

## 67 CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS GROUP



### MISSION

The 67 Cyberspace Operations Group provides forces to conduct effective Air Force network attack, network support and communications security of Air Force units, focused on the priorities of the Air Force Space Command Commander, US Strategic Command Commander, and supported Unified Combatant Commanders.

### LINEAGE

67 Observation Group established, 21 Aug 1941  
Activated, 1 Sep 1941  
Redesignated 67 Reconnaissance Group, 31 May 1943  
Redesignated 67 Tactical Reconnaissance Group, 13 Nov 1943  
Redesignated 67 Reconnaissance Group, 15 Jun 1945  
Redesignated Inactivated, 31 Mar 1946  
Activated, 19 May 1947  
Redesignated 67 Tactical Reconnaissance Group, 22 Aug 1948  
Inactivated, 28 Mar 1949  
Activated, 25 Feb 1951  
Inactivated, 1 Oct 1957  
Redesignated 67 Intelligence Group and activated, 1 Oct 1993  
Redesignated 67 Information Operations Group, 1 Aug 2000  
Redesignated 67 Network Warfare Group, 5 Jul 2006  
Redesignated 67 Cyberspace Operations Group, 1 Oct 2013

### STATIONS

Esler Field, LA, 1 Sep 1941  
Charleston SC, Dec 1941  
Esler Field, LA, Jan-Aug 1942  
Membury, England, Sep 1942  
Middle Wallop, England, Dec 1943  
Le Molay, France, Jul 1944  
Toussus le Noble, France, Aug 1944  
Gosselies, Belgium, Sep 1944  
Vogelsang, Germany, Mar 1945  
Limburg an der Lahn, Germany, 2 Apr 1945  
Eschwege, Germany, 10 Apr-Jul 1945  
Drew Field, FL, 21 Sep 1945  
MacDill Field, FL, Dec 1945  
Shaw Field, SC, Feb-31 Mar 1946  
Langley Field, VA, 19 May 1947  
March Field, CA, c. 24 Jul 1947-28 Mar 1949  
Komaki AB, Japan, 25 Feb 1951  
Taegu AB, South Korea, Mar 1951  
Kimpoo AB, South Korea, Aug 1951  
Itami AB, Japan, 1 Dec 1954  
Yokota AB, Japan, 14 Aug 1956-1 Oct 1957  
Kelly AFB (later, Kelly Field Annex, Lackland AFB, TX), 1 Oct 1993

## **ASSIGNMENTS**

3 Air Support Command, 1 Sep 1941  
5 Air Support Command, 29 Mar 1942  
III Ground Air Support Command, 15 May 1942  
VIII Ground Air Support Command, 23 Jun 1942  
III Ground Air Support Command, 4 Jul 1942  
Third Air Force, 21 Aug 1942  
VIII Fighter Command, 5 Sep 1942  
IX Fighter Command, Nov 1943  
IX Air Support Command, Feb 1944  
IX Tactical Air Command, 20 Apr 1944  
Third Air Force, 19 Sep 1945  
First Air Force, 21 Jan-31 Mar 1946  
Tactical Air Command, 19 May 1947  
Twelfth Air Force, 25 Jul 1947  
1 Fighter Wing, 15 Aug 1947  
67 Reconnaissance (later, 67 Tactical Reconnaissance) Wing, 25 Nov 1947- 28 Mar 1949  
67 Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, 25 Feb 1951-1 Oct 1957  
67 Intelligence (later, 67 Information Operations, 67 Network Warfare, Cyberspace) Wing,  
1 Oct 1993

