

68 NETWORK WARFARE SQUADRON



MISSION

LINEAGE

958 Signal Radio Intelligence Company, Aviation constituted, 9 Oct 1942

Activated, 1 Nov 1942

Redesignated 8 Radio Squadron, Mobile (J), 19 Feb 1944

Redesignated 8 Radio Squadron, Mobile, 14 Nov 1946

Inactivated, 8 May 1955

Disbanded, 15 Jun 1983

6906 Security Squadron designated and activated, 1 Nov 1977

Redesignated 6906 Electronic Security Squadron, 1 Aug 1979

8 Radio Squadron, Mobile reconstituted and consolidated with the 6906 Electronic Security Squadron, and redesignated 68 Intelligence Squadron, 1 Oct 1993

Redesignated 68 Information Operations Squadron, 1 Aug 2000

Redesignated 68 Network Warfare Squadron, 5 Jul 2008

STATIONS

Drew Field, FL, 1 Nov 1942

Camp Pinedale, CA, 24 Jan 1943-Oct 1944

Guam, 17 Oct 1944-6 Nov 1945

Washington, DC, 6 Nov 1945

Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, VA, 5 Mar 1946

Brooks AFB, TX, 23 Feb 1949

Kelly AFB, TX, 1 Aug 1953

Brooks AFB, TX 22 Mar-8 May 1955
Brooks AFB [later, Brooks City-Base], TX, 1 Nov 1977
Kelly Field Annex, Lackland AFB, TX, 1 Apr 2011

ASSIGNMENTS

COMMANDERS

Maj Kenneth L. Brockway
Col Bradford Shwedo

HONORS

Service Streamers

World War II American Theater

Campaign Streamers

World War II
Asiatic-Pacific
Western Pacific, 1944-1945

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with Combat "V" Device
1 Jun 2002-31 May 2003
1 Oct 2010-30 Sep 2012

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award

1 Jul 1984-30 Jun 1986
1 Jan 1990-31 Dec 1991
1 Oct 1993-30 Sep 1994
1 Oct 1994-30 Sep 1995
1 Oct 1995-30 Sep 1996
1 Oct 1999-30 Sep 2001
1 Jun 2003-31 May 2005
1 Oct 2012-30 Sep 2013

EMBLEM

Emblem approved, 1977

MOTTO

OPERATION

The Army Signal Corps created the 8th Radio Squadron Mobile in November 1942. Activated as the 958th Signal Radio Intelligence Company (Aviation) at Drew Field, Florida, under the command of First Lt. William H. Mundorff, the company moved by train to Camp Pinedale, California, in January 1943. Trained at Pinedale during 1943-44, the 958th SRIC became the 8th

Radio Squadron Mobile (J) [Japan] in the spring of 1944. The 8th RSM's cadre of linguists consisted primarily of Nisei Japanese-American soldiers who had been taught Heigo Japanese (military terminology) at Camp Savage, Minnesota.

In August 1944, the squadron was declared ready for its next assignment as a self-contained operational unit. On 10 October 1944, the 8th RSM troops shipped out overseas aboard the USS Frederick Sykes. Debarking on Guam a month later, the 8th Radio Squadron Mobile served with the U.S. Navy as part of a Joint Radio Analysis Group in a secure naval compound called the "Joint Communications Activity" on Guam.

Although few in number, the Nisei voice intercept operators played a major role in the squadron's intercept and direction-finding missions. In addition to the voice intercept section that operated on Guam, two to three Nisei linguists deployed with each DF team.

The 8th deployed direction-finding platoons to outlying islands in order to get closer to the lower power transmitters that the Japanese were using. With DF network control on Guam, the squadron set up DF stations on Peleliu (Palau), Saipan and after the island was liberated from the Japanese in March 1945, on Iwo Jima.

Commencing in the spring of 1945, ten of the 8th RSM's Nisei voice intercept operators participated in airborne reconnaissance missions aboard Guam-based RB-24's—earning the squadron the nickname, "The Flying Eight Ball."

With surrender documents signed on 2 September 1945, President Truman proclaimed "V-J Day"—Victory over Japan. The war over, it was time to pack up and go home. The 8th Radio Squadron Mobile was inactivated in late 1945. The Army Security Agency reactivated the 8th Radio Squadron Mobile at Vint Hill Farms, Virginia, in 1949 for transfer to Air Force Security Service.

