



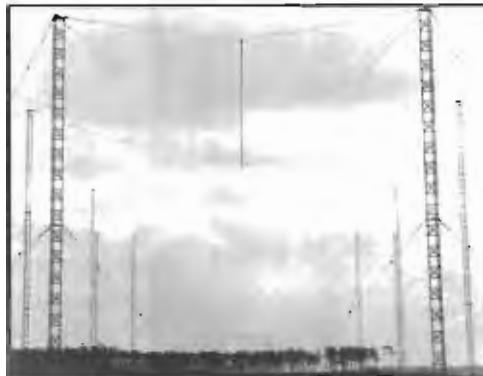
1966

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

The USAF Airborne Radio DF Program was nicknamed Phyllis Ann. The first Phyllis Ann EC-47 Airborne Radio DF Program aircraft arrived at Tan Son Nhut, AB, Vietnam, in April 1966 for use by the newly activated 6994 SS.

In 1966, the first AN FLR-12 antenna system became operational.

The Office of the Secretary of Defense, in 1966, requested USAF to provide an objective evaluation of its electronic warfare system effectiveness. Later that year, the Chief of Staff, USAF, directed the establishment of an Electronic Warfare evaluation function in USAFSS. The CSAF assigned this task to 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. The task was designed to assess the effectiveness of protective electronic countermeasures employed by U.S. aircraft during air strikes



A CM-1 Antenna of the 6910th SW, Darmstadt, Germany in 1965.

against North Vietnam.

As of 30 June 1966, USAFSS was authorized a total of 26,157 personnel — 1,507 officers, 22,447 enlisted, and 2,203 civilians.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Cyrus Vance assigned all Air Force Airborne Radio DF Program assets to the Electronic Warfare Program.

In September 1966, the USAFSS organized the 6993rd SS. It was physically located at Lackland AFB, Annex One (Medina Base, TX).

1967

In June 1967, Kadena AB, Okinawa, was announced as the most economical location and the base that would leave the six additional RC-135 aircraft in the best post-hostility posture. As a result, SAC and USAFSS developed plans to activate organizations at Kadena to operate the RC-135 program in Southeast Asia. In response, the USAFSS activated the 6990th SS on 15 July 1967, and SAC established, on 25 August 1967, the 82nd Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron.

The first three Combat Apple RC-135 aircraft arrived at Kadena AB, on 10 September 1967, followed by the remaining



The main gate of USAFSS' 6987th Security Squadron at Shu Lin Kou, AS, Taiwan in 1965.



Major General Louis E. Coira commanded USAFSS from October 1965-July 1969.



Personnel assigned to USAFSS' Air Force Cryptologic Depot at Kelly AFB perform maintenance on equipment--circa 1965.

three in October/November 1967, and final on in January 1968. On 12 September 1967, just two days after the first aircraft arrived at the 690th SS, the first operational Combat Apple mission was flown. By November 1967, daily scheduled Combat Apple missions of 18 hours and 45 minutes were being flown, including 12 hours and 30 minutes on the primary orbit.

On 30 June 1967, USAFSS was authorized 28,498 personnel — 1,483 officers, 24,509 enlisted, and 2,506 civilians.

Units of the USAFSS Airborne Reconnaissance Program 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; and Shu Lin Kou, Taiwan; as well as at Goodfellow AFB, TX, and Kelly AFB, TX. This was the first time enlisted women were assigned to USAFSS' operational sites overseas.

On 16 January 1967, AFSCC established a 24-hour/7-day per week function to provide direct support to any agency needing information. This data base was the culmination of several years of developmental effort by the Center. It proved increasingly valuable in permitting rapid response to complex queries for technical and intelligence data.

The Iron Horse system was put into operation at Da Nang AB (6924 SS) and Monkey Mountain, South Vietnam.

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



Antenna array of the 6932 SG, Samsun, Turkey--1964.



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

1968

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

On 30 June 1968, the USAFSS had 27,365 personnel authorized — 1,481 officers, 23,350 enlisted, and 2,534 civilians.

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



Operations site of the 6924 SS, Da Nang, South Vietnam in 1966.

1969

The DoD decided to reduce forces in Turkey and realign the intelligence posture there. This realignment caused the subsequent closure of the USAFSS sites at Trabzon and Samsun and the establishment of a USAFSS squadron, the 6934th SS at Sinop.

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

On 30 June 1969, USAFSS reported 28,637 personnel authorized — 1,618 officers, 24,558 enlisted, and 2,461 civilians.

On 19 July 1969 Major General Carl W. Stapleton assumed command from Major General Louis E. Coira.

1970

A small ceremony attended by representatives of the U.S.

and Pakistani Air Forces closed out the tenure of the USAFSS "Communications Unit" (6937th Communications Group) at Peshawar, Pakistan, on 7 January 1970, thereby ending 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.

On 30 June 1970, USAFSS reported 25,123 personnel authorized — 1,390 officers, 21,507 enlisted, and 2,226 civilians.

In 1970, the increasing hostile threat against Airborne Reconnaissance Program aircraft focused national level emphasis on reducing 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

The USAFSS acquired its first medical facility when on 1 July 1971 the USAF Hospital at Goodfellow AFB, TX, was



Then Lt Col Doyle E. Larson, commander of the 6990 SS, accepts the NSA Travis Trophy for 1968 from the DIRNSA, VADM Noel Gaylor.

transferred from the Air Training Command (ATC) to the USAFSS.

Primarily because of the command's contributions during the Southeast Asia war, 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 the National Cryptologic Effort during 1967-1971. Prior to 1967 (1948-66), command units had garnered only 33 such awards.

The C-130 fleet from Japan replaced the aging C-130 fleet in Europe.

The 6908th SS was activated at Nakhon Phanom Airport, Thailand, to operate Senior Book and Compass Flag programs, as well as process and report the intercept collected from both platforms.

The 6300th Support Squadron (later redesignated 6300th Aerospace Support Squadron) was activated at Ko Kha, Thailand, on 1 July 1971 to support Cobra Talon.

Hof AS, Germany, was turned over to the USAFE and the 6915th SS was inactivated.

On 30 June 1971, the USAFSS was authorized 23,163 personnel — 1,314 officers, 19,827 enlisted, and 2,022 civilians.

The USAFSS school at Goodfellow AFB, TX, was accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. The USAFSS School was the first one in the Air Force to receive this recognition.

