

5 AIR CONTROL GROUP



MISSION

The group's mission was to provide Tactical Control and Communications support to Seventh Air Force, Thirteenth Air Force and Pacific Air Forces. Develop and maintain readiness for rapid deployment of Tactical Air Control resources including Mobile Command Post; provide ground environment for air component commander surveillance and control within his area of responsibility; provide emergency Tactical Air Control facilities to replace or augment PACAF fixed communications and electronics installations damaged or destroyed.

LINEAGE

5 Communications Group, 29 Oct 1951

Activated, 25 Nov 1951

Redesigned 5 Communications and Control Group, 15 Apr 1959

Redesigned 5 Tactical Control Group, Oct 1961

Inactivated, 31 Dec 1971

Redesigned 5 Tactical Control Group, 18 Dec 1979

Activated, 8 Jan 1980

Redesigned 5 Tactical Control Group, 1 Oct 1990

Redesigned 5 Air Control Group, 7 Feb 1992

Inactivated, 1 Jul 1993

STATIONS

Seoul, South Korea, 25 Nov 1951

Osan-Ni (later Osan-Ni AB), South Korea 11 Jan 1954

Camp Gifu (later Gifu AB: Gifu Aux Afld), Japan, 14 Oct 1955

Kadena AB, Okinawa, 1 Sep 1957
Clark AB, Philippines, 21 Oct 1959
Osan AB, South Korea, 8 Jan 1980
Suwon AB, South Korea, 1 Aug 1989
Osan AB, South Korea, 1 Oct 1990-1 Jul 1993

ASSIGNMENTS

Fifth Air Force, 25 Nov 1951
314 Air Division 15 Mar 1955
6101 Air Base Wing, 15 Nov 1955
Fifth Air Force, 25 Jun 1957
313 Air Division, 1 Jul 1957
Thirteenth Air Force, 1 Oct 1959-31 Dec 1971
51 Composite Wing (Tactical), 8 Jan 1980
314 Air Division, 20 Jun 1982
Seventh Air Force, 8 Sep 1986
51 Tactical Fighter Wing, 1 Oct 1990-1 Jul 1993

ATTACHMENTS

Fifth Air Force, 22 Oct 1955-25 June 1957
Fifth Air Force, 1 Jul 1957 - 23 Sep 1958
Thirteenth Air Force, 24 Sep 1958-30 Sep 1959
Pacific Air Forces, 1 Dec 1959 - 31 Dec 1971

MISSION EQUIPMENT

AN/TPS-43E, AN/FPS-100, FPS-89, UPA-62 indicators.

COMMANDERS

Col John M. Maersch, 25 Nov 1951
Lt Col William E. Gegg, 1952
Lt Col Jeremy K. Schloss, 31 Dec 1952
Lt Col Robert J. Martin, 15 Sep 1953
Col Philip A. Gugliotta, 15 Nov 1953
Lt Col Darrel J Freund, 4 Jul 1954 (Temp)
Lt Col Frank L. Adams, 11 Aug 1954
Lt Col Walter V. Jacobsen, 6 Dec 1954
Lt Col Julian Dendy, Jr, 22 Dec 1954 (Acting), 1 Jan 1955 (Perm)
Maj Melvin R. Cripe, 19 Aug 1955(Temp)
Lt Col Harry C. Ross, 1 Sep 1955
Lt Col Marion R. Graham, 8 Aug 1958
Maj Julian M. Lacalle, Jr., 1 Oct 1959
Lt Col John L. Cornwell, 1 Dec 1959
Col Clifford E. Raisor, 29 Jul 1960
Lt Col Lawrence W. Baldwin, 22 May 1962

Maj Edward S. Harvey Jr., 20 Jan 1963
Col Albert B. Sporer, Jr., 5 Aug 1963
Col Amos F. Riha, 3 Aug 1964
Col Albert B. Sporer, Jr., 14 Jul 1965
Col Richard A. Ariano, 1 Aug 1966
Col Samuel D. Berman, 9 Aug 1967
Col Paul D. Jessop, 21 Apr 1969
Col. John R. Stoner, 21 Jul 1970-Dec 1971
Col Frank H. Dawson, Jr., 8 Jan 1980
Col Charles D. Link, 16 Mar 1981
Col Robert R. Bartlett, 29 Jul 1981
Col Robert J. Watson, 28 Jun 1982
Col Henry J. Cochran, 15 Jun 1984
Col James L. Altemose, 12 Aug 1985

HONORS

Service Streamers

Campaign Streamers

Korean War
UN Summer-Fall Offensive
Second Korean Winter
Korea Summer-Fall, 1952
Third Korean Winter
Korea Summer-Fall, 1953

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with Combat "V" Device
10 Aug 1966-10 Aug 1968

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award

1 Sep 1959-1 Jun 1961
1 Aug 1963-14 Jul 1965
15 Jul, 1965-30 Apr 1967
2 May 1970-31 Dec 1971
1 Jul 1982-30 Jun 1984
1 Jul 1984-30 Apr 1986
1 Dec 1982-2 Oct 1988

