, projects associated with the 6988 SS, such as BENCH ROYAL and RIVET GYM manning for COLLEGE EYE, were discontinued, and the remaining COMBAT DAWN mission transferred to the 6903 SS at Osan AB, Korea.



Host base activities at Misawa AB, Japan (6921 SW) were transferred from PACAF to USAFSS on 1 July 1972.

The 6910 SG moved from Darmstadt to Augsburg in Germany.

Under President Nixon's plan to reorganize U.S. Intelligence agencies and activities, both HQ European Security Region and HQ Pacific Security Region were inactivated, on 30 June and 31 December 1972, respectively. This move eliminated the need for intermediate headquarters between USAFSS and its field units in Europe and the Pacific.

The year saw the TEABALL/WCC (Weapons Control Center) concept implemented. This concept relayed intelligence data to USAF weapons controllers located in the 6908 SS operations area at Nakhon Phanom Airport, Thailand. The weapons controllers used the data to enhance positive control of USAF aircrews over North Vietnam for both offensive and defensive purposes.

## 1973

On 24 February, Maj Gen Walter T. Galligan replaced Maj Gen Stapleton as commander of USAFSS.

Shortly thereafter, the new commander ordered a thorough command-wide manpower and organizational review of all of USAFSS organizations. This order resulted in a major reorganization of the command on 1 July 1974.

Program Budget Decision 138C, dated 22 December 1972, cut four RC-130 Airborne Reconnaissance Program aircraft from the European Airborne Reconnaissance Program fleet. The change became effective in early 1973.

The TEMPEST function (compromising emanations) transferred from the Air Force Cryptologic Depot to the AFSCC, on 20 April.

The command's European Airborne Reconnaissance Program unit, the 6916 SS, moved from Rhein Main AB, Germany, to Athens, Greece, on 30 June.

On 2 October, USAFSS, its European units, and the AFSCC actively engaged in providing intelligence and electronic warfare support to U.S. forces observing the Arab/Israeli War.

## 1974

The USAFSS implemented the Main Operating Base (MOB)/Forward Operating Base (FOB) concept on 1 January 1974. Under this USAFSS and SAC concept, the Air Force based 12 RIVET JOINT Airborne SIGINT Reconnaissance Program (ASRP) RC-135 aircraft and crews at Offutt AFB, Neb. At their Offutt MOB, they received the bulk of their support, but the aircraft also flew many of their missions from the FOB at Eielson AFB, Alaska, and RAF Mildenhall, United Kingdom, where they received only mission essential support.



*Aerial View of Ops Area 6916th Electronic Security Squadron, Hellinikon AB, Greece, 1974*

A major reorganization of USAFSS affected most of its units. Significant actions included: (1) a major reorganization of six USAFSS host units overseas; (2) a restructuring of USAFSS units engaged in airborne operations, including activation of the 6944 SW at Offutt AFB; (3) activation of the 6955 SG at Kelly AFB, Tex., and the resubordination of five USAFSS squadrons (including the emergency reactions units) under the newly formed group; and (4) the downgrading from groups to squadrons of three USAFSS tenant units.

On 21 May, Maj Gen Howard P. Smith, Jr., assumed command of USAFSS, replacing Maj Gen Walter T. Galligan, who became of Fifth Air Force commander at Fuchu AS, Japan. General Smith came to USAFSS from the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) where



he served as Deputy Director for Intelligence. In the face of constant reductions, the only solution for USAFSS was to find ways to do the job better. Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger approved the command's RIVET JOINT modernization proposal on 29 July 1974. This approach toward improved operations replaced the obsolete equipment in the 12-aircraft RIVET JOINT fleet.

When the last C-47 Airborne Radio Direction Finding (ARDF) aircraft returned to its base on 15 May 1974, it ended a relatively brief, but proud era in USAFSS airborne operations. For eight years, the ARDF program had provided valuable support to U.S. and friendly tactical commanders throughout Southeast Asia.

Yet another era in USAFSS mission operations ended on 30 June when the 6910 SG at Augsburg, Germany, and the 6994 SS at Ubon, AFS, Thailand, inactivated. The 6910 SG had served as the command's main operator in Europe since December 1953. The 6940 SS played a similar role for USAFSS in Vietnam during the war. At one time, the 6994 SS and its detachments operated the mission equipment on some 48 EC-47 aircraft in South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand.

On 1 July, the Consolidated Security Operations Center, a joint USAFSS and ASA function, activated at Lackland AFB Annex (formerly Medina Base).

With the outbreak of hostilities in the Cypriot/Cretan Crisis, the USAFSS deployed a 114-man emergency reaction unit to San Vito, Italy, for 60 days.

On 16 August, Greek protesters penetrated the base perimeter at Iraklion AS, Crete, the home of the 6931 SG. The protestors inflicted considerable damage to U.S. property near the station's perimeter fence.

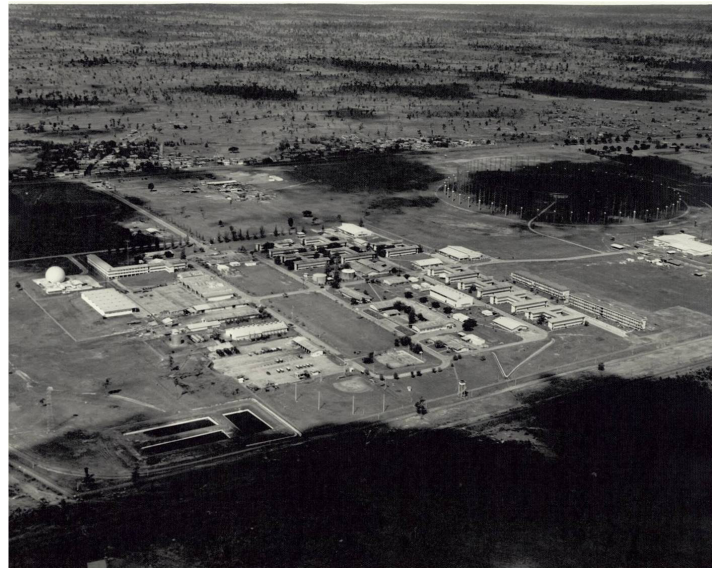
The USAFSS commander, Maj Gen Howard P. Smith, Jr., established a Crisis Management Team. The team included specialists with an intimate knowledge of unit operations, posture, and functions. General Smith tasked the team to be available to the USAFSS Battle Staff for consultation during future crisis situations.

On 1 December, Col (later Maj Gen) Norma E. Brown became the first woman to command an Air

Force wing. She assumed command of the 6940 SW at Goodfellow AFB, Tex.

## 1975

Early in 1974, General John Vogt, the USAFE Commander in Chief (CINCUSAFE), based on his experience with intelligence support during the Vietnam War, established a need for timely intelligence support. Headquarters USAF decided that USAFSS could best provide this direct support



*Ops Area and AN FLR-9 shadowed by clouds at 6924 SS, Ramasun, Thailand, 1975*

through its 6911 SS (M); however, the unit had to first expand its personnel and equipment, and then move from Rhein Main to Hahn AB in Germany. That move happened on 25 July 1975, when 6911th converted to a Direct Support Unit (DSU) to answer requests from European consumers, mainly USAFE, for intelligence support (primarily tactical in nature).

For nearly eight years, COMBAT APPLE played a key role in Southeast Asia operations. Then on 30 April, after the emergency evacuation of U.S. and South Vietnamese personnel from Saigon, an RC-135 flew the last COMBAT APPLE mission.

In June, the termination of the high altitude reconnaissance drone, COMBAT DAWN, created an intelligence void that was only partially offset by the introduction of the BURNING CANDY RC-135.



Approval of an operation to fill that void stalled until early January 1976, when a flurry of activity in pointed to the activation of a U-2 operation from Osan AB, Korea. After the dust settled, the USAFSS had to man the new OLYMPIC GAME system. The 6903 SS at Osan AB, South Korea, received that new mission.

The USAFSS ended an era on 24 June by turning in its five administrative aircraft — two O-2s and three C-118s—ending 24 years of airlift support to the command headquarters. The USAFSS Flight Operations Section closed its operations at Kelly AFB, Tex., with an unblemished flying safety record (zero accident rate). In the 24 years of service, the aircraft averaged 2,200 flying hours per year.

On 1 July, USAFSS redesignated AFSCC as the Air Force Electronic Warfare Center (AFEWC) to more accurately reflect the center's electronic warfare mission and give it greater visibility throughout the Defense Department.

After the U. S. Congress imposed an arms embargo on Turkey, on 25 July the Turkish government ordered all U.S. operations at Karamursel AS to shut down immediately.

On 11 August, Maj Gen Kenneth D. Burns assumed command from Maj Gen Howard P. Smith, Jr., as USAFSS Commander.

## 1976

AFEWC learned that it had been awarded the Air Force Organizational Excellence Award covering the period 1 January 1974 to 1 January 1976 in recognition of its “. . . comprehensive operational electronic warfare support to the DoD, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and all of the military services . . .”

The 6924 SS at Ramasun Station, Thailand (previously based at Da Nang AB in South Vietnam, during the Southeast Asian war, inactivated on 15 May.

## 1977

A longtime USAFSS unit, the 6987 SS at Shu Lin Kou AS, Taiwan, inactivated on 1 April.

Two years of negotiations between the U.S. and the Turkish governments failed to reach an agreement



*6906th Security Squadron, Change of Command Ceremony, Brooks AFB, TX, 1978*

to reopen the 6933 SG at Karamursel. On 1 October, the unit inactivated.

The impact of the Thailand, Taiwan, and Turkey reductions was partially offset by a reallocation of tasks and resources to other USAFSS bases.

## 1978



*6931st Security Group, SS00023 Area, Iraklion, Crete, 1978*

The USAFSS transferred its cryptologic school from Goodfellow AFB, Tex., to the Air Training Command on 1 July. Three months later, on 1 October, USAFSS ended 20 years of base management, transferring its last four bases—San Vito AS, Italy; Iraklion AS, Crete; RAF Chicksands, UK; and Misawa AB, Japan—to the theater commands. That action not only transferred 17 USAFSS unit to other Air Force commands, but also relocated a cryptologic training mission, 5 host bases, and about 4,000 USAFSS personnel.



The USAFSS headquarters building, Bldg. 2000, was named Ardisana Hall on 14 July in memory of Brig Gen Bernard Ardisana, a longtime member of the command and a former vice commander who died on active duty while assigned to NSA.

## 1979

On 19 January, Maj Gen Doyle E. Larson replaced Maj Gen Kenneth D. Burns as the USAFSS Commander. General Larson was the last USAFSS Commander and the first Electronic Security Command (ESC) Commander.

On 1 February, USAFSS transferred the operation and maintenance of its Telecommunications Center to Air Force Communications Service (later the Air Force Communications Command).

On 20 April, Headquarters USAF established the Directorate of Electromagnetic Combat (AF/XOE),



*1000th Olympic Game (U2) Mission,  
6903rd ESG, Osan AB, Korea, 1979*

under the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Plans, and Readiness to support the ESC mission.

On 17 July, General Larson officially opened the Command Alert Center.

On 1 August, the USAF redesignated USAFSS as the ESC, because of its broader electronic warfare responsibilities. All units assigned to the USAFSS were automatically transferred to the ESC.

## 1980

On 1 January, the ESC officially created the Comfy Olympics program to identify and recognize ESC's most talented individual enlisted technicians. Modeled after the SAC's annual missile, bombing and munitions competitions, the Comfy Olympics program tried to improve technical performance and proficiency, while recognizing and rewarding technical excellence command-wide.

The Air Force Cryptologic Depot (AFCD) became the Air Force Cryptologic Support Center (AFCSC) on 1 February 1980.

On 19 March, ESC completed construction of a Document Destruction System (DDS) facility as an addition to Ardisana Hall, Kelly AFB, Tex., at a cost of \$74,200.

The Director of the National Security Agency assigned the LADYLOVE mission to ESC, effective 31 March.

On 1 October, the Joint Electronic Warfare Center (JEWIC) activated at Kelly AFB, Tex. It functioned under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff through the Director of Operations, Joint Staff. The ESC commander, Maj Gen Doyle E. Larson, was dual-hatted as Director of the JEWIC.



*6960th Security Police Squadron alarm  
desk at Kelly AFB, TX, 1980*

The Albert F. Simpson Center at Maxwell AFB,

Al., approved the ESC emblem on 12 February. When it became official 1 March, ESC had not selected a motto.

ESC completed the transfer of its Sensitive Compartmented Information adjudication function and manpower spaces to AFIS/INS during July.

