

AIR FORCE ISR AGENCY

A Continuing Legacy
From USAFSS to AF ISR Agency

1948 - 2012



Freedom Through Vigilance



About Legacy

The Legacy pamphlet is an annual publication produced by the AF ISR Agency History Office in accordance with AFI 84-101. Previous editions available at the AF ISR Agency website, www.afisr.af.mil/library/history/index.asp

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On the Cover

Front: Aerial view of the AF ISR Agency and Security Hill on Lackland annex, facing northeast from Military Drive in San Antonio, Texas. Inside: AF ISR Agency northwestern view above Hall Boulevard

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A Continuing Legacy USAFSS to AF ISR Agency 1948 – 2012

A History of the AF ISR Agency and its Predecessor Organizations
7th Edition



*Left to right: SMSgt Benjamin T. Jones, Mr. John P. Williamson,
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PREFACE

On 23 Jun 1948, the Air Force established the Air Force Security Group in the Directorate of Intelligence at Headquarters (HQs) USAF to handle policy for cryptologic and communications security. Over the ensuing years, the Air Force changed that organization to meet growing mission requirements. Reorganizations produced the United States Air Force Security Service (USAFSS) on 20 October 1948, Electronic Security Command (ESC) on 1 August 1979, and Air Force Intelligence Command (AFIC) on 1 October 1991. The 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 Jun 2007.

The AF ISR Agency is located at Lackland AFB, Texas. Its 70-plus assigned units are located around the globe. The current organizational structure features four units involved in intelligence activities—the 70th ISR Wing at Fort Meade, Maryland, the 480th ISR Wing at Langley AFB, Virginia, the 361st ISR Group at Hurlburt Field, Florida, and the National Air and Space Intelligence Center at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. Additionally, the agency oversees the treaty monitoring activities of the Air Force Technical Applications Center at Patrick AFB, Florida.

The name change to AF ISR



Agency also transformed the overall ISR enterprise and its mission set. During 2007 to 2011, the agency changed its focus from Signals Intelligence to multiple intelligence disciplines. As a result, the agency expanded into Geospatial Intelligence, Human Intelligence, Measurement and Signatures Intelligence, Open Source Intelligence, Technical Intelligence, Imagery Intelligence, and Counter-Intelligence.

As its interests expanded, the agency realized a need for new platforms, tools, and techniques. Two important new platforms included Project Liberty (MC-12W) and Project Blue Devil (U-21). In addition, the start of 2012 found the agency extensively involved with Global Hawk, Predator, Reaper, Shadow Harvest, the Distributed Common Ground System, Gorgon Stare, and a replacement effort for Cobra Judy. As a related effort, the agency increased the number of analysts to sift through that proverbial

mountain of data coming into the units.

For our Commander-in-Chief to the soldier or Marine on the ground, AF ISR Agency personnel analyzed and exploited near real-time intelligence information to improve their situational awareness. By using a multi-layered, matrix approach depicting an area of interest, agency personnel detected enemy activities and gained insights into their intended targets or actions. As the agency continued to procure, mature and employ cutting edge technologies, the huge growth of mission requirements remained a major challenge.

Phil Myers, GG-14, DAF
Chief Historian, Air Force ISR
Agency

A Continuing Legacy USAFSS to AF ISR Agency



Mr. W. Stuart Symington, first Secretary of the Air Force and General Carl Spaatz, first Air Force Chief of Staff at a press conference announcing the new organizational set-up for the Department of the Air Force



The United States Air Force began on 18 September 1947 with the implementation of the National Security Act of 1947, signed by President Harry S. Truman. The Act took the role and assets of the Army Air Forces and formed them into a separate service, equal to the Departments of the Army and Navy. Additionally, it created the National Military Establishment (renamed Department of Defense in 1949), the National Security Council, and the Central Intelligence Agency. The restructuring of the National Security Act, along with the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall plan, were major components of the Truman administration's Cold War strategy.

Recognizing the intelligence and cryptographic successes of World War II and anticipating Cold War challenges, the War Council (later renamed the Armed Forces Policy Council) identified the need for a separate Air Force communications intelligence capability. The concept of a separate Air Force intelligence organization --one vastly different from the Army and Navy structures-- quickly received the approval of the Air Force Vice Chief of Staff, General Hoyt S. Vandenberg.



*General
Hoyt S. Vandenberg*

EO 9877

After signing the National Security Act, President Truman signed Executive Order 9877 assigning the primary functions and responsibilities of the armed forces. The United States Air Force was charged to organize, train and equip air forces for: air operations including joint operations; gaining and maintaining air supremacy; establishing local air superiority where and as required; developing a strategic air force and conducting strategic air reconnaissance; providing airlift and support for airborne operations; furnishing air support to land and naval forces including support of occupation forces; and providing air transport for the armed forces except as provided by the Navy for its own use.

Planning for such an organization began in October 1947 when Colonel Richard P. Klocko transferred from the Army Security Agency (ASA) to a newly created Air Staff Office at Arlington Hall, Virginia. Within the framework of the newly organized Air Staff, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations initially exercised the responsibility for intelligence matters.

Months later, on 24 May 1948, Colonel Klocko released a Memo for Record announcing the informal activation of the Air Force Security Group (AFSG)¹ at the Pentagon.

"It has been considered necessary to set up an informal Air Force Security Group prior to the formal transfer of communication intelligence and security functions from the Army for the purpose of cushioning the impact of the transfer, to perform certain planning and liaison functions preparatory to the transfer, and to provide continuity during the transition of these functions from Army to Air Force control."

--Col Klocko

The AFSG was formally established in the Directorate of Intelligence, HQs USAF, on 23 Jun 1948, and staffed with eleven officers and a few clerical personnel on loan from the Army Security Agency (ASA).

Badly outnumbered and outranked by its sister services, the AFSG contribution was largely dismissed during discussions on policy and responsibility. As the issues and responsibilities of the AFSG grew, the small staff became increasingly frustrated with the sizeable task of administering, training, and developing the many units necessary to perform the Air Force intelligence mission. To meet this challenge, the Air Force needed a new organization of greater scope and authority to represent its intelligence interests and to execute growing responsibilities. Shortly thereafter, the AFSG ceased to operate and gave way to the establishment of a Major Command.



*Richard P. Klocko (shown
here as Maj Gen)*

¹The Air Force Security Group was not a "Group" in the traditional Air Force structural hierarchy (ie. Squadron, Group, Wing, etc.). Directly subordinate to the Air Staff, the organization operated as a function much like a modern "Agency" or "Center." See bottom of pages 9 and 10, for further explanation.

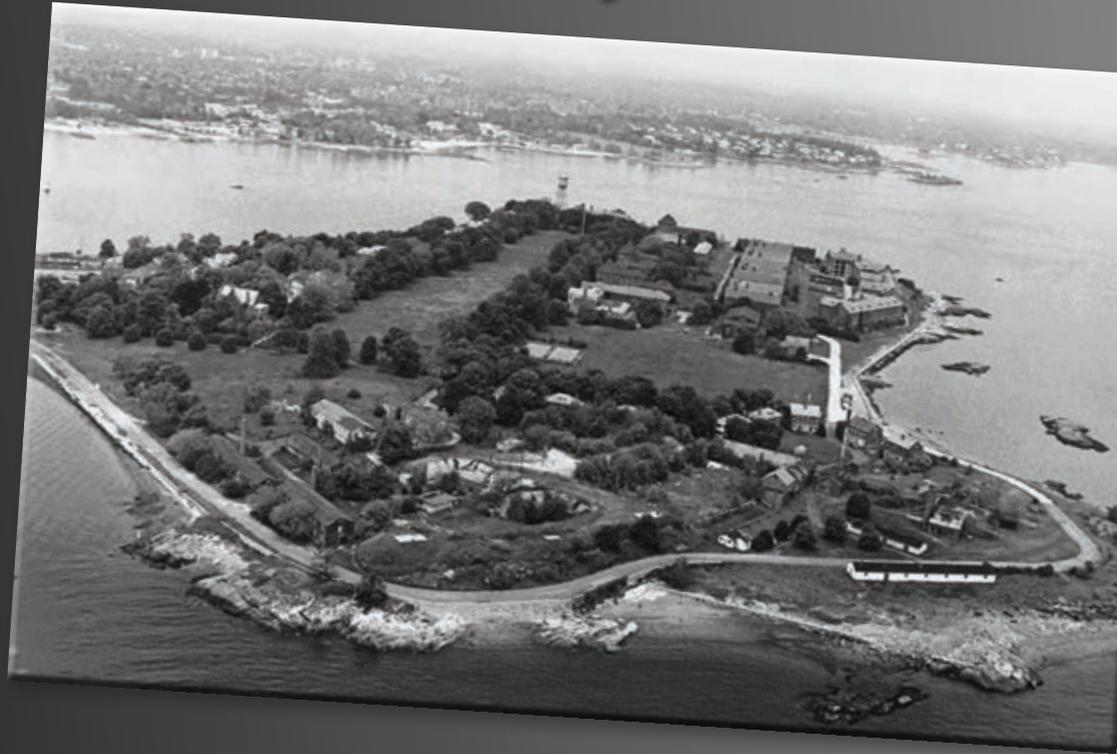
United States Air Force Security Service

The Air Force established the United States Air Force Security Service (USAFSS) on 20 October 1948 at Arlington Hall Station, Virginia, to perform the cryptologic mission and provide communications security for the Air Force. Six days later on 26 October 1948, the Air Force activated USAFSS and began operating out of a small office in "Building A" at Arlington Hall under the command of Colonel Roy H. Lynn.

