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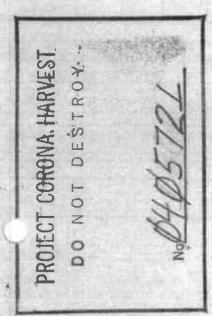
OF THE

6994TH SECURITY SQUADRON

1 JANUARY-30 JUNE 1966

RCS:AU-D5(AFS-1)

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USAFSS TSC 67-000 3 3

TAN SON NHUT AIR BASE, VIETNAM

1 JANUARY 1967

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Approved by:

HOBERT L. WALLANDER
Lt Col, USAF
Commander

#### FORWARD

This historical account of the activities of the 6994th Security Squadron, Tan Son Nhut Air Base, Vietnam, covers the period 15 April through 30 June 1966. Nuch of the information was taken from the documents prepared by the Mission Management Section of the 6922d Security Wing, Clark Air Base, Philippines.

Since the 6994th Security Squadron was not activated until 15 April 1966, some of the material discussed will show the reader what events took place prior to the activation of the unit.

Comments and suggestions regarding future histories prepared in this unit should be directed to the Office of Information.

ROBERT E. HOSKINS, A2C, USAP Unit Historian



# 6994 SCET SQ BGS: AU-D5 (AFS-1)

# IPPLONOLOGI

DATE	KVENT		
February 1966	The HANKEYS aircraft returned to Tan Son Nant after being reconfigured in the United States.		
8 April 1966	The 360th and 361st Recommelesance Squad- rons were activated at Tan Son Nhut to operate and maintain the aircraft as- signed to Project PHYLLIS ANN.		
15 April 1966	The 6994th Security Squadron was activated at Tax Sen Mhut AB, Vietnam, to carry out the ARDF mission assigned to USAFSS in Southeast Asia.		
15 April 1966	Major William T. Ballard arrived TDY from the 6922d Security Wing to act as squedron commander.		
4 Key 1966	Lt Colonel Harry L. Richards replaced Major Ballard as temporary squadron commander.		
26 May 1966	The first PHYLLIS ANN aircraft errived at Tan Son Whnt.		
27 May 1966	Lt Colonel Robert L. Wallander arrived to assume the position of squadron commander for the 6994th Security Squad- ron.		
6 June 1966	The first PHYLLIS ANN mission was flown. The target was located in the Tay Ninh Province.		
22 June 1966	Five efficers and 52 airmen were assigned in a PCS status at the 6994th. The UND had provided for 11 efficers and 178 airmen.		
29 June 1966	The second PHILLIS ANN alreraft was as- signed duty with the 6994th Security Semadron		

6994 SCTT SQ BGS: AE-D5 (AFS-1)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

I	OBGANIZATION AND MISSION	r&a.
	Activation of the 6994th Security Squadron	1
	Organisation	3
	Unit Expansion	3
	Aircraft Delivery Problems	4
п	TASKING AND COLLECTION	
	SIGINT Collection Facilities	7
	HANKEYE	7
	DRILL PRESS	7
	PHYLLIS ANN	7
	SIGINT Collection	8
	SIGNT Collection Policies	8
	DRILL PRESS	9
	PHYLLIS ANN	11
	SIGINT Processing and Reporting	12

6994 SCTY SQ BCS: AU-D5 (APS-1)

#### CHAPTER I - ODGANIZATION AND MISSION

Although this history is to cover the period 15 April through 30 June 1966, significant developments occurring prior to that time are also discussed. These activities led to the activation of the 6994th Security Squadron at Tan Son Mant Air Base, Victora. The United States Air Force Security Service (USAFSS) became involved in Airborne Badis Direction Finding (ABDF) tests in Victors as early as 1962. An ARDF equipped C-54 was used in Project HILO HATTIK and a G-47 for Project FARM GATE. Although these two tests accomplished little operationally, much was learned regarding aircraft and equipment deficiencies. Besically, the ARDF equipped aircraft were deplayed to Vietnam to provide tactical intelligence support to theater commanders through location and surveillance of enemy ground communications. Limited communications intelligence collection against Viet Cong tactical units in Vietnam was conducted by the Airborne Emergency Reaction Unit (AHERU). The Army Security Agency was also conducting similiar tests during this period.