On 5 November 1971, the President, Richard M. Nixon, announced that a major reorganization of U.S. intelligence agencies and activities would take place. This caused quite a flurry of reorganization planning activities during the remainder of Fiscal Year 1972. One of the principal objectives of the reorganization was to establish a more coherent structure for manning the U.S. cryptologic effort to include the creation of a "National Cryptologic Command." A significant milestone in achieving this objective was reached on 14 April 1972 when the Secretary of Defense approved for implementation the National Security Agency/ Central Security Service (NSA/CSS) organizational plan.

On 30 June 1972, the USAFSS was authorized 20,755 personnel — 1,300 officers, 17,190 enlisted, and 2,285 civilians.



*Major General Carl W.
Stapleton, USAFSS commander
July 1969-February 1973.*

1972



An EC-121 College Eye in flight. USAFSS personnel served aboard the aircraft in the late 1960s during operations in Vietnam providing vital threat warning data to US aircrews.



The USAFSS organized the AFCSC at Kelly AFB, TX, on 1 July 1972. Its task, execute the Air Force's COMSEC missions that had been assigned to USAFSS. It also had overseas units assigned to assist Air Force theater activities with various COMSEC services.

In Japan, DoD Program Budget decisions resulted in a complete realignment of the cryptologic structure, forcing the closure of the 6986 SG at Wakkai AS, and the inactivation of both the 6918 SS at Hakata AS and the 6988 SS, the command's airborne unit at Yokota AB, Japan. Concurrently, projects associated with the 6988th SS, such as Bench Royal and Rivet Gym manning for College Eye, were discontinued, and the remaining Combat Dawn mission was 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, Germany, to Augsburg, Germany.

In accordance with President Nixon's reorganization of 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 concept implemented. This concept provided for the relaying of 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 1973, Major General (later Lieutenant General) Walter T. Galligan replaced Major General Stapleton as commander of USAFSS. Shortly thereafter,



Operations site of the 6915 SG, Hof, Germany.

the new commander issued orders that a thorough command-wide manpower and organizational review be conducted on all of USAFSS organizations, which, on 1 July 1974, resulted in a major reorganization of the command.

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

The TEMPEST function (compromising emanations) was transferred from the Air Force Cryptologic Depot to the AFSCC, effective 20 April 1973.

On 30 June 1973, the USAFSS was authorized 20,898 personnel — 1,274 officers, 17,122 enlisted, and 2,502 civilians.

The command's European Airborne Reconnaissance Program unit, the 6916th SS, moved from Rhein Main AB, Germany, to Athens, Greece, on 30 June 1973.



Detachment 3, 6994 SS, Nakhon Phanom, Thailand. The unit was inactivated in November 1972.

Beginning on 2 October 1973, HQ USAFSS, its European units, and the AFSCC became 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/Forward Operating Base concept on 1 January 1974. Under this USAFSS/SAC concept, 12 Rivet Joint ASRP RC-135 aircraft and crews were based at the Main Operating Base (Offutt AFB, NE) where they received the bulk of their support, but flew many of their missions from the Forward Operating Base (Eielson AFB, AK, and RAF Mildenhall, UK) where they received only mission essential support.

A major reorganization of USAFSS resulted in the restructuring of most USAFSS 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 6944th SW at Offutt AFB, NE; (3) activation of the 6955 SG at Kelly AFB, TX, 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 1974, Major General H. P. Smith assumed command of USAFSS, replacing Major General Walter T. Galligan who was reassigned as commander of 5th Air Force at Fuchu AS, Japan. General Smith came to USAFSS from the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) where he served as Deputy Director for Intelligence.

On 30 June 1974, the USAFSS was authorized 18,017 personnel — 1,069 officers, 14,427 enlisted, and 2,521 civilians.

In the face of constant reductions, the only solution for USAFSS was to find ways to do the job better. The Command's Rivet Joint modernization proposal, approved by the Secretary of Defense on 29 July 1974, represented one approach toward improved operations. It was aimed at replacing the obsolete equipment in the 12-aircraft Rivet



A voice processing specialist works with a receiver at a USAFSS unit--early 1970s.

Joint fleet.

When the last C-47 Airborne Radio DF aircraft returned to its base at 1545 hours on 15 May 1974, it marked an end to a relatively brief, but proud, era in USAFSS airborne operations. For eight years, the Airborne Radio Direction Finding (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 1974 when the 6910 SG at Augsburg, Germany, and the 6994 SS at Ubon, AFS, Thailand, were inactivated. The 6910 SG had been a mainstay of USAFSS operations in Europe since December 1953, while the 6940 SS served as the Command's unit in Vietnam during the war. At one time, the 6994 SS and its detachments operated the mission equipment aboard some 48 EC-47 aircraft in South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand.



Major General H. P. Smith, commander of the USAFSS from May 1974 to August 1975.

On 1 July 1974, the Consolidated Security Operations Center, a joint USAFSS and ASA function was activated at Lackland AFB Annex (formerly Medina Base).

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



A combat damaged EC-47P of the 6994 SS after recovering at Tan Son Nhut AB, South Vietnam in 1973.

On 16 August 1974, Greek protesters penetrated the base perimeter at Iraklion AS, Crete (6931 SG) inflicting considerable damage to U.S. property located near the station's perimeter fence.

The USAFSS commander, Major General H. P. Smith, established a Crisis Management Team, consisting of operations specialists having an intimate knowledge of unit operations, posture, and functions, to be available to the USAFSS Battle Staff for consultation during future crisis situations.

Colonel (later Major General) Norma E. Brown became the first woman to command an Air Force wing when she assumed command of the 6940 SW, Goodfellow AFB, TX, on 1 December 1974.

1975

For nearly eight years, Combat Apple played a key role in Southeast Asia operations. Then, on 30 April 1975, after the emergency evacuation of U.S. and South Vietnamese personnel from Saigon, the last Combat Apple mission was flown.

The AFSCC was redesignated the AFEWC, effective 1 July 1975, to reflect more accurately the Center's EW mission and give it greater visibility throughout the Defense Department.

Early in 1974, General John Vogt, Commander in Chief, United States Air Forces in Europe, (CINCUSAFE), based on his experience with intelligence support during the Vietnam War, established a requirement for timely

intelligence support. Headquarters USAF decided USAFSS could best provide this support through its 6911th SS(M), which would become a direct support unit. However, the unit had to first undergo a significant expansion of personnel, equipment and be moved from Rhein Main, Germany, to Hahn AB, Germany. That happened on 25 July 1975 when it was converted to a Direct Support Unit (DSU) immediately responsive to requests from European consumers, mainly USAFE, for intelligence support that were generally of a tactical nature.

