

A SALUTE TO
AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND
LEADERS AND LINEAGE



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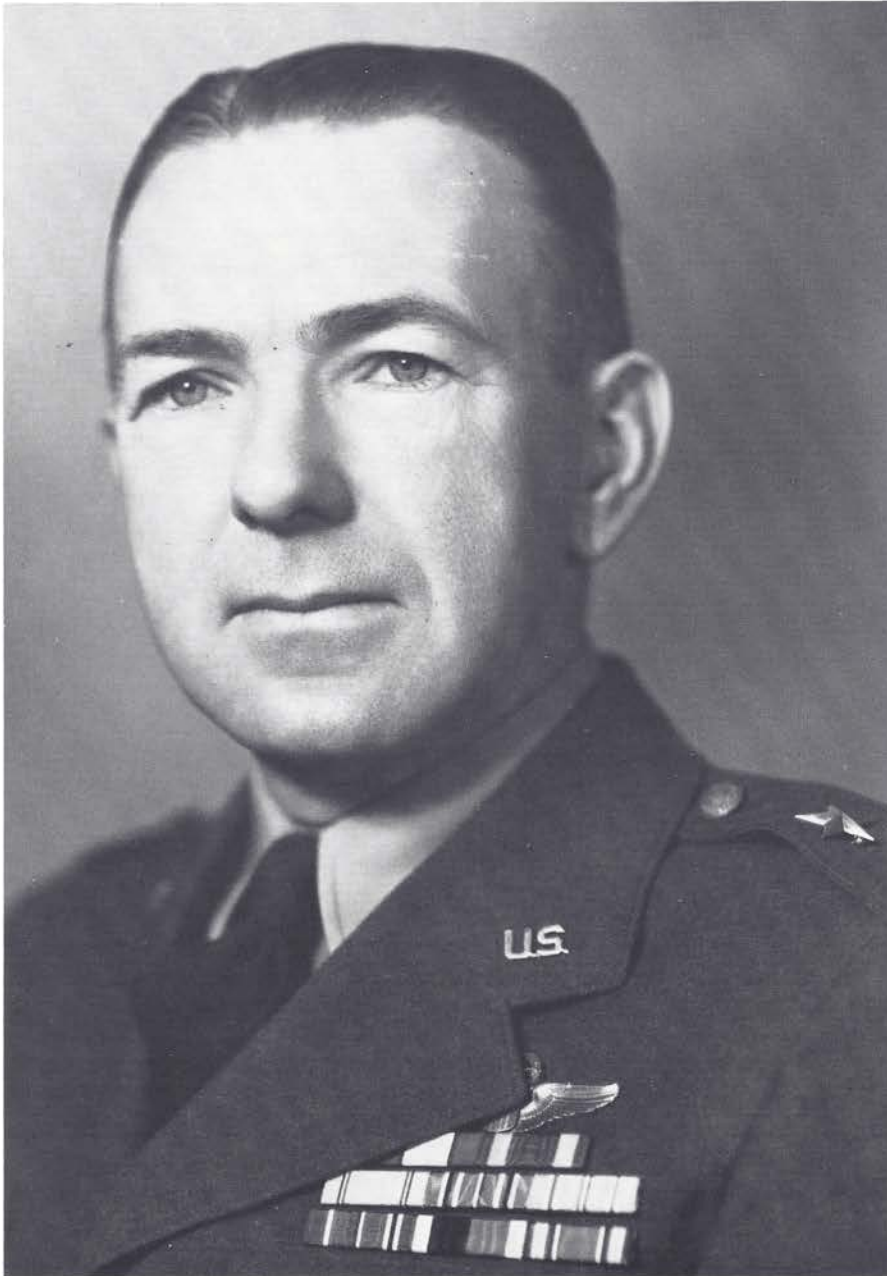
Office of AFCC History

by

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**AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
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DEDICATION

On 27 June 1990, Brigadier General Ivan L. Farman, USAF (Ret) died at the Air Force Village, San Antonio, Texas, in his 88th year. General Farman, one of military aviation's pioneers and an early proponent of airborne communications, was also known as the "Father of Airways Communications." A man of boundless energy, tenacity, intellect, and integrity, General Farman was a classic leader of the old school who inspired loyalty through compassion and genuine concern for the well-being of his subordinates. To the memory of General Farman, pioneer, innovator, and leader, this work is respectfully dedicated.

PREFACE

In the five decades and three major wars from 1938 through 1990, Air Force Communications Command and its antecedent, parent organizations have rendered yeoman duty in providing the Air Force with an unparalleled array of quality communications services. The command's elite cadre of technicians, planners, and administrators, from the onset, has constituted the Air Force's most significant collection of specialized talent. Through their dedicated efforts, long hours, and perseverance, Air Force commanders have enjoyed reliable and nearly instantaneous connectivity with their forces deployed worldwide. The Air Force Communications Command's many successes in providing the Air Force with such command and control, data automation, and air traffic control capabilities did not come easily. The Sisyphean task of applying ever-advancing technology to the Air Force's changing mission requirements has taxed the ingenuity and leadership skills of the Air Force Communications Command's organizational commanders. The following study collectively recognizes the many Air Force Communications Command organizations and their commanders on whose shoulders have rested the "Reins of Command."