After three months of negotiations, on 1 February 1949, the Department of the Army transferred four units from the ASA to USAFSS under the Department of the Air Force:

- 1st Radio Squadron, Mobile (RSM) at Irumagawa Airfield, Japan
- 2d Radio Squadron, Mobile at Herzo Base in Herzogenaurach, Germany
- 8th Radio Squadron, Mobile at Vint Hill Farms Station, near Warrenton, Virginia
- 136th Radio Security Detachment (RSD) at Fort Slocum on Davids' Island, in the Long Island Sound off the coast of New Rochelle, New York.

The initial exposure of the USAFSS staff to the full scope of ASA operations and missions provided valuable firsthand experience for the new command. While USAFSS adjusted to its growing structure and responsibilities, dark clouds of a new conflict loomed on the horizon.



Main building at Arlington Hall Station in Arlington, Virginia



Top Photo: Top Photo: Fort Slocum on Davids' Island in the Long Island Sound, New York. Bottom Photo: 1 RSM on parade at Irumagawa (later renamed Johnson AB), Japan (1951).

USAFSS [y oo-s äh-f əs]

1. United States Air Force Security Service, also referred to as "Security Service" and "USAFSS".
2. The first intelligence-oriented command for the United States Air Force. Organized in 1948, the major command was responsible for providing operational communications intelligence and insuring communications security for the Air Force.



Top Photo: The first USAFSS staff began working out of small office in Building "A" at Arlington Hall Station alongside their ASA counterparts. Right Photo: Initially located at Herzo Base, 2 RSM moved to Darmstadt Military Post on 26 Feb 1949. Left Photo: Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Virginia. The 8 RSM left the location almost immediately after it became part of USAFSS, moving to Brooks AFB on 23 Feb 1949.

1950

Across the 38th Parallel



KOREA

When the Communist North Korean Army swarmed across the 38th Parallel on 25 June 1950, most Americans were not familiar with the Korean peninsula. The coming use of U.S. forces in a United Nations (UN) “police action” found USAFSS understaffed (just 3,050 personnel) and unprepared.

Based on orders to support the Korean War, on 27 June 1950, USAFSS placed the 1 RSM on alert status. In November 1950, a 1 RSM detachment reached Korea in time to join the retreat from North Korea’s rapidly advancing army. Despite the quick evacuation, the



F-86 airplanes on the flight line preparing for combat, 1951.

1 RSM still contributed significantly to UN and Far Eastern Air Forces (FEAF) operations in early 1951. It provided invaluable intelligence on the movements of major North Korean Army units from Manchuria to Wonsan. That intelligence allowed UN air and naval units to stop the enemy’s advance.

For air operations, intelligence from a USAFSS detachment allowed American F-51 and F-86 fighters to inflict heavy losses on the enemy in June 1951.

Additionally, USAFSS placed 33 airmen in Korean language training at Yale University and later set up



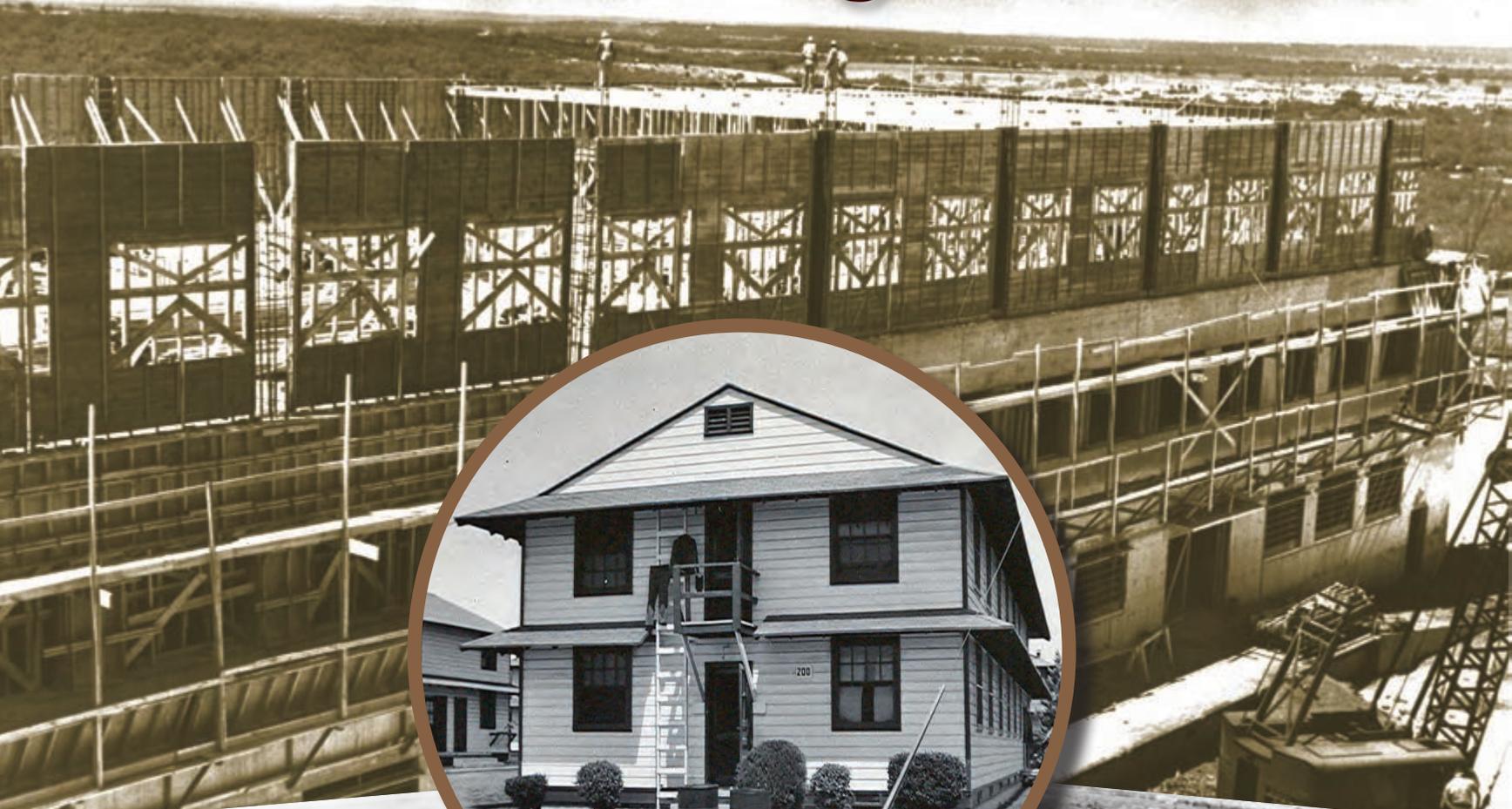
operations at Ehwa University outside of Seoul. Another group of Airmen received their training at the Presidio of Monterey in California before joining USAFSS forces in Korea.

USAFSS' performance during the Korean conflict earned the growing command a prominent place in America's intelligence history.

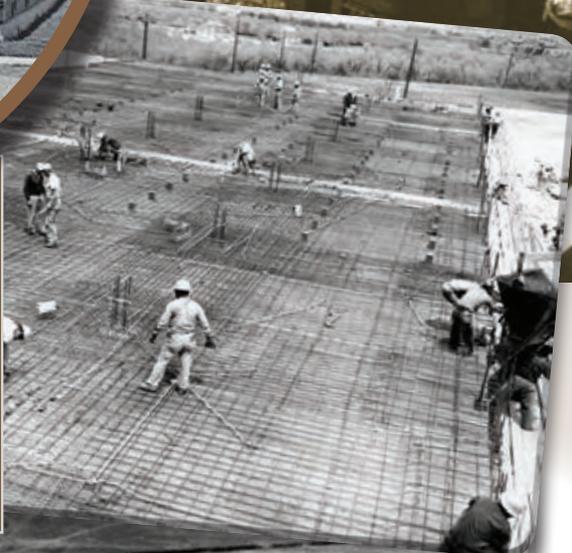


Large top photo: UN Forces withdraw from Pyongyang, the North Korean Capital, crossing the 38th Parallel. Photo at right: 1 RSM Det C deployed to a "tent city" in Pyongyang, North Korea, 1950.

Movements & Organizational



*136th CSS
barracks, building
200, at Brooks
AFB, 8 Oct 1952.*



Construction of HQs USAFSS on Kelly AFB, 1951-1953

CHANGES

The USAFSS presence at Arlington Hall was intended as a temporary arrangement until the Air Force found a suitable permanent location for the command. Prior to the command's activation, the Air Force Director of Installations conducted a study of available space in the Washington D.C., area. As a result, the Air Force discovered a lack of usable space, and that strengthened arguments to relocate HQs USAFSS elsewhere.

USAFSS started a nationwide search for a location with adequate space, security, and a civilian workforce for the expanding command. Site surveys focused on Chicago, Orlando, Colorado Springs, Cleveland, and St. Louis, but each location was rejected. On 21 October 1948, Col Roy Lynn selected the last site inspected, Brooks AFB in San Antonio, Texas. That choice became a viable option after the Tenth Air Force vacated the base, leaving a large amount of space in excellent condition available for immediate occupancy. While USAFSS made plans to occupy the space the Twelfth Air Force swooped in unexpectedly and claimed the facilities in December 1948.

Instead the Brooks AFB commander offered USAFSS a secondary area of the base. A preliminary cost to rehabilitate the facilities totaled \$6.6 million. USAFSS accepted the area and began its move with the transfer of the 8th Radio Squadron, Mobile, from Vint Hill Farms, Virginia, in February 1949. The 136th Radio Security Squadron (formerly, the 136th Radio Security Detachment) followed on 3 April 1949,

and HQs USAFSS arrived on 18 April 1949. As a new command, USAFSS was not part of the Fiscal Year 1949 budget planning cycle, which limited funds for rehabilitation projects on Brooks AFB. The Air Force had only a fraction of the nearly \$7 million needed to fully restore the facilities.