The Air Staff tasked ESC on 30 September to take the lead in getting a Red Force Team (Constant Spur) underway. The team employed adversary Command, Control, and Communications Countermeasure (C3CM) actions against friendly operators (combat



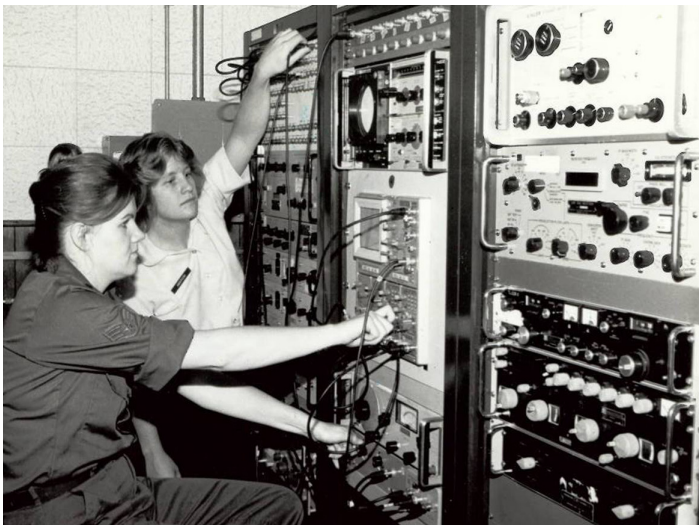
crews, weapons controllers, communications) and C3 facilities to train them in a degraded C3 environment, and stress friendly C3 systems.

On 3 November, the USAF directed ESC to combine the Red Force (Constant Spur) and Blue Force (Electronic Support Team). The USAF named the combined program Comfy Challenge, while the interim program became Comfy Sword II.

## 1981

On 9 January, the operational deployment of the first modernized RIVET JOINT (RJ) aircraft to the 6988 ESS at RAF Mildenhall, United Kingdom, took place. Modernization of the second aircraft and its subsequent deployment to the 6985 ESS at Eielson AFB, Alaska, occurred in February 1981.

Successful Block III operations at these two units, and mixed fleet operations at Offutt AFB, Nebr., continued throughout the year despite frequent surge taskings and an increase in sortie rates. Introduction of the third, fourth, and fifth modernized aircraft into the fleet followed in March, August, and December.



*Training at the 6906th ESS, Brooks AFB, TX, 1981*

The COBRA BALL II aircraft was destroyed in an accident at Shemya Air Force Station, Alaska, on 15 March.

The HQ ESC DCS/Operations (DO) and DCS/National Programs (NP) merged on 1 July.

On 1 July, ESC activated the 6910th Electronic Security Wing (ESW) at Lindsey AS, Germany, to perform in-theater planning with USAFE and other service staffs on C3CM and tactical intelligence support missions. This mission included the planning for peacetime, exercise, and contingency/wartime intelligence needs.

On 1 October, the Air Force Reserves established the 8075 ESS as ESC's first Air Force Reserve unit at Brooks AFB, Tex. The 8075th provided Communications Security support for the Air Force and other DoD organizations.

The first CORONET GUARD/COMFY LEVI C-130 mission was flown out of Howard AFB, Panama, in an attempt to expand U.S. capabilities in the Central American area. These missions lasted from 8 October until 18 December.

On 26 October, the USAFSS/ESC Alumni Association was formally organized. As its charter, the group fostered continued awareness of the mission and accomplishments of the USAF and ESC. It also provided its members a forum for desirable social, educational, and humanitarian services.

## 1982

On 1 January, the 6952 ESS activated at RAF Alconbury, United Kingdom. The squadron, which provided maintenance support for the TR-1 aircraft, was assigned to the 6910 ESW.

This action ensured all ESC critical support requirements would be in place prior to the SAC's TR-1 beddown at Alconbury in early 1983.



*6931st ESS New Squadron Sign, 1982*





On 16 February, the USAF tasked ESC to provide integrated, all source Operations Security (OPSEC) support to all Air Force units. This support included threat assessment and vulnerability analysis.

In August, General Larson directed the merger of the Office of Assistant Chief of Staff for Total Force Augmentation (CF) and the Reserve Affairs Office (DPB). The two offices completed the merger on 17 December. As a result, the merger increased mission effectiveness by placing the entire ESC Individual Mobilization Augmentation (IMA) Program under one function, reporting directly to the Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel (DP).

On 1 October, Special Agent Pat Martin became the first Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) Counterintelligence representative assigned to ESC. He reported directly to the ESC Chief of Staff. Martin's assignment enhanced AFOSI investigative/operational support to the ESC by increasing AFOSI's visibility/accessibility through direct contact with HQ ESC staff elements.

On 1 December, Detachment 2, Electronic Security Combat Operations Staff (ESCOS) activated at Scott AFB, Ill., to support HQ Military Airlift Command. It was assigned as an integrated directorate, responsible to the MAC Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations.

In December, the 6924 ESS received an outstanding rating from the ESC Inspector General (IG). It was the first outstanding IG rating in the command's history. Lieutenant Colonel Michael S. Cassidy commanded the unit.

On 17 December, the 6981 ESS received the first new Comfy Sword IA system for initial deployment in support of exercise Brim Frost 83. The remaining eleven Comfy Sword IA systems were scheduled for completion during 1983.

## 1983

On 10 February, the first TR-1 airframe deployed to RAF Alconbury, United Kingdom, where the 6952 ESS provided direct support to intelligence operations in Europe.

Concurrent with the TR-1's arrival, U-2R operations in the Central European theater ceased and ESC's U-2R maintenance personnel in the

6988 ESS at RAF Mildenhall, United Kingdom, were transferred to the 6952 ESS.

In February, the 6960th Security Police Squadron reestablished the "Special Security Guard cadre," replacing the familiar "Elite Guard."

On 9 April, ESC formally dedicated the Hall of Honor in Ardisana Hall in conjunction with the



*6922nd ESS Operations, S&W Center 1, Clark AB, Philippines, 1983*

National Prisoner of War (POW)/Missing in Action (MIA) observance. General Larson delivered the welcoming remarks, while the former USAFSS Commander, Maj Gen Carl W. Stapleton (retired), presented the keynote address.

On 29 July, Maj Gen John B. Marks assumed command of ESC, replacing Maj Gen Doyle E. Larson.

On 1 October, ESC activated HQ Electronic Security, Alaska (HQ ESA) at Elmendorf AFB, Alaska. That action strengthened the organizational structure of ESC's Alaskan units—the 6981 ESS at Elmendorf AFB, assigned to HQ Electronic Security, Pacific (HQ ESP) at Hickam AFB, Hawaii, and the 6985 ESS at Eielson AFB, Alaska, assigned to HQ ESS at Offutt AFB, Neb., by assigning both of them to the headquarters in Alaska.

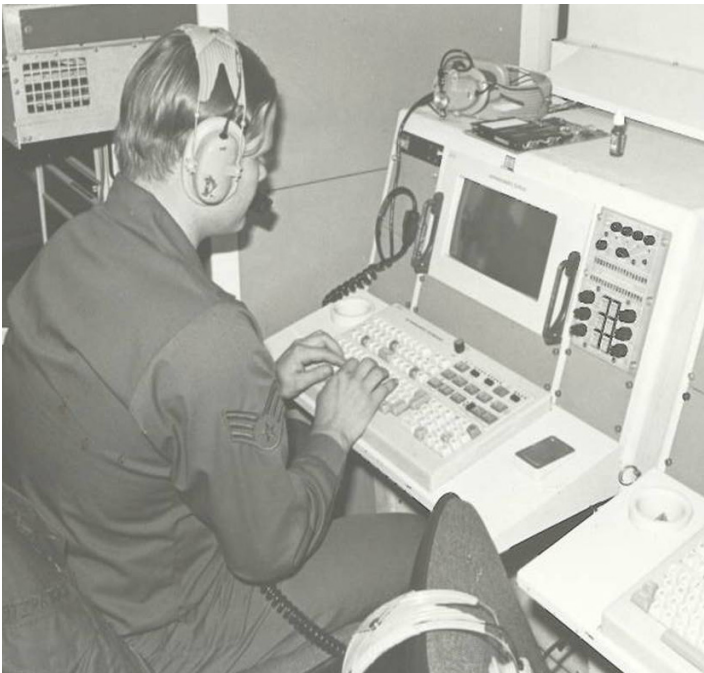
On 1 October, the 8078 ESS (AF Reserves) activated at Offutt AFB, Nebr. The AFRES Prime Beef teams from Indiana, Washington, and Wisconsin constructed a 4,000-square-foot building for the squadron. As its mission, the unit trained for and conducted communications surveillance activities in support of SAC. Fourteenth Air Force controlled



the unit in peacetime, but on mobilization, the ESC would gain control over the unit.

## 1984

An OLYMPIC GAME U-2 aircraft crashed at Osan AB, Korea on 21 May. The crash destroyed all airborne systems on board the aircraft.



*6911th ESS, Collection terminal (COT) in TGIF, Hahn AB, Germany, 1984*

During a 29 June dedication ceremony, Mrs. Betty Leftwich, widow of TSgt Raymond F. Leftwich, helped General Marks unveil a plaque naming a Security Hill dormitory in honor of her late husband. TSgt Leftwich had served as a USAFSS radio operator. He was killed in March 1967 when the EC-47 aircraft he was flying in from Nha Trang AB, Vietnam, was shot down by enemy fire. He headed a crew of three USAFSS operators assigned to Detachment 1, 6994 SS, when his aircraft was shot down and all crew members were killed.

A second OLYMPIC GAME U-2 aircraft crashed at Osan AB on 8 October, destroying the airborne system and data link system.

On 2 October, a \$5,216,958 contract was awarded for a 74,100 square-foot addition to the HQ ESC building (later known as building 2007).

On 29 October, contractors broke ground for the 74,000-square-foot addition to Ardisana Hall (Building 2000).

## 1985

On 1 April, ESC created DCS/Space Activities (SX) from resources previously assigned to the discontinued Directorate of Space Activities (DOZ), DCS/Operations.

On 10 April, the 8085th Security Police Flight (AFRES) activated to augment the 6960th Security Police Squadron during wartime. The 8085th was the first unit of its kind to be assigned a wartime mission at HQ ESC.

On 17 April, Brig Gen Paul H. Martin assumed command of ESC. He replaced General Marks on his retirement.

On 29 April, the Air Force Military Personnel Center advised ESC that Secretary of the Air Force Verne Orr had approved the use of Air Force women for airborne duty aboard COMBAT COMPASS EC-130 aircraft. This assignment was a unique opportunity for female crypto-linguists, who in the past had limited opportunity to serve as aircrew members.



*6918th ESS In-Garrison training in the COMFY SWORD 1A, Sembach, Germany, 1985*



On 1 May, ESC established the DCS/Information Systems to implement Phase I of a plan to integrate HQ ESC Communications and Data Automation functions.

On 8 May, the Air Force implemented a requirement for all personnel being assigned to NSA, related field activities, and certain ESC positions to receive a polygraph test prior to departing their losing base. The nearest AFOSI office had to conduct the test prior to receipt of permanent change of station (PCS) orders. The agents asked espionage questions.

On 17 May, the ESC assumed the Computer Security (COMPUSEC) mission for the Air Force with the transfer of the Air Force Computer Security Office from Gunter AFB, AL, to AFCSC.

On 7 November, Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force Richard D. Kisling (Retired), a former USAFSS Senior Enlisted Advisor and the third CMSAF, died. He was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery.

Because of terrorist activities in Greece, the Secretary of Defense imposed travel restrictions on U.S. military personnel. The restrictions required passengers to use MAC airlift to the maximum extent possible. In June, the Air Force advised its personnel that permanent change of station and temporary duty travel from and to the CONUS would be by MAC contract and military organic flights, routed through Rhein Main AB, Germany, with travel to and from Greece via military organic flights. These restrictions affected personnel movements because of the time required to complete travel—a minimum of three days, more if assigned to Iraklion; and an overnight stay in Athens if traveling to Iraklion and Frankfurt. Adding a direct flight from Rhein Main AB, Germany, to Hellenikon AB, Greece, helped some travelers.

During 1985, a new era in intelligence training began a Goodfellow AFB, Tex., with the transfer of the Electronics Intelligence Operations Specialist Course from Keesler AFB, Miss. This transfer represented the first in a series of moves designed to consolidate intelligence training at the Goodfellow Technical Training Center.

## 1986

In March, the USAFE Vice Commander reviewed the draft COMPASS CALL organization structure,

which had been prepared by the ESC and USAFE staffs in October 1985. On 28

March, General Martin approved 6919 ESS as the designator for the new ESC COMPASS CALL squadron. At that same time, USAFE also moved 109 manpower billets to ESC, effective 1 October USAFE agreed to provide ESC all facilities and equipment for the USAFE COMPASS CALL mission. The 6919 ESS activated at Sembach AB, Germany, on 1 October.

In early 1983, the idea of establishing an ESC-gained Air National Guard (ANG) ESS was born. The large number of language-qualified people and excellent ANG support available in the Salt Lake City, Utah, area made that city a most attractive location for an ESC Reserve airborne unit to support wartime and contingency operations. The idea allowed ESC to fill shortages of airborne crypto linguists and to save Air Force training funds by recruiting individuals already proficient in a language. On 5 February, the organization of the 169 ESS was announced publicly. A Department of the Air Force letter then officially announced the unit's constitution, effective 9 April. The letter stated the unit would be allotted to the Air National Guard on or about 8 October, with the ESC as the gaining command.