On 27 November 1947, the Army Security Agency activated the 8th RSM at Vint Hill Farms, Virginia. Concurrently, the ASA assigned thirteen enlisted men to the 8th RSM and detached them on temporary duty (TDY) to Headquarters ASA, Arlington Hall Station. Those thirteen enlisted men supported the activation of Air Force Security Service at AHS.

The 8th Radio Squadron Mobile was assigned to the Department of the Army and was manned by Army personnel. Personnel for the organization were procured from Army Security Agency in conjunction with the manning level that was established with Army Security Agency for the purpose of implementing plans to establish the USAF Security Service.

On 31 January 1949, the 8th RSM, together with the 1st RSM, 2 RSM and 136th Radio Security Detachment, were relieved from assignment to the Army (ASA) and assigned to the Department of the Air Force (USAFSS). Eight Air Force officers were with the 8th RSM when it became an Air Force squadron. On 6 February, seven of those officers—all except Maj. Idris Jones—were reassigned to Headquarters USAFSS at Arlington Hall Station. He remained with the 8th RSM.

On 16 February 1949, under a permanent change of station order, the 8th RSM moved from Vint Hill Farms, Virginia, to Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas—arriving in San Antonio on 23 February. Six men moved with the 8th RSM to Brooks AFB.

The 8 Radio Squadron Mobile, at the time of its transfer to Brooks Air Force Base, Texas, was designated as an advance party for USAF Security Service and the organization was charged with the responsibility of acting as a "holding" squadron for personnel that would eventually be utilized by USAF Security Service upon the arrival at Brooks AFB of that headquarters. The unit was further charged with the responsibility of working with the Brooks AFB engineers to implement plans for the rehabilitation of buildings that were to be used by Headquarters USAF Security Service.

The month of April saw the arrival of the 136th RSS [Radio Security Squadron] in force, plus the first group of personnel assigned to Headquarters USAF Security Service. Every attempt was made by the 8th RSM to see that these people were settled with the least practicable delay as regards office space and personal housing. An up-to-date roster of all housing available in the San Antonio area was maintained and this information was turned over to incoming personnel upon their arrival

In late April, MSgt. Kenneth R. Meyers reported to the 8th RSM and assumed duties as squadron first sergeant. Finally, on 27 April the last major USAFSS element USAFSS Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron arrived from Arlington Hall Station. Having facilitated the establishment of Air Force Security Service, the 8 RSM assumed a new role.

The 8th RSM was reorganized in early April, aligning authorized strength to its current administrative and operational mission. Squadron authorized strength was reduced from twenty-three officers and 256 airmen to nineteen officers and 235 airmen. Many other changes during April 1949 affected squadron operations.

Upon the arrival of the representatives of the Personnel and Administration Directorate of Security Service, Major Jones and Captain Fayman terminated their work as the advance party of Security Service and returned to the 8th RSM to act as CO and Deputy CO respectively.

At this time it was necessary to duplicate personnel on jobs within the headquarters in anticipation of the arrival of the Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, USAF Security Service, when the 8th RSM would be called upon to supply the necessary administrative personnel to that organization.

Recognizing a need for proficiency training in an unclassified environment, USAFSS tasked the 8th RSM to activate a "proficiency school" the command's first intelligence school in April 1949.

The 8 RSM in the latter part of April was charged with the responsibility of organizing and maintaining a proficiency school in which airmen who were skilled in radio operating, radio

mechanics, language, cryptographic duties, etc. could be placed in order that they could receive further training in their respective fields while awaiting their cryptographic clearances. This additional responsibility necessitated the procuring of a building in which to set up a school, acquiring equipment and material necessary to operate such courses and requisitioning trained personnel to serve as instructors. Major Jones assumed the full responsibility of organizing such a school and Captain Fayman undertook all squadron administrative details.

On 11 April, Captain Russell A. Verploegh and Lieutenant Lloyd W. Gray arrived from Scott Air Force Base and were assigned duty in the squadron as training officers and assistants to Major Jones. They began immediately to write course outlines and to prepare a standard of teaching that would be necessary in a "proficiency maintenance school" A building and a hangar were procured from Base Installations in which to set up this school.

Capt. Kenneth R. Slater, an experienced signal supply officer, reported for duty in June and took on the responsibility for procuring the necessary organization equipment to support the school.