EDITOR'S NOTE

Over the years, the Air Force Communications Command History Office has entertained a significant number of requests for unit lineage and honors and past commanders' names and dates of tenure. Dr Thomas S. Snyder, the Command Historian conceived this work to provide a single, widely distributed corpus of AFCC organizational lineage and honors data. During the preparation of this work, however, Dr Snyder accepted the position as the United States Air Forces in Europe Historian, and Mr Robert T. Cossaboom, his successor, saw this work to completion.

This study is the product of voluminous research, requiring the long hours of many individuals. The names and tenures or hundreds of leaders and their organizations have been obtained from a variety of sources, and while meticulous care was taken to ensure the accuracy of data a few irregularities might have occurred. Regrettably, some records were found to be incomplete, inaccurate, or inconsistent. As a result, the reader, doubtlessly, will note some lacunae in commanders' names and dates of tenure. Should you be able to provide this missing information, please contact the Headquarters Air Force Communications Command History Office so that appropriate corrections or additions might be made on subsequent editions.

Included in this work is the lineage of the headquarters, its active divisions, and the divisions' subordinate organizations. The only inactivations included are those of the headquarters and the 1990 inactivations of the subordinate units. Also included are photos of available emblems with a significant statement, or in the absence of a statement, a description of the emblem.

The purpose of this work was not only to recognize the lineage of Air Force Communications Command and its subordinate divisions and units, but to acknowledge the men and women of AACCS/AFCS/AFCC for their half century of exemplary leadership.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Just as Air Force Communications Command organizational commanders tackled the Sisyphean task of applying emerging technology to changing mission requirements, researching this work taxed the resources of various individuals. The voluminous research task with a short time constraint would have been an impossible task for one individual. I wish, therefore, to acknowledge those who assisted in this project.

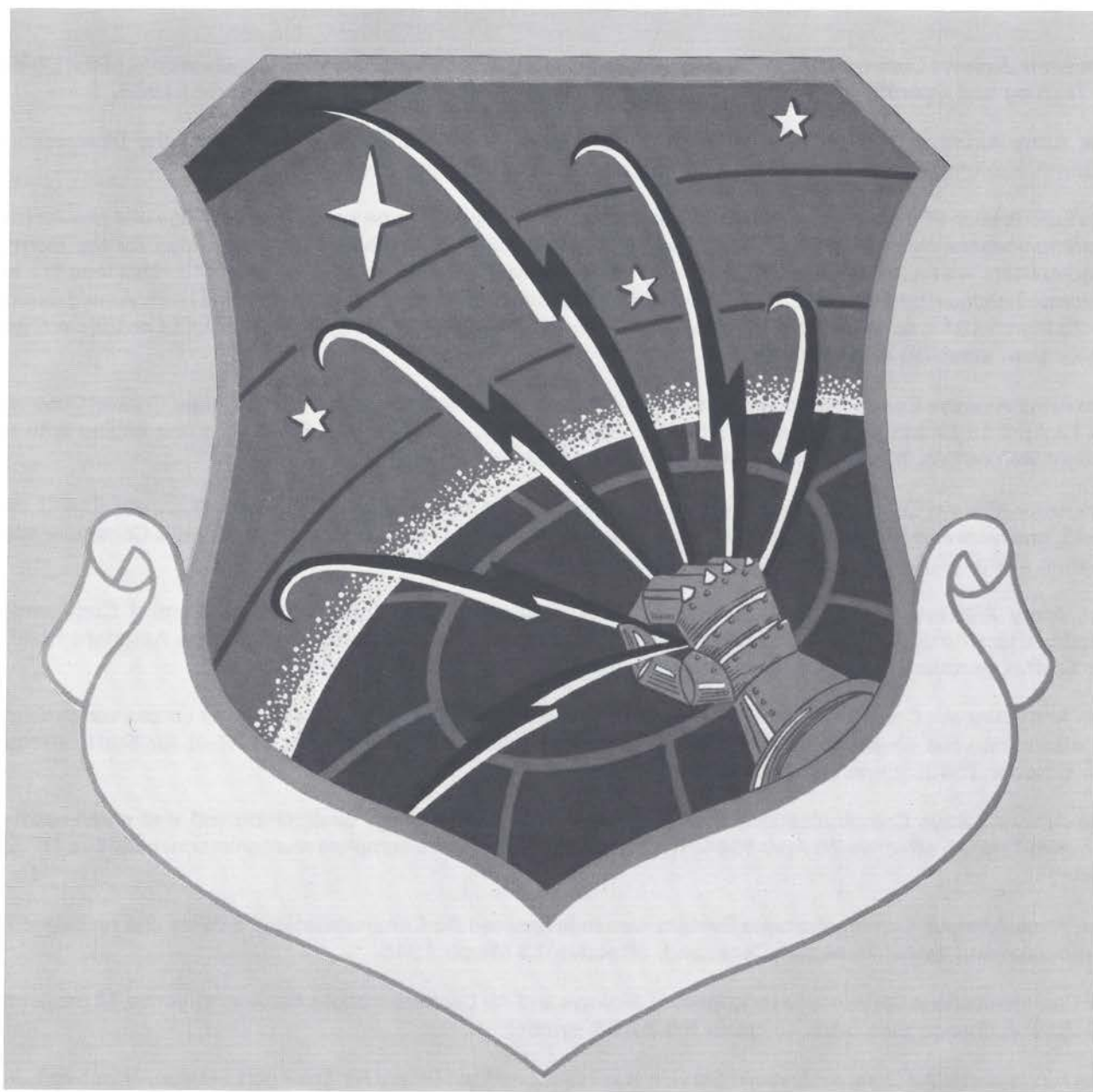
Special acknowledgments go to my co-workers, Dr Larry A. Morrison, Dr Tommy R. Young, Dr Timothy J. Mucklow, Ms Margaret J. Nigra, Ms Fayette G. Haase, and MSgt David P. Taylor, who provided tireless assistance to meet the short publishing deadline.

