

The HISTORY & HERITAGE of the



Photo, "Lightning at Pleiku 2," Handley Jackson Collection, (633 ABW/HO Archive).

RYAN S. COLLINS, OFFICE OF HISTORY, 633D AIR BASE WING, 2019

UNCLASSIFIED

The History and Heritage
of the

633D Air Base Wing



Motto

Bonum Bono Accumulate

(Accumulate Good Upon Good)

Reviewed and approved for release by 633 ABW/PA

Blazon

Azure, in chief a stylized cloud formation fesswise argent (gray) emitting from its base, two lightning flashes chevronwise or. Bisecting the lightning bolts, a fully drawn Montagnard crossbow palewise, gules with drawstring and bolt of or. All within a diminished border of the last.

Significance Statement

Ultramarine Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theatre of Air Force Operations. Air Force Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of all Air Force personnel. The argent clouds espouse a protective cover. Dual lightning bolts emanating from the clouds reflect flexibility and precision. An upright, and fully drawn, Montagnard crossbow is emblematic of the wing's origin as well as the concept of Shih, the strategic concentration of power, as espoused by legendary General Sun Tzu.

Mission Statement

Provide mission-ready warfighters, agile combat support, global sustainment operations, and premier installation support; deliver worldwide medical humanitarian support through the Global Response Force.

633D Air Base Wing Priorities

- Unyielding focus on mission readiness.
- Conspicuous compliance with standards.
- Dedication to service core values



Pleiku Air Base, Republic of Vietnam Main Gate sign with unofficial emblem of the 633D Combat Support Group, ca. 1967. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

The 633D Air Base Wing emerged as a direct counter to communism in the Republic of Vietnam. That state came into being on 26 October 1955, emerging from the former French Empire and the ashes of Imperial Japanese occupation during World War II. When the Japanese surrendered in 1945, Emperor Bảo Đại abdicated, and Viet Minh leader, Hồ Chí Minh proclaimed the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in Hanoi and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam controlled nearly the entire country.

In June 1946, France declared Cochinchina a republic, separate from the northern and central portions. The victorious red Chinese army arrived in Vietnam's northern section of parallel 17. Hồ Chí Minh purged non-communist, nationalist politicians from government offices. The French Indochina War began on 19 December 1946. In 1954, the Geneva Conference provisionally partitioned Vietnam into communist and

non-communist sections. Neither consortium could maintain a state of peace.

“It was almost impossible to make the average Vietnamese peasant realize that the French... were really fighting for the cause of freedom, while the Vietminh, people of their own ethnic origins, were fighting on the side of slavery. It was generally conceded that had an election been held, Hồ Chí Minh would have been elected.”

~ Dwight D. Eisenhower, “THE WHITE HOUSE YEARS: MANDATE FOR CHANGE, 1953-1956,” pp. 336-337.

That same year United States President Dwight D. Eisenhower would put forward his theory of communist takeovers as falling dominoes in direct response to red aggression in Vietnam. Later this would evolve into the “Domino Theory” and President John F. Kennedy and would seek to prevent communism from enveloping the republic through political, economic and military support to the South Vietnamese.

If statistics can be trusted, even in the slightest, they would have been cause for alarm. In 1961, Brigadier General Samuel B. Griffith, USMC (Ret.) studied the formation of Chinese Communism and penned,

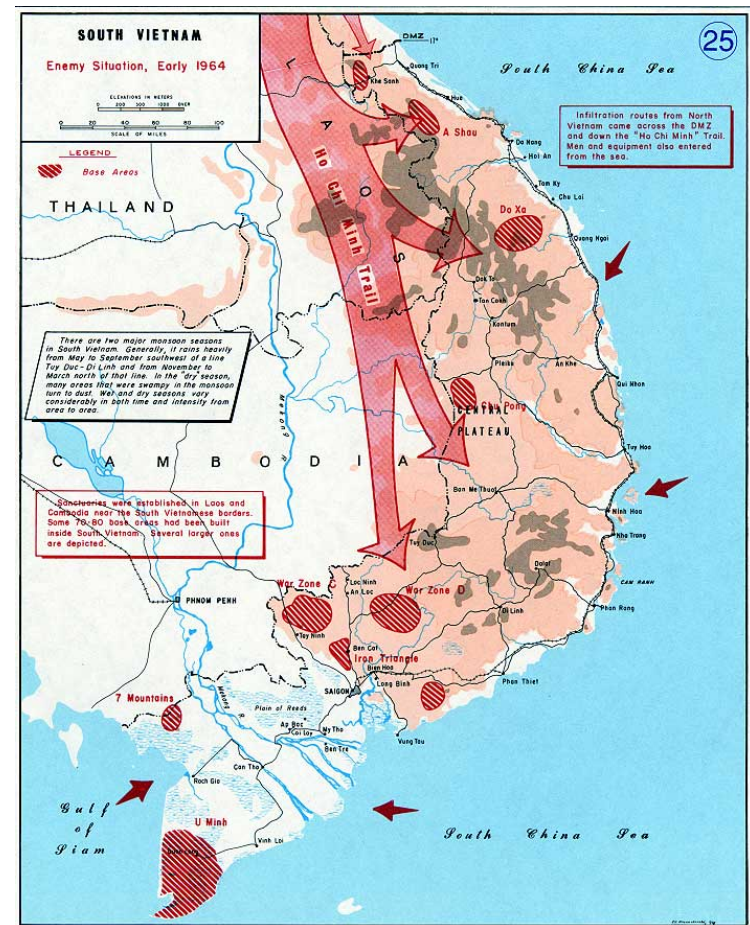
“...there is very little hope of destroying a revolutionary guerrilla movement after it has survived the first phase and has acquired the sympathetic support of a significant segment of the population... 15 to 25 percent.”