Meanwhile, Major General Charles P. Cabell, the Air Force Director of Intelligence, secured \$4.8 million to build a new USAFSS headquarters at nearby Kelly AFB, Texas. Construction of the headquarters complex began in the late summer of 1951. Operations from Kelly began with the arrival of personnel in early August 1953.

Headquarters USAFSS reorganized several times in its first few years. In July 1953, a new Air Force Communications Security Center (AFCSC) at Kelly AFB took responsibility for the 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

several operational functions from the USAFSS directorate. A third unit, the Air Force Special Communications Center (AFSCC) received a mission to:

- Produce and disseminate long-term intelligence data
- Operate the USAFSS school for training intelligence specialists
- Provide technical guidance and operational assistance to USAFSS field units
- Assist USAFSS with developing and testing operational procedures and techniques to implement the USAFSS mission to provide intelligence support to the Air Force
- Direct and monitor operation of the Special Security Office system.



Construction of HQs USAFSS on Kelly AFB, 1951-1953

Airborne & Contingency Missions Evolve

Modern USAFSS Airborne operations began in 1952 with the use of converted B-29 Superfortress bombers on experimental missions. In early 1953, USAFSS personnel, flying aboard modified Fifth Air Force C-47 Skytrains in the Far East, conducted experimental airborne operations under Project Blue Sky. In that effort, the C-47s relayed communications to allied ground forces on the Korean peninsula. In March 1954, USAFSS crews started flying operational airborne missions in the Pacific region on Strategic Air Command (SAC) RB-50 Superfortresses. Then in 1958, the Air Force replaced the RB-50s with C-130A Hercules with their improved maintainability and longer endurance. In 1962, USAFSS crews first flew missions aboard SAC-sponsored RC-135



C-47 Skytrain.

RB-50 Superfortress

Stratolifter aircraft.

As regional trouble spots developed in the Cold War era, USAFSS reacted accordingly. In 1956, USAFSS deployed its first mobile unit to the Middle East in response to instability in the area. Later in 1963, after the Cuban missile crisis, the command

activated three Emergency Reaction Units to handle contingencies—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.

HOW DID THE NAME 'USAFSS' COME ABOUT?

In late 1947, Col Richard Klocko was directed by the Secretary of the Air Force to design a structure for a major command responsible for communications security for the Air Force. This organization would be equal to the Army Security Agency and the Naval Security Group. Since the Air

Force structure did not yet have the term agency, Col Klocko said, "Let's call it the Air Force Security Group [AFSG]." Soon after, on 27 May 1948, Klocko sent out a Memo for Record to informally activate the group as an interim organization in the Air Staff until a major command could be established.

As the organization progressed, Klocko initiated the tables of

organization and equipment (TO&E) requirements for the anticipated (formal) major command. Meeting with the Manpower and Organization (M&O) office, Col Klocko was advised not to call a major command a "group," because it conflicted with the Air Force's hierarchy/structure of Command-Wing-Group-Squadron. The term "Service" was suggested to replace

On 22 Mar 1954...



Kneeling L-R:

SSgt Roger C. Buley (radio operator); MSgt Benjamin W. Faulkner (Flt engineer); 2Lt Edward W. Ryan (Navigator); Capt Herbert G. Fielding (pilot); 1Lt Faran A. R. McClimans (copilot); 2Lt Thomas C. Amick (Nav/Radar); SSgt George W. Rubel (Morse operator);
Standing L-R, A1C John P. Corryn (airborne maint tech); A1C Ron Belky (tail gunner); A2C Theodorus J. Rtiias (RU Linguist); A2C Richard H. Davis (RU Linguist); A2C Wilbur O. Bell (RU Linguist); A2C Frederick C. Jacobites (RU Lingusit); A1C Nic Toya (no info); A2C Henry M. Taylor (RU Linguist).

Eleven 6920th Security Group airmen went TDY to the 91st Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron at Yokota AB, Japan for 90 days to serve as aircrew members on an RB-29A (Aircraft #44-62290) commencing operational USAFSS airborne signals reconnaissance. The flight crew delivered the aircraft from USAFSS at San Antonio to the 91st Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron at Yokota. The 6920th Security Group at Johnson AB, Japan provided the backenders, including A2C Trais, who later lost his life aboard an RB-50 during another mission over the Sea of Japan.



Col Richard P. Klocko helped establish USAFSS and later returned to command the organization as a Major General from 1 Sep 1962 to 15 Oct 1965.

"Group" and Col Klocko agreed. Klocko explained in a 1984 interview:

"...the Air Force had services but not agencies. There were fighter groups and bomber groups, but no groups that were major commands. So they [M&O] were the ones who said, 'Service.' People would recognize this and bring it up out of the group/wing structure." I said, "Well, that makes a lot of sense,"

"So, it became [United States Air Force] Security Service, on the recommendation of the M&O people on the Air Staff".

Fixed Ground

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, USAFSS support to national level customers expanded rapidly. As a result, USAFSS ground units opened in “out of the way” places around the globe: Samsun and Trabzon, Turkey; Zweibrucken and Wiesbaden in Germany; Royal Air Force (RAF) Kirknewton in Scotland; and Peshawar, Pakistan.

Fixed operations for USAFSS improved when the first AN/FLR-9 “Elephant Cage” antennas reached operational status in 1964 with the 6950th Security Wing (SW) at RAF Chicksands, England, and the 6917th Security Group (SG) at San Vito dei Normanni Air Station (AS), Italy. Other FLR-9s entered service later at the 6922d Security Squadron (SS), Clark AB, Philippines; 6981 SS, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska; 6920 SS, Misawa AB, Japan; 6933 SS, Karamursel AS, Turkey; and 6913 SS, Augsburg, Germany. Additional USAFSS field sites included Iraklion AS, Crete, Wakkanai AS, Japan, and Shu Lin Kou AS, Taiwan. The introduction of several high technology collection systems at USAFSS ground sites further automated many time and labor intensive unit field operations.

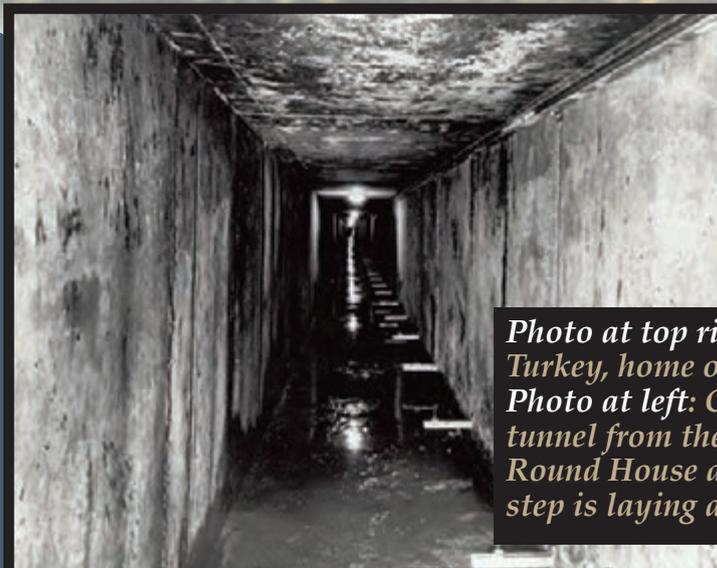
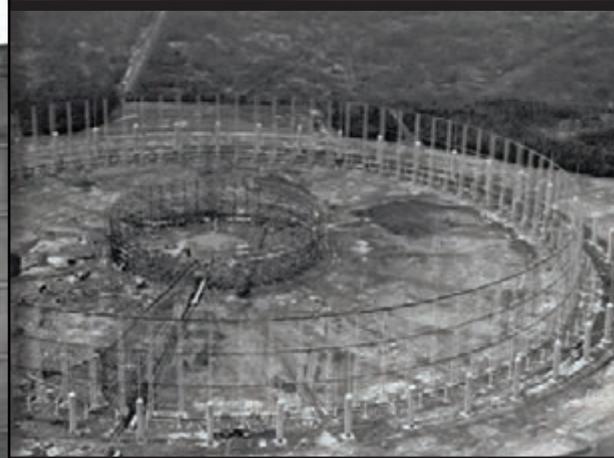


Photo at top right: The main gate at Trabzon, Turkey, home of the 6939 Security Squadron. Photo at left: Completed underground cable tunnel from the Operations Center to the Round House at RAF Chicksands. The next step is laying all of the cable.



Photo at right: Operations at the 6952d Radio Squadron, Mobile, RAF Kirknewton, Scotland. Bottom left: 6901st Communications Group at Zweibrucken, Germany in 1960. Bottom right: The (nearly) completed AN/FLR-9 Antenna at the 6950th Security Wing, RAF Chicksands, England.



Operations



The AN/FLR-9 Antenna, A-Band and B-Band Monopole Antennae.



Vietnam

On 20 December 1961, HQs Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) asked USAFSS to set up a special security office and related intelligence functions at Tan Son Nhut Airport near Saigon, South Vietnam. In early 1962, the Air Staff then tasked USAFSS resources and personnel to support PACAF in Southeast Asia. By late 1962, USAFSS had the 6923rd Radio Squadron, Mobile (RSM) and three detachments in Vietnam and Thailand to serve national intelligence customers and provide tactical support to military units in Southeast Asia.

Through mid-1964, U.S. military involvement in Southeast Asia

increased. In August 1964, Maj Gen Richard P. Klocko, now USAFSS commander, met with 2nd Air Division officials at Tan Son Nhut Airport, South Vietnam, to work out USAFSS support issues. Over the next four years, USAFSS personnel provided key support to EC-121D COLLEGE EYE 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 (DoD) added six RC-135 aircraft to the SAC operations. On 15 July 1967, USAFSS activated the 6990 SS at Kadena AB, Okinawa, to provide USAFSS crews to the

Top left photo: The EC-121D COLLEGE EYE provided threat warning to U.S. aircrews over North Vietnam.