Plans were made in late June to organize the "proficiency school" on a worldwide training basis, and in early July, Major Jones and Captain Verploegh were relieved from assignment with the 8th RSM and were assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Security Service, for the purpose of organizing the school on a much larger scale.

The proficiency school was set up in Hanger # 15 at Brooks. Mission equipment (three TC-8 radio direction finders and two TC-9 radio intercept central systems) finally arrived in August. Maintenance technicians installed the TC-9 intercept equipment and one TC-8 DF system in Hanger 15. In October 1949, the school activated a DF site that included one of the TC-8 DF systems at Camp Bullis outside San Antonio. In late October, a number of USAFSS Morse operators who had little or no experience in direction finding began training at Camp Bullis.

In addition to training at the proficiency school, USAFSS often sent airmen away for specialized training. On 11 August 1949, the command placed eleven airmen on detached service at the Navy Communication School in Washington, DC, for cryptanalysis technician training.

Under its Operations directorate, Headquarters USAFSS assumed direct responsibility for proficiency training in jobs unique to the command, leaving the 8th RSM to concentrate on administrative and support tasks.

With USAFSS Headquarters now in place at Brooks AFB, the 8th RSM's role shifted in the spring of 1949 to that of a "casual" pipeline squadron at least in practice. There was no official change in the squadron's mission.

The months of May and June saw the squadron operating along normal squadron lines and witnessed daily increases in squadron strength Many of the airmen assigned to the squadron were shipped overseas during these two months in order to strengthen the radio squadrons

mobile in Japan and Germany, which were losing personnel as a result of Army personnel on duty with the Air Force returning to their respective department.

Because of the tremendous inflow and outflow of personnel, the squadron eventually organized on a "pipeline" basis to streamline administration and paperwork flow.

Security clearance requirements placed a major constraint on USAFSS when the command began staffing its operational squadrons. Operations personnel required at minimum a secret clearance with special (cryptologic) access—a clearance granted only after a lengthy background investigation. The 8 RSM served as a holding pool for officers and airmen whose background investigations were pending. They were transferred to an operational USAFSS assignment after being granted cryptographic clearance.

Capt. Fayman, newly designated 8th RSM commander, got the honor of presenting the first lecture to all USAFSS airmen at Brooks AFB on 5 and 6 July 1949 in conjunction with the Air Information Program (AIP)—a fancy name for "Commanders Call." Air Force veterans undoubtedly remember those recurring monthly formations.

Results for the 8th RSM's first inspection by the USAFSS Inspector General's office were not unexpected. The 8th RSM was the first USAFSS squadron to be inspected by the USAFSS IG. At that point, USAFSS and its subordinate squadrons were operating "by the seat of their pants"—creating and following new procedures as they plodded along from day to day in uncharted Air Force intelligence operations.

Between 20 and 23 June, the 8th RSM underwent its first Air Inspection. This inspection was made by a member of the Inspector General's Section, USAF Security Service Major D. A. Robinson. Minor administrative errors were corrected as a result of this inspection.

Going into August 1949, the 8th RSM still had not been assigned a written operational or administrative mission.

It was the opinion of USAF Security Service at that time that the squadron would continue to function as a "basic administrative squadron," charged with the primary responsibility of administering to (1) airmen awaiting clearances, (2) airmen continuing their training in their respective MOS's [military occupation specialties] in the USAF Security Service Proficiency School and (3) airmen in pipeline status awaiting further assignment to USAF Security Service, either at Brooks Air Force Base or in an overseas organization.

Concerned that the squadron's mission was not correctly defined, USAFSS IG Lt. Col. James L. Vanderhof met with Capt. Fayman. The question asked at that particular meeting was: "Whether or not the 8th Radio Squadron Mobile was performing its actual mission as designated, and, if so, what steps were being taken by the organization to train personnel to accomplish that mission." Capt. Fayman at that time informed Colonel Vanderhof that the squadron was not performing its

primary mission, that of an operational squadron, but had been assigned verbally by USAF Security Service a secondary or "variated" mission as outlined above.

It was brought out by the Air Inspector that as far as existing regulations were concerned, there was a possibility that the squadron was operating in an "illegal" manner in that proper authorization for it to function with a secondary mission had not been fully authorized by competent authority. It was thought at that time that a discussion should be held with the commanding officer, USAF Security Service, regarding the present mission of the 8th Radio Squadron Mobile in order to protect him in the event of an area inspection at which time the inspectors would want to know why the squadron was not performing its original mission.