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation

25 Nov 1951-30 Sep 1952
1 Oct 1952-27 Jul 1953

Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm
10 Aug 1966-10 Aug 1968

EMBLEM



5 Communications Group emblem



5 Tactical Control Group emblem

Light blue, in nobrils a sphere bendwise argent grid lined azure surmounted by a stylized aircraft bend sinisterwise of the like and five mullets or, the sphere surrounded by four orbits gules, the orbit in pale bearing a hurt, in chief two stylized clouds fesswise of the second, all within a diminished bordure of the fourth. The emblem is symbolic of the group and its mission. Against a background of sky to indicate the medium through which our mobility is made possible, an electron, which is the basic principle of radar, encircles a globe to indicate the global capability of the unit. An aircraft represents the weapon which is controlled by this unit in the performance its mission, and five stars indicate the group's numerical designation. The emblem bears the Air Force colors, ultramarine blue and golden yellow. (Approved, 30 Mar 1962)

MOTTO

OPERATIONS

From November, 1951 to mid-October, 1955, the group supported Fifth Air Force and other Far East Air Forces agencies in Korea by installing, operating and maintaining radio, telephone and teletype communications networks linking Air Force and other military installations in Korea with bases in Japan. Operated communications centers serving Fifth Air Force's headquarters at Seoul and Taegu, until 1954 and at Osan-Ni thereafter.

November, 1954 to April, 1955, the group supported a Republic of Korea Air Force technical training school.

January to April, 1955, the group occasionally sent men and equipment as far away as Formosa to support mobility exercises.

October, 1955, moved to Japan. While continuing to survey, install, operate and maintain radio, telephone and teletype communications in support of Fifth Air Force and Southeast Asia Treaty Organization operations, the group became more mobile to provide communication support anywhere in the area of Far East (later, Pacific) Air Forces when natural disasters, such as floods or typhoons, destroyed or damaged fixed facilities.

September, 1958, came under Thirteenth Air Force control. About the same time, the group deployed men and equipment to Formosa to augment Thirteenth Air Force communications links there during the crisis over Quemoy Island.

The group acquired a tactical air control function in April, 1959, with assignment of the 605 Tactical Control Squadron. Lost its communications construction squadron at the time, but retained both radio relay and mobile communications squadrons.

The group moved to Clark Air Base, Philippines, in October, 1959, continuing communications and tactical control support for Thirteenth, Fifth and Pacific Air Forces operations. Also, trained indigenous personnel in communications and tactical control operational techniques. In October, 1961, the group lost all squadrons, although another mobile communications group was briefly attached for control until January, 1962. The 5 Tactical Control Group maintained an

“operating” radar section within its headquarters and retained its tactical control capability. Detachments of the group, located in Southeast Asia, provided training of indigenous Air Force personnel in operation of communications equipment for tactical control for the next several years.

Two tactical control squadrons joined the group in April 1964, and in July 1964, a tactical maintenance squadron was assigned. The group continued to provide tactical control support and a mobile capability to support PACAF and Thirteenth and Fifth Air Forces operations.

Mission in early 1966 was expanded to include requirement to support the combined United States/Host Country objectives in Southeast Asia by developing capability of maintaining an electronics environment (Aircraft Control and Warning resources), throughout Southeast Asia Theater of operations. Tasked to determine feasible locations in Southeast Asia for Radar and Communications systems and was considered Engineering and Installation agency for Aircraft Warning and Control in Southeast Asia.

In 1968 the group sent personnel and radio equipment to Manila, Republic of the Philippines, to assist in earthquake rescue efforts.

The group continued to provide emergency mobile communications and electronics facilities to replace or augment fixed PACAF installations.

From late 1970 to late 1971, the group also maintained permanent detachments in Thailand and Korea, and for several months in 1971, the 22nd Tactical Air Support Squadron (Light), equipped with O-2s, was part of the group.

The group began phasing down in September 1971, when its Thailand detachment was closed and the 22nd TASS transferred. From then until its inactivation at the end of 1971, the group controlled a single tactical control squadron, the 605 and its detachment in Korea.

Redesigned as the 5 Tactical Air Control Group, the group activated at Osan AB, Korea, on January 8, 1980, as a component of the 51st Composite Wing (Tactical). To perform its mission the group comprised a direct air support squadron, a tactical control squadron, a tactical air support squadron, a tactical air control center squadron, and a separate detachment.

During the late 1980s, the group supported the Korean Tactical Air Control System by maintaining ground radar sites with air and ground support provided by forward air controllers, air support operations centers, tactical air control parties and communications personnel and equipment.

Mission in 1984 was to manage, plan and coordinate for operational readiness of Korean Tactical Air Control System. The group was also responsible for integration of Stinger Program into Korean Tactical Air Control System.

In the mid-1980s, the Group utilized Ground Radar sites with Air and Ground support provided by Airborne Forward Air Controllers (AFAC), Air Support Operations Center (ASOC), Tactical Air Control Parties (TACP), and communications necessary to put it together under Tactical Air Control Center (TACC). Operated Korean Tactical Air Control System (KTACS).

The group participated in numerous PACAF training exercises in Korea and the Western Pacific, working with other branches of the U.S. armed forces and units of other nations. Its 19th Tactical Air Support Squadron converted in 1983 from OV-10A to OA-37B but returned to OV-10s in 1985. In August, 1989, the group moved from Osan AB to Suwon AB, South Korea, but it returned to Osan in October, 1990 when it was assigned to the 51st Tactical Fighter Wing.

The group participated in Cope Jade 85-1; Exercise and evaluation of Korean Air Defense and Tactical Air Control Systems.

Detachment 1, Taipei Air Station, Taiwan

Detachment 2, Taegu Air Base, South Korea

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE UNIT HISTORIES

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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.