Bottom left: The RC-135M COMBAT APPLE.

RC-135 mission there. The first three COMBAT APPLE RC-135 aircraft arrived at Kadena AB on 10 September, three more in October, three in 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 45 minutes were being flown. The typical mission profile included 12 hours and 30 minutes on the primary orbit.

The Airborne Radio Direction Finding (ARDF) requirement in Southeast Asia (SEA) for the Air Force can be traced to the Army's use of U-6 and U-8 aircraft to support Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV) search and rescue efforts for downed U. S. airmen. The

1962



Army's U-6/U-8 aircraft proved inadequate, because several deficiencies impeded their ability to perform radio direction finding. To improve ARDF support to MACV, the Air Force, the Tactical Air Command, and USAFSS developed the C-47 HAWKEYE airborne Direction Finding (DF) platform, which went to SEA for the first time in February 1964. After extensive testing in SEA, the aircraft returned to the U.S. for more modifications. In October 1965, the HAWKEYE returned to SEA, where the all-weather C-47 quickly proved itself to be superior to the U-6 and U-8 aircraft.

ARDF establishes a direction from which a signal transmission is emanating. A source of transmission can be accurately triangulated using a combination of readings from the aircraft's receiver during flight.

Based on the HAWKEYE's success in exercises and a few operations, in April 1966 General John P. McConnell, the USAF Chief of Staff, initiated Project PHYLIS ANN. The USAFSS program called for 35 operational C-47 (called EC-47) aircraft equipped with ARD-18 DF systems. As an organizational action, on 15 April 1966, USAFSS activated the 6994 SS at Tan Son Nhut. (Cont'd on next page)



Above Vietnam War photos courtesy of NARA.

Vietnam

A short while later the PHYLISS ANN aircraft began ARDF operations against the Viet Cong. General William Westmoreland, the MACV commander, instantly noted the EC-47's effectiveness, saying: "Results of the combined efforts to develop and refine intelligence on enemy locations through the acquisition of ARDF fixes have been especially heartening over the past several weeks. Success in many of our recent operations can be attributed directly to the increased number of and reliability of these fixes." In late 1966, USAFSS also activated detachments at Nha Trang and Pleiku to expand the project.

When the last EC-47 ARDF aircraft returned from its mission on 15 May 1974, it ended a brief, but proud era in USAFSS airborne operations. For eight years, the ARDF program provided crucial intelligence information to U.S. and friendly tactical commanders throughout SEA. The EC-47 aircrews constantly found themselves in the line of enemy fire. The five EC-47 aircraft lost in combat over SEA between 1966 and 1973 claimed the lives of 17 USAFSS crewmembers. They, and the

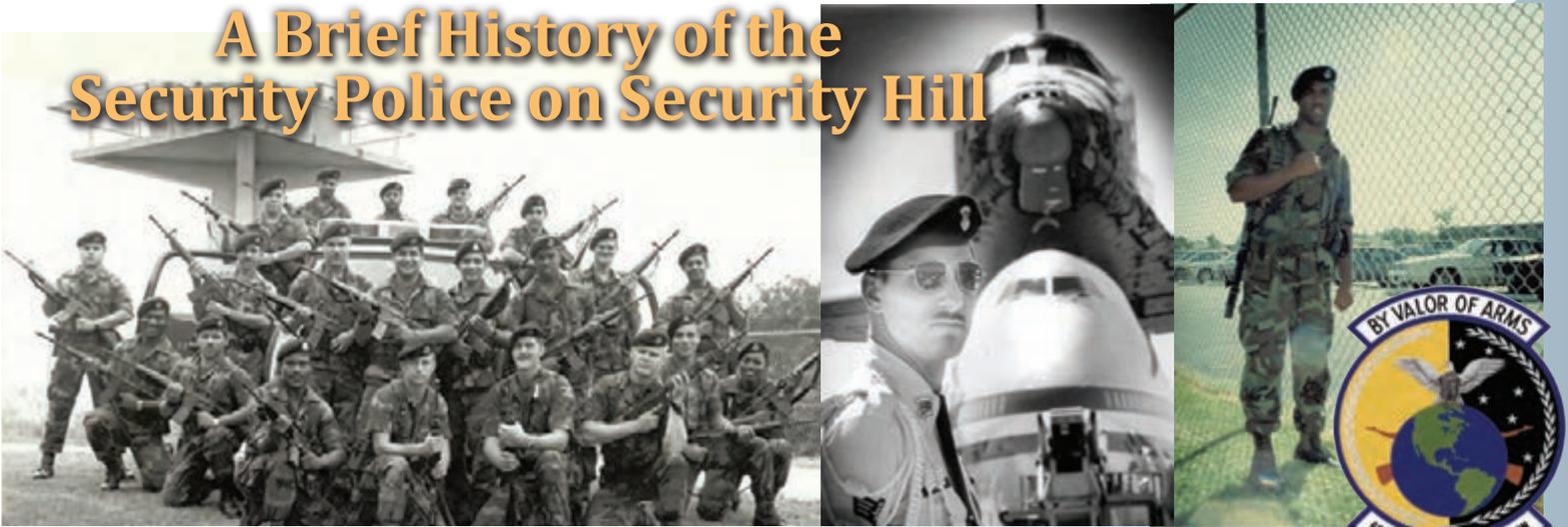


Vietnam War photos courtesy of NARA.

actions of all their EC-47 comrades, ultimately saved numerous lives on the ground. (See page 37 for a list of Heroes)



A Brief History of the Security Police on Security Hill



When the United States Air Force Security Service (USAFSS) activated as a major command on 20 October 1948 at Arlington Hall, Va., it depended on the U.S. Army for its physical security. Moving to Brooks AFB, Texas, in April 1949, the command's staff included a Provost Marshal with responsibility for the physical security of the USAFSS area at Brooks and the processing of security clearances. During the first two years at Brooks Twelfth Air Force, as the host unit, provided physical security for USAFSS.

The 6960th Headquarters Support Group (HSG) activated on 14 August 1951 with an Air Police Section. That section exercised responsibility for the physical security of the USAFSS complex at Brooks and provided payroll guard, mail guard, courier, traffic and other Air Police services.

On 1 July 1953, the command activated the 6963rd Air Police Squadron (APS). Subordinate to the 6960 HSG, the unit deployed an advanced Air Police detachment on 27 July 1953 to the new USAFSS headquarters building at Kelly AFB. Security for the new building included one airman on each floor, one at each gate, and two airmen in the outside towers at night. With the final move of the 6963 APS to Kelly on 1 August 1953, the unit manned ten

posts within the fenced area and one in building 2020A. The headquarters completed its move to Kelly AFB on 15 August 1953.

From the time USAFSS moved from Brooks to Security Hill on Kelly, the 6963 APS provided security for the USAFSS complex and established an "Elite Guard" for the headquarters building. That squadron inactivated on 1 April 1966. At this time the San Antonio Air Material Area, later the San Antonio Air Logistics Center, took responsibility for perimeter security. The USAFSS staff function also contained a Security and Law Enforcement section. In early 1976 through September 1978, USAFSS consolidated its tenant Security Police (SP) units with host base SP units. The Security Police function on the staff remained, with actual physical security functions still performed by the host base.

The 6960th Security Police Squadron (SPS) activated on 1 January 1980 at Kelly AFB. With that action, manpower for the unit came from the 6960th Support Group at Kelly. Major General Doyle E. Larson, the last USAFSS and first Electronic Security Command (ESC) commander, activated the unit to provide a security police function under his control. In February 1983, the "Special Security Guard Cadre" replaced the familiar Elite Guard

at ESC headquarters.

The 6960 SPS inactivated on 10 January 1995. Another unit in the Air Intelligence Agency, the 733rd Security Police Flight, took up duties for a short time, but inactivated less than six months later on 16 June 1995.

Today the Security Forces function is carried out by the 802nd Security Forces Squadron, subordinate to the 502d Air Base Wing, Joint Base San Antonio.



Electronic

With U.S. involvement in Vietnam increasing significantly, USAFSS became 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, and it later led to another major reorganization.



Electronic Security

By the end of the 1970s, USAFSS had become thoroughly involved in electronic warfare. The command first demonstrated that operational capability in late 1978 during Tactical Air Command's Blue Flag 79-1 exercise at Hurlburt Field, Florida. On 1 February 1979, the transfer of the USAFSS Tele-communications Center to the Air Force Communications Service (later the Air Force Communications Command) heralded a future reorganization of USAFSS.

On 1 August 1979, the Air Force redesignated USAFSS as the Electronic Security Command (ESC), which made Maj Gen Doyle E. Larson the last USAFSS and first ESC commander. With that change, ESC assumed the broad responsibility to improve the use of electronic warfare technology in combat. From an operational standpoint, ESC also gained new challenging and critical national



Maj Doyle E. Larson, ESC Commander, inspects the ESC's Elite Guard.

missions.

In the 1980s, ESC focused on providing carefully-tailored intelligence products to warfighters and theater commanders. In 1985, the command also gained the responsibility for computer security from the Air Force

Computer Security Office at Gunter AFS, Alabama.

In Korea during 1986, ESC's 6903rd Electronic Security Group (ESG) changed its mission when the new Korean Combat Operations Intelligence Center (KCOIC) reached its initial

Warfare



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 the ability to provide direct support to Air Force Component commanders. The command's direct support role led directly to a major reorganization.

Command



Korean civilian operator at the 6903 ESG.