Acknowledgments also must go to the full-time and additional duty division and unit historians whose dedicated efforts to expediently research their histories in an attempt to provide available information was invaluable.

I wish also to express appreciation to Mrs Patricia A. Galeaz and Ms Therese Bilodeau, who streamlined every possible task while maintaining quality printing standards, and Mr Jim East, whose artistic talent transformed an idea into a cover.

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HEADQUARTERS AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

The official emblem of the Air Force Communications Command was specially designed to depict AFCC's unique role in accomplishing the vital Air Force mission of providing positive command and control of aerospace forces. Heraldically, the emblem has the following significance. The mailed fist represents Air Force commanders who exercise command and control of aerospace forces. The electronic flashes represent all forms of aerospace communications through which control of aerospace forces is provided. The North Star symbolizes navigation and air traffic control as distinct but integrated parts of command and control. The world portrays the global aspect of AFCC and Air Force operations.

LINEAGE OF AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

The Army Airways Communications System was established in the Directorate of Communications of the Division of Training and Operations, Office of the Chief of the Air Corps, effective 15 November 1938.

The Army Airways Communications System was placed under the Operations Division, the Directorate of Communications, Headquarters Army Air Forces, effective 23 April 1942.

The Field Branch of the Directorate of Communications was proposed to be known as the Office of Army Airways Communications System. It was to be located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In preparation for the move, a headquarters was established at Bolling Field, Washington D.C., effective 27 March 1943. This was the first separate headquarters of the Army Airways Communications System. However, General H. H. Arnold decided on 26 March 1943, to place the Army Airways Communications System under the new Flight Control Command rather than establish a field branch.

The Army Airways Communications System Wing was constituted and assigned to the Flight Control Command on 13 April 1943 and was activated effective 26 April 1943. The history of AFCS as a unit begins with this action. Before this, it was merely a function/staff office, not a unit.

The Army Airways Communications System closed its office at Bolling Field, Washington, D. C., at 0814, 3 May 1943, and reopened in Asheville, North Carolina, under the name of Headquarters Army Airways Communications System Wing, Flight Control Command, effective 0815, 3 May 1943.

The Army Airways Communications System Wing was reassigned from the Flight Control Command to Headquarters Army Air Forces "under the immediate supervision and jurisdiction" of the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Operations, Commitments and Requirements, effective 14 July 1943.

The Army Airways Communications System Wing reassignment to Headquarters Army Air Forces was amended by eliminating the phrase "under the immediate supervision" of the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, effective 13 October 1943. It was now running its own organization.

The Army Airways Communications System Wing dropped the "Wing" designation and was given separate command status, effective 26 April 1944. The command underwent a complete reorganization, effective 15 May 1944.

The Army Airways Communications System was redesignated Air Communications Service and reassigned as a subcommand to Air Transport Command, effective 13 March 1946.

Air Communications Service was redesignated Airways and Air Communications Service, effective 11 September 1946. The change was made to retain the AACS symbol.

The Airways and Air Communications Service was reassigned to Military Air Transport Service, effective 1 June 1948.

The Airways and Air Communications Service was relieved from assignment to Military Air Transport Service, redesignated Air Force Communications Service, and designated a major command, effective 1 July 1961.

The Air Force Communications Service was redesignated Air Force Communications Command, effective 15 November 1979.

AWARDS

AFOEA	1 July 1984 - 30 June 1986	DAFSO GB-076/86
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STREAMER

War Service Streamer, American Theatre (WWII)