The USAFSS ended an era on 24 June 1975 when it turned in all of its administrative aircraft — two O-2s and three C-118s — ending 24 years of airlift support to the command headquarters. The Kelly AFB, TX-based USAFSS Flight Operations Section closed operations with an unblemished flying safety record (zero accident rate) for 24 years of service, averaging 2,200 flying hours per year.

On 25 July 1975, the Turkish government ordered all U.S. operations at Karamursel AS to shutdown immediately, due to an arms embargo imposed against Turkey by the U.S. Congress.

Major General Kenneth D. Burns assumed command from Major General H. P. Smith as USAFSS Commander effective 11 August 1975.

As of 31 December 1975, the USAFSS was authorized 17,202 personnel — 1,042 officers, 13,684 enlisted, 1,418 civilians, and 1,058 foreign national civilians.

1976



Major General Kenneth D. Burns commanded USAFSS, August 1975-January 1979.

Olympic Game, and the 6903rd SS at Osan AB was assigned the Olympic Game mission.

The 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, Ramasun Station, Thailand, which had been stationed at Da Nang AB, South Vietnam, during the war in Southeast Asia, was inactivated on 15 May 1976.

1977

A longtime USAFSS unit, the 6987th SS at Shu Lin Kou AS, Taiwan, was inactivated on 1 April 1977.

Two years of negotiations between the U.S. and the Turkish governments failed at reaching an agreement on the reopening of the 6933rd SG at Karamursel. The unit was inactivated on 1 October 1977.

The impact of the Thailand, Taiwan, and Turkey reductions was partially offset by a reallocation of tasks and

In June 1975, the termination of the high altitude reconnaissance drone, Combat Dawn, created an intelligence void that was only partially offset by introduction of the Burning Candy RC-135. Approval of an operation to fill that void was stalled until a flurry of activity in early January 1976 pointed to the imminent activation of a U-2 operation from Osan AB, Korea. When the dust settled, the USAFSS was charged with manning the system, nicknamed

resources to other USAFSS bases.

1978

The USAFSS transferred its cryptologic school from Goodfellow AFB, TX, to the ATC on 1 July 1978. 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, United Kingdom; and Misawa AB, Japan — to the theater commands. The net result was the transfer to other Air Force commands of 17 USAFSS units, a cryptologic training mission, 5 host bases, and about 4,000 USAFSS personnel. Although the outflow of personnel from the command sometimes seemed like a flood, there occasionally was a trickle of spaces back into the command.

The Command headquarters building, Bldg. 2000, was named Ardisana Hall on 14 July 1978 in memory of Brigadier General Bernard Ardisana, a longtime member of the command and a former vice commander who died on active duty while assigned to NSA.

1979

Major General Doyle E. Larson replaced Major General



Ceremonies marking the inactivation of USAFSS' flight operations--Kelly AFB, TX, 24 June 1975.



Kenneth D. Burns as the USAFSS Commander effective 19 January 1979. General Larson was the last USAFSS Commander and the first ESC Commander.

On 1 February 1979, USAFSS transferred operation and maintenance of its Telecommunications Center to Air Force Communications Service (which later became the Air Force Communications Command).

On 20 April 1979, the Headquarters USAF established the Directorate of Electromagnetic Combat (AF/XOE), DCS/Operations, Plans, and Readiness, in support of the ESC mission.

On 17 July 1979, Major General Larson officially opened the Command Alert Center.

The USAFSS was redesignated the ESC, effective on 1 August 1979, because of its broader electronic warfare (EW) responsibilities. The units assigned to the USAFSS were automatically transferred to the ESC.

1980

The ESC Comfy Olympics program was officially created 1 January 1980 to identify and recognize ESC's most talented individual enlisted technicians. Modeled after the SAC's annual missile, bombing and munitions competitions, the

objectives of the program were to improve technical performance and proficiency and recognize and reward technical excellence command-wide.

The Air Force Cryptologic Depot (AFCD) was redesignated the Air Force Cryptologic Support Center (AFCSC) effective 1 February 1980.

On 19 March 1980, ESC completed construction of a Document Destruction System (DDS) as an addition to Ardisana Hall, Kelly AFB, TX, at a cost of \$74,200.

The DIRNSA assigned the Ladylove mission to ESC effective 31 March 1980.

On 1 October 1980, The Joint Electronic Warfare Center (JEW) was activated at Kelly AFB, TX, and it functioned under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff through the Director of Operations, Joint Staff. The ESC commander, Major General Doyle E. Larson, was also assigned as Director of the JEW.

The ESC emblem was approved on 12 February 1980 and became official 1 March 1980. There was no motto selected at that time.

Transfer of the Sensitive Compartmented Information adjudication function and spaces from ESC to AFIS/INS was completed during July 1980.

During the 1970s, USAFSS began playing an increasing role in supporting tactical commanders. Here, personnel operate positions inside an ERU Hut.



The Air Staff tasked ESC on 30 September 1980 to take the lead in getting a Red Force Team (Constant Spur) underway in order to employ adversary Command, Control, and Communications Countermeasure (C3CM) actions against friendly operators (combat crews, weapons controllers, communications) and C3 facilities in order to train them in a degraded C3 environment, and stress friendly C3 systems.

On 3 November 1980, Headquarters USAF directed ESC to combine the Red Force (Constant Spur) and Blue Force (Electronic Support Team) programs. The combined program was designated Comfy Challenge and the interim program was designated Comfy Sword II.

1981

Navy Lieutenant Commander G. Guy Thomas became the first member of the Department of the Navy to be awarded the Air Force wings on 5 January 1981 when he received the Air Force Officer Aircrew Member Badge.

The operational deployment of the first modernized RJ aircraft to the 6988th ESS, RAF Mildenhall, UK, took place on 9 January 1981. Modernization of the second aircraft and its subsequent deployment to the 6985th ESS, Eielson AFB, AK, occurred in February 1981. Successful Block III operations at these two units, and mixed fleet operations at Offutt AFB, NE, 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 1981.

Cobra Ball II was destroyed in an accident at Shemya Air Force Station, Alaska, on 15 March 1981.

The HQ ESC DCS/Operations (DO) and DCS/National Programs (NP) merged on 1 July 1981 with NP becoming a part of DO.

The HQ 6910 Electronic Security Wing (ESW) was activated at Lindsey AS, Germany, effective 1 July 1981, to perform in-theater planning with USAFE and other service staffs on ESC's C3CM and tactical intelligence support missions. This included the planning for peacetime, exercise, and contingency/wartime intelligence needs.