## **ATTACHMENTS**

6102 Air Base Wing, 1 Jul-1 Oct 1957)

## **WEAPON SYSTEMS**

P-38

P-51

F-5

RB-26

RF-80

RB-26

RF-51

RF-80

RF-86

RF-84

## **COMMANDERS**

Unkn, Sep-Nov 1941

Lt Col Oliver H. Stout, 21 Nov 1941

Col Frederick R. Anderson, 4 May 1942

Col George W. Peck, 6 Dec 1943

Lt Col Richard S Leghorn, 11 May 1945-Unkn

Unkn, May-Jul 1947

Maj Edwin C. Larson, 25 Jul 1947

Lt Col Arvis L. Hilpert, 15 Aug 1947

Col Leon W. Gray, 16 Aug 1947

Lt Col Royal B. Allison, 20 Mar 1948

Col Horace A. Hanes, 22 Mar 1948

Col Loren G. Mccollom, 16 Jan 1949-Unkn

Col Jacob W Dixon, 28 Feb 1951

Lt Col Stone, 29 Aug 1951

Col Charles C. Andrews, Sep 1951

Col Robert R. Smith, May 1952

Lt Col George T. Prior, Oct 1952

Col John G. Foster, 1952-Unkn

Col John C. Egan, 22 Oct 1953

Lt Col Hartwell C. Lancaster, 8 May 1954

Col Loren G. McCollom, 1 June 1954

Col Prescott M. Spicer, 11 Aug 1954

Lt Col Joseph C. Smith, 24 Nov 1954-Unkn

Col John W. Baer, 31 Aug 1955

## **HONORS**

### **Service Streamers**

## **Campaign Streamers**

World War II

Antisubmarine, American Theater

European-African-Middle Eastern

Air Offensive, Europe

Normandy

Northern France

Rhineland

Ardennes-Alsace

Central Europe

Air Combat, EAME Theater

Korea

First UN Counteroffensive

CCF Spring Offensive

UN Summer-Fall Offensive

Second Korean Winter

Korea Summer-Fall, 1952

Third Korean Winter

Korea Summer, 1953

## **Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers**

### **Decorations**

Distinguished Unit Citation

Le Havre and Straits of Dover, 15 Feb-20 Mar 1944

Korea, 25 Feb-21 Apr 1951

Korea, 9 Jul-27 Nov 1951

Korea, 1 May-27 Jul 1953

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with Combat "V" Device

12 Jun 2002-31 May 2003

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award

1 Dec 1952-30 Apr 1953

1 Oct 1993-30 Sep 1994

1 Oct 1994-30 Sep 1995

1 Oct 1999-30 Sep 2000

1 Jun 2003-31 May 2005

1 Jun 2005-31 May 2007

1 Oct 2012-30 Sep 2013

1 Oct 2013-30 Sep 2015; 17 Jul 2018-31 May 2019

Belgian Fourragere

Cited in the Order of the Day, Belgian Army  
6 Jun-30 Sep 1944  
16 Dec 1944-25 Jan 1945

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation  
[Mar] 1951-31 Mar 1953

#### EMBLEM



Per bend sinister Celeste and Azure between a lightning bolt Gules, fimbriated Sable, in bend sinister, a quarter section sun radiant issuing from dexter chief Or, fimbriated Black, in sinister base four stars Argent one, two and one; all within a diminished bordure Yellow. Attached below the shield, a White scroll edged with a narrow Yellow border and inscribed "67 NETWORK WARFARE GROUP" in Blue letters. **SIGNIFICANCE:** Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The lightning bolt is emblematic of the strength, speed and power necessary to achieve the mission of Network Warfare. The sunburst represents the importance of withstanding danger and destruction to accomplish the mission and by such accomplishment to bring light, protection and honor. The sky and stars are where all aerial activities are primarily carried to a successful completion. (Approved, 20 Mar 1952)

#### MOTTO

LUX EX TENEBRIS—Light from Darkness

#### OPERATIONS

Flew antisubmarine patrols along the east coast of the US after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. Began training in Jan 1942 for duty overseas. Moved to the European theater, Aug-Oct 1942. Trained in England for more than a year before beginning operations in Dec 1943. to fly artillery-adjustment, weather-reconnaissance, bomb-damage assessment, photographic-

reconnaissance, and visual-reconnaissance missions. Received a DUC for operations along the coast of France, 15 Feb-20 Mar 1944, when the group flew at low altitude in the face of intense flak to obtain photographs that aided the invasion of the Continent. Flew weather missions, made visual reconnaissance for ground forces, and photographed enemy positions to support the Normandy campaign and later to assist First Army and other Allied forces in the drive to Germany. Took part in the offensive against the Siegfried Line, Sep-Dec 1944, and in the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944-Jan 1945. From Jan to May 1945, photographed dams on the Roer River in preparation for the ground offensive to cross the river, and aided the Allied assault across the Rhine and into Germany. Returned to the US, Jul-Sep 1945. Inactivated on 31 Mar 1946.

The 67 TRG activated on February 25, 1951, with resources from the inactivated 543d Tactical Support Group. The 12th and 15th TRSs replaced and absorbed the resources of the 162d and 8th Squadrons respectively. On a recurring basis, the group provided photographic coverage of all enemy airfields in Korea, as mandated by the FEAF policy of keeping enemy airfields unserviceable. It also flew large-scale frontline block coverage photography for the Eighth Army and provided surveillance for the interdiction of main enemy rail lines, roads, and bridges. New technology permitted it to reconnoiter targets between fighter-bomber attacks, interpret wet negatives, and flash the results and flak locations to the Joint Operations Center in time to assist missions later in the day. During 1951, the 45th TRS routinely flew armed reconnaissance with RF-51s, leading fighter sweeps and directing fighter-bomber strikes. The 67 TRG earned three Distinguished Unit Citations (DUCs). The first was for the period February-April 1951 when the tactical squadrons provided intensive medium- to low-level surveillance of enemy territory as far north as the Yalu River. In conjunction with these missions, the 45th TRS conducted 1,886 fighter sweep sorties, attacking railways, pack animals, roads, vehicles, bridges, and supply dumps. The second DUC recognized contributions to the UN Summer-Fall Offensive, July-November 1951, with the 12th TRS conducting night operations in RB 26s, and the 15th TRS in RF 80s sharing day-time coverage with the 45th TRS. The aircrews flew around-the-clock photo surveillance of enemy activities and provided artillery and naval gun fire direction. The group earned its third DUC during the war's final campaign. Flying continuous close surveillance of enemy activities, the group provided photographic intelligence, visual reconnaissance, and direction of fighter-bomber sweeps to prevent the enemy an opportunity for a last-minute offensive before implementation of the armistice.

The 67 Network Warfare Group (67 NWG) employs six operational squadrons worldwide, providing Air Force forces to conduct network attack (NetA), network support (NetS), and Electronic Systems Security Assessments (ESSA) for Air Force and joint units focused upon the priorities of the 67 Network Warfare Wing Commander, Air Force Network Operations Commander, United States Strategic Command Commander, and the supported Unified Combatant Commanders (COCOMs). The Group plans, tasks, executes, monitors and sustains NetA, NetS, and ESSA forces for Warfighting Headquarters, COCOMs, and other Air Force elements. The Group trains and certifies network warfare forces on tactics, techniques, and procedures.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORIES

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Sources

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

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