

67 CYBERSPACE WING



MISSION

The 67th CW is comprised of three groups with distinct missions to operate and defend and execute Air Force cyber operations. The 67th CW provides forces to conduct Air Force computer network operations focused on the priorities of the Air Force network operations commander, United States Strategic Command, United States Cyber Command and other combatant commands.

LINEAGE

67 Reconnaissance Wing established, 6 Nov 1947
Organized, 25 Nov 1947
Redesignated 67 Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, 22 Aug 1948
Inactivated, 28 Mar 1949
Activated, 25 Feb 1951
Discontinued and inactivated, 8 Dec 1960
Activated, 2 Aug 1965
Organized, 1 Jan 1966
Redesignated 67 Reconnaissance Wing, 1 Oct 1991
Inactivated, 30 Sep 1993
Redesignated 67 Intelligence Wing and activated, 1 Oct 1993
Redesignated 67 Information Operations Wing, 1 Aug 2000
Redesignated 67 Network Warfare Wing, 5 Jul 2006
Redesignated 67 Cyberspace Wing, 1 Oct 2013

STATIONS

March Field (later, AFB), CA, 25 Nov 1947-28 Mar 1949
Komaki AB, Japan, 25 Feb 1951

Taegu AB, South Korea, 21 Mar 1951
Kimpo AB, South Korea, 20 Aug 1951
Itami AB, Japan, 6 Dec 1954
Yokota AB, Japan, 1 Jul 1957-8 Dec 1960
Mountain Home AFB, ID, 1 Jan 1966
Bergstrom AFB, TX, 15 Jul 1971-30 Sep 1993
Kelly AFB (later, Kelly Field Annex, Lackland AFB), TX, 1 Oct 1993

ASSIGNMENTS

Twelfth Air Force, 25 Nov 1947
Fourth Air Force, 20 Dec 1948-28 Mar 1949
Fifth Air Force, 25 Feb 1951
41 Air Division, 10 Nov 1958-8 Dec 1960
Tactical Air Command, 2 Aug 1965
Twelfth Air Force, 1 Jan 1966
831 Air Division, 15 Apr 1966
Twelfth Air Force, 20 Apr 1971-30 Sep 1993
Air Intelligence Agency, 1 Oct 1993
Eighth Air Force, 1 Feb 2001

ATTACHMENTS

1 Fighter Wing, 25 Nov 1947-28 Mar 1949)

WEAPON SYSTEMS

B/RB-26, 1947-1949
F-6, 1947
FA-26, 1947-1949
FP (later, RF)-80, 1947-1949
C-47, 1951-1952
RB-26, 1951-1957
WB-26, 1951-1957
RF-51, 1951-1953
RF-80, 1951-1955
RF-86, 1951-1956
T-6, 1951
F-80, 1952-1953
F-86, 1953
F-84, 1955
RF-84, 1955-1958
RB-66, 1956-1960
C-47, 1957-1958
SC-47, 1957-1960
C-54, 1957-1958
C-119, 1957-1958

RB/KB-50, 1957-1960
RB-57, 1957-1960
T-33, 1957-1959
WB-66, 1958-1960
RF-101, 1958-1960
RF-4, 1966-1992
F-4, 1968-1969, 1969-1970
None, 1993

COMMANDERS

Col Arthur R. DeBolt, 25 Nov 1947
Lt Col Charles F. Scott Jr., 4 Oct 1948
Lt Col Jack W. Hayes Jr., 11 Oct 1948
Lt Col Horace A. Hanes, 1 Nov 1948
Lt Col Charles F. Scott Jr., 12 Nov 1948
Col William H. Clark, 7 Jan 1949
Col Loren G. McCollom, 13 Jan 1949
Col Charles E. Marion, 16 Jan- 28 Mar 1949
Col Karl L. Polifka, 25 Feb 1951
Col Bert N. Smiley, 1 Jul 1951
Col Vincent Howard, 4 Jul 1951
Col Edwin S. Chickering, 31 Oct 1951
Col Russell A. Berg, 13 Aug 1952
Col Charles F. Knierim, Jul 1953
Col Loren G. McCollom, 15 Aug 1953
Col Bernice S. Barr, c. Jul 1954
Col Prescott M. Spicer, 11 Aug 1954
Col Gwen G. Atkinson, 8 Nov 1956
Col Dalene E. Bailey, 22 Aug 1959
Col John G. Foster, 15 Jun-8 Dec 1960
None (not manned), 2 Aug-31 Dec 1965
Col Robert G. Williams, 1 Jan 1966;
Col Wendell L. Bevan Jr., 21 Nov 1966
Col Joseph Schreiber, 1 Jul 1968
Col Henry L. Warren, 1 Sep 1970
Col Walter F. Daniel, 15 Jul 1971
Col George A. Edwards Jr., 28 Jul 1972
Col Thomas C. Pinckney Jr., 8 Apr 1974
Col George M. Sauls, 2 Jul 1975
Col Davis C. Rohr, 19 May 1976
Col Robert L. Pearson, 3 Aug 1977
Col Charles R. Peters, 12 Feb 1979
Col Thomas L. Craig, 25 May 1979
Col David H. Reiner, 31 Oct 1980