Brigadier General Bernard Ardisana, former USAFSS Vice Commander for whom the USAFSS Headquarters building was named.

The 8075th ESS (USAFR), ESC's first Air Force Reserve unit, was established at Brooks AFB, TX, on 1 October 1981. Its mission- provide Communications Security support for the Air Force and other DoD organizations.

The first Coronet Guard Comfy Levi 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 1981.

The USAFSS/ESC Alumni Association was formally organized on 26 October 1981. The group was established to help foster continued awareness of the mission and accomplishments of the U.S. Air Force and

ESC, and to provide its members a forum for desirable social, educational, and humanitarian services.

1982

The 6952 ESS, which provided maintenance support for the TR-1 aircraft, was activated at RAF Alconbury, UK, and assigned to the 6910 ESW, effective 1 January 1982, to ensure all ESC critical support requirements would be in place prior to the SAC's TR-1 beddown at Alconbury in early 1983.

On 16 February 1982, HQ USAF tasked ESC to provide integrated, all source Operations Security (OPSEC) support to all Air Force units. Support included threat assessment and vulnerability analysis.

In August 1982, the ESC Commander directed the merger of the Office of Assistant Chief of Staff for Total Force Augmentation (CF) and the Reserve Affairs Office (DPA). The merger was completed on 17 December 1982. Rationale for the merger was that it would increase mission effectiveness by establishing the means to manage the entire ESC Individual Mobilization Augmentation (IMA) Program under one function, reporting directly to the Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel (DP).

On 1 October 1982, Special Agent Pat Martin became the first Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) Counterintelligence representative assigned to HQ ESC reporting directly to the ESC Chief of Staff. The objective was to establish enhanced AFOSI investigative/operational



support to the ESC by increasing AFOSI's visibility/accessibility through direct, continuing interface with HQ ESC staff elements.

Detachment 2, Electronic Security Combat Operations Staff (ESCOM) activated at HQ Military Airlift Command (MAC), Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, on 1 December 1982, and was assigned as an integrated directorate, responsible to the MAC Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations.

In December 1982, the 6924 ESS, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Michael S. Cassidy, was rated outstanding by the ESC Inspector General (IG), the first outstanding IG rating in the history of the Command.

The first new Comfy Sword IA system was delivered to the 6981 ESS on 17 December 1982 for initial deployment in support of exercise Brim Frost 83. The remaining eleven Comfy Sword IA systems were scheduled for completion during 1983.

1983

The first TR-1 airframe was deployed to RAF Alconbury, UK, on 10 February 1983, and the 6952 ESS entered the era of providing direct support to intelligence operations in Europe. Concurrent with the arrival of the TR-1, U-2R operations in the Central European theater ceased and the ESC U-2R maintenance personnel that were assigned to the 6988 ESS at RAF Mildenhall, UK, were subsequently transferred to the 6952 ESS.

In February 1983, the 6960th Security Police Squadron's cadre was reestablished as the "Special Security Guard," replacing the familiar "Elite Guard."

The ESC Hall of Honor, located in Ardisana Hall was formally dedicated on 9 April 1983 in conjunction with HQ ESC National Prisoner of War (POW)/Missing in Action (MIA) observance. Major General Doyle E. Larson delivered the welcoming remarks and former USAFSS Commander, Major General (Ret) Carl W. Stapleton, presented the keynote address.



The Air Force Cryptologic Support Depot Force was redesignated the Air Force Cryptologic Support Center on 1 February 1980.

Major General John B. Marks assumed command of ESC on 29 July 1983, replacing Major General Doyle E. Larson.

On 1 October 1983, the Headquarters, Electronic Security, Alaska (HQ ESA) was activated at Elmendorf AFB, AK. The activation of the HQ ESA helped strengthen the organizational structure of ESC's Alaskan units — the 6981st ESS at Elmendorf AFB, assigned to HQ ESP at Hickam AFB, HI, and the 6985th ESS at Eielson AFB, AK, assigned to HQ ESS at Offutt AFB, NE, by assigning both of them to the headquarters in Alaska.

The 8078 ESS (AFRES) was activated at Offutt AFB, NE, on 1 October 1983. The AFRES Prime Beef teams from Indiana, Washington, and Wisconsin constructed the squadron's 4,000 square foot building. The unit's mission was to train for and conduct communications surveillance activities in support of HQ SAC. Peacetime control of the 8078 ESS was through the 14th Air Force. The ESC would gain the unit upon mobilization.

1984

An Olympic Game U-2 aircraft crashed at Osan AB, Korea on 21 May 1984. All the airborne systems on board the aircraft were totally destroyed.

During a 29 June 1984, dedication ceremony, Mrs. Betty Leftwich, widow of TSgt Raymond F. Leftwich, helped Major General Marks unveil a plaque naming a Security Hill dormitory in honor of her late husband. TSgt Leftwich had served as a



Major General John B. Marks commanded ESC from July 1983 - April 1985



A Cobra Ball RC-135 aircraft takes off. Two ESC crewmen were killed in the crash of a Cobra Ball at Shemya, Air Force Station, Alaska, in 1981.

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, 6994th 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 1984, destroying the airborne system and data link system.

On 29 October 1984, ground was broken for the 74,000 square foot addition to Ardisana Hall (Building 2000) for a contract cost of \$5,216,958.

On 2 October 1984, a contract award of \$5,216,958 was agreed upon on for a 74,100 square-foot addition to the HQ ESC building (later building 2007).

1985

On 1 April 1985, DCS/Space Activities (SX) was created from resources previously assigned to the discontinued Directorate of Space Activities (DOZ), DCS/Operations.

The 8085th Security Police Flight (AFRES) activated on 10 April 1985 to augment the 6960th Security Police Squadron during wartime. It was the first unit of its kind to be assigned a wartime mission at HQ ESC.

Brigadier General Paul H. Martin assumed command of ESC on 17 April 1985, replacing Major General Marks, who retired.



Major General Paul H. Martin commanded ESC from April 1985-July 1989.

On 29 April 1985, the Air Force Military Personnel Center (AFMPC) advised ESC that the Secretary of the Air Force had approved a new policy that permitted Air Force women to perform airborne duty aboard Tactical Air Force EC-130 Compass Call aircraft. This assignment was a unique opportunity for female crypto linguists, who, in the past, had limited opportunity, to serve as aircrew members.

Effective 8 May 1985, all personnel scheduled for assignment to NSA or related field activities were required to undergo a polygraph examination prior to departing their losing base. This screening included certain ESC positions. The nearest AFOSI scheduled the examination which had to be completed prior to receipt of permanent change of station (PCS) orders. Only espionage questions were asked.