At a conference with Col. Maury (HQ USAFSS Chief of Personnel and Administration) on 13 September 1949, Lt. Col. Vanderhof and Capt. Fayman were advised that the 8th RSM would probably continue to be a casual squadron. Col. Maury also informed them that USAFSS would be activating two new radio squadrons mobile.

The 8th RSM was to play an important role in the activation of those two units in that the majority of the personnel that would be assigned those organizations would in all probability be procured from the 8th Radio Squadron Mobile.

Finally, in a letter dated 20 October 1949 Headquarters USAFSS redefined the 8th RSM responsibilities. In a terse "cover your butt" memo to the 8th RSM commander, USAFSS commander Col. Hetherington defined squadron duties in five short "bullets."

All individual replacement training for the USAFSS.

All unit training for the USAFSS as necessary, except for detachments of the 136th Radio Security Squadron.

Administration of all airmen in pipeline status.

Preparation of airmen for overseas movement.

Preparation of requisitions for TO&E equipment for RSM's activated for overseas movement.

On the first anniversary of the activation of USAFSS, both the USAFSS command and its 8th RSM had grown substantially and continued to expand. With two recently activated new radio squadrons attached to the 8th RSM for rations, quarters and administration, the 8th RSM listed the personnel strength of assigned and attached personnel on the 8th RSM morning report.

On 23 November 1949, the 3rd Radio Squadron Mobile was activated and attached to the 8 Radio Squadron Mobile for rations, quarters and administration.

The month of November saw a gradual rise of assigned personnel. The majority of this rise was due to additional personnel being assigned to such technical schools as radio printer school at Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, and a normal influx of various administrative personnel.

On 30 November 1949, 8 RSM strength had increased to 480 persons, of whom 313 were on detached service, primarily in training at technical schools outside USAFSS. The 8th RSM continued operating as a pipeline squadron through 30 September 1950.

During the second half of 1950, plans were underway for the 8 Radio Squadron Mobile to take on a new operational mission.

The 8th Radio Squadron Mobile, under the command of Major William L. Hardy, continued to junction as a casual holding squadron and operated a Processing and Receiving Section during the period 1 July 1950 to 30 September 1950. There were plans being formulated to substantially change both the mission and the organization of the squadron. Headquarters United States Air Force Security Service was planning the establishment of a personnel processing squadron to become operational during the month of October.

The new personnel processing squadron would then absorb the casual personnel of the 8th Radio Squadron Mobile, and perform the mission of processing and receiving new airmen entering the United States Air Force Security Service Training School. This in turn would allow the 8th Radio Squadron Mobile to perform its new mission of operating a "model" intercept station.

On 18 September 1950, Headquarters, United States Air Force Security Service published orders reorganizing the 8 Radio Squadron Mobile with a new authorized strength of 31 officers and 512 airmen effective 1 October 1950.

Col. Dmitri, Director of Operations, ordered the planning for the installation of relevant intercept equipment in building 313 for use as an intercept training school.

Captain Karleaf 8th Radio Squadron Mobile Operations and Supply Officer, made the necessary requisitions for the additional equipment required for the project. Available TO&E equipment was moved to Building 313 and equipment installation began 1 September 1950.

Installation of equipment was completed 27 September 1950. Captain Stockton and 1st Lt. Bardon were assigned to duty as communications officers at the intercept station. Master Sergeant Purl C. Wright was assigned to the 8th Radio Squadron Mobile for duty as Noncommissioned Officer in Charge of the Intercept School on 27 September 1950, and he had as his assistants five experienced intercept operators who had returned from overseas duty with operating squadrons.

With experienced personnel for instructors, it would be possible to simulate actual conditions in the field and instruct students in the whys and wherefores of the difficulties they would later encounter in actual operations. Plans were made to receive the students for the first class to begin Monday morning, 2 October 1950.

Seven of the new students were graduates of Keesler Air Force Base Radio School, and three students had attended the code school conducted by the Unit Training Division of the Operations

Directorate. Plans were also being made to establish the 8th Radio Squadron Mobile as a model operating squadron.