In 1964, a C-47 siroraft was deployed to Tan Son Mint under the project name HAWKEYE. Once again the tests provided USAFSS with specific ideas for equipment improvement. Sanders Associates of Hasham, New Hampshire, had been contracted to reconfigure the AMDF equipment in the United States. In late 1965, the HAWKEYE aircraft was case again deployed to Victoram for a 120 day test.

This test provided significant results, and the Military Assistance

Command, Vietnam (MACV), and Seventh Air Force (7th AF) requested

that the aircraft remain in-country, and that the mission be expanded.

Also during 1965, MACV expressed interest in the Airborne Emergency Reaction Unit capabilities. In December, two C-47 aircraft equipped with two HF and VHF positions were assigned to Vietnam for a 120-day period under the project name of DRILL FRESS. Collection of information regarding known targets was compared with that collected by ground sites.

# <u>Activation</u>

Air Base, Vietnam, 15 April 1966. The primary mission of the unit was to provide Seventh Air Force and Military Assistance Command, Vietnam with enemy ground target locations and with communications intelligence gleaned from enemy transmitters. Information provided by the interception and study of these foreign communications was also passed to tactical commanders conducting operations in South Vietnam. The 6994th Security Squadron was also tasked with providing logistical and administrative support to the Security Service Idaison Officer (SSIS); to USAFSS personnel attached to the Mational Security Agency SIGIET Support Group (SSG) detachment; and to USAFSS personnel assigned to the AEDF Coordinating Center (ACG).

#### Coveringtion

The 6994th Security Squadren was located at Tan Son
Hant Air Base, Vietness, and programming indicated that two detechments were to be activated. One was to be activated at Wha Trang
Air Base, and the other at Pleiku Air Base. The unit was directly
subordinate to the 6922d Security Wing, located at Clark Air Base,
Philippines. The 6994th Security Squadron was operationally responsible to Headquarters, Seventh Air Force, also located at Tan Son
Nhmt. The existing facilities and personnel of Projects DRILL
PRESS and HAWKEYE were incorporated into the unit. The HAWKEYE
operation, later called Project PHYLLIS ANN, was conducted from
the 7th AF AFSSO compound, and DRILL PRESS personnel operated
from a compound utilized by NSAPAC, Vietnam. The consolidation of
operations into the 6994th Security Squadron produced no significant
changes in the organizational control of these functions.

#### Unit Emension

In early 1966, the USAFSS was directed to provide for the back-end erew manning of 35 ARDF equipped G-47 aircraft in Vietnam. This directive was later changed to reflect the deployment of 47 such aircraft to the war zone. The aircraft were to be deployed in increments by the end of the year. The PHYLLIS ANN aircraft were to be configured with the ARD-18 console. This new equipment was solid state and transistorized, and utilized plug-in modules which could be easily removed and replaced. The ARD-18 system also provided a

360 degree capability, allowing the aircraft to be flown parallel to the target transmitter. Equipment used previously required the pilot to maneuver the aircraft on a course directly toward or away from the target. Such a maneuver could serve as a tip-off to equipment operators that their activities were under surveillance; time eausing them to coase operation until after the aircraft has departed. The rapid influx of Viet Cong into South Vietnam resulted in an increased number of targets. Tasking for both the collection affort and the impr missions was by MACV and 7th AF. Facilities were targeted not only against the Viet Cong, but against the North Vietnamese infiltrator communications complexes located in South Vietnam. The DRILL PRESS aircraft were targeted against enemy ground communications that were either difficult or impossible for ground sites to intercept. Seesific targeting was levied against terminals of the Military Intelligence Bureau (COSVI) which were known to be passing exploitable traffic. The superior quality of airborne intercept over that of army ground intercept resulted in continued DRILL FRESS tasking of these entities. DRILL PRESS missions were flown from early January until May 1966.