The ESC assumed the Computer Security (COMPUSEC) mission for the Air Force on 17 May 1985 with the transfer of the Air Force Computer Security Office from Gunter AFB, AL, to AFCS.

Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force (CMSAF) (Retired) Richard D. Kisling, a former USAFSS Senior Enlisted Advisor and third CMSAF, died and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery on 7 November 1985.

Phase I of the integration of HQ ESC Communications and Data Automation functions was implemented on 1 May 1985 with establishment of the DCS/Information Systems (SI).

Because of terrorist activities in Greece, the Secretary of Defense imposed travel restrictions on U.S. military personnel. These restrictions required passengers to use MAC airlift to the maximum extent possible. In June 1985, HQ



*The 6952nd ESS, RAF Alconbury, England
began supporting TR-1 operations in 1983.*

USAF advised Air Force personnel that PCS/TDY (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. The addition of a direct flight from Rhein Main AB, Germany, to Hellenikon AB, Greece, helped some travelers, but not all.

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

1986

In March 1986, the USAFE Vice Commander (CV) reviewed the draft Compass Call organization structure which had been prepared by the ESC and USAFE staffs in October 1985. On 28 March 1986, Major General Martin approved 6919 ESS as the designator for the new ESC Compass Call squadron, and on the same day, USAFE transferred 109 manpower billets to ESC effective 1 October 1986. USAFE agreed to provide ESC all facilities and equipment required to support the USAFE Compass Call mission. The 6919 ESS was activated at Sembach AB, Germany, on 1 October 1986.

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 Force airborne unit to support wartime and contingency operations. The idea was to fill ESC shortages of airborne crypto linguists while saving Air Force training funds by recruiting individuals already proficient in a language. As a result, on 5 February 1986, organization of the 169th ESS was announced publicly. Then, a Department of the Air Force letter officially announced the constitution of the unit effective 9 April 1986, stating the unit would be allotted to the ANG on or about 8 October 1986, with the ESC as the gaining command.

On 14 April 1986, Air Force and Navy aircraft conducted 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 were tasked to provide intelligence support to U.S. activities against Libya. This support involved special tasking for the 6917th ESG, 6931 ESS, 6950 ESG, and RC-135/RJ crews from the 6916 ESS. The HQ ESE was 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 (SAR) effort during the search for a downed F-111.

In 1984, Major General John B. Marks, the ESC Commander directed a concerted effort to investigate various strategies which would help reposition and/or realign the command's tactical assets so as to be better able to support exercise and wartime taskings. As a result of this effort, a proposal to consolidate two mobile ESC assets, the 6913th ESS, at Flak Kaserne, Augsburg, Germany, and the 6918th ESS Sembach AB, Germany, at the Mehlingen annex of

Sembach AB. On 15 April 1985, the ESC/CC formally proposed this initiative to USAFE/CV, and on 19 July 1985 the proposal was accepted and approved. The new combined unit was to be called the 6914th ESS. The 6918th ESS vacated its Sembach AB location on 1 October 1986, set up at Mehlingen Annex and was renamed the 6914th ESS. This move of the 6913th ESS (Mobile) from Augsburg, Germany to the Mehlingen annex occurred in April 1987.

On 21 April 1986, the ESC Command Innovation Center (IC) was created as a special office reporting directly to the ESC Vice Commander. Its purpose was to institute a conscious, purposeful search for innovative opportunities throughout ESC. This innovation strategy was established as an integral part of ESC's long-range planning process. Lieutenant Colonel John A. Lewis became the Center's first director.

In August 1986, the 6990th ESG moved its operations function from the Army facility at Torii Station 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 at one central location on Kadena AB. The completion of this relocation project, which began in February 1985, brought to a close more than sixteen years of Army service and support to the 6990th ESG.



Interior of Comfy Shield "I-Hut" of the 6948th ESS.

On 8 September 1986, the ESC Office of Innovation was established. This was to increase the emphasis and move on with ESC's corporate strategy for innovation. Colonel Rolf Smith headed the office, reporting directly to the ESC Chief of Staff.

On 1 October 1986, the following ESC units were redesignated as ESC Divisions:

- The Headquarters Electronic Security Europe (ESE), Ramstein AB, Germany, was redesignated HQ European Electronic Security Division (EESD).
- The Headquarters Electronic Security Pacific (ESP), Hickam AFB, HI, was redesignated HQ Pacific Electronic Security Division (PESD).
- The Headquarters 6960 ESW, Kelly AFB, TX, was redesignated HQ Continental Electronic Security Division (CESD).

Effective 1 October 1986, HQ Space Electronic Security Division (SESD) activated at Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado.

Construction for building 2007 was completed in 1986, and the new building was accepted in June 1986. The Air Force Communications Command (AFCC) took charge of the addition for communication installation which was completed in November 1986. The furniture move was completed, and the building was occupied before the end of December 1986.

In 1986, the 6903rd 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 6903rd ESG mission assets from Hill 170 began on 1 October 1986. By 1 November 1986, all mission equipment and support functions were fully operational, well before the 10 December 1986 IOC date previously planned.

1987

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

The auditorium of HQ ESC, building 2007 (originally



known as building 2025), was designated Bernard A. Larger Auditorium, effective 1 January 1987 in honor of Colonel Bernard A. Larger (deceased). The rationale was that the current Larger Auditorium (in building 2000) would eventually be modified into office space and a small briefing room, and the new conference area was more in keeping with the honor to be accorded Colonel Larger.

Colonel Leonard W. Johnson, Jr., Command Surgeon, was killed when the single engine plane he was flying crashed during a thunderstorm five miles south of Kokomo, IN. He served as Command Surgeon from 16 August 1984 until his untimely death on 1 August 1987.

When USAFSS was redesignated ESC in August 1979, the command motto, *Freedom Through Vigilance*, was retired and was not replaced. So, beginning on 23 December 1986, HQ ESC conducted a contest to select a motto. The contest ended on 3 June 1987, with the announcement that, once again, *Freedom Through Vigilance*, a motto that had a proud heritage and special meaning for the Command, would be the command motto.

The ESC's first and only ANG unit, the 169th ESS, Hill AFB, UT, received the necessary Federal Recognition on 27 April 1987 and was activated on 19 September 1987.

The ground breaking for the new Security Service Federal Credit Union on Security Hill, Kelly AFB, TX, took place on 1 June 1987, and the construction was completed on 22 January 1988. The Credit Union funded this building at the cost of \$460,000.