~ Brig Gen Griffith, Samuel B. USMC, (Ret.), Mao Tse-Tung, "On Guerrilla Warfare," Trans. Praeger Publishers, New York, NY, 1961, p 27.

United States involvement in the region escalated until 2 August 1964, when three North Vietnamese torpedo boats attacked the destroyer *USS Maddox* 28 miles off the North Vietnamese coast in the Gulf of Tonkin. Two nights later, attacks were reported against the *Maddox* and the *USS C. Turner Joy*. In response, President Lyndon Johnson ordered United States Navy aircraft to bomb the torpedo boat bases and an oil storage depot. On 7 August 1964 congress passed the Gulf of Tonkin resolution, granting United States President Lyndon Johnson the ability to deploy regular military forces in Vietnam as advisors for the sole purpose of protecting South Vietnam as communist guerrillas expanded operations and infiltrated the south. From this surge came the impetus for combat force support at Pleiku Air Base.



Flag of Cochinchina / Republic of Vietnam. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



South Vietnam Map, Enemy Situation 1964, Note enemy incursion/conflict areas in red. (United States Military Academy).



7th Air Force Emblem, hand painted, (Mission Vietnam, 7th Air Force, ca. 1969, p 65).

The 633D Air Base Wing originally organized as the 633D Combat Support Group at Pleiku Air Base in April 1966, when it took over the mission, personnel and equipment of the provisional 6254th Combat Support Group, which was simultaneously discontinued. Organized on 8 July 1965, the 6254th had provided security and maintenance support for Air Force and Army organizations operating from Pleiku, primarily the 1st Air Commando Squadron and their 25 A-1 Skyraiders and four U-10s alongside the 9th Air Commando Squadron who flew 18 O-2s and six C-47s. 15 RC-47s (Later redesignated

EC-47's by May 1967) of the 361st Reconnaissance Squadron, (home based at Nha Trang Airport) and on 1 February 1967, under the auspices of project PHYLLIS ANN/COMPASS DART (1967)/COMBAT COUGAR (1968). The 19th Tactical Air Support Squadron, whose primary mission at the time included Forward Air Control and/or Air Liaison Officers flying the O-1E/G Bird Dog and later O-2A Skymasters as well as OV-10 Broncos in 1969 came into the mix at Pleiku. The 6994th Security Squadron, Detachment 2 whose mission included day/night, all weather airborne radio direction finding operations against low powered enemy operated transmitters, whose personnel embedded within the Tactical Electronic Warfare Squadron made Pleiku home. The United States Army's three rescue HH-43 helicopters and to make matters highly confusing, two more units designated "361st," the United States Army's 361st Aerial Weapons Company as well as the 361st Aviation Company (Escort) were also share space and bivouacked together at Pleiku Air Base as well as personnel on covert operations. The Fourth Infantry Division called Pleiku Air Base home, as did the 15th Aerial Port Squadron, numerous other units and small detachments. Each would benefit from the security, facilities, medical care and morale activities provided by the 633D Combat Support Group.

The 633D Combat Support Group belonged to 7th Air Force, who served as the Air Component Command, Vietnam, from 8 April 1966 until inactivation in 1970, The group supported the combat command in all facets. Seventh Air Force prosecuted the war within Vietnam from April 1966 to 29 March 1973 when the command transferred to Nakhon Phanom Royal Thai Air Base, Thailand.



Sign over the entrance to the snack bar on the 19th TASS's fight line in June 1969. (USAF Photo: NMUSAF).

Visual reconnaissance formed the core Forward Air Control mission in South Vietnam, and they flew light aircraft slowly over the rough terrain at low altitude to keep constant aerial surveillance. By patrolling the same area regularly, the Forward Air Controllers grew very familiar with the terrain, and they learned to detect any changes, such as fresh tire tracks, that could indicate enemy forces hiding below. Of course, flying low and slow over enemy forces was very dangerous, but the enemy usually held his fire to avoid discovery.



A communist guerrilla using a Soviet SA-7 Grail surface to air missile. (USAF Photo: NMUSAF).

Once the pilot spotted enemy forces, the Forward Air Controller radioed for fighter-bombers and marked the target with smoke grenades or white-phosphorus rockets. After directing the fighter bombers' attacks, the Forward Air Controller would come in low over the target to assess the damage, and the surviving communists (if any) would then retaliate against the Airman with everything they had as a last ditch effort.



A-1G Skyraider of the 1st Air Commando Squadron, rebuilt by the 633D Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron with parts from nine aircraft, 8 Jun 1966, 1,576 hours. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

Forward Air Controllers in Southeast Asia also helped pioneer many of the weapons and tactics used today. Using Starlight night vision scopes to find an enemy who had found sanctuary in the darkness, they began taking away the protection of darkness. Experimenting with laser designators, they helped lead the way toward today's laser-guided precision munitions, they helped demonstrate the importance of merging air, sea, and ground forces into effective combat teams.

None of these developments could have been accomplished without the direct support and defense by Combat Support Groups such as the 633D.



O-1 Bird Dog, ca. 1967, Randy Grinnell Collection. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



Major Bernard F. Fisher, right, checks the status of a 1st Air Commando Squadron A-1 Skyraider with his crew chief, Technical Sergeant Rodney L. J. Souza, at Pleiku Air Base, 1966. (USAF Photo: NMUSAF).