*6949 ESS, Offutt AFB, NE, 1986*

On 14 April, Air Force and Navy aircraft conducted Operation EL DORADO CANYON, a nighttime air strike against the Libyan SA-5 complex at Surte, the Al-Azziziyah Barracks in Tripoli, the Benghazi military barracks, the Benina military airfield, the military side of Tripoli airport, and terrorist training facilities in the port of Sidi Bilal. Between 13-18 April, ESC units in Europe provided intelligence



support to U.S. activities against Libya. This support involved special taskings for the 6917 ESG, 6931 ESS, 6950 ESG, and RIVET JOINT RC-135 crews from the 6916 ESS. HQ ESE served as the in-theater ESC executive agent for this effort. The RC-135 provided intelligence support to Sixth Fleet elements during the central Mediterranean operations and later to the Search and Rescue efforts for a downed F-111.

In 1984 General Marks, the ESC Commander, directed a concerted effort to investigate various strategies to reposture and/or realign the command's tactical assets to better support exercise and wartime



*6916th RC-135 Rivet Joint, Hellinikon AB, Greece*

taskings. As a result of this effort, a proposal to consolidate two mobile ESC assets, the 6913 ESS, at Flak Kaserne, Augsburg, Germany, and the 6918 ESS at the Mehlingen annex of Sembach AB, Germany. On 15 April 1985, General Marks formally proposed this initiative to USAFE, and on 19 July the proposal was accepted and approved. The new combined unit was to be called the 6914 ESS. The 6918 ESS vacated its Sembach AB location on 1 October 1986, set up at Mehlingen Annex and was renamed the 6914 ESS. The move of the 6913 ESS (Mobile) from Augsburg, Germany to the Mehlingen annex occurred in April 1987.

On 21 April, the ESC Command Innovation Center was created as a special office reporting directly to the ESC Vice Commander. It had a mission to institute a conscious, purposeful search for innovative opportunities throughout ESC. The command established this innovation strategy as an integral part

of its long-range planning process. Lieutenant Colonel John A. Lewis became the Center's first director.

In August, the 6990 ESG moved its operations function from the Army facility at Torii Station, Japan, to Kadena AB, Okinawa. By 1 September 1986 it was operating in the new facility. This move brought the unit's operations and logistics functions together in one central location on Kadena AB. The completion of this relocation project, which began in February 1985, ended more than 16 years of Army service and support to the 6990 ESG.

On 8 September, ESC established an Office of Innovation. This action increased the emphasis and move on with ESC's corporate strategy for innovation. Colonel Rolf Smith headed the office and reported directly to the ESC Chief of Staff.

On 1 October, several ESC units were redesignated or activated as ESC Divisions:

- Headquarters Electronic Security Europe (ESE), Ramstein AB, Germany, redesignated as HQ European Electronic Security Division (EESD).
- Headquarters Electronic Security Pacific (ESP), Hickam AFB, Hawaii, redesignated HQ Pacific Electronic Security Division (PESD).
- Headquarters 6960 ESW, Kelly AFB, TX, was redesignated HQ Continental Electronic Security Division (CESD).
- HQ Space Electronic Security Division (SESD) activated at Peterson AFB, Colo.

Contractors finished the construction of building 2007 in 1986, and the Air Force accepted the new building in June. The Air Force Communications Command (AFCC) then took charge of the building to install communications. That work was completed in November 1986. After moving in the furniture, ESC occupied the building before the end of December.

During the year, the 6903 ESG and other U.S. and Republic of Korea Air Force (ROKAF) intelligence functions moved into the Korean Combat Operations Intelligence Center (KCOIC), after nearly seven years of planning. Despite several significant problems with the KCOIC construction project, the relocation of 6903 ESG mission assets from Hill 170 began on 1 October 1986. All mission equipment and support functions were fully operational, well before the 10 December 1986 initial operating capability date.



## 1987

Staff Sergeant Renata Gross, 6990 ESG, became the command's first female crewmember to fly on an operational RC-135.

On 1 January, HQ ESC named the auditorium in building 2007 (originally known as building 2025) as the Bernard A. Larger Auditorium, in honor of Col. Bernard A. Larger (deceased). The rationale behind the change was that the current Larger Auditorium in building 2000 would have to be modified into office space and a small briefing room. The new conference area was more in keeping with the honor accorded to Colonel Larger.

Colonel Leonard W. Johnson, Jr., Command Surgeon, died when his single engine plane crashed during a thunderstorm five miles south of Kokomo, Ind. He served as Command Surgeon from 16 August 1984 until his untimely death on 1 August.

When the Air Force redesignated USAFSS as ESC in August 1979 the command retired its motto, "Freedom Through Vigilance." Beginning on 23 December 1986, HQ ESC conducted a contest to select a new motto. The contest ended on 3 June 1987 with the announcement that "Freedom Through Vigilance," a motto with a proud heritage and special meaning for the command, would again be the ESC motto.

On 1 June, the ground breaking for a new Security Service Federal Credit Union on Security Hill, Kelly AFB, Tex., took place. Construction on the \$460,000 building was completed on 22 January 1988.

The ESC's first and only Air National Guard unit, the 169 ESS at Hill AFB, Utah, had received the necessary federal recognition on 27 April to activate on 19 September.

On 8 December, General Martin approved a reorganization that would posture the command for the future and ensure consistency with Air Force guidelines.

In 1987, Congress deleted funding for additional RIVET JOINT aircraft.

## 1988

On 1 April, the ESC, USAFE, the European Command (EUCOM), and U. S. Army Europe (USAEUR) signed



*6914th ESS RTCE 88 Redeployment Actions, Sembach, Germany, 1988*

a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for TREDs/TRIGS management. The MOA gave the TREDs/TRIGS Director the responsibility to combine the two intelligence disciplines into a coordinated effort. It formed a Mission Development and Control Element with operations officers from the 7451<sup>st</sup> Tactical Intelligence Squadron (TIS); the 6911 ESS; and Det Hahn, 66th Military Intelligence Brigade.

To support a DoD aggressive anti-smoking campaign to improve health and readiness of DoD personnel, the ESC put a no smoking policy into effect for Buildings 2000, 2007, and AFCSC on 1 April. The policy change allowed smoking only in the Belvedere Picnic Area.

On 15 April, General Martin approved reorganization of HQ ESC and forwarded the accreditation package to the Air Staff for approval. The HQ USAF approved the overall command reorganization. The HQ USAF authority to constitute the 690 ESW, 693 ESW, and 694 ESW was dated on 21 June; and approval for the 695 ESW was dated 20 September.

On 18 May, Gen Larry D. Welch, the USAF Chief of Staff, approved a new mission for the AFEWC, tasking the unit to support Electronic Combat testing and acquisition.



On 1 June, the HQ ESC reorganization became effective. The change refocused HQ ESC to concentrate on planning and programming for the mission needs of ESC's four divisions, two centers, and six operational Air Force-controlled wings in terms of manpower, training, and equipment. The changes allowed HQ ESC to function as a headquarters.

On 1 June, ESC dissolved the Constant Web Program Office, but program management remained with ESC. Under the reorganization, the Constant Web data base production duties moved to AFEWC/CW, while responsibility for Constant Web hardware and software acquisition transferred to HQ ESC Directorate of Communications.

In July, Air Force Secretary Edward C. Aldridge, Jr., announced a change to the combat exclusion policy for women in the Air Force. The change opened assignments of women to Red Horse and mobile aerial port squadrons, effective 8 June. In addition, the change opened the TR-1, U-2, TU-2, C-29 (flight check), and EC-130 missions to the assignment of women, effective 1 July.

At HQ USAF, General Martin accepted the 1987 Air Force Productivity Enhancement Award for professional excellence on 7 November. The Air Force attributed ESC's success to creative promotion schemes, program integration at all levels, and outstanding Air Force support of key initiatives.

On 15 December, William Howard Taft IV, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, approved a DoD Directive to implement the Civilian Intelligence Personnel Management System. This system enhanced the Services' ability to manage the recruitment, retention, and compensation of civilian employees working in intelligence functions.

## 1989

In March, ESC flight-tested the SENIOR SPAN U2R system.

The Air Force approved the "Gordon W. Sommers Outstanding Civilian of the Year" award in May.

On 26 May, SENIOR SCOUT, a tactical airborne intelligence system designed to replace Comfy Levi, made its first test flight.

The first FLOWING PEN/COMFY LEVI mission (CF916) was flown on 9 June.

On 12 June, Maj Gen Carl W. Stapleton (retired), the USAFSS commander from August 1969 until his retirement in February 1973, died.

In August, General Martin, the ESC Commander, approved a plan to rename the Security Hill picnic area in honor of General Stapleton.



*Technical Maintenance, circa 1980s*

Conversion of ESC and JEWIC civilian employees from competitive to the excepted service under the new Civilian Intelligence Personnel Management System (CIPMS) took place on 1 July. Then on 15 October, the General Manager (GM) force converted to the General Schedule (GS) system.

On 16 August, Maj Gen Gary W. O'Shaughnessy assumed command of ESC from General Martin, who retired.

In the October/November period, ESC demonstrated the Tactical Information Broadcast Service (TIBS), known as Comfy Harvest.

In November, Brig Gen Paul L. Roberson presented the first ESC display to the USAF Museum, an AN/MSR-1 Communications Security monitoring van. Comfy Sabre replaced the AN/MSR-1 system.

In late 1989, ESC played an active, on-the-scene role in Operation JUST CAUSE. The 6933 ESS performed successfully in the operation from its beginning to end.

Additionally, ESC involvement included Electronic Warfare planning in the AFEWC, mission support by other ESC units, and staff support at HQ ESC. In terms of planning and execution, DoD officials proclaimed Operation JUST CAUSE the most successful military operation since WWII, and ESC people played a big part in that success.



In December, CSAF opened additional aircraft to women—the C-141, C-130, C-17, and the U-2/TR-1.

In December, a third U-2 deployed to Osan AB, Republic of Korea.

Under the A-76 Commercial Activities Program, the ESC Base Supply function converted from a military/civilian operation to a civil service operation during 1989.

However, implementation of the Most Efficient Organization for base supply support had to be extended to 1 April 1990.

## 1990

On 15 March, the ESC received the SENIOR SCOUT system. Then at 0737 hours on 16 March, a new era of ESC airborne operations began when the SENIOR SCOUT departed for Panama on its first operational deployment.

On 17 May, ESC started the Civilian Drug Testing Program officially with the testing of five volunteers.

On 25 May, the 6903 ESG and Detachment 2, 9th Strategic Reconnaissance Wing achieved a milestone when an OLYMPIC GAME U-2R sortie flew its 5,000th mission.

On 1 July, Mr. Dennis B. Richburg replaced Mr. Gordon W. Sommers as the advisor to the ESC commander. He later became the organization's Technical Director.

Iraq invaded Kuwait on 2 August. President George H.W. Bush subsequently mobilized U.S. military forces for deployment to the Persian Gulf under Operation DESERT SHIELD.

On 9 August, the 6916 ESS arrived in Saudi Arabia with two RIVET JOINT aircraft and two backend crews to participate in Operation DESERT SHIELD.

On 11 August, Col William C. Bender arrived in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, to serve as ESC's first Task Force Director for DESERT SHIELD. The 6948 ESS also arrived in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, to participate in the operation.

On 1 October, the HQ 2100th CG was relieved from assignment to the Air Force Communications Command (AFCC) and assigned to ESC as a result of the transfer of Critical Intelligence Communication (CRITICOMM) operations and maintenance (O&M) from AFCC to ESC.

U-2 flight operations against Cuba, staged from the 6947 ESS, Key West Naval Air Station, Fla., ended on 1 November 1990. A U-2 flew the final mission the day before.

On 10 November, the 6975th ESS (Provisional), activated at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.



*ESC NCOA Class Photo 90-003 Graduation, Goodfellow AFB, TX, 1990*

A proud chapter in USAFSS and ESC history came to an end on 13 November, when the 6916 ESS inactivated at Hellenikon AB, Greece. For almost 34 years, the 6916th's men and women flew the Baltic and Black Sea routes, above the deserts of Sudan and Egypt, over the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas, and the Persian Gulf. Operations from Hellenikon provided intelligence support to many major events in the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern area, such as the 1967 and 1973 Arab/Israeli wars, Beirut, Gulf of Sidra, TWA Flight 847 hijacking, the Achille Lauro, and EL DORADO CANYON. The 6916th was also the first ESC unit in Saudi Arabia.

## 1991

In February, the ESC became the first command in the Air Force, and within the intelligence community, to implement a standard set of computer security application programs designed specifically for the Computer Security Officer (CSO).

On 1 March, the Mediterranean RC-135 missions, historically flown from Hellenikon AB, began flying from NAS Souda Bay, Greece. ESC activated OL-RS, 6931 ESS at Souda Bay for this purpose.

On 13 March, OL-RH, 6988 ESS inactivated, thus ending the USAF Security Service/ESC presence at



Hellenikon AB, Greece. Operations began there on 1 December 1968. The inactivation marked an end to ESC airborne activities in that country.

On 13 March, the command ended more than 17 years of operations at Augsburg, Germany, by inactivating the 6913 ESS. The unit provided rapid radio relay, secure communications and command, control and communications countermeasures support to U.S. and allied forces during its years of operations.

On 25 April, the 6919 ESS flew its last operational mission to end another chapter in the history of ESC



*6948th ESS members deploy to Saudi Arabia in support of Operation DESERT SHIELD*

airborne operations. The 6919 ESS then inactivated on 21 May at Sembach AB, Germany.