On 8 December 1987, Major General Martin approved a Command reorganization which would posture the Command for the future and ensure consistency with Air Force guidelines.

In 1987, Congress deleted funding for additional RJ aircraft.

1988

On 25 January 1988, the new Security Service Federal Credit Union building was opened for business.

On 1 April 1988 ESC, USAFE, EUCOM, and USAEUR signed a Memorandum of Agreement

(MOA) for TREDS/TRIGS management. The MOA put the TREDS/TRIGS Director in charge of the effort to combine the two intelligence disciplines into a coordinated effort. It formed a Mission Development and Control Element (MDCE) composed of the operations officers of the 7451st Tactical Intelligence Squadron (TIS); the 6911 ESS; and Det Hahn, 66th Military Intelligence Brigade.

In support of the DoD aggressive anti-smoking campaign to improve health and readiness of DoD personnel, the ESC no-smoking policy went into effect for Buildings 2000, 2007, and AFCSC on 1 April 1988—smoking permitted only in the Belvedere Picnic Area.

Major General Martin approved the reorganization recommendations for the HQ ESC on 15 April 1988 and forwarded the accreditation package to HQ USAF/PR 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 1988; and approval for the 695 ESW was dated 20 September 1988.

On 18 May 1988 the Chief of Staff, USAF, approved a new mission for the AFEWC, and the first tasking to AFEWC in June. The mission was in support of EC testing and acquisition.

On 1 June 1988 the HQ ESC reorganization became effective. The structure of HQ ESC was refocused 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 basic idea was for HQ ESC to function as a headquarters.

On 1 June 1988 the ESC reorganization dissolved the Constant Web Program Office, but program management activities remained with ESC. Constant Web data base production responsibilities were moved to AFEWC/CW, and the responsibility for Constant Web hardware and software acquisition was transferred to HQ ESC/SC.

Air Force Secretary Aldridge made a July 1988 announcement that changed the combat exclusion policy for women in the Air Force. The revised policy opened



Members of ESC's 6948th ESS assemble the floor brace of a Comfy Shield Hut at Border Star-85, March 1985.



The 6919th ESS, Sembach, Air Base, Germany, began supporting EC-130 Compass Call operations in late 1986.

assignments of women to Red Horse and mobile aerial port squadrons effective 8 June 1988. In addition, the following aircraft were opened for the assignment of women effective 1 July 1988: TR-1, U-2, TU-2, C-29 (flight check), and all EC-130 missions.

At HQ USAF, Major General Martin accepted the 1987 Air Force Productivity Enhancement Award for professional excellence on 7 November 1988. The ESC success story was attributed to creative promotion schemes, program integration at all levels, and outstanding Air Force support of key initiatives.

On 15 December 1988, the Deputy Secretary of Defense approved a DoD Directive implementing the Civilian Intelligence Personnel Management System. This system was to enhance the Services' flexibility of managing the recruitment, retention, and compensation of civilian employees working in intelligence functions.

1989

In March 1989, ESC flight-tested the U-2R SENIOR SPAN system.

The HQ USAF approved the Gordon W. Sommers Outstanding Civilian of the Year award in May 1989.

On 26 May 1989, 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 1989.

Major General (retired) Carl W. Stapleton, the commander of USAFSS from August 1969 until his retirement in February 1973, died on 12 June 1989. In August 1989, the ESC commander approved renaming the Security Hill picnic area in honor of General Stapleton.

Conversion of ESC and JEWC civilian employees from competitive to the excepted service under the new Civilian Intelligence Personnel Management System (CIPMS) took



Crew members of the 6916th ESS, Hellenikon AB, Greece following the unit's milestone 4,000th RC-135 mission on 17 October 1986.



Torii Station home of the 6990th ESG's operations and logistics functions until 1986.

place on 1 July 1989. Later, on 15 October 1989, the General Manager (GM) force converted to the General Schedule (GS) system.

Major General Gary W. O'Shaughnessy assumed command of ESC from Major General Paul H. Martin, who retired on 16 August 1989.

In October/November 1989, ESC demonstrated Tactical Information Broadcast Service (Comfy Harvest).

In November 1989 Brigadier General Paul L. Roberson presented the first ESC display to the USAF Museum—an AN/MSR-1 Communications Security monitoring van. The AN/MSR-1 system had been replaced by Comfy Sabre.

Construction on building 2007, January 1986.

The end of 1989 saw ESC play an active, on-the-scene role in Operation JUST CAUSE. The 6933 ESS was involved from beginning to end, and performed very successfully. Other 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 1989, CSAF opened additional aircraft to women—the C-141, C-130, C-17, and the U-2/TR-1.

Also in December 1989, the third U-2 was deployed to Osan AB, Republic of Korea.

Under the A-76 Commercial Activities Program, the ESC Base Supply function would convert 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 1990, the Senior Scout system was handed over to ESC. Then at 0737 hours on 16 March 1990, a new era of ESC airborne operations began when Senior Scout departed for Panama on its first operational deployment.

The Civilian Drug Testing Program officially started in ESC with the testing of five volunteers on 17 May 1990.

The 25th of May 1990 saw the 6903 ESG and Detachment 2, 9th Strategic Reconnaissance Wing achieve a milestone when a U-2R Olympic Game sortie flew its 5,000th mission.





Comfy Shield huts from the 6948th ESS under a camouflage canopy during an exercise--1987.

On 1 July 1990, 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 1990 and President George Bush mobilized U.S. military forces for deployment to the Persian Gulf under Operation DESERT SHIELD.

On 9 August 1990, the 6916 ESS arrived in Saudi Arabia with two RJ aircraft and two backend crews to participate in Operation DESERT SHIELD.

On 11 August 1990, Colonel William C. Bender arrived in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, to serve as ESC's first Task Force Director for DESERT SHIELD.

Also on 11 August 1990, the 6948th ESS arrived in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, to participate in Operation DESERT SHIELD.

On 1 October 1990, 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.

The U-2 flight operations against Cuba, staged from the 6947th ESS, Key West Naval Air Stations (NAS), FL, ended on 1 November 1990. The final mission was flown the day before.

On 10 November 1990, the 6975th ESS (Provisional), activated at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

A proud chapter in USAFSS and ESC history was closed on 13 November 1990 with the inactivation of the 6916th ESS at Hellenikon AB, Greece. For almost 34 years, the men and

women of the 6916th ESS 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 during some momentous turns of history in the volatile Mediterranean/Middle East area, including the 1967 and 1973 Arab/Israeli wars, Beirut, Gulf of Sidra, TWA Flight 847 hijacking, *Achille Lauro*, ELDORADO CANYON—and it was the first ESC unit in Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Dennis B. Richburg became advisor to the ESC commander on 1 July 1990.