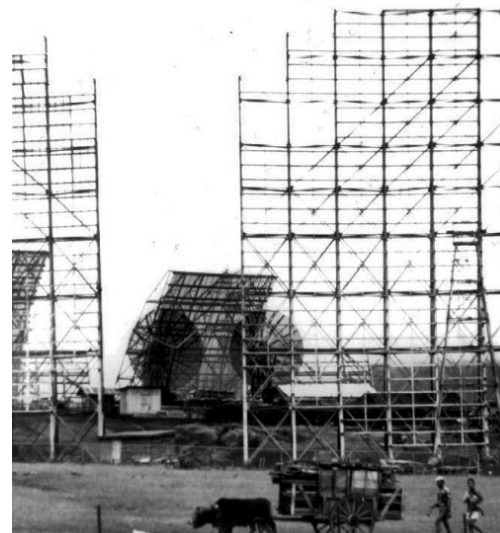


Colonel William K. Bonneaux, 633D Combat Support Group, Commander, escorts Mr. Bob Hope and his star-studded cast at Pleiku Air Base, Republic of Vietnam, 19 December 1966. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

Combat Skyspot (Combat Proof)

To support ground forces the Air Force escalated from around 2,000 personnel in theatre by January to over 13,000 by December 1965. The cover of darkness and poor weather hampered the Forward Air Controllers who sought to guide munitions onto enemy targets. In response, the Air Force developed an imaginative technological improvement in the form of special radar beacons. The beacons became known as Combat Skyspot. Through use of the Combat Skyspot system, the 1st Combat Evaluation Group (Strategic Air Command) assisted the ground-directed bombing operation of the Vietnam War by the United States Air Force using bomb directing centrals and by the United States Marine Corps using Course Directing Centrals ("MSQ-77 and TPQ-10 ground radars").

These terminals were effective up to 150 miles away from the target necessitating multiple terminals, of which, Pleiku Air Base housed one, site OL-22 that operated under call sign BONGO.



Tropospheric scatter communications antennas at Pleiku Air Base, South Vietnam, 1966. (From Flares to Satellites, p 32).

Combat Skyspot's command guidance of B-52s and tactical fighters and bombers—"chiefly flown by F-100's"—at night and poor weather was used for aerial bombing of strategic, close air support, interdiction, and other targets.

Using a combination radar, computer, communications system ("Q" system) at operating location in Southeast Asia, a typical bombing mission had an air command post turn over control of the mission to the radar station, and the station provided bomb run corrections, designated when to release bombs and tracked aircraft. On 21 March 1966, the Air Force Communications Service provided the first communications support for Project Skyspot.

Planning ground-directed bombing missions in Vietnam included providing accurate coordinates with 10 meters or 11 yards to the radar sites. The crew would hand over control of the bomber to the site personnel who were tracking the aircraft by radiating the bomber by activating a 400-Watt Motorola SST-181 X Band Beacon Transponder, and radioing of technical data from the aircrew to the radar site such as the airspeed/heading for the central to estimate wind speed on the bomb(s). With the bomber near a designated "Initial Point" the ground-directed bombing site would begin a radar track (Bomb Directing Centrals would calculate a computer track and solve the "bomb problem" for the aircraft position. The clandestine bombing missions over Cambodia from 1969 – 1970 proved more difficult due in large to the marshy, flat territory with fewer distinctive features. Without Skyspot, these missions would have proven unsound.

For B-52 missions, the site personnel verbally transmitted guidance commands to the aircraft crew by radio (lead aircraft for multi-ship formations) to adjust the flight path toward an eventual release point for the actual bomb(s). Site personnel verbally directed release of the ordnance from the aircraft by voice countdown. This was a manual process requiring training, practice and adherence to procedure. Both the site and aircrew were authorized to "withhold" release at any point if doubt arose. All communications were tape recorded by the aircrew for post-strike debriefing.

During their 90-month period of service in Southeast Asia, Combat Skyspot crews directed 75 percent of the B-52 strikes in that conflict. Under Combat Skyspot, over 300,000 USAF, Navy and Marine sorties were controlled. Additionally, Combat Skyspot members were responsible for more than 150,000 tactical air strikes. The United States dismantled the Skyspot sites and withdrew their controllers by early 1973.



*1st Combat
Evaluation
Group
(Strategic Air
Command) Unit
Emblem. (633
ABW/HO
Archive).*

In partnership with the South Vietnamese, the 619th Tactical Control Squadron, Detachment 10 and the 620th Tactical Control Squadron, Detachment 2, tenant units assigned to Pleiku Air Base, call sign (Peacock), provided radar control of tactical missions and Air Traffic Control advisories for all aircraft in the western sector of II Corps control. The detachments fell under their respective squadrons, the 619th at Tan Son Nhut Air Base and the 620th at Monkey Mountain Facility (Sơn Trà mountain), each Squadron came under the purview of the 505th Tactical Control Group, based at Tan Son Nhut Air Base, South Vietnam.



619th Tactical Control Squadron, Det. 10, Exterior Facility, Pleiku Air Base. (Air Defense Radar Museum).



619th Tactical Control Squadron, Detachment 10, Radar in operation, Pleiku Air Base. (Air Defense Radar Museum).



620th Tactical Control Squadron, Detachment 2, Coin with Peacock, Pleiku Air Base. (Air Defense Radar Museum).



619th Tactical Control Squadron uniform patch with cockatrice. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

For on-base dial exchange, local support and air traffic control, the 633d Combat Support Group relied on the white knights of the 1878th Communications Squadron, designated and organized, 1 Nov 1965, which fell under the 1964th Communications Group, while the 27th Communications Squadron, Division provided remote support from Guam. The white knights partnered and coordinated with the 43d Signal Battalion, Army Area Communications Center to ensure



347th Communications Squadron official emblem. (Media.Defense.Gov, 23 January 2006).

adequate reporting of outages and expeditious restoration of circuits. For their efforts, the 43d Signal Battalion earned a Meritorious Unit Streamer, 1 April 1967 to 31 May 1968.