On 1 July, ESC decommissioned the last COMFY LEVI system.

On 16 July, Maj Gen James R. Clapper, Jr., the Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, with Maj Gen Gary W. O'Shaughnessy, the ESC Commander, briefed Secretary of the Air Force Donald Rice on the proposed Air Force Intelligence Command (AFIC) structure and implementation plans/time lines. Afterwards, the Secretary approved the formation of AFIC with a 1 October effective date.

On 23 August, ESC accepted the SENIOR TROUPE system as an operational asset and assigned it to the 6948 ESS for operation and support.

On 19 September, ESC officials conducted a formal retreat and closure ceremony at Berlin's Marienfelde

Airport, Germany. Afterward, the site and keys to the site were turned over to the host air base group commander. The formal closure of Marienfelde came after 26 years of existence as one of the premier operations of the Command.

On 1 October, the Air Force redesignated ESC as the AF Intelligence Command (AFIC).

On 1 October, the Deputy Chief of Staff/Operations, Collection Operations Division established a counter-drug operation. The function executed policy and managed collection activities associated with the "war on drugs."

On 15 December, the 6922 ESS at Clark AB, Republic of the Philippines, inactivated.

On 31 December, AFIC had an authorized strength of 16,388 people, including 1, 863 officers, 11, 693 enlisted personnel and 2, 832 civilians.

## 1992

On 24 January, General Merrill McPeak, the Air Force Chief of Staff, announced the final phase of the objective wing organization structure.

On 20 February, General O'Shaughnessy selected "Prism" to replace "Comfy" as the first word of the command's nickname for key projects.

On 13 April, AFIC held its first Communications Computer Architecture Workshop. Representatives from across the Air Force attended.

On 20 April, Secretary of the Air Force Donald B. Rice, delegated to AFIC the authority to disclose information on the characteristics and performance of key Russian and Chinese aerodynamic weapons and related systems.

On 1 June, AFIC created the Architecture and Integration Division to develop a communications-computer systems architecture for the command.

On 8 June, AFIC inactivated the 6985 ESS after more than 30 years of providing critical intelligence support to tactical and national customers. The unit stood on the leading edge of intelligence support throughout the BURNING WIND, COBRA BALL and COBRA EYE missions. They left a legacy of advancing technology as a means to accomplish the AFIC mission.

According to General O'Shaughnessy, "The end of the cold war is a victory in which every military





member can take pride, but the men and women of the 6985 ESS should take a special pride in the key role they played in achieving this victory.”

On 18 June, the 6949 ESS accepted operational control of the COBRA BALL and COBRA EYE programs.

Headquarters 690 ESG inactivated at Tempelhof Central Airport, Germany on 1 July 1992.

On 1 August, the 6917 ESG at San Vito, Italy, inactivated.

On 17 August, the AFIC supported Task Force Russia, a Department of the Army effort to support a U.S./Russian Joint Commission on Prisoners of War and Missing in Action cases.

On 27 August, the 600 ESS was activated at Langley AFB, Va., to support the Contingency Airborne Reconnaissance System (CARS).

## 1993

On 26 January, AFIC renamed the Communications, Computer Systems Requirements Processing Working Group as the Command, Control, Communications and Computer (C4) Group.

On 22 February, General O’Shaughnessy announced the end to compliance-oriented inspections and introduced Quality Force Assessment.

On 15 March, the Secretary of Defense directed the Services to consolidate their intelligence commands/agencies into a single intelligence element within each service.

On 17 May, Maj Gen Kenneth A. Minihan assumed command of the AFIC from General O’Shaughnessy, who retired from the Air Force. General Merrill A. McPeak officiated the ceremony.

On 1 August, AFIC formed the Tactical Information Broadcast System (TIBS) Special Management Office with management responsibility for all DoD.

On 10 September, the HQ Air Force Electronic Warfare Center was redesignated HQ Air Force Information Warfare Center (AFIWC).

On 1 October, the Air Force redesignated AFIC as the Air Intelligence Agency, a field operating agency, under the Air Force Assistant Chief of Staff,

Intelligence with General Minihan serving as the first commander.

Also on 1 October, the 67th Intelligence Wing (IW) activated at Kelly AFB, TX. It later became the 67<sup>th</sup> Information Operations Wing. Col James R. O’Brien Jr. assumed command of the organization.

On 20 December, the Operations Support Center, AIA’s single point of contact for time sensitive intelligence, officially opened.

## 1994

On 1 April, HQs 696th Intelligence Group (IG) inactivated at Andrews AFB, Md.

On 1 June, HQ AIA accepted responsibility for Cobra Dane from the Air Force Space Command.

Col Robert D. Anderson took command of the 67 IW on 28 June.

On 30 June, HQs 26 IW inactivated at Ramstein AB, Germany.

On 1 July, the Air Force Cryptologic Office (AFCO) activated at Fort George G. Meade, Md.

On 1 September, AIA inactivated three units at Kelly AFB, Texas: the Information Services Flight, the Management Engineering Flight and the Intelligence Combat Operations Staff.

On 15 September, the JCS redesignated the Joint Electronic Warfare Center as the Joint Command and Control Warfare Center (JC2WC).

On 30 September, General Minihan dedicated a static EC-47 aircraft at Vigilance Memorial Park in front of HQ AIA.

On 10 October, the Air Force Cryptologic Support Center was inactivated at Kelly AFB, Tex.

On 3 October, Brig Gen John P. Casciano assumed command of AIA from General Minihan.

On 15 November, the 39th Intelligence Squadron (IS) activated at Nellis AFB, Nev.

On 30 November, the 48 IS activated at Beale AFB, Calif.

## 1995

The 68 IS at Brooks AFB celebrated its 46<sup>th</sup> anniversary on 23 February. It was the oldest unit at Brooks and one of the original four units in AIA.



On 23 February, members of the 6975 IS completed their 1000th RIVET JOINT mission in 54 months of support to Operations DESERT SHIELD/STORM and SOUTHERN WATCH.

On 30 March, after approximately 18 months of operation, the 67 IW became the only worldwide Air Force intelligence organization.

Staff Sergeant Beth Yandow became the first female RC-135 RIVET JOINT crew member to qualify as an airborne mission supervisor on 27 April.

During 23 June ceremonies at HQ AIA, Brig Gen John P. Casciano pinned on his second star.

On 30 August, the 315th Training Squadron at Goodfellow AFB, Tex., announced major alterations in intelligence officer training courses. More unit specific training and officer/ enlisted interaction formed key elements in the change.

Col Alan B. Thomas succeeded Col Robert D. Anderson as commander of the 67 IW on 30 August.

Secretary of the Air Force Dr. Sheila Widnall visited the AIA and the AFIWC on 22-23 September for mission briefings and a current overview of the Agency's mission. She stressed the importance of exploiting the information domain.

On 11 October, elements of the Contingency Airborne Reconnaissance System (CARS) completed their first year of support to Joint Task Force Southwest Asia.

## 1996

On 5 January, General Casciano relinquished command of the AIA to Brig Gen Michael V. Hayden. Casciano became the Air Force's Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

On 28 March, General Hayden pinned on his second star in ceremonies at HQs AIA.

In March, HQ AIA learned it had earned its fourth Air Force Organizational Excellence Award for exceptionally meritorious service, during 1 October 1993 through 30 September



*Air Force Organizational Excellence Award*



*Aerial View of 23rd Intelligence Squadron, Key West, FL, 1996*

1995 for orchestrating the largest restructure of Air Force intelligence since 1947.

Ground-breaking ceremonies were held on 25 June for the new HQ 67 IW building. The structure was completed in 1998.

On 30 June, the Air Force inactivated two units: the 23 IS at Key West NAS, Fla., and the 33 IS at Howard AFB, Panama.

Col Gary R. Harvey became commander of the 67 IW on 26 August.

As of 30 September, the annual economic impact of AIA in the San Antonio area exceeded \$224 million.

During exercise Blue Flag 91-1, held in December at the USAF Battle Staff Training School at Hurlburt Field, Fla., more than 800 people participated. The 50 technicians from AIA formed an information warfare support team. That team introduced for the first time Measurement and Signatures Intelligence (MASINT) to the exercise scenario.

## 1997

On 2 January, the AIA Commander, General Hayden announced the implementation of "Global Engagement" as the new direction for Air Force operations. Under this program, the Air Force pursued six core competencies. The AIA's responsibility included the information superiority core competency.

On 15 January, General Hayden described his vision of AIA becoming the Air Force leader in integrating and conducting information operations.



Under that vision, AIA became a full service agency focused on the complete gamut of information operations: gain, exploit, attack and defend.

During February and March, more than 50 AIA personnel participated in Coalition Green Flag 97-3 at Nellis AFB, Nev. The AIA supported RIVET JOINT RC-135 and COMPASS CALL EC-130 operations, conducted an Electronic Systems Security Assessment and performed other vital information operations functions. The AIA successfully tested its ability to embed with the air campaign planning element and function as part of an integrated team at the operational level of war.

On 27 February, Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen visited the AIA for briefings and orientation on IW and the new AFIWB.

On 14 March, the 543 IG activated during ceremonies at the Lackland AFB Medina Annex. The new group provided command and control as well as computer and logistics support for the Medina Regional Signals Intelligence Operations Center (MRSOC).

On 17 March, Air Force Chief of Staff General Ronald Fogleman opened the AFIWB on Security Hill at Kelly AFB, thus christening the beginning of a new era in IW operations.

On 31 March, General Hayden explained that AIA was rapidly becoming the Air Force leader in integrating and conducting information operations and would be embedding AIA personnel into the organizational structures of its customers, including Air Mobility Command, Air Force Material Command, and Air Combat Command's Twelfth Air Force.

On 2 April, Airman Second Class Archie Bourg, killed more than 38 years ago, was laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery. Bourg was one of 17 US crew members who lost their lives when their C-130 reconnaissance aircraft was shot down by

several Soviet MiG-17 jet fighters over Armenia on 2 September 1958.

On 28 April, Air Force commanders from the United States and 13 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries visited AIA in San Antonio. They learned about information superiority during their stay at AIA.

On 17 June, the 22 IS at Fort Meade, Md., with service dating back to the United States Air Service of WWI, celebrated its 80th anniversary. Lieutenant General James R. Clapper (Retired), former Director of the DIA conducted the ceremonies.



*EC-130 Compass Call*

From 4-6 September, the 390 IS at Kadena AB, Japan, commemorated 30 years of airborne combat intelligence operations in the Pacific Theater. The unit's first mission involved direct support to RC-135 COMBAT APPLE operations in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam War.

On 5 September, General Hayden departed AIA to become the Deputy Chief of Staff for the United Nations Command and U.S. Forces Korea. He relinquished his command to Brig Gen James E. Miller, Jr.

On 10 October, the U.S. Government signed an agreement with the Republic of Moldova, a former Soviet republic, to purchase 21 MiG-29 Fulcrum fighter aircraft and associated air-to-air weapons equipment. The MiGs soon called the National Air Intelligence Center (NAIC) home, after a long C-17 trip from Markulesht AB, Moldova, to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

On 20 October, Colonel Gary Davis assumed command of the 690th Information Operations Group (IOG), the Air Force's first such organization, at Kelly AFB, Tex.

On 22 December, General Miller asked the Air Force to set up an information operations training program at Hurlburt Field, Fla. General Miller explained, "Our



strategic goals related to gain, exploit, defend and attack operations mandate an aggressive, agency-wide approach to designing, developing and delivering AIA-unique training.”

## 1998

By connecting an AT&T modem to a message system and another to a DSN line at the MRSOC, Mr. Bill Band, TSgt Morgan Perkins and TSgt Tim Sheppard saved the Air Force and DoD \$2.5 million a year in unnecessary charges.

Because of this new communications link, brought on line in January 1998, the 4416 IS was able to fly RC-135 RIVET JOINT sorties from Al Kharj AB and receive all communications support from Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

On 30 January, General Miller explained that as a result of AIA's participation in Blue Flag 98-1, tactics analysis, previously only evident in after action reports, took place during the exercise. Blue Flag 98-1 proved the value of information operations to air operations. In this exercise, the AIA arranged to bring in live Tactical Information Broadcast Service (TIBS) feeds and associated analysts. The participants expressed amazement at the amount of information available from TIBS. The effort to embed AIA information operators in numbered air forces was proved during Blue Flag 98-1.

On 31 January, AIA shipped the first SENSOR GUARD prototype to the Air Force Materiel Command's Electronic Systems Center (ESC) at Hanscom AFB, Mass.

The 68 IS at Brooks AFB, Tex., became an Electronic Systems Security Analysis Central, Continental United States in the beginning of 1998. The initiative streamlined operations and help leverage personnel reductions with technological advances.

On 28 February, Brig Gen Regner C. Rider, AIA's vice commander, said that for Global Engagement 97, the AIA would conduct warfare using technology that might exist in 2012.

Sponsored by the USAF Chief of Staff, Global Engagement 97 highlighted the contributions of air and space power in 21st century joint military operations. The exercise employed the concept of Information Conditions (INFOCONs).