1991

In February 1991, 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 1991, the Mediterranean RC-135 missions, historically flown from Hellenikon AB, began flying from



NAS Souda Bay, Greece. ESC activated OL RS, 6931st ESS at Souda Bay for this purpose.

On 13 March 1991, a chapter of ESC history was closed with the inactivation of OL RH, 6988th ESS, thus ending the USAF Security Service/ESC presence at Hellenikon AB, Greece, which began on 1 December 1968, and marked an end to ESC airborne activities in that country.

On 13 March 1991, the command ended more than 17 years of operations at Augsburg, Germany, with the inactivation of the 6913th ESS. During its history, the unit that provided rapid radio relay, secure communications and command, control and communications countermeasures support to U.S. and allied forces.

On 25 April 1991, the 6919th ESS flew its last operational mission, closing out another chapter in the proud history of ESC airborne operations. The 6919th ESS was inactivated on 21 May 1991 at Sembach AB, Germany.

The last of the Comfy Levi systems was decommissioned on 1 July 1991.

Major General James R. Clapper, Jr., AF/IN, with Major General Gary W. O'Shaughnessy, ESC/CC, briefed Secretary of the Air Force Donald Rice on 16 July 1991 concerning the proposed Air Force Intelligence Command (AFIC) structure and implementation plans/time lines. The Secretary was pleased with the planning actions and structure and gave his approval to go-ahead with the formation of AFIC with a 1 October 1991 effective date.



Major General Gary W. O'Shaughnessy, commanded ESC from 1989-1991. Later, he became the first commander of AFIC.

On 23 August 1991, ESC accepted the Senior Troupe system as an operational asset and assigned it to the 6948th ESS for operation and support.

On 19 September 1991, a formal retreat and closure ceremony was conducted at Berlin's Marienfelde Airport, Germany, 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.

The ESC was redesignated the AFIC on 1 October 1991.

On 1 October 1991 the Deputy Chief of Staff/Operations, Collection Operations Division established a counter-drug operation function. The function was responsible for policy execution, and the oversight management of collection activities associated with the "war on drugs."

On 15 December 1991, the 6922nd ESS at Clark AB, Republic of the Philippines, inactivated.

On 31 December 1991, AFIC's authorized strength was 16,388 - 1,863 officers, 11,693 enlisted personnel and 2,832 civilians.

1992

On 24 January 1992, General Merrill McPeak, Air Force Chief of Staff, announced the final phase in implementing the objective wing organization structure.

Major General O'Shaughnessy selected "Prism" to replace "Comfy" as the first word of the Command's nickname starting 20 February 1992.

On 13 April 1992, AFIC held its first Communications Computer Architecture Workshop. Representatives from across the Air Force attended.

The Secretary of the Air Force, on 20 April 1992, 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 1992, AFIC created the Architecture and Integration Division to develop a communications-computer systems architecture for the command.

On 8 June 1992, AFIC inactivated the 6985th ESS after more than 30 years of providing critical intelligence support to tactical and national customers. The unit stood on the leading edge of new roles in intelligence throughout the Burning Wind, Cobra Ball, and Cobra Eye missions and they left a legacy of advancing technology as a means to accomplish the AFIC mission. According to Major 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 6985th ESS should take a special pride in the key role they played in achieving this victory."

On 18 June, the 6949th ESS accepted operational control of the Cobra Ball and Cobra Eye programs.

Headquarters, 690th ESG inactivated at Templehof Central Airport, Germany effective 1 July 1992.

On 1 August 1992, the 6917th ESG at San Vito, Italy, inactivated.

The AFIC supported TASKFORCE Russia, a Department of the Army effort in support of a U.S./Russian Joint Commission on POW/MIAs, on 17 August 1992.

On 27 August 1992, the 600th ESS was activated at Langley AFB, VA, to support the Contingency Airborne Reconnaissance System (CARS).

1993

On 26 January 1993, the Communications, Computer



August 1990--members of the 6948th ESS deploy to Saudi Arabia in support of DESERT SHIELD.

Systems Requirements Processing Working Group was renamed the Command, Control, Communications and Computer (C4) Group.

The AFIC commander, on 22 February 1993, announced the end to compliance - oriented IG inspections and introduced Quality Force Assessment.

On 15 March 1993, the Secretary of Defense directed the Services to consolidate their intelligence commands/agencies into a single intelligence element within each service.

Major General Kenneth A. Minihan assumed command of the AFIC effective 17 May 1993 from Major General O'Shaughnessy, who retired from the Air Force. General Merrill A. McPeak officiated the ceremony.

On 1 August 1993, AFIC formed the Tactical Information Broadcast System (TIBS) Special Management office with management responsibility for all DoD.

The HQ Air Force Electronic Warfare Center was redesignated HQ Air Force Information Warfare Center (AFIWC) effective 10 September 1993.

On 1 October 1993, the AFIC was redesignated the AIA, a field operating agency, under the Air Force Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence with Major General Minihan serving as the first commander.

1 October 1953 was also the date the 67th Intelligence Wing (IW) was formally activated at Kelly AFB, TX. It (later became the 67th Information Operations Wing).



Major General Kenneth A. Minihan served as the first commander of AIA.

On 20 December 1993, the Operations Support Center, AIA's single point of contact for time sensitive intelligence, officially opened.

1994

Headquarters 696th Intelligence Group (IG) inactivated at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland on 1 April 1994.

On 1 June 1994, HQ AIA accepted responsibility for Cobra Dane from the Air Force Space Command.

On 30 June 1994, HQ 26 IW inactivated at Ramstein AB, Germany.

The Air Force Cryptologic Office (AFCO) activated at Fort George G. Meade, MD on 1 July 1994.

Effective 1 September 1994, three AIA units were inactivated at Kelly AFB, TX. The units were: Information Services Flight and Management Engineering Flight and the Intelligence Combat Operations Staff

On 15 September 1994, the JEWC was redesignated as the Joint Command and Control Warfare Center (JC2WC)

On 30 September 1994, a static EC-47 aircraft was dedicated at Vigilance Memorial Park in front of HQ AIA.

The Air Force Cryptologic Support Center was inactivated at Kelly AFB, TX, on 10 October 1994.

Brigadier General John P. Casciano assumed command of AIA from Major General Kenneth A. Minihan On 3 October 1994.