The 1878th Communications Squadron would later serve at Moody Air Force Base and consolidate with the 347th Communications Squadron in Japan who adopted their heavily stylized white knight chess piece emblem.



Tactical Antenna, Pleiku Air Base, RVN, ca. 1967. Photo: Sgt Jerry Herrin. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



27th Communications Squadron, Division 'Erie' Telephone Exchange, ca. 1955, Andersen Air Force Base, Guam. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

The 27th Communications Squadron, Division activated on 8 October 1954, at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam supporting the recently reactivated 3rd Air Division and served in that capacity until 1 April 1970.

The communicators held critical positions at Andersen from their inception. From 1954 to 1 June 1959, the unit maintained and managed the air-traffic control center before relinquishing control to the Federal Aviation Agency. On this same date, Headquarters Pacific Air Forces placed its fixed communications units under the operational control of local Airways and Air Communications Service commanders. Specific functions transferred to Airways and Air Communications Service were: base wire plant, non-tactical radio systems, and all other intrabase communications systems except test equipment repair and calibration functions, airborne electronic systems, mobile control units, and maintenance of UAL-type generators assigned to base units.

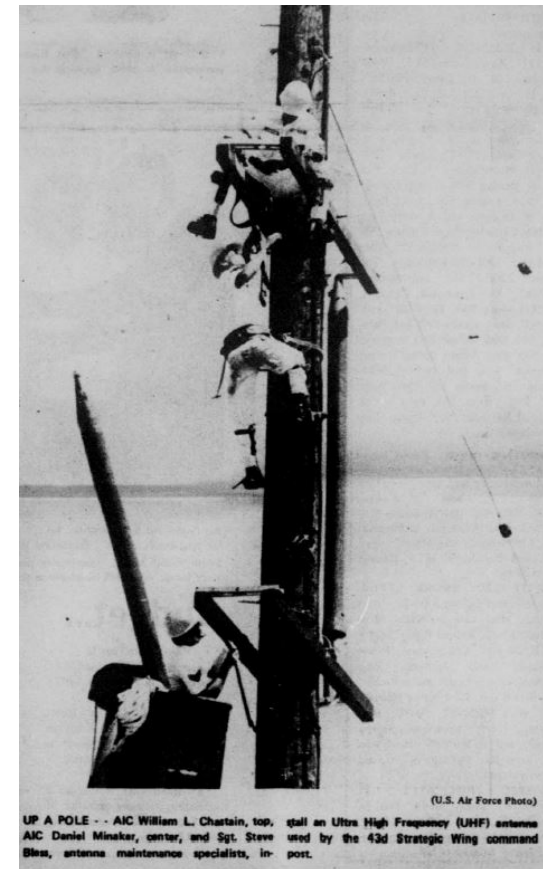
The first elements of the 3rd Air Division to enter combat in Southeast Asia were the tanker forces under the moniker of Young Tiger operations. On 18 June 1965, 27 B-52F bombers of the 7th and 320th Bomb Wings based at Guam were used to attack a Viet-Cong jungle redoubt with conventional 750 and 1,000-pound bombs. B-52s began striking targets in North Vietnam on 11 April 1966; the initial attack against the Mu Gia Pass marked the largest single bomber raid since World War II. By late 1969, most ARC LIGHT operations staged from U-Tapao Royal Thai Navy Airfield, Thailand, while others were mounted from Kadena Air Base, Okinawa and Andersen. Each station received communications support from the 27th. Andersen Air Force Base remained the primary installation for

Strategic Air Command deployed forces from the United States, and aircraft and crews were sent from Guam to Kadena and U-Tapao for combat missions.

On 1 April 1970, the Squadron dropped the (Division) from its official name only to add it back 1 January 1975 then drop it again 1 July 1976.

The 27th remained in this designation until 6 July 1984 when it briefly

became an information systems squadron. It then reverted again on 1 November 1986 where it remained the 27th Communications Squadron until the host wing of the base changed hands with the reactivation of the 633D (now an Air Base Wing wherein the Squadrons designation changed to match its new parent organization). During its lifespan, the squadron earned nine Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards and one Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with valor as well as the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm.





2019, Reproduction 633rd Security Police Squadron Helmet, Patrick Dunne 633D Security Police Squadron. *Note: During the era, the nominal "rd" was often used. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

"It is easier and more effective to destroy the enemy's aerial power by destroying his nests and eggs on the ground than to hunt his flying birds in the air."

~ General Giulio Douchet

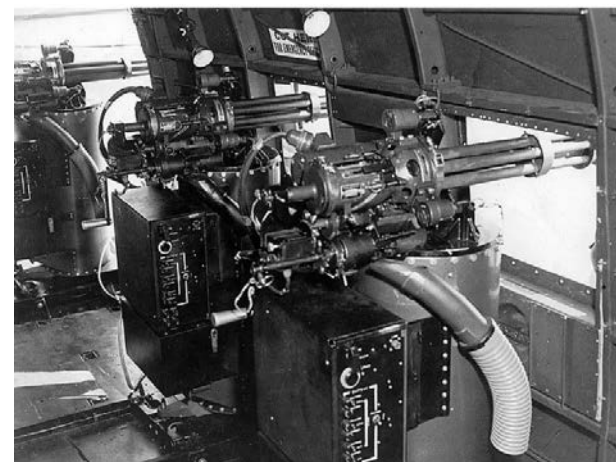
Given the opportunity, the communist forces would have been remiss if they did not destroy such powerful capabilities laid out against them, but such assets proved to be hard targets despite

near monthly rocket and 75 millimeter recoilless rifle attacks that caused minor shrapnel wounds to personnel and damaged the infrastructure of the installation. The enemy remained near and watched for any chance to creep within striking distance through the foliage, fog or darkness.