*Top photo: 6903rd Electronic Security Group, Osan, Korea.
Bottom left: EC-130H COMPASS CALL aircraft at Sembach AB, Germany
Bottom right: Conventional Signals Upgrade (CSU) computerized rack.*

operating capability. The KCOIC consolidated ESC, other U.S., and Republic of Korea intelligence functions under one roof to improve service to the theater commander. The ESC also began an association with the Air Force Space Command by activating the HQs Space Electronic Security Division at Peterson AFB, Colorado. That same year, ESC began supporting United States Air Forces in Europe's

(USAFE) operations by activating the 6919th Electronic Security Squadron (ESS) at Sembach AB, Germany, to conduct EC-130H COMPASS CALL operations.

The 1980s included the development of technologies that are still found in present day intelligence support. New computer-based, state-of-the-art automated systems replaced the outdated technologies from the 1950s. Systems like the

Conventional Signals Upgrade became operational, profoundly changing the way command organizations carried out their rapidly expanding missions.

ESC Operations

During its 12-year existence, ESC participated in several important operations:

Two USAF captains, Fernando L. Ribas-Dominicci and Paul F. Lorence, were killed when their F-111 fighter-bomber (like this one) was shot down over the Gulf of Sidra during Operation El Dorado Canyon.



EL DORADO CANYON

On 14 Apr 1986, Air Force and Navy aircraft conducted a nighttime air strike against Libya in Operation EL DORADO CANYON. This is in response to the bombing of a discoteque in Germany. As targets, the services focused on the Libyan SA-5 surface-to-air 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 Bilala. Between 13-18 April, ESC units in Europe provided intelligence support to U.S. activities over Libya. That support involved special tasks for 6917 ESG, 6931 ESS, 6950 ESG, and RC-135 RIVET JOINT crews from the 6916 ESS. The RIVET JOINT 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.

JUST CAUSE

In December 1989, the ESC staff, AFEWC, and ESC field units--like the 6933 ESS at Howard AFB in Panama--played an important, on-the-scene role in the successful Operation JUST CAUSE. This operation was to remove the dictator Manuel Noriega from power. ESC had become a primary source of numerous intelligence products for an expanding list of customers.



Members of the 6933rd ESS with SENIOR SCOUT in Panama, ca. late 1980s.



ESC Operations

DESERT SHIELD

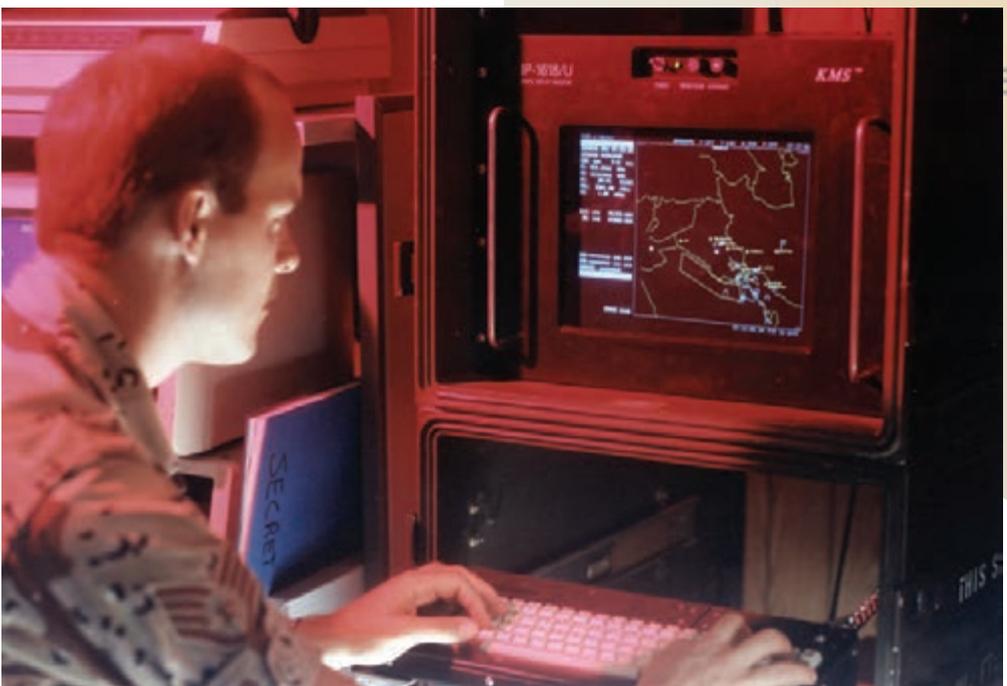
The 1990s set the stage for the future of ESC and its successor organizations, when Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait in early August 1990. On 9 August, ESC personnel in the 6916 ESS were among the first U.S. military members to arrive in Saudi Arabia to support the RC-135 RIVET JOINT activities in Operation DESERT SHIELD. That operation extended over five months to build up forces for a possible war against Saddam Hussein in Iraq. On 10 November 1990, the 6975 ESS (Provisional) activated at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, to provide support to RC-135 operations.



RIVET JOINT deployment to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia during Operation DESERT SHIELD/STORM.



6948 ESS compound at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia in late 1990 during Operation DESERT SHIELD.



6975 (P) monitoring activity over Iraq during Operation DESERT STORM.

ESC Operations (Cont'd)

DESERT STORM 1991

On 17 January 1991, DESERT SHIELD turned into DESERT STORM, and ESC personnel provided key intelligence support to both air and ground operations. Notably, the 6948 ESS provided valuable support from Saudi Arabia and Turkey to the air commanders. The unparalleled success of U.S. and coalition forces in DESERT STORM ushered in the age of information warfare. Superior information enabled

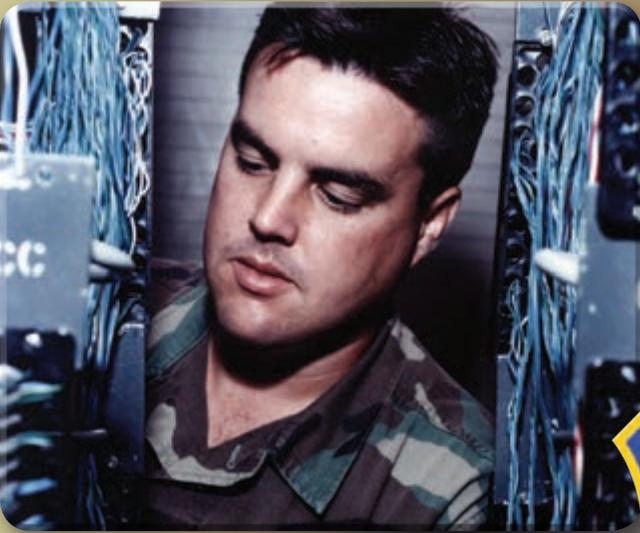


relentless air strikes that killed Iraq's command and control systems long before the ground

war began. 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 had helped the U.S. achieve operational supremacy over Iraqi forces in the Persian Gulf War.



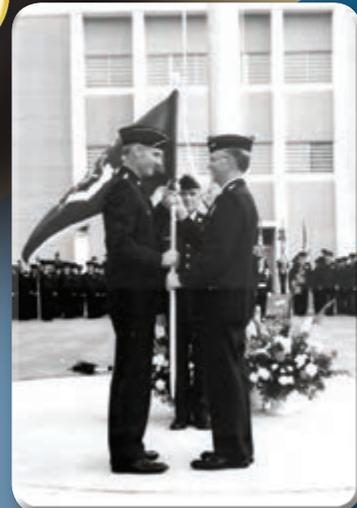
Vietnam War photos courtesy of NARA.



General McPeak and General O'Shaughnessy review of the troops with the ceremony formation commander, Col Michael Taysom, AFIC Chief of security police



Top photo: Cryptographic Maintenance Technician performing preventive maintenance at HQs AFIC. Bottom photo: Specialist, sits rack on the ground at the 6933rd.



AF Chief of Staff, Gen Merrill A. McPeak bestows the AFIC flag to Maj Gen Gary W. O'Shaughnessy at the AFIC activation ceremony on 17 Oct 1991.

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 Foreign Aerospace Science and Technology Center (FASTC) at Wright-Patterson



August 1992 AFIC Spokesman Magazine Cover: Joining hands under Integrated wing

AFB, Ohio, the Air Force Special Activities Center at Fort Belvoir, Va., elements of the Air Force Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C., and ESC into one command. As its mission, the AFIC provided direct intelligence support to national decision makers and field air component commanders. To conduct that task, 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 to meet the changing intelligence needs of the warfighter. However, the effort to consolidate intelligence under one organization did not last long. As a result, the Air Force Inactivated AFIC and activated the Air Intelligence Agency with a different mission and focus.

PEOPLE
VISION
RESPONSIBILITIES
**AIR INTELLIGENCE
AGENCY**
EXPEDITION

VIGILANCE
UNDEFEATED
MISSION

ORGANIZATION
ALIDA
STRUCTURE



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 field operating agency reported directly to the USAF Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence. That move again signaled an increase in support to the warfighter. The change began with the 10 September 1993 redesignation of the AFEWC as the Air Force Information Warfare Center (AFIWC), combining AFEWC responsibilities with the security functions from the Air Force Cryptologic Support Center. The AFIWC received a primary mission to channel all electronic battlefield information toward the goal of gaining information dominance over any adversary. Thus, AFIWC became a significant player in AIA activities.

During the 1990s, a new factor appeared in military planning. In the information age U.S. military forces had a greater need for precise, instantaneous intelligence to conduct operations across the entire spectrum of conflict. Under the framework of the *USAF Global Presence* strategy, the agency and its units provided battlespace forces with unique information that helped the U.S. maintain a "virtual" advantage. Under

that mission, AIA played a prime hour by hour, day-to-day role in maintaining global awareness.