On 17 March, after one year of operation, the 820th Security Forces Group (SFG) claimed a busy first year. Its first real-world action came in support of Bright Star and Air Expeditionary Force V at Sheikh Isa AB, Bahrain. AIA assets embedded in the 820 SFG provided threat assessments and aided in the development of the Force Protection Plan.

The 316th Training Squadron at Goodfellow AFB, Tex., graduated 12 students from its first Serbo-Croatian Language Course on 1 April. The 80-day

course taught common core knowledge and skills cryptologic linguists require.

Also in April, the 123 IS at Little Rock AFB, Ark., one of two Air National Guard units in AIA, participated in America's drug war. The unit processed nearly 90 percent of all C-26 aerial photographs in the US for the identification of drug fields.

On 1 April, Det 4 of the 67 IG moved to HQ Air Mobility Command (AMC) at Scott AFB, Ill. The detachment became the newest weapon in the Air Force information operations arsenal. Since activation in August 1997, the detachment used Information Operations (IO) to exploit the vulnerabilities of adversaries while building a protective wall around AMC communications and information systems.

The CARS Deployable Ground Station-2 completed its 400th CREEK TORCH support mission in 1998. Comprised of ACC's 13 IS and AIA's 48 IS, DGS-2



*C-130 reconnaissance aircraft, similar to 60528 which was shot down over Armenia in 1958*



*Two RC-135 at the 6949th ESS, Offutt AFB, NE*

supported the European Commands' intelligence collection requirements and protected NATO Stabilization Forces in the Balkans.

On 15 July, Maj Gen John P. Casciano, Director of Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance on the Air Staff, joined Col John C. Koziol, the 17th Training Group Commander, in dedicating a MiG-29 Fulcrum Static Display Aircraft at Goodfellow AFB, Tex.

The U. S. purchased the MiG-29 from Moldova. The group also received a MiG-23 Flogger G, an SA-4 surface-to-air missile launcher with two missiles and other assorted equipment.

On 5 August, the USAF Chief of Staff released the first Air Force information operations doctrine. The doctrine defined Information Operations (IO) as consisting of Information-in-Warfare (IIW) and Information Warfare (IW). IIW encompassed all intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, weather, precision navigation and dissemination activities. IW included the offensive and defensive aspects of psychological operations, electronic warfare, deception, destruction, and information defend and attack activities.

On 17 August, Brig Gen John R. Baker assumed command of AIA and JC2WC in ceremonies at Kelly AFB. After relinquishing command of the Agency, General Miller retired from the Air Force after more than 29 years of service.

On 17 August, command responsibility for JC2WC transitioned to the U.S. Atlantic Command in Norfolk, Va. The JC2WC provided direct command and control

warfare support to operational commanders around the world.

On 2 October, Mr. Dennis B. Richburg, AIA Technical Director, retired after a civilian and military career that spanned nearly four decades.

During November, General Baker and his wife Judy received the General and Mrs. Jerome F. O'Malley award for their work on-base and in the community during General Baker's tenure as the 18th Wing Commander at Kadena AB, Japan.

## 1999

Mr. Dennis H. Alvey assumed the duties of Executive Director of AIA from Mr. Dennis B. Richburg.

An Air Force Special Operations Command COMMANDO SOLO EC-130E aircraft visited Kelly AFB and highlighted the Agency's Psychological Operations mission.

After almost 50 years of service, the Technical Operations Division at McClellan AFB, Calif., closed its doors and inactivated on 9 April.

On 13 August Col James C. Massaro assumed command of the 67 IW. He previously commanded the AFIWC.

Mr. Robert P. Egger ended half a century of service to the U.S. when he retired as AIA's Chief of Security on 10 September.

On 17 September, General Baker presided over AIA ceremonies for the nation-wide POW/MIA Recognition Day. The ceremony honored and



highlighted the contributions of POW/MIAs to the country.

General John Baker opened the new AIA Heritage Center on 24 September. The Heritage Center, which featured several different displays portraying the history of intelligence and the legacy of AIA, was the only facility of its type in the Air Force dedicated to the memory of air intelligence.

On 26 October, Brig Gen Carol C. Elliott became the Vice Commander. She was the first female to hold that position.

In December, HQ AIA's Psychological Operations Division completed its second year of operations with a staff of nine, augmented by Air Force reserve officers and the designation as the Air Force PSYOP Center of Excellence.

## 2000

On 14 January, General Baker held ceremonies in front of AIA's building 2000 to dedicate two Vietnam era aircraft, an O-2 Skymaster Psychological

Sergeant of the Air Force Frederick J. Finch attended the ceremonies.

On 31 January, Brig Gen Bruce A. Wright, formerly the Deputy Director for Information Operations for the JCS, assumed command of AIA from General Baker.

In February, a 488 IS aircrew from RAF Mildenhall, England, flew a new RIVET JOINT RC-135 on its first operational mission. The combat support sortie in the Balkans region marked the first time in nearly 30 years that a new RIVET JOINT aircraft joined the existing fleet. On 15 October, Raytheon Systems delivered the 15th RC-135 to ACC.

On 30 March, the second new RIVET JOINT RC-135 aircraft joined the inventory at Offutt AFB, Nebr.

On 21 April, in ceremonies at the Air Intelligence Agency, General Wright pinned on his second star.

The 566th Operations Support Squadron became the 566th Information Operations Squadron (IOS) on 1 August to reflect a fundamental change in its mission. The unit, located at Buckley Air National Guard Base, Colo., became a part of the multi-agency organization responsible for support to national-level communications, data processing and high speed relay.

On 2 August, the 692nd Intelligence Support Squadron inactivated in order to become part of the 692nd Intelligence Group (IG), later the 692 IOG and now the 692 ISRG.

The 12th Expeditionary Intelligence Squadron completed its tenth year of real-time intelligence support to Joint Task Force Southwest Asia supporting patrols of the southern no fly zone over Iraq on 4 August.

On 16 August, the National Air Intelligence Center held a dedication ceremony for its MiG-29UB Fulcrum B aircraft. The aircraft on display was one of 21 fighter aircraft the U.S. purchased from the Republic of Moldova in October 1999.

On 1 November, the 92nd Information Warfare Aggressor Squadron (IWAS) activated under the 318 IOG, one of the AFIWC's subordinate units.



*AIA personnel also support airborne operations on the ground. Here a member of the 488 IS, RAF Mildenhall, England, transcribes information gathered during a Rivet Joint mission.*

Operations Aircraft and an AQM-34L Remotely Piloted Vehicle Reconnaissance Drone. Chief Master



## 2001

On 1 February, the Air Force announced force structure changes that aligned AIA under the ACC. The realignment placed AIA's two wings, the 67th Information Operations Wing (IOW) at Kelly AFB, Tex., and the 70th Intelligence Wing (IW) at Ft. Meade, Md., under ACC's Eighth Air Force headquartered at Barksdale AFB, La. AIA's commander picked up additional responsibilities on 1 February as the Eighth Air Force Deputy Commander for Information Operations.

On 1 February, Gen John Jumper, the ACC Commander, explained why AIA became part of ACC in ceremonies,

“Decision quality data needs to flow fast and free to all levels—between air operations centers, the shooters, the controllers and the intelligence community.”



On 1 February, the 390 IS, Kadena AB, Japan and the 488 IS, RAF Mildenhall, England, officially became part of Eighth Air Force.

From 30 January to 9 February, AIA completed its most robust participation to date in a Blue Flag exercise. The AIA's involvement Blue Flag 01-02 included full participation from the 67 IOW.

On 11 June, members of the 68 IOS at Brooks AFB, Tex., earned recognition from higher headquarters as the most significant organizational contributor to the Air Force's operational security posture.

On 29 June, Brig Gen Carol C. Elliot retired from the Air Force after 28 years of service. She served as the AIA's first female Vice Commander from 26 October 1999 until her retirement.

A terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington DC on 11 September 2001 touched off Operation Enduring

Freedom and Operation Noble Eagle. The attack shaped the Agency's actions and future missions.

On 11 October, Detachment 1, 18 IS deployed to Southwest Asia. The squadron managed to achieve operational status within 16 hours after arrival.

## 2002

In 2002, Black Demon, a multi-command exercise designed to enhance the Air Force's computer network defense capability, ended after two weeks of extensive exercise play. The exercise validated the effectiveness of network defense tactics against worldwide attack.

On 20 February, Brig Gen Paul J. Lebras assumed command of AIA. He previously served as the AIA Vice Commander from 1998-1999.

On 15 April, during the ground-breaking ceremony for a new guard gate on Security Hill, U.S. Representative Ciro Rodriguez, (D-Texas, San Antonio) commented on AIA: “You are essential to our nation's offensive and defensive air operations throughout the world, and

I'm grateful for the contributions you make to our national defense.”



On 11 July, Col James O. Poss assumed command of the 70th Intelligence Wing (IW)

from Col Harold J. Beatty at Fort Meade,

Md. Colonel Beatty retired from the Air Force after serving more than 35 years.

Staff Sergeant Shane Kimmett, a Direct Support Operator assigned to AIA's 25 IOS at Hurlburt Field, FL, died on 7 August, along with nine other crew members in the crash of a COMBAT TALON MC-130H aircraft. The aircraft crashed 20 miles south of San Juan while on a training flight from NAS Roosevelt



Roads, Puerto Rico, to the west coast of Puerto Rico.

## 2003

On 15 January, the National Air Intelligence Center (NAIC) reopened its Imagery Analysis Facility. It was converted to a state of the art digital imagery facility from a photo-processing laboratory.

On 22 January, more than 60 senior officers gathered at the AIA for the first ever Eighth Air Force/AIA Day. The conference helped to educate the attendees and generate dialogue on IO, intelligence and other integration-related topics.

During the January 2003 annual Tactics Review Board at Nellis AFB, Nev., the participants decided to incorporate IO as a full partner in shaping future Air Force tactics.

On 23 February, ACC redesignated NAIC as the National Air and Space Intelligence Center

(NASIC). This name change better represented and accurately described the responsibilities and mission of the center, which includes foreign space analysis.

The 690th Support Squadron, long associated with USAFSS and AIA, inactivated on 25 February, at Lackland AFB.

The USAF dropped its first PDU-5/B leaflet bomb in March 2003. The leaflet told the Iraqi people that the Americans were coming to liberate them from Saddam Hussein's regime.

Mr. J. Donald Get was selected as AIA's Executive Director in April 2003, replacing Mr. Dennis H. Alvey. Alvey had served at AIA from 1998 until his retirement in January 2003.

On 25 July Col George L. Thompson assumed command of the AFIWC from Col Arthur Wachdorf, who retired after 26 years of active duty.

On 29 July, Col Ian Dickinson assumed command of the 690 IOG from Col Rebecca Gentry.

On 11 August, General Lebras joined Dr. Richard Romo, the President of the University of Texas at San Antonio, to dedicate the Center for Infrastructure Assurance and Security (CIAS). The



*The Agency's Direct Support Operators fly aboard Air Force Special Operations Command aircraft.*

CIAS was a coordinated effort to conduct research and development efforts on critical and complex information assurance and security focused matters. The effort developed end products that offered technology transfers among government, academia, and industry.

On 11 December, the 480 IW activated at Langley AFB, Va., with Col Larry Grundhauser as the first commander.

## 2004

On 9 January, Col Gary Bender assumed command of the Misawa Security Operations Center (MCOC) and the 373<sup>rd</sup> Intelligence Group (IG) from Col Fred Gortler. The 373 IG served as the host organization for the MCOC.

On 15 January, Col Fred Gortler assumed command of the 70 IW at Fort Meade, Md. He succeeded Col James O. Poss, who left to become the Director of Intelligence at HQ United States Air Forces in Europe.

On 1 May, Col James Maxwell, the mobilization assistant to the National Air and Space Intelligence Center, became the MA to the AIA commander. He replaced Col Dana Smerchek, who retired in January.

On 21 May, Col James Massaro, the AIA assistant vice commander since September 2001, retired after 30 years of service.





On 7 June, Col Lance Schultz relinquished command of the 544 IOG to Col George V. Eichelberger during a ceremony held at Peterson AFB, Colo.

On 15 July, Col Guy D. Turner assumed command of the Air Force Technical Applications Center from Col Craig V. Bendorf during a change of command ceremony.

From 20 July-5 August, AIA units participated in Joint Expeditionary Forces Experiment (JEFX) 2004. JEFX 2004 conducted, explored, and validated new air and space capabilities to provide warfighters and national decision makers with an array of options to face future challenges.

The AIA Sensor Olympics program celebrated its 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary in October. The program instituted by former ESC commander Maj Gen Doyle E. Larson (retired), recognized the agency's outstanding enlisted technicians. General Larson dedicated a display in honor of the Sensor Olympics program and its participants during the annual program proceedings.

## 2005

The Transportable Medium Earth Terminal (TMET) II system became operational at the 480 IW, Langley AFB, Va., in early 2005. The TMET system allowed enhanced communications with U-2 aircraft flying missions worldwide.

On 31 March, TSgt Glenn Lastes, a Direct Support Operator in Detachment 2, 25 IOS, died in the crash of a COMBAT TALON II MC-130H in Albania. The mishap claimed the lives of eight other Air Force Special Operations Command Airmen.