Col Alan P. Lurie, 7 Jun 1981
Col Charles P. Sloan Jr., 18 Jun 1982
Col John D. Logeman Jr., 15 Mar 1984
Col Carl E. Franklin, 30 Jan 1986
Col Charles E. Loflin, 25 Jan 1988
Col Michael C. Short, 12 Jan 1990
Col Charles R. Harr, c. 1991
Col Scott W. Madole, 1 Sep 1992-30 Sep 1993
Col James R. O'Brien Jr., 1 Oct 1993
Col Robert D. Anderson, 28 Jun 1994
Col Alan B. Thomas, 30 Aug 1995
Col Gary R. Harvey, 26 Aug 1996
Col James C. Massaro, 13 Aug 1999
Col Roger Gaebel, 25 Jun 2001
Col Bruce A. Bingle, 28 Aug 2003
Col Katherine L. Gauthier, 25 Jun 2004
Col Joseph J. Pridotkas, 10 Aug 2006
Col Bradford J. Shwedo, Jul 2008

HONORS

Service Streamers

Campaign Streamers

Korea

First UN Counteroffensive

CCF Spring Offensive

UN Summer-Fall Offensive

Second Korean Winter

Korea Summer-Fall, 1952

Third Korean Winter

Korea Summer, 1953

Southwest Asia

Defense of Saudi Arabia

Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Grenada, 1983

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with Combat "V" Device

1 Jun 2002-31 May 2003

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards

1 Dec 1952-30 Apr 1953
1 Aug 1966- 31 May 1968
15 Jul 1971-15 May 1973
16 May 1974-15 May 1976
1 Jun 1982-31 May 1983
1 Jun 1983-31 May 1984
1 Jan 1985-1 Feb 1986
1 Oct 1993-30 Sep 1994
1 Oct 1994-30 Sep 1995
1 Oct 1997-30 Sep 1998
1 Oct 1999-30 Sep 2000
1 Jun 2001-31 May 2002
1 Jun 2003-31 May 2005
1 Jun 2006-31 May 2007

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

Bestowed Honors

Authorized to display honors earned by the 67th Reconnaissance Group prior to 25 Nov 1947

Service Streamers

Campaign Streamers

World War II
Antisubmarine, American Theater
Air Offensive, Europe
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe
Air Combat, EAME Theater

Decorations

Distinguished Unit Citation
Le Harve and Straits of Dover, 15 Feb-20 Mar 1944

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

Belgian Fourragere

EMBLEM



Reconnaissance Wing emblem: The red lightning bolt is emblematic of the strength, speed and power necessary to achieve the mission of Tactical Reconnaissance. The sun and blue sky is emblematic of the accomplishments expressed in the motto "Lux Ex Tenebris;" the importance of withstanding danger and destruction to accomplish the mission and by such accomplishment to bring light, protection, and honor. The blue sky and stars are where all aerial activities are primarily carried to a successful completion. (Approved, 20 Mar 1952)

Intelligence Wing emblem: The red lightning bolt represents speed, strength, and power. The dark blue background symbolizes the shroud of secrecy and the darkness that surrounds an adversary. The stars allude to the four intelligence disciplines of SIGINT, HUMINT, IMINT, and MASINT that penetrate the darkness.

Network Warfare Wing emblem: The stars allude to the Wing's mission of network attack, exploitation, defense, and the training of cyberspace warriors to defeat any adversary. The dark blue background symbolizes the shroud of secrecy that surrounds a cyberspace adversary. The red lightning bolt represents the applied speed, strength, power, and precision of Air Force network warfare. The sun in the light blue background depicts our mission to operate the Air Force network through the ground, air, and space domains; ensuring the right info at the right place at the right time.