Between 1993 and mid-2007, AIA



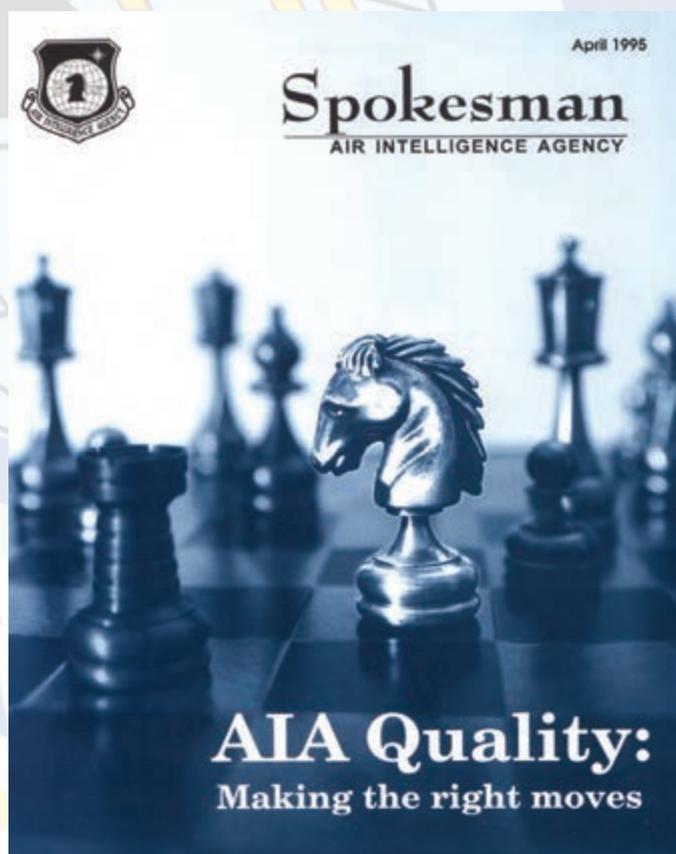
supported customers from nearly every governmental department, agency, and service in every major military contingency operation. As a remarkably diverse organization, AIA defended the information highway by providing battlespace information to various customers.

In early 1996, AIA took the first steps to become the leader in Information Operations (IO). With an emphasis on participating in, rather than just supporting, combat operations, AIA boldly crossed a new frontier.

During the mid- to late 1990s, the handling of several national security events required precise battlefield information. Notably, AIA deployed assets and people to support Operations DENY FLIGHT, DELIBERATE FORCE, JOINT ENDEAVOR, and ALLIED FORCE in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosovo and Operations NORTHERN WATCH and SOUTHERN WATCH in Southwest Asia.

The activation of the Air Force Information Warfare Battlelab at Kelly AFB in 1997 and the successes in those operations indicated that IO would be important to future U.S. military operations. The emergence of Information Superiority as an Air Force Core Competency under Global Engagement ensured that AIA's products and services would remain necessary for years to come.

As the year 2000 approached, indeed AIA had become an essential element in U.S. aerospace operations and indispensable to the Air Force's overall mission. On 1 February 2001, the Air Force integrated AIA and its IO mission into Air Combat Command. The Air Force took that action to emphasize AIA's importance to senior decision makers.



April 1995 AIA Spokesman Magazine Cover.
AIA Quality: Making the right moves.

THE GLOBAL WAR ON



The 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks on New York and Washington, D.C., further signaled the absolute need for an IO capability. The start of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM in October 2001 against the Taliban regime and Al Qaeda terrorists in Afghanistan clearly illustrated the need for IO superiority.

Operation IRAQI FREEDOM, beginning in March 2003, revealed that airpower and precision guided munitions, coupled with an unparalleled, all-encompassing IO capability, had changed the nature of modern warfare. In both operations, the agency's personnel collected, controlled, defended, and exploited information to achieve information superiority over the battlefield. That superiority led to the eventual victory over Iraq's military forces and then aided in the ensuing battle with insurgent forces.



TERRORISM

2001



ENDURING/IRAQI FREEDOM Photos courtesy of NARA.

THE
GLOBAL WAR
ON
TERRORISM

The
AF ISR
Agency

May
2007

By 2005, AIA had become a valued partner in the Global War on Terrorism. While supporting the nation's military in

a protracted insurgency in Iraq and Afghanistan, AIA reorganized internally to take on new responsibilities. The change started in August 2006, when Gen T. Michael Moseley, the USAF Chief of Staff, directed a change in Air Force intelligence to stress intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities. In early May 2007, the Air Force decided to rename AIA as the Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Agency (AF ISR Agency).

The last AIA commander and 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 Air Force-

wide enterprise, coordinate and integrate ISR capabilities, and present those capabilities to joint warfighters and national users." The new Field Operating Agency (FOA) under the Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for ISR, activated on 8 June 2007. The formal redesignation ceremony took place a week later on 15 June.



*Maj Gen John C. Koziol,
AFISR Agency Commander*





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Continuing Tra

In late February 2007, the Air Force transferred the 480th Intelligence Wing from Air Combat Command to the AF ISR Agency which led to other changes that completely transformed Air Force ISR. General Koziol achieved a major goal on 29 October 2008, when the AF ISR Agency activated the 361st ISR Group (ISRG) at Hurlburt Field, Florida. The new group, under the operational control of the Air Force Special Operations Command and administratively controlled by the AF ISR Agency, assigned two intelligence squadrons: the 19 Intelligence Squadron (IS) at Pope AFB, North Carolina, and the 25 IS at Hurlburt Field, Florida.

In early 2009, the agency redesignated the 480th and 70th wings with the ISR name. The

agency also inactivated the 607th Air Intelligence Squadron at Osan AB, South Korea, the Pacific Air Forces Air Intelligence



Top left: MQ-9 Reaper at Joint Base Balad, Iraq. Top right: MQ-1 Predator in flight. Bottom left: Operations at the 30th Intelligence Squadron, Langley AFB.



Squadron at Hickam AFB, Hawaii, and the 70th Operations Group at Ft Meade, Maryland. As replacements, the agency activated the 6 IS at Osan, the 8 IS at Hickam, and 70 ISRG at Ft Meade.

On 1 October 2009, AF ISR Agency activated the 770 ISRG (Provisional) at Fort Meade, to support the cyber missions of Twenty-Fourth Air Force and the United States Cyber Command. Nearly a year later on 8 September

nsformations



2010, the agency inactivated the 770th and in its place activated the permanent 659 ISRG for the cyber mission. Besides support for the new cyber mission, on 2 August 2010 the agency activated the Global Activities Squadron under the National Air and Space Intelligence Center (NASIC) at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, to reinvigorate the Air Force's Human Intelligence (HUMINT) program.

To support an increasing demand for MQ-1 Predator and MQ-9 Reaper sorties, on 15 April 2010 the AF ISR Agency activated the 480 ISRG (Provisional) and 3 IS (Provisional) at Ft Gordon, Georgia. The new group also acquired the existing 31 IS as part of the effort to bolster Distributed Common Ground System (DCGS) support to combat operations. On 15 November, the agency inactivated and replaced the provisional units with permanent units. Earlier on 1 June 2010, the agency also consolidated the 480th ISR Wing's (ISRW) logistics and communications functions in DCGS units by activating three intelligence support squadrons (ISS): the 792 ISS at Hickam AFB, Hawaii; the 693 ISS at Ramstein AB, Germany; and the 694 ISS at Osan AB, Republic of Korea.



A New Decade, New Directions

Between 2007 and 2011, the AF ISR Agency changed its focus from Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) to multiple intelligence disciplines. As a result, the agency expanded its interests into geospatial intelligence (GEOINT), human intelligence (HUMINT), measurement and signatures intelligence (MASINT), open source intelligence (OSINT), technical intelligence (TECHINT), and counter-intelligence (CI).

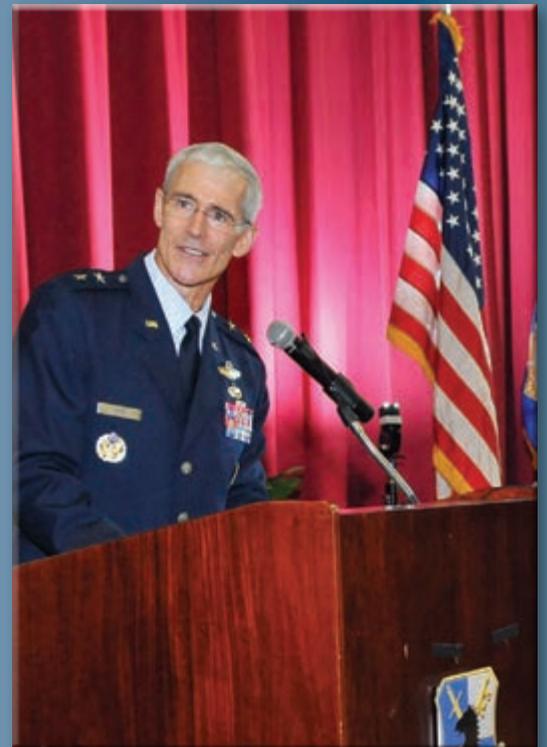
On 11 February 2009, Maj Gen Bradley G. Heithold assumed command of the AF ISR Agency to guide the agency's continuing transformation. He realized that the AF ISR Agency needed





new tools and techniques to sift through a proverbial mountain of data. Those tools, new aircraft, and systems included Projects Liberty, Blue Devil, Gorgon Stare, and Shadow Harvest.

On 19 July 2011, Maj Gen Robert P. Otto took command and continued efforts to develop the new programs.



Above: Maj Gen Robert P. Otto, AF ISR Agency Commander.



Project Liberty

In mid-April 2008, Secretary of Defense Robert Gates stood-up the DoD ISR Task Force. The task force established Project Liberty, a \$950 million program to deploy sensor-

equipped Hawker-Beechcraft C-12 Huron aircraft (designated MC-12W) to Iraq and Afghanistan to enhance the Air Force's tactical ISR capability. The Liberty effort soon became the agency's top priority.

time intelligence exploitation on the battlefield.

