

315th NETWORK WARFARE SQUADRON



MISSION

Analyzes and exploits captured equipment in wartime and produces scientific and technical intelligence for the National Air Intelligence Center and disseminates such intelligence to theater operational units.

Provides specialized support to 5th Air Force. Maintains readiness to respond during contingencies worldwide. Provides expert tactics analysis for the Far East Tactics and Adversary Studies Element.

LINEAGE

15th Radio Squadron, Mobile constituted, 2 Feb 1951

Activated, 9 Feb 1951

Inactivated, 8 May 1955

Disbanded, 15 Jun 1983

6922nd Security Group established and activated, 1 Apr 1970

Redesignated 6922nd Security Squadron, 1 Jul 1974

Redesignated 6922nd Electronic Security Squadron, 1 Aug 1979

Inactivated, 15 Dec 1991

15th Radio Squadron, Mobile reconstituted, and consolidated with 6922nd Electronic Security Squadron redesignated 315th Intelligence Squadron, and activated, on 1 Oct 1993

Inactivated, 1 Jul 2001

Redesignated 315th Information Operations Squadron, 10 May 2005

Activated, 16 May 2005
Redesignated 315th Network Warfare Squadron, 26 Jul 2007
Cyberspace Operations Squadron on 15 May 2015.

STATIONS

Brooks AFB, TX, 9 Feb-3 Jul 1951
Ashiya AB, Japan, 26 Jul 1951-8 May 1955
Clark AB, Philippines, 1 Apr 1970-15 Dec 1991
Yokota AB, Japan, 1 Oct 1993-1 Jul 2001
Ft George G. Meade, MD, 16 May 2005

ASSIGNMENTS

United States Air Force Security Service, 9 Feb 1951
6920th Security Group (later, 6920th Security Wing), 16 Feb 1952-8 May 1955
Pacific Security Region, 1 Apr 1970
United States Air Force Security Service (later, Electronic Security Command), 31 Dec 1972
Electronic Security, Pacific (later, Pacific Electronic Security Division; 692nd Intelligence Wing), 30 Sep 1980-15 Dec 1991
692nd Intelligence (later, 692nd Information Operations) Group, 1 Oct 1993-1 Jul 2001
318 Information Operations Group, 16 May 2005
67th Information Operations [later, Network Warfare, Cyberspace Operations] Group, 12 Jun 2006

COMMANDERS

Col Lamar William Hardy, Feb 1951
LTC Felix M. Marshall, 25 Sep 1954
LTC Joseph L. Hurst

HONORS

Service Streamers
Korean Service

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards
1 Dec 1952-27 Jul 1953
[1 Apr]-31 Oct 1970
1 Jan 1976-30 Jun 1977
1 Jul 1978-30 Jun 1980
1 Jul 1985-30 Jun 1987
1 Jul 1987-30 Jun 1989
1 Jul-4 Dec 1991
1 Oct 1993-30 Sep 1994
1 Oct 1994-30 Sep 1995
1 Oct 1997-30 Sep 1998
1 Oct 1999-30 Sep 2000

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with Combat "V" Device: 1 Oct 2010-30 Sep 2012.

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation
1 Jul 1951-27 Jul 1953.

Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation
21 Jul-15 Aug 1972.

Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm
1 Apr 1970-28 Jan 1973

EMBLEM



MOTTO

NICKNAME

OPERATIONS

6922 ELECTRONIC SECURITY SQUADRON All major actions were completed prior to the implementation of the PPlan. Squadron equipment was removed by an ESC team of technicians and shipped to other command units or to depot at Kelly AFB. All classified material was destroyed or shipped to a sister squadron at Kadena AB, Japan. A small mission operation remained at Clark AB until after the closure ceremony. The commander, two operators and a maintenance technician remained until the final day with the remaining equipment driven to Cub Pt NAS and hand received to an USMC unit for long term loan.