#### Aircraft Delivery Problems

Barly planning reports indicated that 35 ARDF C-47 aircraft were to be assigned to perform the 6994th Security Squadron mission. These aircraft were to be delivered to South Vietnam between April and Movember 1966. The Army was also directed to expand its ARDF U6/U8 fleet from 25 to 71 aircraft. Later deployments.

however, indicated that the Air Force was to provide 47 ARDF aircraft and the fleet was to be reduced to 57 ARDF equipped planes. The aircraft were to be phased into use as follows:

Month	Army 06/08	Air Feroe G-47
February 1966	25	1 (HANKEYE)
April 1966	4	1
May 1966	2	3
c <b>June</b> 1966	3	6
July 1966	13	8
August 1966	9	8
September 1966	1	· <b>8</b> *
October 1966	0	8
November 1966	<del>0</del>	#

USAFSS advised that there would be slippage in the delivery of the aircraft. Increased calibration time and manufacturing problems were encountered. The ARD-18 systems proved to have a high failure rate, and future systems were to undergo medification. The procurement of critical parts caused an additional delay.

The first PHILIS ANN aircraft arrived at Tan Son Mbut with no ARDF equipment installed. The ARD-18 position had been previously shipped to the 6994th and was installed in the aircraft

upon its delivery to the unit. The HF/HF acquiation, known as the "I" position, was installed in aircraft two, three, and four prior to aircraft delivery at Ian Son Must. Technical representatives noted that poor procedures were followed when the equipment was installed. Loose wires and unconnected parts were common. No spare parts were available at the unit to maintain the equipment, consequently, the aircraft experienced long periods of down time. Listed below are some of the malfunctions encountered, and the dates these difficulties occured during June 1966.

Aircraft Number	Date (June)	Equipment Malfumetion
112, 524	7, 8, 27	Cursor (ARD-18)
112	10, 17	Beat Frequency Oscillator
112	10	Franklin Printer
112	14, 19, 30	Threshold
112	16, 19	Phase Messurement Module
112	17, 20	Test Oscillator
112	25, 26	Command Generator
524	28	Autometic Frequency Control

In addition to the above malfunctions, considerable difficulty was experienced in maintaining calibration on the C-12 Compass and Doppler radar equipment.

#### CHAPTER II - TASKIEG AND COULECTION

#### SIGHT Collection Facilities

Shown below are the aircraft and equipment used by the 6994th Security Squadron in the accomplishment of its aerial mission.

## HAWKETE

Aircraft Number 45-0925 (JC-47D)
Prototype ANDF System. No collection/acquisition position

#### DRILL PRESS

Aircraft Humbers 0-49680 and 0-16254 (JC-47D)

Position Number 1: 2 G133B HF receivers

2 AIC/10 intercomm

Positions 2 and 3: 1 G133B HF receiver

1 G12GC tape transport 1 G119H record amplifier

1 AIG/10 intercomm

Position Number 4: 1 G1754 VHF receiver

1 G1200 tape transport

1 G119H record amplifier

1 G2764 demodulator

1 AIC/10 intercomm

#### PHYRMIS ANN

Aircraft Numbers 0-15112 (BC-47A) and 44-76524 (BC-47D)
ARD-18 ARDF system
Provisions for HF/HF acquisition consols (not installed)

#### SIGHT Collection

Although AMDF could not be considered as a collection function, AMDF equipment represented a major portion of the mission equipment. BRILL PRESS aircraft were configured strictly for collection; HAWKETE aircraft for AMDF only; and the single PHYLLIS ANN aircraft with ARDF equipment with provisions for the addition of a limited collection capability.

If manual morse positions and one VHF radiotelephone position. Prior to 15 June 1966, only two of the HF positions and the VNF position were manual. The remaining HF position was utilized as an analysis position. On 15 June, the other position was manual from available resources, since ne authorised slots were made available through the manning document. The PRILLS ANN aircraft was equipped with AND-18 ANDF system and contained essential wiring for the installation of an MF morse acquisition position. This position is to carry the designation of "T" console when installed.