In theater, those ISR specialists analyzed multi-source intelligence data for potential targets. In



In April 2009, the USAF announced it would purchase 37 MC-12W Project Liberty aircraft for Iraq and Afghanistan to enhance high-value targeting and other tactical intelligence missions. Additionally, 100 ISR personnel manned fusion centers throughout the theater to perform real-



early June 2009, the first MC-12W Project Liberty aircraft arrived in Iraq. On 9 June 2009, that aircraft flew the first combat sortie from Joint Base Balad, Iraq. Later on



Beechcraft C-12 Huron (designated MC-12W)



“[Project Liberty is an] unqualified success, and the model for how we should develop and deliver quick reaction ISR Capabilities.”

-- Lt Gen David A. Deptula

29 December 2009, an agency-crewed MC-12W flew their first combat mission over Afghanistan.

During 2010, the agency continued its efforts to refine and optimize Project Liberty. Notably, on 9 July 2010 the Air Force deployed its 30th and last MC-12W aircraft to Afghanistan, while still flying reduced operations from Iraq. Additionally, the AF ISR Agency and the Air Education

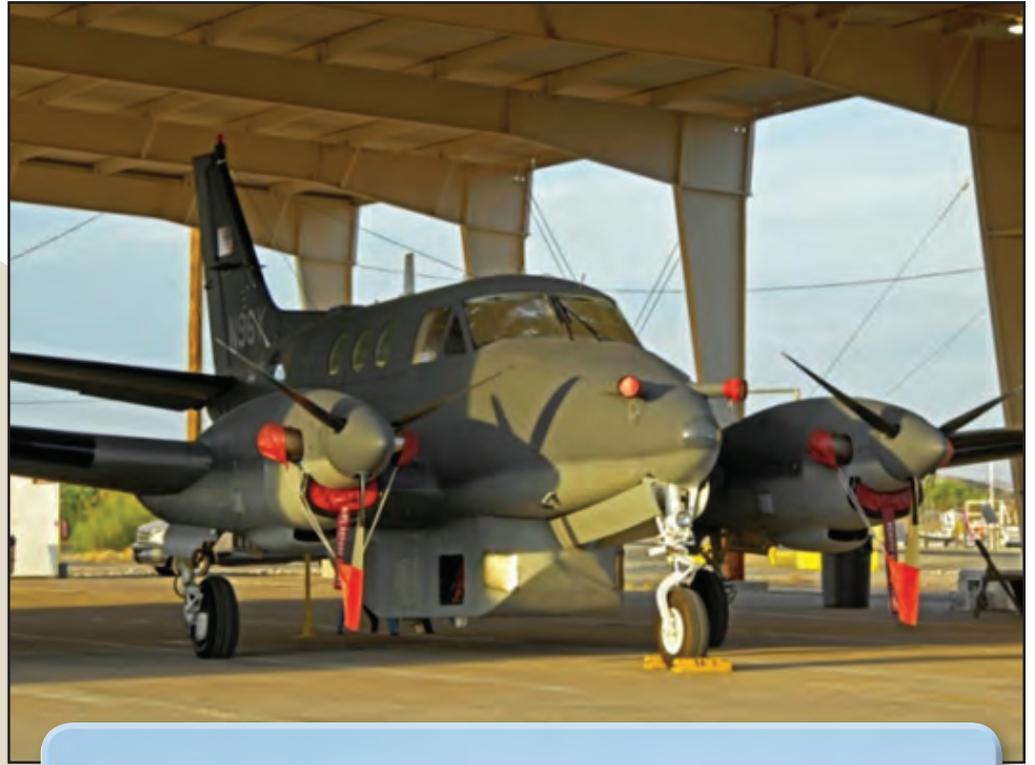
and Training Command initiated training for the MC-12W's ISR Exploitation Cell (ISREC), holding the first class on 9 June 2010 at Key Field in Meridian, Mississippi.

In July 2010, Lt Gen David A. Deptula, the Deputy Chief of Staff for ISR, called Project Liberty an “unqualified success, and the model for how we should develop and deliver quick-reaction ISR capabilities.” Program

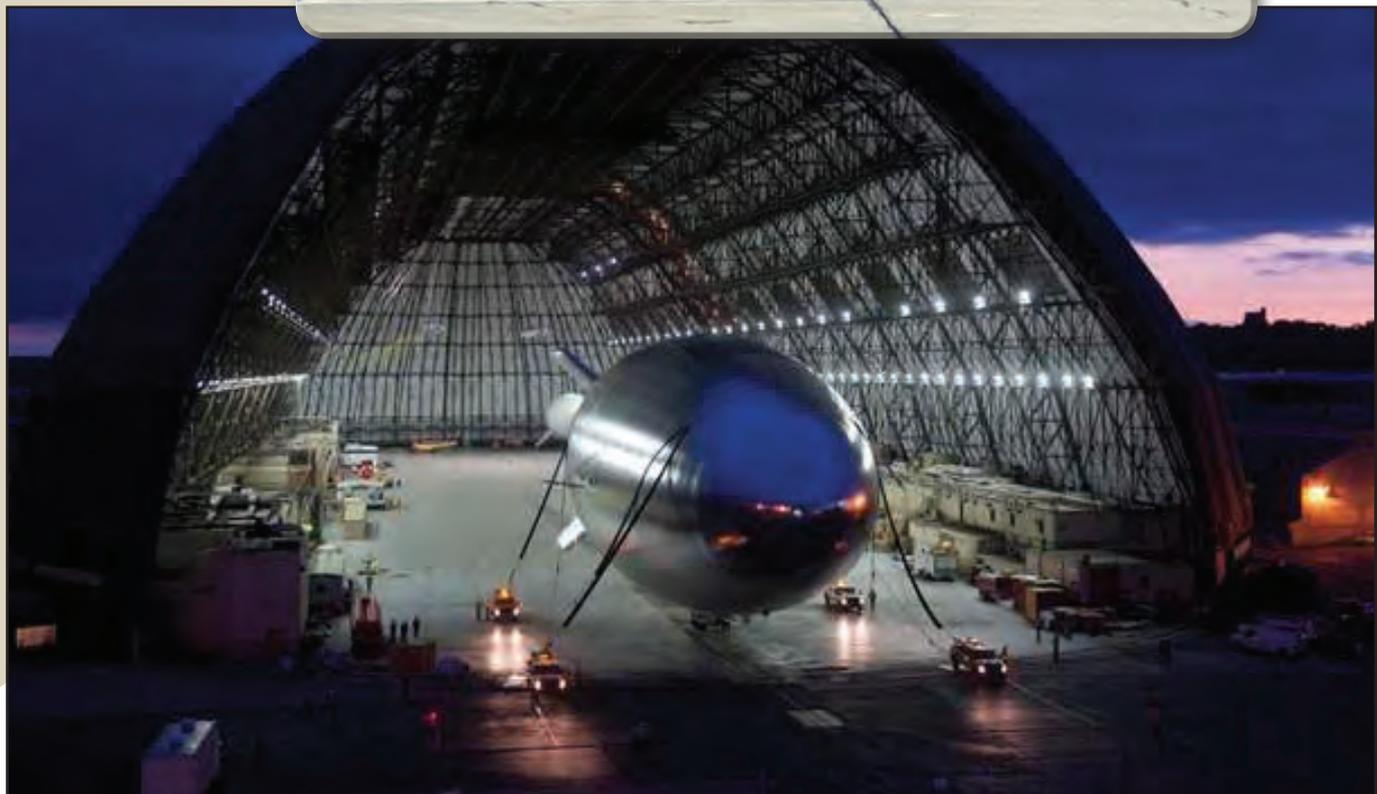
statistics a year later justified Deptula's opinion. By that time, the MC-12W had flown over 10,000 combat missions, executed over 46,000 combat flight hours and provided over 36,000 hours of full-motion video for the war effort. That support to ground operations led to the elimination or capture of over 2,000 high-value targets.

Project Blue Devil

Project Blue Devil also arrived on the scene following a fast-track acquisition process in two phases, one with aircraft and the second with dirigibles (or aerostats). Following a contract award in January 2010, the Air Force acquired four King Air 90s (later called U-21) for the program. The aircraft then flew their first missions in Afghanistan in December 2010. By the end of 2011, the U-21 had flown over 600 missions to collect information on insurgent activities.



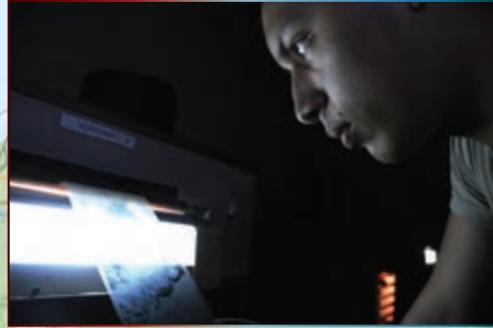
Top and Middle: U-21 Blue Devil Platform. Bottom: Blue Devil 2 dirigible in hanger.



Humanitarian Operations



In 2010 and 2011, AF ISR Agency personnel responded to a few natural disasters. The first event occurred on 12 January 2010, when a 7.0 magnitude earthquake devastated



to Haiti to support the operation. The second tragic event occurred on 11 March 2011, when a massive 8.9 magnitude earthquake hit Japan. The earthquake triggered a 30-40-foot Tsunami wave, which swept over Japan's coasts. The Japanese National Police Agency confirmed 15,839 deaths, 5,950 injured, and 3,642 missing people. Additionally, the earthquake damaged or destroyed about 125,000 buildings. Most U.S. servicemen and women in Japan were relatively unscathed by the earthquake and Tsunami; however, the agency's 373 ISRG at Misawa AB lost electricity and telecommunications for several hours. The AF ISR Agency provided personnel and assets to assist in Operation TOMODACHI, the U.S. recovery response effort.