The perimeter of Pleiku Air Base held many a nasty surprise for the Viet Cong and on 22 April 1966, they would begin the process of learning to fear the dragon at Pleiku. A mortar attack sent volleys into Pleiku Air Base that night, but to cut down response times, the 4th Air Commando Squadron had assigned Pleiku Air Base as a forward operating location. The mortars managed to destroy two aircraft, but the Air Commando's launched an AC-47 gunship that began its slow nocturnal circle of the base.

With targets visible launching their mortars, the gunship blunted the Viet-Cong attack with its three 7.62-millimeter,

General Electric GAU-2/M134 mini-guns.



MXU-470/A minigun modules fitted to an AC-47D. (Ballard, Jack S. *Development and Employment of Fixed-Wing Gunships, 1962-1972* Washington, DC: Office of Air Force History, United States Air Force, 1982. p. 10).



An AC-47 of the 4th Air Commando Squadron releases the Dragons Breath at Pleiku Air Base, RVN, ca. 1966. (633 ABW/HO Archive). David Poole Collection. Time lapse photo: shows the tracer round trajectories.



An AC-47 departs Pleiku Air Base, RVN, ca. Sep 1969, Mike Jenkins Collection. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



A Douglas AC-47D Spooky gunship over the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam – Team 21 compound at Pleiku Air Base, RVN, ca. May 1969. (Photo: Spec. 5, Thomas A. Zangla, 525th Military Intelligence Group, United States Army).

While the gunships provided a quick reaction and were able to obliterate large numbers of communist forces, one critical mission provided by the 633D Combat Support Group ensured that all other missions could continue unimpeded. That mission was base defense. No weapons platform could completely prevent intrusion and at Pleiku Air Base, the threat to personnel and equipment continued to prove real.



The 633D Air Police Squadron activated on 17 April 1966 and redesignated as the 633D Security Police Squadron on 15 May 1967. SMSgt, (Ret.) Benjamin C. Barto, 633D Security Police Squadron, recalled the evening of 5/6 January 1967 when Viet-Cong guerrillas overran the Army of Vietnam outpost at Pleiku Air Base. The Viet-Cong tossed hand grenades into multiple dependent huts threatening spouses and children. By grace, most of the grenades failed to explode. Mortars and shells began to fall

around the installation, especially the bomb dump and aircraft revetments. Two AC-47's lifted off the runway and began dropping flares to light the base and deploy their lethal wheel pattern to lay down an impenetrable wall of dragon's breath from their 7.62-millimeter cannons, but friendly forces were in the kill zone so the Spooky gunships held in wait of a clear shot.



4th Special Operations Squadron, B-Flight, Business Card. 633 ABW/HO Archive).

Nearby, Camp Holloway also fell under attack simultaneously. The 633D Security Police Squadron returned fire and prevented a Viet-Cong detachment from entering the revetments and destroying the Air Commando A-1G, H/J Skyraiders. A Forward Air Controller spotted the communists and dropped markers, but the security police found that the Viet-Cong had slipped away.

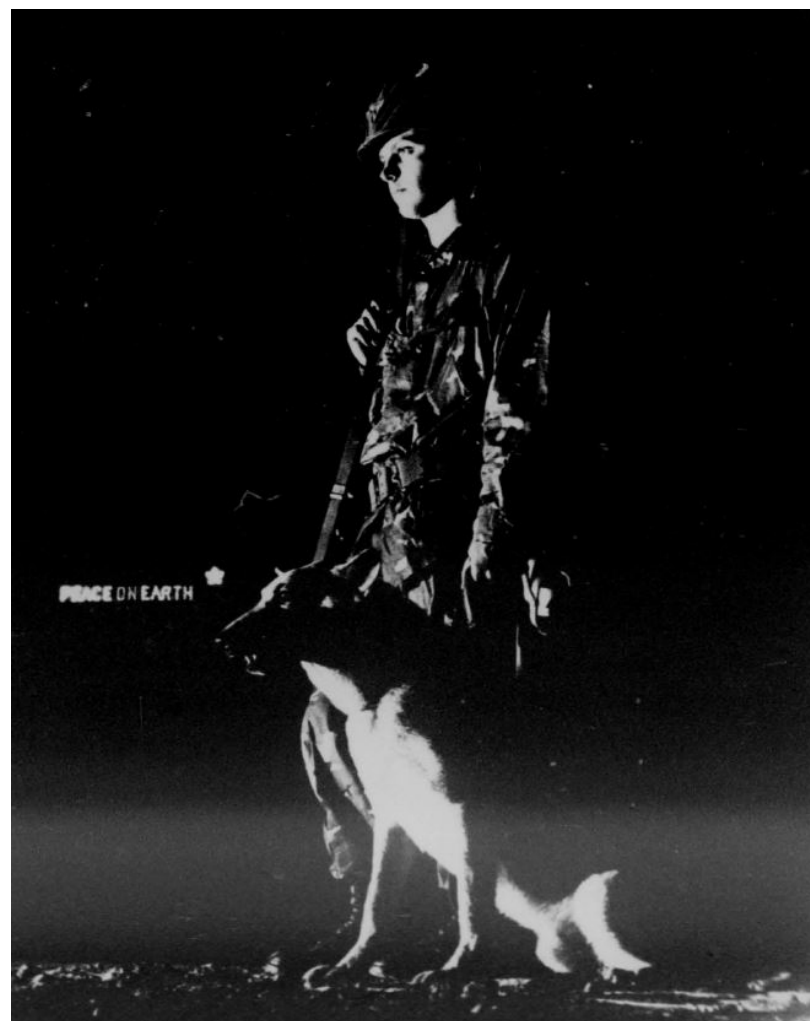
Camp Holloway smolders in the wake of a Viet-Cong assault. 6 January