On 25 April, President George W. Bush nominated the Director of the National Security Agency, Lt Gen Michael V. Hayden for his fourth star to serve as the Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence. General Hayden served as AIA commander from January 1996 to September 1997.

On 26 April, a new Language Learning Center opened at Offutt AFB, Nebr. Established at the 55<sup>th</sup> Wing's 338<sup>th</sup> Combat Training Squadron with a great amount of support and funding

from AIA, the center provided the capability for airborne linguists to receive training in several vital high density languages.

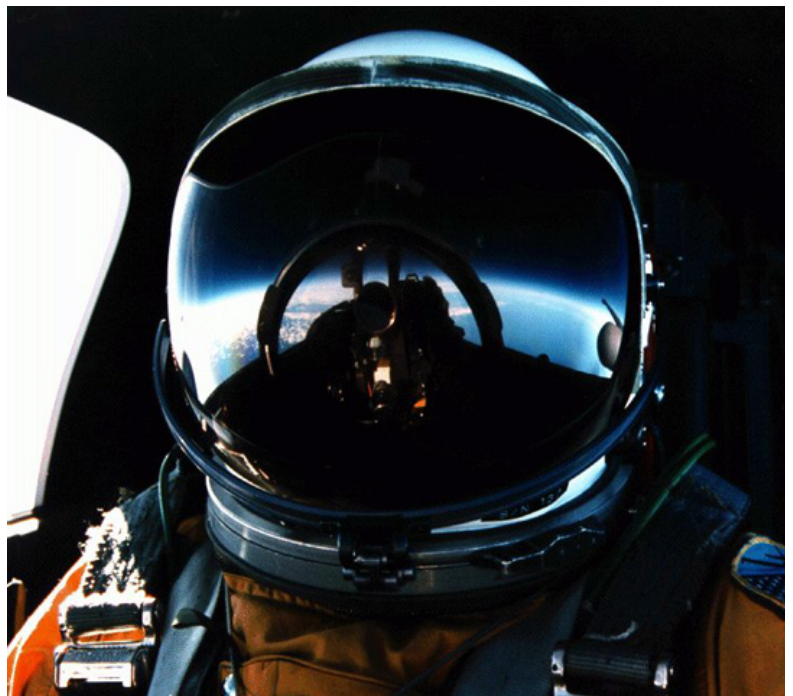
On 1 May, the 70<sup>th</sup> Operations Group and 70<sup>th</sup> Mission Support Group activated at Fort Meade, Md. Subordinated to the 70 IW, the new units enabled the intelligence wing to organize along the same lines as a combat Air Force wing.

On 31 May, Brig Gen Neal T. Robinson, the AIA vice commander and Air Force Cryptologic Office (AFCO) Director at Fort Meade, Md., retired. General Robinson served as the AIA vice commander and AFCO Director since September 2001 and retired with 31 years of service. He had previously served as AIA's Director of Operations in the mid-1990s.

Throughout September, elements of the 480 IW and 548 IG furnished intelligence, communications and mission reachback support to Joint Task Force Katrina and USNORTHCOM, after Hurricane Katrina hit the Louisiana-Mississippi-Alabama coast.

On 29 September, Col Jim H. Keffer took command of the 70 IW. He succeeded Col Fred W. Gortler.

On 6 October, Maj Gen John C. Koziol assumed command of AIA. He succeeded General Lebras, who retired from the Air Force after 34 years of service. General Koziol previously commanded the 55<sup>th</sup> Wing



*U2 Pilot conducting a reconnaissance mission*



at Offutt AFB, Nebr. His assumption of command coincided with the beginning of the most profound changes in Air Force intelligence in over 30 years.

## 2006

The Air Force's mission interests in computer network operations sparked the first movements into cyberspace as an Air Force domain. On 5 July 2006, the 70 IW at Fort Meade, Md., realigned under HQ AIA. That second action began the Air Intelligence Agency's transformation from a SIGINT staff headquarters into an intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance organization. The reorganization returned the Air Force's "heavy lift" cryptologic wing to leadership under an ISR organization. The 70 IW integrated Air Force capabilities into global cryptologic operations, directly supporting national-level decision makers, combatant commanders and tactical warfighters.

In August, Lt Gen David Deptula, the Air Staff's DCS for Intelligence, received a charter from the CSAF to develop a plan to transform Air Force intelligence within 90 days. The Air Intelligence Agency served as a key participant in all levels of planning, which led to a CSAF approved plan of action by December 2006.

On 1 October, the Air Force redesignated the Air Force Information Warfare Center as the Air Force Information Operations Center (AFIOC).

On 1 November, General Koziol restructured the AIA headquarters into an A-staff to better align with Air Staff and joint organizations. The realignment also better positioned the Air Force Cryptologic Office with its NSA counterparts and Det 2, Langley AFB, Va. with the Combat Air Force.

## 2007

In January, the CSAF ordered the change in AF/A2 from an intelligence focus to Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR).

The first of three momentous phases of transformation in Air Force ISR began on 8 May, when the Air Force announced the redesignation of AIA as the Air Force ISR Agency. The agency received a new mission to: to organize, train, equip and present ISR forces to joint warfighters and the

nation. Under this reorganization, the Air Force ISR Agency would align as a Field Operating Agency (FOA) to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance—the A2.

4 Spokesman  
July 2007
News

### AF ISR Agency

*Increased capability to better serve the warfighter*

*By Master Sgt. Theresa Shannon  
Air Force ISR Agency Public Affairs*

**LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE, Texas** – In a ceremony held June 15, the Air Intelligence Agency officially became the Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Agency, consolidating Air Force ISR functions to better serve the warfighter and the nation.

Gen. Ronald E. Keys, Air Combat Command commander, presided over the ceremony. The Air Force ISR Agency, commanded by Maj. Gen. Craig Koziol, was realigned under Lt. Gen. David A. Deptula, Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (A2), Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C. as a field operating agency.

"This is more than a redesignation; this is a signal to everyone that we are going to expand and reach out with increased capability," said General Koziol. "Airmen conducting operations in our Air Operation Centers today need seamless, integrated ISR to support the combined forces air component commander, and we need to do everything possible to ensure that happens."

"The realignment of the newly designated, Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Agency under Air Force A2 will underscore the nature of ISR as an Air Force-wide enterprise," said General Deptula.

General Deptula chartered three ISR transformation working groups to fulfill the Air Force Chief of Staff's vision and focus on ISR capabilities, personnel and organization. After thoughtful dialogue and careful consideration of warfighter and intelligence community needs, the Air Force ISR Agency was born.

"The Air Force ISR Agency will now be responsible for broadening their scope beyond the signal intelligence arena to include all elements of ISR," General Deptula said. "The intent is to provide unmatched ISR capability to our nation's decision makers and combatant commanders."

"Air Intelligence Agency was traditionally focused on a particular intelligence discipline, signals intelligence," said General Koziol. "Now we are expanding our capabilities into geo-spatial-intelligence, imagery, human intelligence, and measurement and signature intelligence disciplines. As an integral member of our nation's combat forces, we are focused on integrating the information derived by those capabilities and delivering critical information to combatant commanders and national level decision makers."

"We are constantly striving to provide critical, time sensitive information directly to the warfighters, at the precise moment they need it," said General Koziol. "We are also

working with our military and national intelligence partners to provide forces and capabilities as new threats emerge and requirements evolve."

This change will not result in any significant personnel changes or financial impact to San Antonio or the South Texas economy.

"I am very proud of the men and women assigned to the Air Force ISR Agency. They are dedicated, professional and focused on the needs of our warfighters. We are very excited about this agency's mission and the prospects for the future as we expand our capabilities across the entire ISR spectrum," said General Koziol, "and this is an important step forward for ISR operations."



Photo by Ted Konaites

Lt. Gen. David Deptula, Deputy Chief of Staff for ISR (A2) and Maj. Gen. Craig Koziol, Air Force ISR Agency commander unveil the new Air Force ISR Agency flag during a redesignation ceremony June 15 here, Chief Master Sgt. Paul Weseloh, Command Chief Master Sergeant Air Force ISR Agency holds the flag and Gen. Ronald E. Keys, ACC commander watches.

Air Force ISR Agency homepage: <http://www.afisra.af.mil>

### *AF ISR Agency Spokesman Article, 2007*

On 8 June, AIA became the AF ISR Agency and began the effort to broaden its scope beyond signals intelligence to all aspects of ISR. In the first phase of ISR transformation, the AF ISR Agency transitioned its National-Tactical Integration (NTI) initiative into a funded AF program with significant resources, with the 70th Intelligence Wing as operational lead. Support to Special Operations was also significantly expanded, including the establishment of an entirely new squadron on 1 July.

On 27 July, General Koziol presided over a ceremony recognizing the roots of AF ISR Agency. On that date, the Agency renamed Building 2007 as Larson Hall to honor Maj Gen Doyle Larson (retired), who served



as the ESC's first commander. During his command, Larson pioneered the expansion of his organization's capabilities into core AF competencies.

Just a month later on 13 August, General Larson passed away. He had served on active duty for more than 32 years, starting his Air Force career as an enlisted Russian linguist with USAFSS.

In September, AF ISR Agency briefed AF/A2 on a proposal to resurrect a service-based capability for human intelligence (HUMINT). General Deptula approved the concept to stand up the AF's first HUMINT organization in more than a decade by October 2008. In that same month, AF ISR Agency also advanced a concept to create AF groups and squadrons within the National Air and Space Intelligence Center (NASIC) to professionalize the military workforce and to align better with other Department of Defense warfighting organizations.

## 2008

January of 2008 marked several significant advances in AF ISR and also signaled the beginning of phase II of AF ISR transformation.

On 14 January, the CSAF directed ACC, PACAF and USAFE to transfer the Distributed Common Ground System (DCGS) capabilities and units to the AF ISR Agency. This transfer accomplished two objectives: first-ever integration of the DCGS global, net-centric ISR weapon system under one organization; and presentation of ISR forces to key warfighting numbered Air Forces through singular theater ISR groups. In this same month, AF/A2 designated AF ISR Agency as the AF Geospatial Intelligence Element (AFGE). This assignment began the advocacy of AF Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) requirements and capabilities through one focal point—the AF ISR Agency—for the first time.

Additionally, the Air Force approved the unitization of NASIC, which included the standup of groups and squadrons in the spring of 2008.

Finally, in late January, COMACC approved the transfer of the 25th Intelligence Squadron at Hurlburt Field, Florida, from the 55th Wing to AF ISR Agency. This transfer was the second important step in increasing ISR support to special operations.

On 26 February, the Air Force reassigned the 480 IW from Air Combat Command to the AF ISR Agency.

In March, the agency presented the first draft of an AF ISR CONOPS to AF/A2, initiating elevation of ISR to an AF core mission area and separating ISR strategic planning from the previous Space and C4ISR CONOPS. By March, the 694 IG also stood up at Osan AB, Korea, signifying the first muscle movement towards the eventual five theater groups under the 480 IW.

On 1 April AF ISR Agency's 693 IG took control of the 24 IS with its reassignment from USAFE.

On 1 April, the Air Force changed the status of the Air Force Technical Applications Center from



*324th IS DCGS operators at Hickam AFB, HI*

an Air Force field operating agency to a subordinate unit of Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Agency.

In mid-April, Secretary of Defense Robert Gates stood-up the DoD ISR Task Force. Shortly afterwards, the task force established Project Liberty to deploy modified C-12 Huron aircraft to Iraq and Afghanistan to enhance the Air Force's tactical ISR capability.

On 11 July, Brig Gen Jan-Marc Jouas, the AF ISR Agency Vice Commander, left Lackland AFB to become the Director of Operations, Plans, Requirements, and Programs at Headquarters Pacific Air Forces, Hickam AFB, Hawaii. Colonel Jon A. Kimminau, the agency's Director of Plans and Programs became the interim vice commander.



On 30 September, the Air Force nominated AF ISR Agency Commander Maj Gen John C. Koziol for promotion to Lieutenant General. General Koziol became the first career intelligence officer in the history of AF ISR Agency and its predecessor organizations to be nominated for a third star while serving as commander of the organization. Several commanders received that rank after serving in this organization.

On 29 October, the AF ISR Agency activated the 361st Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Group at Hurlburt Field, Fla. The new group, under the operational control of the Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC), controlled the 19th Intelligence Squadron at Pope AFB, N. C., and the 25th Intelligence Squadron at Hurlburt Field, Fla.

On 31 October, Gen Norman A. Schwartz, the Chief of Staff of the USAF, visited the AF ISR Agency for a mission orientation. He also attended a Basic Military Training graduation ceremony, and visited the 37<sup>th</sup> Training Wing and the Wilford Hall Hospital.

On 24 November, Gen Roger A. Brady, Commander of U.S. Air Forces in Europe, Commander of NATO Allied Air Component Command, and the Director of Joint Air Power Competence Center visited the AF ISR Agency. General Koziol presented the command briefing to General Brady.

## 2009

In early 2009, the DCGS transitioned from its acquisition phase to full sustainment under the direction of the AF ISR Agency.

On 1 January, the AF ISR Agency redesignated many of its assigned units as Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance units. That change affected the 480th and 70<sup>th</sup> Intelligence Wings and their subordinate units.