Fixed operations for USAFSS improved significantly when the first AN/ FLR-9 "Elephant Cage" antennas reached operational status in 1964 with the 6950 SS at RAF Chicksands, England, and the 6917 55, San Vito Air Station (AS), Italy. Other "Elephant Cages" entered service throughout

the 1960s, including the operational antennas with the 6922 55 at Clark AB, the Philippines, the 6981 SS at Elmendorf AMC Alaska, the 6920 SS, Misawa AB, Japan, the 6933 SS, Karamursel AS, Turkey, and the 6913 SS at Augsburg, Germany. Other important USAFSS (and later ESC) field sites included Iraklion AS, Crete, Wakkanai AS, Japan and Shu Lin Kou AS, Taiwan. The introduction of several high technology systems like CATS, STRAWHAT and TEBO at USAFSS ground sites during this time further automated many time and labor intensive unit field operations.

Since 1980, when the unit's C3CM mission was born, the 6922nd has provided communications jamming and imitative communications deception support to the 6200th Tactical Fighter Training Squadron for seven Cope Thunder exercises each year. To support Cope Thunder operations, unit members deploy to several locations in the Philippines including Iba Beach on the western coast of Luzon, north of Subic Naval Base. In addition to Cope Thunder, unit members participate in numerous exercises held throughout the Pacific. The unit also takes part in routine training programs with the 3rd Tactical Fighter Wing and the 374th Tactical Airlift Wing to make U.S. aircrews more effective at countering hostile C3CM efforts.

By far, the majority of the people assigned to the 6922nd perform the traditional ESC mission using the huge AN/FLR-9 antenna system, better known as the "Elephant Cage." The mission has undergone many changes in recent years.

The military community in the Philippines has an abundance of recreational facilities and opportunities. This area was a prime rest and recreation location during the Vietnam war. Because of this, facilities are numerous and offer a wide variety of activities.

The warm, sunny climate at Clark is ideal for year-round sports activities. The 6922nd Cobras compete in all of these sports. Even though the squadron is among the smallest on base, its powerhouse reputation is well-known. The squadron softball, flag football, bowling, basketball and golf teams regularly finish among the top competition in their respective leagues.

For golf enthusiasts, Clark offers a championship 18-hole course. There is also horseback riding using the extensive riding trails. The Clark Aero Club offers inexpensive flying lessons and the main gymnasium houses one of the best weight rooms in the Air Force.

The Silver Wing Recreation Center offers a wide variety of local tours. You can shoot the rapids at Pagsanjan Falls or climb the still active Taal Volcano. If you're looking for peace and quiet, you can take the trip to Camp John Hay and relax in your own cabin for a minimal fee. For the shoppers, there are regular trips to the All Mall in Manila. There is also a Jet Travel Tour office that offers tours to Hong Kong, Singapore, Bangkok and many other Southeast Asian locations.

Tour lengths at Clark are 18 months for unaccompanied personnel and 36 months for accompanied personnel. Unaccompanied personnel, staff sergeant and below, live in conveniently located dormitories, while technical sergeants and above have the option to reside off base at government expense, or live in the dormitory.

There is a large variety of on-base family housing. Most people can expect to wait from 12 to 18 months before they can move on base. Off base housing is generally good with numerous sizes and styles available. Many subdivisions offer swimming pools and tennis courts for use by their residents. Housing services offer temporary leaner kits of furniture and appliances until household goods arrive.

The opportunities to purchase inexpensive goods in the local Philippine community are numerous. Wicker furniture is a specialty and can be made to your individual specifications. Shopping off base is an experience you will not soon forget.

There are many things for the single/unaccompanied person, as well as the military family to do at Clark. Most people hire domestic helpers making it even more convenient to take advantage of the many opportunities.

The Philippines is a beautiful country and the Filipinos welcome Americans with open arms. There has traditionally been a strong bond of friendship between the two countries. The fact that we fought together in World War II generates a fierce feeling of pride in most Filipinos which strongly binds our two countries. It is one of the best assignments in the Air Force as is shown by the high percentage of voluntary extensions in tour length.

From 16 February to 9 April 1951, Maj. Hardy and his operations officer, Capt. Oakley L. Stockton, traveled on temporary duty to Japan from Texas to coordinate the movement of the 15 RSM to its permanent home at Ashiya Air Base. Hardy and Stockton worked out a plan whereby an increment of 15th RSM personnel would make a permanent change of station from Brooks AFB to the 1st RSM at Johnson Air Base. Earmarked for the 15th RSM, the men received on-the-job training in the 1st RSM before continuing to Ashiya. By 30 June 1951, nine 15th RSM officers (including Lt. Holbert) and 150 airmen were training with the 1st RSM at Johnson Air Base.