1967. The Army camp was situated approximately 2.5 miles southeast of Pleiku Air Base. SMSgt, Ret., Benjamin C. Barto. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



Technical Sergeant, Walt Cobourn, 633D Air Police Squadron performs test of heat reduction asbestos gloves at Pleiku Air Base, RVN, ca. 1966, with a 30-Caliber M1919 Browning machine gun. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



Airman Second Class (A2C), Anthony Viscardi, 633D Air Police Squadron and Maverick his working dog stand guard on Christmas Eve at Pleiku Air Base, RVN, 24 Dec 1966. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



*633D Air/Security
Police Squadron, K-9
Pocket Patch,
Unofficial uniform
item, (Vietnam Security
Police Association).*

Pleiku Air Base received additional protection in the form of multiple four footed radar systems, or sentry dogs, as some would call them.

On 15 May 1967, the Air Police redesignated as Security Police to better reflect their mission. On 18 July 1967 around 0730L, a hand grenade malfunctioned and exploded inside the 633D Security Police Squadron armory causing 10 Airmen to sustain injuries and tragically the death of Airman First Class Robert E. Pascoe. Then Technical Sergeant Benjamin C. Barto recounted that the,

*...blast was caused by [an] ammo box being
booby trapped ... one North Vietnamese regular
was captured during daylight hours stepping off
South perimeter for [a] mortar attack several
days prior to [the] explosion. In conjunction with
this, three of us captured suspected Viet-Cong
while searching some abandoned buildings [at
the] southwest corner of South perimeter... 13
July, five days before the explosion... everyone
was fearing a Viet-Cong probe....*



*633D Security Police Squadron Patrol, Photo Left to Right,
A1C Miles, A3C McSpadden, A1C Pascoe, Unknown behind
A1C Pascoe, A1C Crawley, A2C Krish. (633 ABW/HO Archive).*

Airman Second Class Fred Krish recalled, “Pleiku Air Base had to receive an emergency shipment of weapons and ammo, since we had none with the exception of those on duty and on the reserve team.” Eight 633D Security Policemen earned the Airman’s Medal for heroism involving the rescue of personnel through the ensuing carnage.

On 30 January 1968 the TET Offensive targeted Pleiku Air Base amongst others, but the 633D Security Police Squadron proved ready to handle the assault and remained at high alert during the lunar holiday whilst others stood down. The North Vietnamese launched repeated salvos of 122-millimeter Soviet made *Katusha* rockets into Pleiku City, but were not prepared for a column of M60 tanks, which responded to the aggression instantly.

No ground assault ensued, thus the Security Police Squadron and a vast host of augmentees completely prevented any personnel from sustaining injury. Headquarters, 7th Air Force immediately pulled assistant Operations Officer, Captain James Batson and tasked him to implement the “Pleiku Plan” throughout South Vietnam and forming an inspection team to ensure compliance. The Civil Engineers received praise as providing the best sector in South Vietnam. The Captain stated, “I believe the reason so little action was taken against Pleiku was because we were bristling with defenses in depth.”



Rocket attack location, 23 August 1968. (AFHRA, Reel N0876, p 440).

“Who fortifies his town well...and looks after his subjects, will never be attacked without great hesitation, for men are always adverse to enterprises where difficulties are obvious...”

~Niccolo Machiavelli, *The Prince*.

The 633D Civil Engineering Squadron Fire Department contained and snuffed out structural fires resulting from rocket attacks, grass fires and aircraft emergencies.

The TET offensive strangled supply channels, disrupted local national employee work schedules and caused the services division problems in every facet of base operations from billeting and food service to laundry.

On 12 March 1968, General John D. Ryan, Commander in Chief Pacific, and General William W. “Spike” Momyer, Commander, 7th Air Force, cited all personnel in a letter to Colonel Robert J. Hullar, 633D Combat Support Group, Commander, assigned to Pleiku Air Base for their professional response in the face of enemy action. “The rapid response recently displayed by your units in returning damaged aircraft to OR [Operationally Ready] status was outstanding... CINCPAC [Commander in Chief Pacific] extends his congratulations to all who participated in this outstanding achievement.”



Patrick Dunne "Hawk - 5", 633D Security Police Squadron, 1968. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

Operations at Pleiku expanded on 29 February 1968, when the 6th Air Commando Squadron moved to Pleiku from England Air Force Base, Louisiana flying Douglas A-1 Skyraiders, Tail code: ET and 6T, from the base under control of the 14th Air Commando (1 Aug 1968 redesignated to Special Operations) Wing. As its primary mission, the 6th provided close air support to all allied ground forces in Southeast Asia, air cover, direct air strikes, escort duties, armed reconnaissance, search and rescue,

resupply and other tasks as required. The 6th began supporting Operation MacArthur for II Corps and enabled Studies and Observation Group teams in Vietnam and Laos to complete their missions. The 6th Air Commando Squadron redesignated as a Special Operations Squadron on 15 July 1968.



6th Special Operations Squadron unofficial emblem, ca.1967. Emblem officially approved 5 September 1997. (AFHRA).

The A-1 Skyraider had been introduced into Vietnam in 1964 and its capabilities lent themselves to the counterinsurgency mission flawlessly. Capable of carrying 8,000 pounds of ordnance from its wings, the Skyraider could perform forward air control, close air support or escort duties and its ability to fly in poor weather conditions, sustain small arms and automatic weapons fire made the A-1 a weapon systems platform of choice for the Air Commandos.