MOTTO

LUX EX TENEBRIS--Light from Darkness

OPERATIONS

Trained for aerial reconnaissance missions, Nov 1947-Mar 1949.

On the 25th of June 1950, Fifth Air Force found itself looking northward through a pair of opaque glasses. Tactical and strategic information sorely needed by United Nations Forces was totally lacking due to the veritable blackout of North Korea imposed following the close of World War II.

Reconnaissance, the only solution to the problem, consisted at this time of one photo-jet squadron and one gun camera lab, not a very impressive array of equipment to say the least. More was needed, in fact, much more if we were to ferret out the information vital to waging a successful campaign of any proportion.

Immediately a call was rushed to Headquarters Far East Air Forces for reconnaissance. The report was negative. There was none to be had in the Far East Command. The request was then relayed to Headquarters USAF. All that was available, though not combat ready, was the 162nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron (night photo) and the 363rd Reconnaissance Technical Squadron. These two outfits arrived in Japan in August 1950 and were joined with the 8th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, the photo-jet unit, the newly activated 45th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron and the 543rd Tactical Support Group.

The corporation of these units formed the nucleus of the present 67th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, but did not fill the need for a real recce wing. The growing demand for quick, accurate tactical reconnaissance threw a heavy unyielding load on the existing photo recon squadrons.

Consequently the 67th was activated. Manning the wing was accomplished by deactivating the old recon organizations and activating the new units. The 8th Tac Squadron became the 15th Tac Recon Squadron (photo jet), the 162nd Tac Squadron became the 12th Tac Recon Squadron (night photo), the 363rd Recon Tech Squadron became the 67th Reconnaissance Technical Squadron and the 45th Tac Recon Squadron remained the same. Concurrently the 543rd Tactical Support Group was deactivated and became the 67th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Maintenance and Supply Group, Air Base Group and the Medical Group.

On paper the wing was complete. Much work and intensive training in all fields was necessary before actual smooth operation could be accomplished. The man assigned the job of shaping up the wing was Colonel Karl L. (Pop) Polka, the illustrious and foremost reconnaissance expert of the day.

There was work to be done and "Pop" set out to do it. The 15th Tac Squadron was assigned to cover enemy airfields and supply routes by day; the 12th Tac Squadron doing likewise by night and the 45th Tac Squadron covered the front lines with visual and photographic reconnaissance. The 45th was also assigned the mission of leading fighter strikes for front line support. The 67th Recon Tech Squadron performed the massive task of developing, printing and most important of all, interpreting the myriads of photographs taken by the tactical squadrons.

The support groups, heroically but without fanfare, went about their the task of maintaining the large logistical headache. The U. N. Forces had been provided with "Round the Clock" reconnaissance, a service that was sorely needed and highly praised by all units fighting under the United Nations Flag.

The front lines at this time were "fluid" which necessitated the operation of the Tac Group from Taegu while the supporting units operated out of Stucki and Komaki Air Bases in Japan. This

militarily unsound and inconvenient situation had to be coped with until a more favorable situation presented itself. Despite all the inconveniences, Fifth Air Force now had a pair of high powered binoculars to ferret out tactical information from a clever and tricky enemy.

On the first of July 1951, the wing suffered a serious loss when "Pop" Polka, flying with the 45th Squadron and doing what he liked best, improving reconnaissance tactics, was killed in action near Kaesong, Korea. "Pop" was extremely popular as well as a competent commander. His engaging personality coupled with his "know how" and sharp wit aided the cause of reconnaissance immeasurably. His contributions to the United Nations cause and his advancement of tactical reconnaissance will never be forgotten.

Colonel Vincent Howard immediately assumed command of the 67th. He arrived at Taegu on July 4th. It was Independence Day for U.S. Forces and the 67th, for shortly thereafter the front line assumed enough stability so plans could be made to gather the wing units together and function as an integral wing at one location. Fifth Air Force Commanders named Kimpo, Korea as the new site of the 67th.