After the establishment of the "model squadron," all personnel of the United States Air Force Security Service, both officers and airmen, would be assigned to the 8th Radio Squadron Mobile for training and indoctrination before assignment to units in the field. This would enable all Security Service personnel to become familiar with the functions of an operating squadron, and would greatly reduce time lost in the field from on-the-job training.

Because the 8th RSM school used recordings of intercepted military communications to simulate a "model intercept squadron," only cleared persons could enter the training facility. The model operating squadron constituted Air Force Security Service's first cryptologic school.

In June 1951, the 8th RSM expanded its intercept training capabilities by installing a DF site (USA-13) at Scott AFB, Illinois. The direction finding site at Scott Air Force Base will be used in conjunction with the direction finding site at Brooks Air Force Base to accomplish its mission of training direction finding operators and obtaining line bearings on the missions from the intercept station. The line bearings will be plotted to obtain fixes on the assigned missions. The DF site used AN/GRC-26 radio teletype to coordinate direction finding missions and a direct phone circuit between DF control and a co-located detachment of the 136th Radio Security Squadron at Brooks AFB for additional DF missions. The squadron also added a voice intercept training course in the intercept school in June 1951. By 1953, the DF section was using a KY-8 "scrambler" field phone system for direct communications with the Intercept Section.

Processing through the 8th Radio Squadron Mobile in late 1951, Lieutenant Duane E. Russell pioneered 2nd echelon traffic exploitation in the 6910th Security Group in Germany.

As observed in the 8th RSM unit history for December 1951, the 6923rd Personnel Processing Squadron was performing the "pipeline squadron" function previously accomplished by the 8th RSM. In addition, the 6960th Headquarters Support Group was providing group-level guidance to subordinate squadrons at Brooks AFB. Both the 6923rd and the 6960th had been activated at Brooks in October 1950.

A policy for assignment of intercept operator trainees was received from 6960 Headquarters Support Group. The students were assigned from Keesler AFB to the 6923rd Personnel Processing Squadron. The 6923rd Personnel Processing Squadron then assigned them to the 8th RSM. This organization in turn processed these intercept operators to overseas units upon completion of the intercept operators course. All students graduating after 31 December had been assigned to this organization.

The new assignment procedures streamlined the student pipeline process. The 8th RSM furnished Headquarters USAFSS the names of graduating students two weeks in advance of their graduation date along with each airman's overseas assignment preference. In turn, within 72

hours USAFSS provided the 8th RSM assignment instructions. On 31 December 1951, thirty-two officers and 413 airmen were assigned to the 8th RSM.

Throughout its existence as an Air Force squadron the 8th Radio Squadron Mobile played a major role in the creation and staffing of other USAFSS organizations. Starting by training the initial cadre of specialists for Headquarters USAFSS, the 8th then procured equipment and personnel for the 1st RSM in Japan and 2nd RSM in Germany.

For the next four years—through 1953—most expansion of USAFSS resources originated at Brooks AFB. As each new organization stood up at Brooks, the 8th RSM was typically tasked with providing the new unit with rations, quarters, administration, and in many cases, training. Although details are vague for many units, the following USAFSS units originated at Brooks AFB before being deployed to their permanent locations."

The 8th RSM remained at Brooks AFB for the duration. In August 1953, the 8th RSM Headquarters relocated on Brooks AFB to Building 118. The Intercept Section moved into Building 130 within the compound on 1 September with the Training Branch moving into Buildings 127, 131 and 149 in October. At this point the squadron had an intercept and analysis mission in addition to a training mission. Analysts were coordinating analysis requirements with the National Security Agency.

The squadron received ninety-one Morse intercept operator students from Keesler AFB in November 1953 after the intercept training program had been on hold for a while. After the training was completed in December, the course was again placed on standby status. The Intercept Operator's Indoctrination Course was discontinued on 2 January 1954, and the Intercept Section implemented a new classified mission the following day. Apparently, USAFSS was shifting the training mission elsewhere.

On 22 February 1954, the squadron activated Detachment A, 8th RSM at Mather AFB, California, with an authorized strength of one officer and nineteen enlisted men. Capt. Joseph E. Ayres was the detachment's first commander.

During 1954 and early 1955, the 8th RSM maintained a series of small detachments (intercept sites) in various locations within the continental United States. Typically, the USAFSS units were co-located with air control and warning (AC&W) squadrons of the Air Defense Command similar to the way that some USAFSS intercept detachments shared housing/support facilities with AC&W squadrons overseas.