A single-seat A-1H from the 6th Special Operations Squadron (633 Special Operations Wing) providing close air support in 1968. (USAF Photo: NMUSAF).



633D Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron (Unofficial) emblem. (AFHRA Reel M0095, ca. Nov 1967, p 1423).

“An air arm is only as good as the men who maintain the aircraft within that air arm... Every air crew member in Seventh Air Force realizes that his life is literally in the hands of the men who maintain his aircraft.”

~ Mission Vietnam, 7 AF, ca. 1969, p 34.

The 633D Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron busied itself repairing battle damage, with the new Skyraiders as well as C-47's, AC-47, O-2B, and EC-47N/P models of the 362nd Tactical Electronic Warfare Squadron as well as installed FM-622A radios on the A-1's and other upgrades as required by time compliance technical orders while Quality Assurance conducted multiple Aircraft and Aerospace Ground Equipment inspections keeping safety as a primary emphasis and the munitions section housed and maintained over 2,964 tons of ordnance. Welding shop came to the rescue of a United States Army H-54 helicopter with cracks in its engine. The 633D welders received a letter of appreciation from the Army for their efforts.

The 633D Combat Support Group ensured that the Air Commando's were able to provide close air support and forward air control any time, any place.



A 500 pound bomb supplied for use by the 633D Combat Support Group awaits loading onto an A-1 Skyraider of the 1st Air Commando Squadron at Pleiku Air Base, RVN. Butch Chavez Collection, ca. 1966. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



633D Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron, July 69 - July 70 Sgt. Ronald Brown and local national. Ronald Brown Collection. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



A C-7 Caribou at Pleiku Air Base, RVN. ca. 1969. David Poole Collection. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



A United States Army CH-54 Flying Crane from An Khe, RVN, brings a crashed A-1 Skyraider from Buoang Briang, RVN to the 633D Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron for repair. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

The expanded operations resulted in the relocation of the 1st Air Commando Squadron “Hobos,” and their Skyraiders to Nakon Phanom Royal Thai Air Force Base for special seeding missions along the Ho Chi Minh trail, the 633D Special Operations Wing’s activation 15 July 1968 under command of Colonel George P. Birdsong, Jr., from elements of the 14th Special Operations Wing and 1st Special Operations Wing personnel on temporary duty at Pleiku to command operations at Pleiku. The 633D Combat Support Group was assigned to the 633D Special Operations Wing by Headquarters Pacific Air Forces Special Order G-168, dated 12 July 1968, effective upon its activation. Special Order G-163 and its amendment, both dated 8 July 1968,

brought the 633D Security Police, Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance, Dispensary, Supply and Civil Engineering Squadron’s under the Special Operations umbrella. The new (and first to use the moniker Special Operations vs Air Commando) Special Operations Wing conducted strike missions and advised the South Vietnamese.

The 633D Supply Squadron poured out a herculean effort in 1968 despite being stuck with the outdated “manual” supply system the entire year. Additionally, all fuel and most supplies had to travel via road to the remote air base. These convoys were the focus of multiple Viet-Cong attacks. To combat these ambushes the Army soldiers themselves began creating and utilizing “Gun-Trucks” with salvaged armor welded in place. The soldiers sought out and mounted the most state of the art firepower possible on each vehicle. These efforts repelled the Viet-Cong and cost them dearly when an attack commenced. A lack of manpower, funding, enemy attacks and all personnel pulling extended shifts took their expected toll on personnel, however, even with all these challenges the mighty 633D Supply Squadron managed to secure second place in competition for best base supply in 7th Air Force.



United States Army Gun Truck, 'Cold Sweat' on or around Pleiku Air Base, RVN. (4th Infantry Division Band Photos) (Cropped).



633D Special Operations Wing, Uniform Patch, ca. 1969, Pleiku Air Base Illustrator, Michael Tusoni. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

The A-1's of the 6th Special Operations Squadron took part in the battle of Duc Lap, 24 August 1968. Over 400 sorties were flown in one week and the 633D Special Operations Wing flew 54 of those, delivering over 100 tons of ordnance. In addition to the decisive battle, 6th Special Operations Squadron "Spads" provided air cover and fire suppression for a downed United States Marine Corps pilot 15 miles north of the DMZ on 26 July "road-busting" operations.



A-1H, 021, SuNanSam, 6th Special Operations Squadron, ca. Nov 1968, AFHRA Reel N0876, p 1168. Tail code ET identifies this as a 6th Special Operations Squadron 'Spad' A-1H.



The 633D Combat Support Group provided for the care and feeding of six tenant-flying units:

The 4th Special Operations Squadron (B-Flight) (Formerly 4th Air Commando Squadron until August 1969) which maintained three AC-47 Spooky Gunships and 56 personnel, averaged four sorties per night expending over 30,000 rounds of ammunition and 30 flares per night. The AC-47 gave way to other weapons platforms due to increasing losses caused by advances in enemy weapons capability and transitioned its primary mission to base defense. No base was ever overrun with Spooky overhead.



6th Special Operations Squadron, A-1H Skyraider 139606 'Wiley Coyote' prepares for takeoff at Pleiku Air Base, RVN, ca. 1968. (AFSOC/HO & 633 ABW/HO Archive).



The 362nd Tactical Electronic Warfare Squadron flew the EC-47, Tail Code: AN, and gathered information on both friendly and hostile forces in the vicinity. Averaging 11 missions per day with 15 assigned aircraft and 207 personnel the 362nd Detachment 9 of the 38th Air Rescue and

Recovery Squadron operated a 25-mile rescue radius and extracted downed flight crews and ground based personnel as necessitated.