A party of airmen and officers were sent to an advance airstrip that only a few months previous had been held by North Korean Forces and more recently retaken by the Marines after the sea invasion of the Port of Inchon. Military personnel and local villagers alike began the big task of making the bombed out airstrip operational. The move was started on the 16th of August and completed on the 25th of the same month. Despite lacking facilities each man had a bed, hot meals and the combat effort went on uninterrupted. The move was a boon to the effective operation of the wing as it brought together, at one location, all units of the 67th for the first time since activation. All operations were conducted under tent roofs with an amazing degree of efficiency considering the difficulties under which the unit operates.

Plans were made for the construction of administration buildings, hangers, a chapel, theater, dining halls and a hospital. All were needed, but hardly expected so close to the battlefield.

Following two months of maximum building effort and planning the wing began a normal operational procedure. Col. Howard was assigned to FEAFF to assume new duties as Deputy for Intelligence. He was replaced by Colonel Edwin S. Chickering on the 31st of October 1951.

Although the front had reached a degree of stability as a result of the "peace talks", the enemy was by no means inactive. From photos taken by the 67th it was evident he was working on airfields, building supply dumps and moving armies of troops. Concurrent with this, the enemy was able to screen his actions by larger forces of MIG's by day and wholesale movements at night.

U.N. Ground Forces needed to know positions of all enemy troops and supplies in the front line area. The 45th developed the Corp Area Technique in that specialized pilots would recognize the movement of even a bush in their particular area. Fifth Air Force wanted to know the amount of airfield activity and movement along the supply routes leading to the front line. The 15th supplied this information with almost pinpoint accuracy. For missions near the disputed Yalu border, flights

of fighter - interceptors were dispatched to fly cover for the photo- jets. On many occasions pilots of the 15th showed the fighter boys daring fortitude while sweeping in at low altitudes for photos and evading enemy aircraft in an unarmed RF-80. They have gained a high degree of respect for their essential job. The day interdiction program forced the enemy to move under the cover of night. This is where the 12th Squadron came through with their flash bombs and night photos, rounding out the 24 hour program of the wing.

Through it all, the photo lab kept up with the pace and produced thousands of prints for the sharp eyes of the interpreters. The 67th now had the distinction of supplying almost 90 per cent of the intelligence information going out to the United Nations Forces.

A better recon aircraft was, and is still needed. An F -86 "Honey bucket" was developed as an interim recon ship to cope with the speed of the MIG, adding a development in the field of capital reconnaissance for test under combat conditions.

In December 1951 a complete front line hospital was assigned to the organic nation. Complete with skilled doctors, nurses and heliport which could be used for front line evacuation of wounded personnel. In many cases downed pilots have been brought in from enemy territory in a matter of 50 minutes or less.

Further progress has been made this year by the 45th in which the RF-80 is being used for front line reconnaissance.

This sleek jet can stand the ground fire and has the speed to escape when cornered by flak or enemy aircraft. It also has the maneuverability necessary for visual reconnaissance. This aircraft is gradually replacing the battle veteran F-51 Mustang used by the 45th.

Though the 67th may be young, many new developments have come out of its short life. We have blasted many old reconnaissance theories and have set the pace with our eagerness to learn. It has again been proven that reconnaissance is a must in waging an effective war. The 67th tactical Reconnaissance Wing continues to live up to its motto of making "Light from Darkness" by "Being First and Last Over the Target" and giving "Round the Clock Reconnaissance Service."

From February 1951 to July 1953, the wing performed exceptionally well, and outstripped all existing reconnaissance records. Wing crews averaged nearly 1,500 sorties and technicians processed more than 736,000 negatives, monthly.

The 67th TRW received the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award and seven campaign streamers. The wing remained in the Far East after a cease-fire was declared in 1953.

Provided photographic coverage of enemy front lines, battlefield positions, installations, airfields and rail lines, with weather reconnaissance as a secondary task. After the war, the wing remained

in the theater and provided reconnaissance as needed.

On 1 Jul 1957, it became the sole reconnaissance wing in the Far East, and in Sep 1957 added air refueling and military airlift to its mission, these new tasks continuing until the wing inactivated in Dec 1960.

In December 1960, the 67th TRW was inactivated at Yokota Air Base, Japan.

By 1965, growing United States involvement in the Vietnam Conflict resulted in Tactical Air Command reactivating the 67th TRW Aug. 2, 1965, and eventually manning it by January 1966 at Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho. The wing, while having operational commitments, conducted replacement training for RF-4C crew members being deployed to Southeast Asia.