On 4 July 1951, the 15th RSM headquarters cadre (three officers and 26 airmen) departed San Antonio by rail, arriving at the port of embarkation (Camp Stoneman, California) on 6 July. Key personnel in the shipment included Lieutenants Dale Severtson and Charles T. Tarver and squadron first sergeant MSgt. E.W. Chappell. On 12 July 1951, they sailed aboard the USS Hase, arriving at Yokohama, Japan, on 25 July.

Reaching Ashiya Air Base on 26 July, the HQ cadre immediately stood up the 15th RSM, with airmen housed in tents in the Detachment 12, 1st RSM area and officers quartered in dependent housing. Maj. Hardy was promoted to Lt. Colonel on 1 August 1951.

The aggregate squadron manning was to be 197 men, with many operations personnel transferring into the 15th RSM from the 1st RSM. Having trained on the job with the 1st RSM, the initial group of 15th RSM intercept operators and analysts began contributing to the intercept mission right away.

Headquarters for the 15th Radio Squadron, Mobile United States Security Service was located at Ashiya, Japan, with detachments in Korea and Okinawa. The 15th RSM located its Headquarters in a "tent city" at the end of the USAF air base runway. The 15th RSM primary mission was signal intelligence in support of combat air operations in Korea by providing tactical control for aircraft of the Far East Air Force Command during the Korean War.

Many 1st RSM personnel on TDY with Detachment 12 transferred into the 15th RSM instead of returning to Johnson AB. On 1 August 1951, the 15th RSM assumed administrative control of USAFSS operations at Ashiya, while the 1st RSM retained operational control as instructed by USAFSS Headquarters.

New Hammarlund SP-600 JX receivers were installed in August 1951. The voice intercept effort was hampered by a shortage of tape recording equipment. With one of two existing recorders returned to the 1st RSM for maintenance, all recorded voice intercept was shipped to the 1st RSM for transcription.

Being located in a remote area of the base had its advantages and disadvantages. Until 15th RSM facilities could be constructed, squadron personnel messed in the base consolidated mess hall, and Col. Hardy arranged to have a section of the unit day room (a converted Japanese revetment) turned into a small post exchange and snack bar. Hardy and Stockton made many trips to Nagoya and Johnson Air Base and FEAF HQ, Tokyo, to aid in planning and expediting the construction of permanent 15th RSM facilities.

Living conditions in tents were primitive, but all was not gloom and doom. There was an excellent beach for swimming a few hundred yards from the squadron area, and the squadron converted a couple of rescue-type boats for recreational use. Three squadron members—Pfc Roy Q. Aguilar, Guy K. Hunter and Charles L. Runyan—also played on Ashiya's base football team. The 15 RSM's future was bright.

Over the next three months, the 15th RSM transitioned into its ultimate mission, responsibility for COMINT operations against Soviet, North Korean and Chinese air force targets involved in the Korean War.

The Air Force awarded the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award to the 15th RSM in 1954. The citation read in part: The 15th Radio Squadron Mobile distinguished itself by extraordinary achievement in the performance of outstanding service in providing information for tactical control of combat aircraft of the Fifth Air Force in the Korean conflict from 1 November 1952 through 27 July 1953. Operating during most of the period from an outpost well behind enemy lines, under frequent enemy air and artillery bombardment and constant threat of attack by enemy forces, the 15' Radio Squadron Mobile provided unique information upon which basis United Nations aircraft located and destroyed hundreds of enemy MiG-15 aircraft. The collective courage, professional skill and exemplary devotion to duty displayed by members of the 15 Radio Squadron Mobile were major contributing factors to more effective employment of United Nations Air Power and reflected great credit upon themselves, the Far East Air Forces, and the

United States Air Force.

315th Info Ops Sq Provides a permanent presence in National Capital Region. Embeds AF Info Ops warriors in NSA, Joint Military Intel College, and sister services' Info Ops centers.

Air Force Order of Battle

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Sources

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

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