67 INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT FLIGHT

MISSION

LINEAGE
17 Photographic Technical Unit activated (before constitution), 5 Nov 1944
Constituted, 27 Nov 1944
Inactivated, 9 Nov 1945

67 Reconnaissance Technical Squadron constituted, 8 Aug 1950
Activated, 2 Sep 1950
Inactivated, 1 Mar 1951
Activated, 1 Mar 1951
Inactivated, 8 Feb 1971
Activated, 15 Jul 1971
Inactivated, 1 Sep 1977

17 Photographic Technical Unit and 67 Reconnaissance Technical Squadron consolidated
    and redesignated 17 Reconnaissance Technical Squadron, 16 Oct 1984. Consolidated unit
    remained inactive.

Redesignated 67 Intelligence Support Flight, 30 Nov 1995
Activated, 31 Dec 1995

STATIONS
Charleroi, Belgium, 5 Nov 1944
Vogelsang, Germany, 25 Mar 1945
Limburg, Germany, 3 Apr 1945
Eschwege, Germany, 12 Apr 1945
Virton, Belgium, 16 May 1945-unk
Langley AFB, VA, 2 Sep 1950-1 Mar 1951
Taegu AB, South Korea, 1 Mar 1951
Kimpo AB, South Korea, 22 Aug 1951
Itami AB, Japan, 7 Dec 1954

Yokota AB, Japan, 1 Jul 1957-8 Feb 1971
Bergstrom AFB, TX 15 Jul 1971-1 Sep 1977
Kelly AFB, TX, 31 Dec 1995

DEPLOYED STATION
Taegu, South Korea, 1 Mar 1951-22 Aug 1951
Kimpo, Korea

ASSIGNMENTS
IX Tactical Air Command, 5 Nov 1944
Ninth Air Force, 16 May-15 Jul 1945
Tactical Air Command, 2 Sep 1950-1 Mar 1951
67 Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, 1 Mar 1951
Fifth Air Force, 8 Dec 1960-8 Feb 1971
67 Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, 15 Jul 1971-1 Sep 1977
67 Intelligence Group, 31 Dec 1995

ATTACHMENTS
363 Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, 2 Sep 1950-1 Mar 1951
67 Tactical Reconnaissance Group, 14 Mar 1951-22 Dec 1952
Fifth Air Force, 8 Mar-7 Dec 1960

COMMANDERS
Lt Col Joseph F. Condon, Mar 1951
Lt Col Schuyler S. Harris, Sep 1951
Lt Col William W. Robinson, 1953
Maj Demay H. White, 1955
Lt Col Robert Spencer, Jul 1956
Lt Col Daniel T. George, 1958
Lt Col Wesley F Wallace, 1961
Maj Lewis E. Watson, 1962
Lt Col John R. Paulman, 1962
Lt Col Lawrence U. Gray, 1964
Lt Col William Echert, 1967
Lt Col Alfred M. Kamajian, 1967
Maj Marvin Richman, 1968
Lt Col Michael Mitchell, 1969

HONORS
Service Streamers

Campaign Streamers
World War II European-African-Middle Eastern Theater
Rhineland 1944-1945

Central Europe 1945

Korea
First UN Counteroffensive 1951
CCF Spring Offensive 1951
UN Summer-Fall Offensive 1951
Second Korean Winter 1951-1952
Korea, Summer-Fall 1952
Third Korean Winter 1952-1953
Korea, Summer 1953

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Decorations
Air Force Outstanding Unit Award
1 Dec 1952-30 Apr 1953
1 Feb 1964-31 Jan 1966
1 Jun 1967-31 May 1968
1 Jun 1968-31 May 1970
15 Jul 1971-15 May 1973
16 May 1974-15 May 1976

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

EMBLEM
Approved, 3 Aug 1959

MOTTO

OPERATIONS
In August 1950, the 363 RTS moved from Langley AFB, Virginia, to Itazuke AB, Japan to provide additional imagery support to the FEAF. To fill the void resulting from the move of the 363 RTS to Japan, the 67 RTS was activated at Langley AFB with skeleton manning. In October 1950, the 363 RTS moved to a school building in downtown Taegu, ROK. After a fire in the photo lab destroyed much of it's equipment and film, the 363rd moved onto K-2 (Taegu) AB.

On February 25, 1951, the 67 TRW was formed at Itazuke AB, On March 21st, the 67 TRW moved to K-2 and the 363 RTS moving back to Langley. In August 1951, the 67 RTS moved to K-14 (Kimpo) AB, west of the ROK capital of Seoul. In Korea, the 67th processed and exploited imagery flown by the RB-26 Invader, RF-80 Shooting Star, RF-86 Sabre Jet, and the RF-51 Mustang. On July 27, 1953 the truce was signed at Panmunjon. In late 1954, the 67 RTS moved to Itami AB (Now the terminal area of the Osaka International Airport), Japan, and on July 1, 1957 it moved to Yokota AB where it replaced the 548 RTS.

The Recce Tech Squadron absorbed the cartographic personnel and functions of the inactivated 548 RTS and remained active to monitor the Korean DMZ and peripheral reconnaissance of Communist Asia as well as other intelligence imagery tasks.

As the only functioning "Recce Tech" west of California, tasking and incoming imagery multiplied and so did innovation to help the steadily declining manning accomplish the growing workload on a timely basis. The importance of the 67th was shown by an operating budget of $3 million and assets worth over $4.5 million/ including several "one of a kind" machines in the Photo Lab. It was also one of the first Air Force intelligence units to experiment with data automation, developing: an Integrated Data Base that became the Pacific standard; a man/machine readable PI reporting format that was used Worldwide; a Route Search system to aid PIs to wade through increasing volumes of information; and a system to allow PIs on-line access to intelligence and reporting tools.

On one occasion, with three back-to-back high priority missions, the Photo Lab processed 4,200 feet of Original Negative and distributed 83,500 feet of Duplicate Positive in 17 hours. Using that imagery, 24 PIs had an Initial Report out in three hours, satisfying national requirements, and eventually wrote 34 reports from ONE mission with 7,000 targets researched, completely updating data on a denied nation.

In September 1970, it was announced that the 67th RTS would be inactivated as part of a reduction in forces in Japan and the missions and many of the personnel would be moved to the 548 RTG in Hawaii. There were other reasons besides the reduction in force for the closure of the 67th, mainly command decisions made in Hawaii and at the National level. By the spring of 1971, building 206 on Yokota had been cleared out and the last of the 67th personnel departed for either Hawaii or other assignments.

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