#### SIGINT Collection Policies

authority over the DRILL PRESS and HANKETE facilities. Tasking was weighted in light of local consumer requirements and was levied directly to the project concerned. DRILL PRESS operations were based on weekly assignments as as required. HANKETE was tasked daily until

1 June, when PHYLLIS ANN tasking was incorporated and the Joint Platferm Management Group commenced tasking both projects on a weekly basis.

#### DRILL PHYSS

In early January 1966, DRILL PRESS Phase I was conducted to familiarize rear-end crews with Viet Cong communications procedures and to familiarize the aircraft front-end crows with the terrain of South Vietnam. The traffic from these early missions were compared with the intercept from USM-626 ground intercept. Comperisons showed that DRILL PRESS copy was accurate and timely. Phase II missions flown in January provided airborne intercept and assisted in the development of significant Viet Cong targets. SIGINT results for this period reflected that ABERU had the capability to intercept Viet Cong targets which could not be monitored by fixed ground sites. The ARRN aircraft could get close to the target transmitter, thus less interference was noted in intercept. DRILL PRESS, in the early stage of its implementation, was tasked with the interception of unidentified Viet Cong targets. It was also tasked with providing unique intercept of known targets of high interest to COMPANIETS.

In February, DRILL PRESS was tasked not only with Viet Gong targets, but with intercept of suspected Cambodian infiltration

nets along the Cambedia/Vietnam border. In March, one DRILL PRESS aircraft was deployed to Danang to provide Merse intercept coverage on the northern infiltration nets and voice search of suspected communications associated with convoy movement or infiltration activity. Tasking and technical support was provided by USM-808 on six Morse targets of special interest. The Morse targets reflected little activity; however, voice intercept resulted in 65 minutes of Vietnamese and Cambedian target copy.

March 1966. During this phase, it was used as an extention of the 3rd Redic Research Unit intercept facility at Tan Sen Mant.

The first two phases of the test were developmental, and the last phase was operational in nature. Testing was terminated 11 May, and the operational control of the project was transferred from the MSA Pacific Representative, Vietnam (C), to the Director of Intelligence, 7th AF. The transfer of control did not affect the manner in which the sircraft was being employed or tasked. BRILL PRESS flew in an operational role as an extention of the ground based CONINT collection in South Vietnam. During May and June, missions were flown in the Tay Ninh Province daily.

#### PHYSLES ARE

During June 1966, Project PHILLE ANN preduced many significant results. More than 100 "fixed" were reported and more than 120 mission hours were flown. A breakdown of these missions follows:

Date	Missions Flown	Heura Dam.	Pine
4-10	7	32:30	45
11-17	4	25:45	12
18-24	6	17:20	11
25-30	7	46:10	45

During the 4-10 June period, two fixes confirmed that the 101st Regiment of the 325th PAVN Division had moved from the Phu Rai area to the Tay Minh Province. The missions during 11-17 June period were flown over the area from Pictim to the Saigon area sail near the Cambedian border. Missions were also flown over the Southern Lees panhandle. The six missions that followed were targeted over the Tay Minh Province, northwest of Saigon, and the Phuse Tay area located north of Saigon. During the last part of the month, fixes assisted the Army's First Division in locating the Hendquarters, 9th Viet Cong Division, and the 272d Viet Cong Regiment.

# SIBLET Processing and Reporting

The 6994th Security Squadron was not tanked with a processing mission. DRILL PRESS and HAWKEYE/PHYLLIS ARM operators maintained essential records which were delivered, along with the DRILL PRESS traffic, to Army analysts for processing. No SIGINT reports originated at this unit, The 6994th was, however, tanked with the preparation of three operational reports; the HAWKEYE Neekly Summary, the DRILL PRESS Weekly Operational Summery, and the PRILLIS ARM Weekly Summary.