Effective 15 November 1994, the 39th Intelligence Squadron (IS) activated at Nellis AFB, NV.

Effective 30 November, 1994 the 48 IS activated at Beale AFB, CA.

1995

The 68 IS at Brooks AFB celebrated its 46th anniversary on 23 February 1995. It was the oldest unit at Brooks and one of the original four units in AIA.

On 23 February 1995, members of the 6975 IS completed their 1000th Rivet Joint mission in 54 months in support of



Major General Gary W. O'Shaughnessy accepts the new Air Force Intelligence Command guidon from Air Force Chief of Staff General Merrill A. McPeak during activation ceremonies at Kelly, AFB, TX, on 17 October 1991.

Operations DESERT SHIELD/STORM and SOUTHERN WATCH

After approximately 18 months of operation, the 67 IW became the only worldwide Air Force intelligence organization on 30 March 1995.

Staff Sergeant Beth Yandow became the first female RC-135 Rivet Joint crew member to qualify as an airborne mission supervisor on 27 April 1995.

During ceremonies at HQ AIA held on 23 June 1995, Brigadier General John Casciano was promoted to Major General.

On 30 August 1995, the 315th Training Squadron at Goodfellow AFB, TX, announced major alterations in intelligence officer training courses. More unit specific training and officer/enlisted interaction formed key elements in the change.

Secretary of the Air Force, Dr. Sheila Widnall visited AIA and the AFIWC on 22-23 September 1995 for mission briefings and current overview of the Agency's mission. She stressed the importance of exploiting the information domain.

On 11 October 1995, elements of the Contingency Airborne Reconnaissance System (CARS) completed their first year of support to Joint Task Force Southwest Asia.

1996

Major General John P. Casciano relinquished command of AIA to Brigadier General Michael V. Hayden on 5 January 1996 to become the Air Force's Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

On 28 March 1996, Brigadier General Hayden pinned on his second star in ceremonies at Headquarters Air Intelligence Agency.



Major General John P. Casciano assumed command of AIA on 3 October, 1994.



ESC personnel from several units began supporting DESERT SHIELD Operations in early August 1990. An RC-135 Rivet Joint refuels over Saudi Arabia. ESC provided invaluable support on the ground and in the air during Operation DESERT STORM.

In March 1996, HQ AIA learned it had earned its fourth Air Force Organizational Excellence Award for exceptionally meritorious service, covering the period 1 October 1993 through 30 September 1995 for orchestrating the largest restructure of Air Force intelligence since 1947.

Ground-breaking ceremonies were held on 25 June 1996 for the new HQ 67 IW building. The structure was completed in 1998.

On 30 June 1996, two units were inactivated. The 23rd IS inactivated at Key West NAS, FL., and the 33 IS, at Howard AFB, Panama.

On 30 September 1996, AIA reported a uniformed strength of 11,867 people; 1,743 officers and 10,124 enlisted. The average age of the enlisted was 31.4 years and 39.8 years for the officer force.

As of 30 September 1996, the annual economic impact of AIA in the San Antonio area exceeded \$224 million.

During exercise Blue Flag 91-1 held at the USAF BattleStaff Training School at Hurlburt Field, Florida, in December 1996, more than 800 people participated. The 50 technicians from AIA who were also there comprised the information warfare support team. This team introduced for the first time

Measurement and Signatures Intelligence to the exercise scenario.

1997

On 2 January 1997, the AIA Commander, Major General Michael V. Hayden, announced implementation of "Global Engagement," the new direction for Air Force operations introduced earlier by Secretary of the Air Force, Dr. Sheila Widnall. Under this program the Air Force would pursue six core competencies. The AIA's responsibility included the information superiority core competency.



Major General Michael V. Hayden commanded the AIA, January 1996-September 1997

On 15 January 1997, Major General Hayden described the vision of his command becoming the Air Force leader in integrating and conducting information operations. In this vision, AIA will be a full service agency focused on the complete gamut of information operations: gain, exploit, attack and defend.

More than 50 AIA personnel participated in supporting Coalition Green Flag 97-3 conducted during February and March 1997 at Nellis AFB, NV. The AIA supported RC-135 RJ and EC-130 Compass Call operations, conducted an Electronic Systems Security Assessment and performed other vital information operations functions. The AIA participation tested successfully the Agency's ability to embed with the air campaign planning element and function as part of an integrated team at the operational level of war.



Members of AFIC's 6990th ESS, Kadena AB, Japan, pose with an RC-135 Rivet Joint Aircraft - summer 1992.



Brigadier General James E. Miller Jr., the AIA commander, September 1997-August 1998.

The Secretary of Defense, William S. Cohen, visited the AIA on 27 February 1997 for briefings and orientation on IW and the new AFIWB.

On 14 March 1997, the 543rd IG activated during ceremonies at the Lackland AFB Medina Annex. The mission of the new group was to provide command and control as well as computer and logistics support for the Medina Regional Signals Intelligence Operations Center (MRSOC).

On 17 March 1997, the Air Force Chief of Staff, General Ronald Fogelman, opened the AFIWB on Security Hill at Kelly AFB, thus christening the beginning of a new era in IW operations.

On 31 March 1997, Major 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 (AMC), Air Force Material Command (AFMC), Air Combat Command's (ACC) 12th Air Force and others.

Airman Second Class Archie Bourg, killed more than 38 years earlier, was laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery on 2 April 1997. 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 1997, 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 1997, the 22nd IS, Fort Meade, MD, with service dating back to the United States Air Service of WWI, celebrated its 80th anniversary in ceremonies conducted in part by retired Lieutenant General James R. Clapper, former Director of the DIA.

From 4-6 September 1997, the 390 IS, Kadena AB, Japan, commemorated 30 years of airborne combat intelligence operations in the Pacific Theater. The unit's first mission focused on direct support of RC-135 COMBAT APPLE operations in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam War.

On 5 September 1997, Major General Michael V. Hayden departed AIA to become the Deputy Chief of Staff for the United Nations Command and U.S. Forces Korea. He relinquished command of the Agency to Brigadier General James E. Miller.

On 10 October 1997, the US 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 Markulest AB, Moldova, to Wright-Patterson AFB, OH.

Colonel Gary Davis assumed command of the 690th Information Operations Group (IOG), the Air Force's first such organization, on 20 October 1997 at Kelly AFB, TX.



The CARS of AIA's 10 IS beside a U-2 on the Langley AB flightline--1995.

On 22 December 1997, Brigadier General James E. Miller Jr., called for the establishment of an information operations training program for USAF personnel to be taught at Hurlburt Field, FL. 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."