The 6906th Electronic Security Squadron, headquartered at Brooks AFB, Texas, plays a major role in the effort to eliminate compromising conversations or emanations over unsecure lines or unintentional channels.

The 6906th ESS's mission is a three-fold command, control and communications counter-

measures mission. The unit provides selected communications security and COMSEC radio and telephone surveillance, and communications jamming and imitative communications deception, or Red Force support. The 6906th routinely supports unified commands, major commands, separate operating agencies and other government authorities upon request.

COMSEC surveillance is accomplished by deploying operators and analysts, sometimes referred to as the "friendly enemy," to monitor DOD-owned or leased telephone lines and radio links to determine if information of value is being transmitted in an unsecure mode. The monitoring is done with portable equipment by plugging into DOD switch-groups or using mobile vans equipped to monitor a wide range of frequencies.

Red Force support is provided by deployed teams through the use of all-terrain vehicles equipped with highly sophisticated, state-of-the-art communications jamming equipment. These assets, coupled with surveillance equipment, are used as a means of training our air and ground crews to continue essential combat operations in a hostile electronic environment by protecting their communications.

The effort and commitment is worldwide. Unit members serve, on the average, more than 120 days TDY per year to desert and tropical areas — and even Alaska. The goal — a better prepared Air Force. Numerous family and personal sacrifices are necessary to achieve this goal, but the 6906th ESS truly makes a direct contribution of the readiness of the U.S. military force around the world.

the 6906 Electronic Security Squadron, Brooks AFB, Texas, marked a command first when it deployed to King Faisal AB, Al Jafar, Jordan, in June. Seven unit members traveled to Jordan to provide communications jamming and electronic combat training during Shadow Hawk, a joint U.S. Air Force and Royal Jordanian Air Force exercise. The annual exercise trains Jordanian fighter pilots in air-to-air and air-to-ground tactics within a degraded communications environment. For the 6906 team, the exercise was one of several communications jamming-electronic combat missions a year. The unit's primary mission is communications security monitoring.

Engineers with the Air Force Center for Engineering and the Environment have begun construction on the new 38,000 square-foot cyber warfare command center. The facility will be home for the 68th Network Warfare Squadron and the 710th Information Operations Flight currently located at Brooks City-Base in San Antonio.

Officials from the 68th NWS recently held a groundbreaking ceremony to officially commence construction. It is scheduled to be completed this fall. "This building will be the first of its kind in the nation, as well as the first step in the new warfare, cyber warfare," said Col. Bradford Shwedo, 68th NWS commander. Air Force officials chose Lackland AFB to be the hub of cyber command operations. One reason was because of its proximity to other cyber-related commands such as the National Security Agency's Texas Cryptologic Center; the Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Agency; the 67th Network Warfare Wing; the Joint Information Operations Warfare Command; and the Air Force Cryptologic Support Group.

The facility's construction is one of the base realignment and closure projects being managed and executed through AFCEE and constructed by ToITest, Inc. The BRAC commission is a federal entity set up to review the assets and property of military installations, close excess bases and realign operations and resources to maximize tax payer dollars. The facility will serve as an office building for 400 employees. Some amenities include a sensitive compartmented information facility, also known as a SCIF, a breakroom, and an additional 4,000 square feet for a 100-space parking lot and a two-lane road. The building, which will serve as an office building for 400 employees, will be designed and constructed in accordance with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design requirements. LEED is a goal-oriented approach to the design, construction, and operation of "green" buildings. LEED certification requires the facilities built have environmentally friendly features, use recyclable materials when possible, and use energy efficient lighting and appliances.

"We are excited about the opportunity to design and construct the intelligence operations center for the Air Force Reserve Command and the Air Force Space Command, which will be essential to the execution of their cyber warfare capabilities," said AFCEE project manager Mark Stough. 2010

8th RSM— 1954-1955

Detachment 1, 8 th RSM	Mather AFB, California
Detachment 2, 8 th RSM	McChord AFB, Washington
Detachment 5, 8 th RSM	Osceola AFS, Wisconsin
Detachment 6, 8 th RSM	Kinross AFB, Michigan
Detachment 7, 8 th RSM	Shawnee, New York
Detachment 8, 8 th RSM	Brunswick NAS, Maine
Detachment 9, 8 th RSM	Montauk AFS, New York

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Sources

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