In September 1966, the wing's 12th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, transferred to the 460th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, at Tan Son Nhut Air Base, South Vietnam. As required, the 67th TRW also supported operations when crew members ferried RF-4Cs to the theater.

In May, the wing added training of replacement reconnaissance aircrews to its mission, and between Jun 1968 and Nov 1970, it also training tactical fighter crews.

When the wing moved to Texas in 1971, it concentrated on maintaining tactical reconnaissance mission forces capable of meeting worldwide operational requirements. Conducted reconnaissance training of USAF, US Marine Corps, and allied reconnaissance aircrews, 1982-1989.

When U.S. forces began the drawdown from South Vietnam, the 67th TRW designation moved in July 1971, to Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas, replacing the inactivated 75th TRW.

At Bergstrom Air Force Base, the wing still maintained its dual mission responsibilities of an operational commitment to the European theater and a training mission for RF-4C crew members. Since its reactivation at Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho, in 1965, the 67th TRW garnered six Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards. The wing also earned the Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamer for its participation in the evacuation of U.S. civilians from Grenada in October-November 1983.

By 1989, the demise of the Warsaw Pact signaled an end to the Cold War. It also meant reduction in forces for the U.S. military, and the transfer of the 67th TRW's training mission to George Air Force Base, Calif.

Despite the easing of East-West tensions, world peace gave way to regional conflicts. Iraq's invasion of Kuwait

in August 1990 led to Operation Desert Shield — the largest deployment of U.S. military forces overseas since the Vietnam Conflict.

Deployed personnel and equipment in support of operations in Southwest Asia in 1991,

photographing enemy targets, conducting searches for enemy missile sites, tracking movement of the Iraqi Republican Guard and oil slicks, and conducting overall battle damage assessment. Ended flying operations in Aug 1992.

Not long after the Gulf Conflict, the drawdown of U.S. military forces continued, and extended to the 67th Reconnaissance Wing (renamed from 67th TRW) and Bergstrom Air Force Base.

As part of the drawdown, the base was programmed for closure in 1993 concurrent with inactivation of the 67th RW.

On Oct. 1, 1993, personnel of the former Air Force Intelligence Command and 693rd Intelligence Wing formed the nucleus of the Headquarters 67th IW. Between 1993 and 2000, mission included directing planning of all-source intelligence, electronic combat, and security support for the Air Intelligence Agency.

The 67th Intelligence Wing, Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, manages the agency's global mission. As the only intelligence wing in the Air Force, the 67th IW manages the planning of all-source intelligence. It assists Air Force components in the development of concepts, exercises and employment of AIA forces to support contingency, low-intensity conflict, counter-drug and special operations.

Subordinate to the wing are five intelligence groups and 35 squadrons located in the Continental United States., Hawaii and Germany. With more than 9,500 personnel assigned, the 67th IW is one of the Air Force's largest wings. The 67th IW is the only Air Force wing with people and resources permanently located around the world, providing continuous coverage to fulfill its global responsibilities. The wing was activated on Oct. 1, 1993.

The wing also attacked adversary information and information systems while defending its own. Maintained a detachment at RAF Menwith Hill Station, United Kingdom, 1 Oct 2004-.

67 Network Warfare Wing on 5 July 2006. The 67th NWW's mission is to operate, manage, and defend global Air Force networks. The wing staff also trains and readies Airmen to execute computer network exploitation and attack. Additionally, the 67th NWW members perform electronic systems security assessments for the Air Force and joint community. The 67th NWW is the implementation element for the Air Force Network Operations Command and provides network warfare capabilities to Air Force, joint task force, and combatant commanders.

The Air Force has redesignated the 67th Network Warfare Wing and the 688th Information Operations Wing, both at JBSA-Lackland, Tex., as the 67th Cyberspace Wing and 688th Cyberspace Wing, respectively. These units fall under 24th Air Force, the service's cyber operations arm, headquartered at Lackland. "Throughout the Air Force, you have fighter wings, bomber wings, and training wings," said Gregory Ball, 24th AF command historian, in a release from the numbered air force. "Renaming these units as 'cyberspace wings' is a logical step, since it says very clearly what we do," he said. The name change became official on Sept. 13 for the 688th Cyberspace Wing. It becomes official on Oct. 1 for the 67th Cyberspace Wing. 2013

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.

Air Force News. Air Force Public Affairs Agency.

Unit yearbook. *67th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing with the United Nations Forces, Korea. 1954.*