Also on 1 January, The agency inactivated the 607th Air Intelligence Squadron at Osan AB, Republic of Korea, the Pacific Air Forces Air Intelligence Squadron at Hickam AFB, Hawaii, and the 70th Operations Group at Ft Meade, Md. As replacement units, the agency activated the 6th Intelligence Squadron at Osan, the 8th Intelligence Squadron at Hickam, and the 70<sup>th</sup> ISR Group at Ft Meade.

On 15 January, Gen William F. Fraser III, the Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force visited the agency to discuss ISR and other matters with General Koziol and his staff.

On 23 January, the USAF announced plans to deploy 37 MC-12W aircraft to Iraq and Afghanistan, beginning in April, to enhance high-value targeting and various other tactical intelligence missions. Project Liberty, a \$950 million program, involved the initial procurement of 31 sensor-equipped Hawker-Beechcraft C-12 aircraft and the deployment of 100 ISR personnel to intelligence fusion centers on the battlefield.



At those locations the ISR specialists analyzed data collected by the aircraft. The USAF also secured funding for an additional seven aircraft in the supplemental Fiscal Year 2009 defense budget request.

On 11 February, Maj Gen Bradley A. Heithold assumed command over the AF ISR Agency. General Heithold previously served as Director of Plans, Programs, Requirements and Assessments at the Air Force Special Operations Command. The outgoing commander, Maj Gen John C. Koziol, pinned on his third star following the change of command



*Aerial view of 543rd ISRG, 93rd IS, and NSA/CSS Texas at Medina Annex, San Antonio, TX, 2009*



ceremony. General Koziol subsequently became the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence) for Joint and Coalition Warfighter Support, and the Director of the DoD Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Task Force at the Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

On 26 March, General Heithold unveiled his Stoplight Chart program to identify the AF ISR Agency's strategic priorities. The program had three key tenets: (1) to bolster ISR Capabilities for on-going joint operations; (2) to develop and care for ISR professionals and their families; and (3) to transform to optimize multi-domain ISR for combatant commands and the nation. Under those tenets, the general named Project Liberty, distributed ISR operations, and strengthened ISR for Space and Cyber operations as his top three objectives.

On 15 April, the AF ISR Agency activated the 7<sup>th</sup> Intelligence Squadron at Ft Meade, Md., and subordinated the squadron to the 70th Intelligence Wing at the same location.

On 18 May Col Jon A. Kimminau, the AF ISR Agency Vice Commander, left Lackland to become the Air Force Intelligence Analysis Agency Commander at the Pentagon.

On 23 May, Col (Brig Gen select) John D. Stauffer assumed duties as vice commander of AF ISR Agency.

In early June the first Project Liberty MC-12W aircraft arrived in Iraq. On 9 June, the aircraft flew its first combat sortie from Joint Base Balad, Iraq. The successful mission involved AF ISR Agency personnel flying aboard the aircraft to gather and analyze the intelligence collected from the platform.

On 16 June, the AF ISR Agency activated Operating



*Captain Jason Goodale and SMSgt Bruce Hunter in front of a new MC-12 prior to a night training mission*

Location NT2, 22nd Intelligence Squadron at Barksdale AFB, La., to provide National Tactical Integration (NTI) support to the 608th Air Operations Center at Eighth Air Force.

On 9 July, Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force James A. Roy visited the AF ISR Agency. Besides hosting his activities at Lackland, the agency presented its mission brief to

the Chief.

On 10 July, the AF ISR Agency reassigned the 70<sup>th</sup> Communications Squadron and the 70th Mission Support Squadron to the 70th Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Group. Those units were previously assigned to the 70th Mission Support Group.

On 15 July, the AF ISR Agency inactivated the 690<sup>th</sup> Alteration and Installation Squadron. In its place, the agency activated the 668th Alteration and Installation Squadron.

On 31 July, Col John D. Stauffer pinned on Brigadier General in ceremonies at the AF ISR Agency.



On 25 October, the 707 ISRG stood up at Ft Meade, Md. The new organization had a mission to provide forces to support the growing Cyber mission at the National Security Agency and team with US Space Command's Twenty-Fourth Air Force.

During September, Project Liberty aircraft flew 300 sorties in OIF.

AF ISR Agency crew members flew their first MC-12W Project Liberty mission over Afghanistan on 29 December.

## 2010

On 1 February, the AFISRA reassigned NASIC's Command, Control, Communications and Computer/Information Operations Squadron from its Global Threats Analysis Group to its Air and Cyberspace Analysis Group.

In March actions began to relocate the 18 IS from Vandenberg AFB, Calif., to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. The move of the organization to Wright-Patterson was slated to be completed by October 2010.

On 15 April, the AF ISR Agency activated the 480 ISRG, (Provisional) and the 3 IS at Fort Gordon, Ga.

The new group and its two subordinate squadrons, the 3 IS and 31 IS, worked with other tri-service elements at NSA/CSS Georgia. A formal activation ceremony for the 480 ISRG (Provisional) took place on 13 May.

On 1 June, the Air Force activated three Intelligence Support Squadrons (ISS). The three organizations—the 792 ISS, 693 ISS and 694 ISS—supported their respective intelligence groups. The new squadrons were located at Hickam AFB HI, Ramstein AB, Germany and Osan AB, Republic of Korea.

Operation IRAQI FREEDOM became Operation NEW DAWN on 1 September. Agency forces continued their high operations tempo for the ISR mission in Iraq.

On 8 September, AFISRA redesignated the Cyber Analysis Squadron, formerly subordinated to NASIC's Air and Cyberspace Analysis Group, at Wright-Patterson, AFB, Ohio, as the 35 IS. On the same date, the 34 IS, under the 707 ISRG, Ft Meade, Md, activated at that location.

Also on 8 September, the 659 ISRG, under the 70 ISRW, activated at Ft. Meade, Md. Concurrently, the 770 ISRG (Provisional) inactivated.



*Operations in Iraq, 2010*

## Yearly Manning Figures\*

USAFSS				
YEAR	AUTH STRENGTH	OFFICERS	ENLISTED	CIVILIANS
1948	156	34	6	116
1949	2,032	171	1,745	116
1950	3,050	298	2,365	387
1951	8,192	775	6,773	644
1952	12,319	1,366	10,267	686
1953	17,143	1,547	15,013	583
1954	16,244	1,485	14,079	680
1955	15,730	1,372	13,757	601
1956	17,928	1,275	16,003	650
1957	17,297	1,292	15,356	649
1958	18,124	1,391	16,158	675
1959	21,602	1,427	18,724	1,551
1960	23,128	1,508	19,827	1,793
1961	23,105	1,532	19,568	2,005
1962	24,178	1,613	20,975	2,130
1963	26,849	1,655	23,047	2,147
1964	24,643	1,656	21,925	1,062
1965	26,835	1,686	23,062	1,087
1966	26,157	1,507	22,447	2,203
1967	28,498	1,483	24,509	2,506
1968	27,365	1,481	23,350	2,534
1969	28,637	1,618	24,558	2,461
1970	25,123	1,390	21,507	2,226
1971	23,163	1,314	19,827	2,022
1972	20,755	1,300	17,190	2,285
1973	20,898	1,274	17,122	2,502
1974	18,017	1,069	14,427	2,521
1975	17,202	1,042	13,684	1,418
1976	16,505	1,054	13,226	1,328
1977	15,490	1,025	12,309	1,340
1978	11,683	788	9,958	937

*\*Yearly manning figures reflect Unit Manpower Document authorizations only. Actual numbers for the given period may be higher or lower than the overall authorized number.*

*\*\*With Guard and Reserve authorizations, the 2010 total is 17,702.*

## Yearly Manning Figures\*

ESC				
YEAR	AUTH STRENGTH	OFFICERS	ENLISTED	CIVILIANS
1979	11,174	831	9,363	980
1980	11,535	890	9,688	957
1981	11,745	920	9,841	984
1982	12,391	1,014	10,343	1,034
1983	12,840	1,043	10,743	1,054
1984	13,230	1,078	11,064	1,088
1985	13,246	1,094	11,000	1,152
1986	13,660	1,153	11,283	1,224
1987	13,795	1,174	11,384	1,237
1988	13,794	1,150	11,328	1,316
1989	13,863	1,142	11,290	1,431
1990	14,101	1,147	11,438	1,516

AFIC				
YEAR	AUTH STRENGTH	OFFICERS	ENLISTED	CIVILIANS
1992	16,334	1,871	11,551	2,912

AIA				
YEAR	AUTH STRENGTH	OFFICERS	ENLISTED	CIVILIANS
1994	15,119	-----	-----	-----
1995	15,225	-----	-----	-----
1996	14,902	-----	-----	-----
1998	14,048	1,826	10,083	2,139
2001	12,396	1,427	8,853	2,071
2004	12,400	-----	-----	-----
2005	12,500	-----	-----	-----

AFISRA				
YEAR	AUTH STRENGTH	OFFICERS	ENLISTED	CIVILIANS
2007	12,106	-----	-----	-----
2010	15,049**	1,253	11,033	2,763

*\*Yearly manning figures reflect Unit Manpower Document authorizations only. Actual numbers for the given period may be higher or lower than the overall authorized number.*

*\*\*With Guard and Reserve authorizations, the 2010 total is 17,702.*



## HONOR ROLL OF HEROES

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date/Place of Death</u>
<i>Sgt</i>	<i>Paul J. Anthony</i>	<i>8 April 1970, Da Nang Air Base, South Vietnam</i>
<i>Sgt</i>	<i>Douglas Arcano</i>	<i>5 June 1969, Bering Sea</i>
<i>SSgt</i>	<i>Steven C. Balcer</i>	<i>16 March 1981, Shemya AB, Alaska.</i>
<i>TSgt</i>	<i>Eugene Benavides</i>	<i>5 June 1969, Bering Sea</i>
<i>A2C</i>	<i>Archie T. Bourg Jr.</i>	<i>2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia</i>
<i>Sgt</i>	<i>Dale Brandenburg</i>	<i>5 February 1973, over Laos</i>
<i>TSgt</i>	<i>Louis J. Clever</i>	<i>5 February 1969, over South Vietnam</i>
<i>SSgt</i>	<i>Michael R. Conner</i>	<i>22 April 1970, over South Vietnam</i>
<i>Sgt</i>	<i>Sherman E. Consolver Jr.</i>	<i>5 June 1969, Bering Sea</i>
<i>Sgt</i>	<i>Peter R. Cressman</i>	<i>5 February 1973, over Laos</i>
<i>TSgt</i>	<i>Bobby R. Davis</i>	<i>10 September 1956, Sea of Japan</i>
<i>Maj</i>	<i>Loren C. Disbrow</i>	<i>10 September 1956, Sea of Japan</i>
<i>SSgt</i>	<i>James V. Dorsey</i>	<i>5 February 1969, over South Vietnam</i>
<i>A1C</i>	<i>William H. Ellis</i>	<i>10 September 1956, Sea of Japan</i>
<i>A2C</i>	<i>James E. Ferguson Jr.</i>	<i>2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia</i>
<i>A2C</i>	<i>Joel H. Fields</i>	<i>2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia</i>
<i>TSgt</i>	<i>Rodney H. Gott</i>	<i>5 February 1969, over South Vietnam</i>
<i>SSgt</i>	<i>Elmore L. Hall</i>	<i>8 October 1969, over South Vietnam</i>
<i>SSgt</i>	<i>Donald G. Hill</i>	<i>29 July 1953, Sea of Japan</i>
<i>A2C</i>	<i>Harold T. Kamps</i>	<i>2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia</i>
<i>SSgt</i>	<i>Shane H. Kimmett</i>	<i>7 August 2002, near San Juan, Puerto Rico</i>
<i>A1C</i>	<i>Charles D. Land</i>	<i>9 March 1967, over South Vietnam</i>
<i>TSgt</i>	<i>Glenn Lastes</i>	<i>31 March 2005, over Albania</i>
<i>TSgt</i>	<i>Raymond E. Leftwich</i>	<i>9 March 1967, over South Vietnam</i>
<i>SSgt</i>	<i>Roy E. Lindsey</i>	<i>5 June 1969, Bering Sea</i>