An aerial view of Port-au-Prince harbor in Haiti from an OC-135B Open Skies aircraft Jan. 14, 2010. The OC-135B flew over Haiti for more than three hours taking panoramic photos to help coordinate U.S. military support for the Haitian relief effort. (U.S. Air Force photo/Airman 1st Class Perry Aston)

Haiti. The quake not only claimed 200,000 lives, but it also seriously damaged most of Haiti's facilities and transportation infrastructure. The U.S. government and military departments provided humanitarian assistance and disaster relief immediately under Operation UNIFIED RESPONSE. That assistance included ISR support from AF ISR Agency units. Notably, on 13 January 2010 the agency's 361 ISRG at Hurlburt Field, Florida, deployed French linguists



Concluding Note

On 1 September 2010, the DoD renamed Operation IRAQI FREEDOM to Operation NEW DAWN. Agency personnel began to transition to a new phase in Iraq. They would continue to prosecute the Air Force's ISR mission in the theater into the foreseeable future.

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date/Place of Death</u>
Sgt	Paul J. Anthony	8 April 1970, Da Nang Air Base, South Vietnam
Sgt	Douglas Arcano	5 June 1969, Bering Sea
SSgt	Steven C. Balcer	16 March 1981, Shemya AB, Alaska.
TSgt	Eugene Benavides	5 June 1969, Bering Sea
A2C	Archie T. Bourg Jr.	2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia
Sgt	Dale Brandenburg	5 February 1973, over Laos
TSgt	Louis J. Clever	5 February 1969, over South Vietnam
SSgt	Michael R. Conner	22 April 1970, over South Vietnam
Sgt	Sherman E. Consolver Jr.	5 June 1969, Bering Sea
Sgt	Peter R. Cressman	5 February 1973, over Laos
TSgt	Bobby R. Davis	10 September 1956, Sea of Japan
Maj	Loren C. Disbrow	10 September 1956, Sea of Japan
SSgt	James V. Dorsey	5 February 1969, over South Vietnam
A1C	William H. Ellis	10 September 1956, Sea of Japan



A2C	James E. Ferguson Jr.	2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia
A2C	Joel H. Fields	2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia
TSgt	Rodney H. Gott	5 February 1969, over South Vietnam
SSgt	Elmore L. Hall	8 October 1969, over South Vietnam
SSgt	Donald G. Hill	29 July 1953, Sea of Japan
A2C	Harold T. Kamps	2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia
SSgt	Shane H. Kimmett	7 August 2002, near San Juan, Puerto Rico
A1C	Charles D. Land	9 March 1967, over South Vietnam
TSgt	Glenn Lastes	31 March 2005, over Albania
TSgt	Raymond E. Leftwich	9 March 1967, over South Vietnam
SSgt	Roy E. Lindsey	5 June 1969, Bering Sea
A2C	Gerald C. Maggiacomo	2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date/Place of Death</u>
A2C	Clement O. Mankins	2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia
Sgt	Joseph A. Matejov	5 February 1973, over Laos
A1C	Harry S. Maxwell	10 September 1956, Sea of Japan
A2C	Gerald H. Medeiros	2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia
TSgt	Arthur L. Mellow	2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia
SSgt	Todd M. Melton	5 February 1973, over Laos
A2C	Robert H. Moore	2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia
A1C	Clarence L. McNeil	5 February 1969, South Vietnam
A1C	Robert J. Oshinskic	2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia
TSgt	Ernest Parrish	22 September 1995, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska
SSgt	Harry L. Parsons III	16 March 1981, Shemya AB, Alaska
MSgt	George P. Petrochilos	2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia
A2C	Earl W. Radlein Jr.	29 July 1953, Sea of Japan
A1C	Daniel C. Reese	9 March 1967, South Vietnam



Sgt	Lucien Rominiecki	5 June 1969, Bering Sea
MSgt	John W. Ryon	21 November 1972, Nakhon Phanom, Thailand
1Lt	Roslyn L. Schulte	20 May 2009, near Kabul, Afghanistan
SrA	Julian S. Scholten	18 February 2012, near Camp Lemonnier, Djibouti
TSgt	Frederick Sebers	7 November 1967, Nha Trang AB, South Vietnam
TSgt	Hugh L. Sherburn	5 February 1969, South Vietnam
A1C	Leo J. Sloan	10 September 1956, Sea of Japan
SSgt	Richard J. Steen Jr.	5 June 1969, Bering Sea
SSgt	Michael L. Stiglich	8 October 1969, South Vietnam
SSgt	Paul W. Swinehart	10 September 1956, Sea of Japan
SSgt	Theodorus J. Trias	10 September 1956, Sea of Japan

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 H.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

Commanders



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



Maj Gen Bradley A. Heithold
11 Feb 2009-19 Jul 2011



Maj Gen Robert P. Otto
19 Jul 2011 - Present

Vice Commanders



Col David Wade
26 Jan 1948 - 5 Sep 1950



Col Francis B. O'Donnell
Sep 1950 - Jun 1951



Brig Gen Harold H. Bassett
Jun 1951 - Feb 1953



Brig Gen Edgar A. Sirmyer
Feb 1953 - Jan 1957



Vacant



Maj Gen John Ackerman
May 1958 - Jun 1960



Brig Gen Richard P. Klocko
Jul 1960 - Aug 1961



Brig Gen Louis E. Coira
Sep 1962 - Oct 1965



Brig Gen Arthur W. Kellond
Oct 1965 - Jul 1966



Brig Gen Carl W. Stapleton
Aug 1966 - Jul 1969



Vacant



Brig Gen Ernest F. John
Nov 1969 - Jan 1971



Brig Gen George K. Sykes
Jan 1971 - Feb 1972



Brig Gen Erwin A. Hesse
Feb 1972 - Jun 1974



Vacant



Brig Gen Richard G. Collins
Sep 1974 - Jun 1975



Brig Gen Bernard Ardisana
Aug 1975 - Jun 1977



Col Paul M. Ingram
10 Jun 1977 - 13 Jul 1980



Col Paul H. Martin
Jul 1980 - Jul 1981



Col Lester R. Mellott Jr.
Jul 1981 - May 1982

*Ranks shown in photos may not reflect the actual rank held.

Vice Commanders



Brig Gen Regis F. A. Urschler
May 1982 - May 1985



Brig Gen Grover E. Jackson
Jun 1985 - Jul 1987



Brig Gen Paul L. Roberson
Jul 1987 - May 1990



Brig Gen Graham E. Shirley
Jul 1990 - Sep 1992



Brig Den David L. Vesely
Sep 1992 - Mar 1994



Brig Gen Robert T. Osterthaler
May 1994 - May 1995



Col Neal T. Robinson
Jun 1995 - Jul 1995
Interim



Brig Gen Jeffrey S. Pilkington
Jul 1995 - Aug 1996



Brig Gen Regner C. Rider
Aug 1996 - May 1998



Brig Gen Paul J. Lebras
May 1998 - Oct 1999



Brig Gen Carol Elliot
Oct 1999 - Jun 2001



Col James M. Massaro
Jun 2001 - Sep 2001



Brig Gen Neal T. Robinson
Sep 2001 - May 2005



Col Anthony Bair
May 2005 - Oct 2005



Brig Gen Jan-Marc Jouas
Jan 2006 - Jul 2008



Vacant



Col Jon A. Kimminau
Aug 2008 - May 2009
Acting



Brig Gen John D. Stauffer
Jun 2009 - Sep 2010



Col Ronald R. Ratton
Sep 2010 - Nov 2010
Acting



Brig Gen Scott A. Bethel
Nov 2010 - Jul 2012



Col Paul D. Nelson
Jul 2012 - PRESENT

Enlisted Leaders



CMSgt Ricard D. Kisting
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. Echols
Jul 1975 - Jul 1978



CMSgt William C. Chapman
Jul 1978 - Jul 1981



CMSgt Jerry S. 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 Allan 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 - May 2012



CMSgt Arleen K. Heath
Jul 2012 - PRESENT

YEARLY MANNING FIGURES*



USAFSS

Year	Authorized 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	1,291	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

From USAFSS-ESC-AFIC-AIA group to AF ISR Agency Airmen in formation



ESC

<u>Year</u>	<u>Authorized strength</u>	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted</u>	<u>Civilians</u>
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

1992	16,334	1,871	11,551	2,912
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AIA

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

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.

In Memoriam

Lt Gen Walter T. Galligan (Ret)
(14 Mar 1925 - 22 Dec 2010)
USAFSS Commander
24 Feb 1973 - 20 May 1974



Maj Gen Kenneth D. Burns (Ret)
(13 May 1930 - 9 Jun 2012)
USAFSS Commander
11 Aug 1975 - 18 Jan 1979



Honoring our Fallen Heroes



Senior Airman Julian S. Scholten



Senior Airman Scholten, and four other crewmen died February 18, 2012 when their U-28A reconnaissance aircraft crashed near Camp Lemonnier, Djibuti, on the Horn of Africa. The crew was returning from Afghanistan in support of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM. Senior Airman Scholten, 26, was assigned to the 25th Intelligence Squadron, Hurlburt Field, Florida as a mission systems operator. He had more than 600 combat hours in six different airframes and was on his third deployment. He was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

*Capt. Ryan P. Hall
from the
319th Special Operations Squadron,
Capt. Nicholas S. Whitlock
and
1st Lt. Justin J. Wilkens
from the
34th Special Operations Squadron
also lost their lives in the crash.*

They paid the Ultimate Price for Our Freedom





Featured Photo



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*All donated photos become property of the USAF and cannot be returned.



*A/2C Smith in Hokkaido, Japan during the Spring of 1953.
"We slept wherever we could find a spot."
Photo courtesy of John P. Corryn*

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