## HONOR ROLL OF HEROES

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date/Place of Death</u>
<i>A2C</i>	<i>Gerald C. Maggiacomo</i>	<i>2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia</i>
<i>A2C</i>	<i>Clement O. Mankins</i>	<i>2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia</i>
<i>Sgt</i>	<i>Joseph A. Matejov</i>	<i>5 February 1973, over Laos</i>
<i>A1C</i>	<i>Harry S. Maxwell</i>	<i>10 September 1956, Sea of Japan</i>
<i>A2C</i>	<i>Gerald H. Medeiros</i>	<i>2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia</i>
<i>TSgt</i>	<i>Arthur L. Mellow</i>	<i>2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia</i>
<i>SSgt</i>	<i>Todd M. Melton</i>	<i>5 February 1973, over Laos</i>
<i>A2C</i>	<i>Robert H. Moore</i>	<i>2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia</i>
<i>A1C</i>	<i>Clarence L. McNeil</i>	<i>5 February 1969, South Vietnam</i>
<i>A1C</i>	<i>Robert J. Oshinskie</i>	<i>2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia</i>
<i>TSgt</i>	<i>Ernest Parrish</i>	<i>22 September 1995, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska</i>
<i>SSgt</i>	<i>Harry L. Parsons III</i>	<i>16 March 1981, Shemya, AB, Alaska</i>
<i>MSgt</i>	<i>George P. Petrochilos</i>	<i>2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia</i>
<i>A2C</i>	<i>Earl W. Radlein Jr.</i>	<i>29 July 1953, Sea of Japan</i>
<i>A1C</i>	<i>Daniel C. Reese</i>	<i>9 March 1967, South Vietnam</i>
<i>Sgt</i>	<i>Lucien Rominiecki</i>	<i>5 June 1969, Bering Sea</i>
<i>MSgt</i>	<i>John W. Ryon</i>	<i>21 November 1972, Nakhon Phanom, Thailand</i>
<i>1Lt</i>	<i>Roslyn L. Schulte</i>	<i>20 May 2009, near Kabul, Afghanistan</i>
<i>TSgt</i>	<i>Frederick Sebers</i>	<i>7 November 1967, Nha Trang AB, South Vietnam</i>
<i>TSgt</i>	<i>Hugh L. Sherburn</i>	<i>5 February 1969, South Vietnam</i>
<i>A1C</i>	<i>Leo J. Sloan</i>	<i>10 September 1956, Sea of Japan</i>
<i>SSgt</i>	<i>Richard J. Steen Jr.</i>	<i>5 June 1969, Bering Sea</i>
<i>SSgt</i>	<i>Michael L. Stiglich</i>	<i>8 October 1969, South Vietnam</i>
<i>SSgt</i>	<i>Paul W. Swinehart</i>	<i>10 September 1956, Sea of Japan</i>
<i>SSgt</i>	<i>Theodorus J. Trias</i>	<i>10 September 1956, Sea of Japan</i>

# IN MEMORY OF... MAJ GEN PAUL H. MARTIN 1936-2010



Maj Gen Paul H. Martin, ESC Commander, 18 Apr 1985-14 Aug 1989

**ILT ROSLYN L. SCHULTE**  
Intelligence Officer  
Born 18 March 1984 - KIA 20 May 2009

KIA by an IED while assigned to  
Combined Security Transition Command Afghanistan

# Commanders



Maj Gen Roy H. Lynn  
Oct 1948 - Feb 1949



Col Travis M. Hetherington  
6 Jul 1949-21 Jan 1951



Maj Gen Roy H. Lynn  
22 Feb 1951-13 Feb 1953



Maj Gen Harold H. Bassett  
14 Feb 1953-3 Jan 1957



Maj Gen Gordon A. Blake  
4 Jan 1957-5 Aug 1959



Maj Gen John Ackerman [Temp]  
6 Aug 1959-20 Sep 1959



Maj Gen Millard Lewis  
21 Sep 1959-31 Aug 1962



Maj Gen Richard P. Klocko  
1 Sep 1962-15 Oct 1965



Maj Gen Louis E. Coira  
16 Oct 1965-18 Jul 1969



Maj Gen Carl W. Stapleton  
19 Jul 1969-23 Feb 1973



Maj Gen Walter T. Galligan  
24 Feb 1973-20 May 1974



Maj Gen Howard P. Smith  
21 May 1974-10 Aug 1975



Maj Gen Kenneth D. Burns  
11 Aug 1975-18 Jan 1979



Maj Gen Doyle E. Larson  
19 Jan 1979-28 Jul 1983



Maj Gen John B. Marks  
29 Jul 1983-17 Apr 1985



Maj Gen Paul H. Martin  
18 Apr 1985-14 Aug 1989



Maj Gen Gary W. O'Shaughnessy  
15 Aug 1989-17 May 1993



Maj Gen Kenneth A. Minihan  
18 May 1993-3 Oct 1994



Maj Gen John P. Casciano  
3 Oct 1994-5 Jan 1996



Maj Gen Michael V. Hayden  
5 Jan 1996-5 Sep 1997



Brig Gen James E. Miller Jr.  
5 Sep 1997-17 Aug 1998



Maj Gen John R. Baker  
17 Aug 1998-31 Jan 2000



Maj Gen Bruce A. Wright  
31 Jan 2000-5 Dec 2001



Brig Gen Neal T. Robinson (Acting)  
5 Dec 2001-20 Feb 2002



Maj Gen Paul J. Lebras  
20 Feb 2002-6 Oct 2005



Maj Gen John C. Koziol  
6 Oct 2005-11 Feb 2009



Maj Gen Bradley A. Heithold  
11 Feb 2009-Present

# USAFSS/ESC/AFIC/AIA/AF ISR AGENCY

## Vice Commanders

Col David Wade	26 Oct 48 - 5 Sep 50
Col Francis B. O'Donnell	6 Sep 50 - 1 Jun 51
Brig Gen Harold H. Bassett	2 Jun 51 - 13 Feb 53
Brig Gen Edgar A. Sirmyer	14 Feb 53 - 3 Jan 57
Vacant	4 Jan 57 - 18 May 58
Maj Gen John Ackerman	19 May 58 - 3 Jun 60
Brig Gen Richard P. Klocko	1 Jul 60 - 31 Aug 61
Brig Gen Louis E. Coira	1 Sep 62 - 15 Oct 65
Brig Gen Arthur W. Kellond	16 Oct 65 - 31 Jul 66
Brig Gen Carl W. Stapleton	1 Aug 66 - 19 Jul 69
Vacant	20 Jul 69 - 2 Nov 69
Brig Gen Ernest F. John	3 Nov 69 - 18 Jan 71
Brig Gen George K. Sykes	19 Jan 71 - 14 Feb 72
Brig Gen Erwin A. Hesse	15 Feb 72 - 30 Jun 74
Vacant	1 Jul 74 - 25 Sep 74
Brig Gen Richard G. Collins	26 Sep 74 - 30 Jun 75
Brig Gen Kenneth D. Burns	1 Jul 75 - 11 Aug 75
Vacant	12 Aug 75 - 26 Aug 75
Brig Gen Bernard Ardisana	27 Aug 75 - 9 Jun 77
Col Paul M. Ingram	10 Jun 77 - 13 Jul 80
Col Paul H. Martin	14 Jul 80 - 29 Jul 81
Col Lester R. Mellott, Jr.	30 Jul 81 - 12 May 82
Brig Gen Regis F. A. Urschler	13 May 82 - 31 May 85
Brig Gen Grover E. Jackson	1 Jun 85 - 2 Jul 87
Brig Gen Paul L. Roberson	3 Jul 87 - 31 May 90
Brig Gen Graham E. Shirley	1 Jul 90 - 29 Sep 92
Brig Gen David L. Vesely	1 Sep 92 - 28 Mar 94
Vacant	29 Mar 94 - 29 May 94
Brig Gen Robert T. Osterthaler	30 May 94 - 31 May 94
Col Neal T. Robinson (Interim)	1 Jun 95 - 14 Jul 95
Brig Gen Jeffrey S. Pilkington	15 Jul 95 - 1 Aug 96
Vacant	2 Aug 96 - 13 Aug 96
Brig Gen Regner C. Rider	14 Aug 96 - 23 May 98
Brig Gen Paul J. Lebras	23 May 98 - 25 Oct 99
Brig Gen Carol Elliott	26 Oct 99 - 29 Jun 01
Col James C. Massaro	29 Jun 01 - 4 Sep 01
Brig Gen Neal T. Robinson	4 Sep 01 - 31 May 05
Col Anthony Bair	31 May 05 - 1 Oct 05
Vacant	1 Oct 05 - 29 Jan 06
Brig Gen Jan-Marc Jouas	29 Jan 06 - 11 Jul 08
Vacant	11 Jul 08 - 4 Aug 08
Col Jon A. Kimminau (Acting)	4 Aug 08 - 23 May 09
Vacant	23 May 09 - 8 June 09
Brig Gen John D. Stauffer	8 June 09 - 6 Sep 10
Col Ronald R. Ratton	6 Sep 10 - 14 Nov 10
Brig Gen Scott A. Bethel	14 Nov 10 - Present

# Enlisted Leaders



CMSgt Richard D. Kisling  
Sep 1969-Dec 1971



CMSgt Doye E. Uptain  
Dec 1971-Oct 1973



CMSgt Raymond E. Jeffrey  
Oct 1973-Feb 1975



CMSgt James C. Lloyd  
Mar 1975-Jun 1975 [Interim]



CMSgt Thomas J. Echois  
Jul 1975-Jul 1978



CMSgt William Chapman  
Jul 1978-Jul 1981



CMSgt Jerry Keaton  
Jul 1981-Mar 1983



CMSgt Okey Warden Jr.  
Mar 1983-Apr 1985



CMSgt Robert L. Sherwood  
May 1985-Aug 1989



CMSgt Robert L. Munns  
Aug 1989-Feb 1993



CMSgt Kenneth C. Maynard  
Feb 1993-Dec 1995



CMSgt David Hill  
Dec 1995 - Oct 2000



CMSgt Donald W. Hatcher  
Oct 2000 - Jul 2002



CMSgt Alan R. Dowling  
Aug 2002-Sep 2004



CMSgt Edward W. Colquhoun Jr.  
Sep 2004-May 2007



CMSgt Paul H. Weseloh  
May 2007-May 2010



CMSgt Frederick S. Ricker  
May 2010-Present

# Field Sites - Past & Present



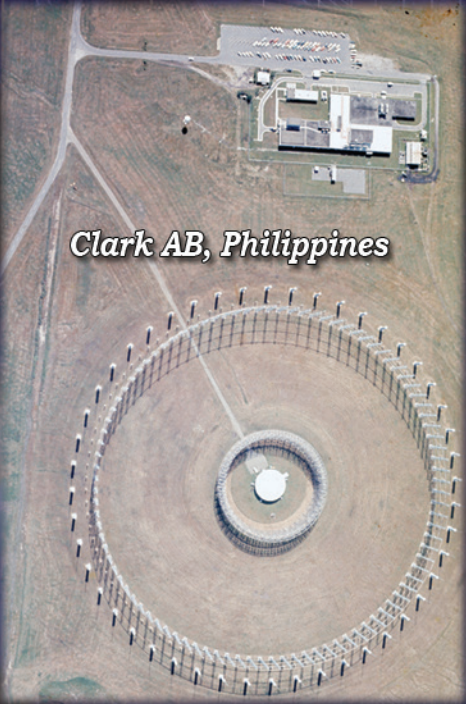
*Diyarbakir, Turkey*



*Bad Aibling Field Station, Germany*



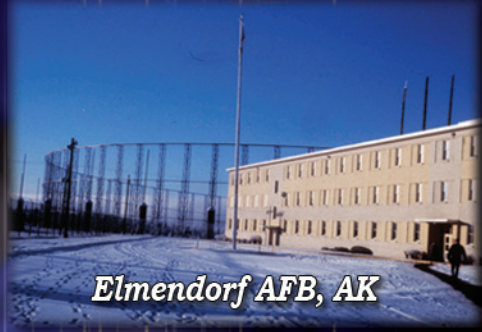
*Ramasun Station, Thailand*



*Clark AB, Philippines*



*Wakkanai AB, Japan*



*Elmendorf AFB, AK*



*Misawa AB, Japan*



*Ubon, Thailand*



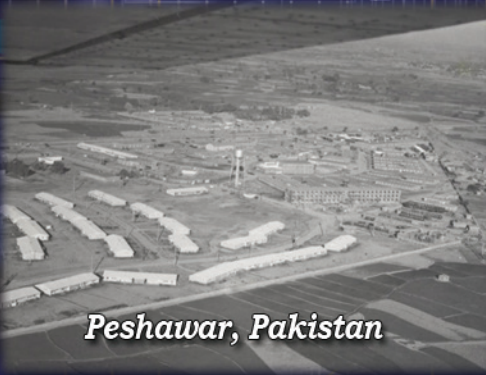
*Seoul, Korea*



*Torii Station, Okinawa, Japan*



*Hof-Saale, Germany*



*Peshawar, Pakistan*



*Howard AFB, Panama*



*Trabzon, Turkey*

# *Field Sites - Past & Present*



*RAF Chicksands, UK*



*Osan AB, Korea*



*Karamursel, Turkey*



*Vint Hills Farms Station, VA*



*Berlin-Marienfelde, Germany*



*Samsun, Turkey*



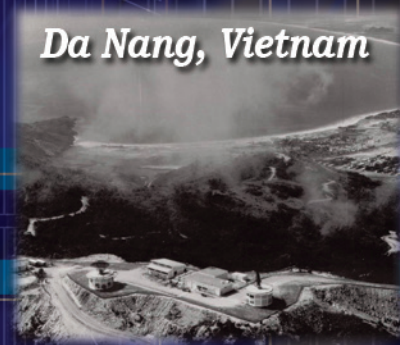
*AF ISR Agency, Lackland AFB, TX*



*Misawa AB, Japan*



*San Vito, Italy*



*Da Nang, Vietnam*



*Hahn AB, Germany*

**AF ISR Agency History Office • COM: 210-977-2303 • DSN: 969-2303**  
**AFISRAHO.WF@us.af.mil**