The 15th Aerial Port Squadron, Detachment 1, controlled inflow and outflow of personnel with the assistance of a detachment from the 834th Air Division. Additionally, the detachment processed airfreight at the central transportation and shipment point in the Vietnamese highlands.

The 9th Special Operations Squadron flew the C-47 and O-2B aircraft on psychological operations averaging 15 sorties per day with four hours of broadcasting and over 5 million leaflets dropped, by night the C-47's assisted the war effort by conducting candlestick flare missions. The Chieu Hoi program consisted of dropping leaflets throughout the jungle to dissuade further aggression by guerrilla forces and if possible cause the communist personnel to surrender.

“...tens of thousands of enemy forces, disgruntled and disheartened by the hardships of their wilderness existence... [turned] ...themselves in for the advantages that the Chieu Hoi program offers.”

~Mission Vietnam, 7 AF, ca. 1969, p 49.



An OV-10 Bronco at Pleiku Air Base, Jerry Harlowe Collection, 633 ABW/HO Archive).

The 21st Tactical Air Support Squadron, Detachment 1 provided forward air control with four O-1 Birddog and eight O-2 Super Skymasters in support of the 4th Infantry Division and Pleiku Province Sector. Detachment 1 averaged 20 sorties per day illuminating targets with white phosphorus rockets. The 20th Tactical Air Support Squadron provided forward air control in southern Laos, implanted sensors to detect enemy activity and provided visual reconnaissance with O-2A's and the OV-10 Bronco.



U-10, O-2s and C-47's at Pleiku Air Base, RVN, Dan Weber Collection. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



6th Special Operations Squadron 'Spad' A-1H, K 35440, photo Robert Mignard, Pleiku Air Base, RVN, ca. 1968, cropped, (skyraider.org).



Transient, A-1E 136154 fires up and taxis. Rob Cole Collection ca. 1968. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

*This transient, A-1E,
132445 received care in
the hanger. Aircraft
believed to have hole in
the canopy. Rob Cole,
633D Consolidated
Aircraft Maintenance
Squadron, Rob Cole
Collection. (633 ABW/HO
Archive).*





A 6th Special Operations Squadron A-1 Skyraider in tow by the 633D Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron, from the run-up area. Not an enhanced photo. Monsoon sunset. Rob Cole Collection, ca. 1968. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

V-100 Cadillac Gage Commando

A long overdue request came to fruition on 4 December 1968 when the 633D Security Police Squadron received its first two XM-706 Commando Armored Cars (otherwise referred to as the Cadillac Gage V-100 Commando) with a third arriving on 6 January 1969. Immediately, these assets rotated into round-the-clock service with the Quick Reaction Team. In the summer, a fourth armored car would arrive to bolster base defense.



Pleiku Air Base, Cadillac Gage V-100 Commando. Photo Patrick Dunne, 633D Security Police Squadron, 1968. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

“Combined features of the M113A1 [V-100] make it an ideal vehicle for the terrain of Pleiku Air Base and for base defense.”

~ Major David S. Wells, Commander,
633D Security Police Squadron



Above. Cadillac Gage V-100 Commando on display at the National Museum United States Air Force, photo by 633 ABW/HO, 13 March 2019.



Left. Unofficial theatre made, Uniform Patch worn by 633D Security Police Squadron, Quick Reaction Team members featuring V-100, ca. 1970. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

The four-wheel drive, Cadillac Gage V-100 Commando typically sported one M2 Browning 50-Caliber machine gun and one M-60, 7.62-millimeter machine gun, while achieving speeds up to 62 miles per hour. An amphibious vehicle, the 210 horsepower Chrysler 360 cubic inch V-8 engine was waterproof and allowed personnel to ford rivers while its 7.37 tons could roll through dense foliage and carry 12 personnel including the driver. Positions included the driver, commander, gunner and nine passengers.

On 15 January 1969, Pleiku again came under fire and 17 rockets slammed into the Supply yard and Petroleum Oil and Lubricants section. 633D Security Forces Sergeant Darrell M. Linton ran thru the barrage and retrieved a box of hand grenades from the guard tower situated by the now burning JP-4 fuel storage tanks. For this act of heroism, Sergeant Linton earned the Bronze Star with valor. The frequency of enemy attacks more than tripled during the early part of 1969, but their intensity proved less harrowing with quick hit and run tactics employed.



633D Security Police Squadron, Heavy Weapons, Quick Reaction Team at Pleiku Air Base, Republic of Vietnam. ca. 1969. Photo Leslie R. (Les) Carver, 633D Security Police Squadron, 1968-1969. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



633D Security Police Squadron, New Jeep ca. 1966, Ron Kuhn Collection. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



TSgt Bouchard inspects 633D Security Police Squadron Self Propelled Artillery, 105-millimeter Recoilless Rifle, ca. April 1968. TSgt Victor C. Lebsack Collection. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

Prosecuting the war against communism required more than base defense. The TET offensive had an impact on the local nationals in and around Pleiku Air Base and strengthened the resolve of many locals to resist communism. Effective 25 March

1968, the 633D also sought to assist the

Vietnamese people in and around Pleiku, Air Base with a civic actions program. When a local civilian stepped on a land mine in early 1968, the 633D Security



Unknown, MSgt Ball, SMSgt Humphreys, CMSgt Janek, Colonel Birdsong and Unknown personnel conduct a base defense assessment tour. ca. Feb 1968. TSgt Victor C. Lebsack Collection. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

Police Squadron provided aid and called for immediate transportation via helicopter to the nearest hospital. These actions saved the man's life. The 633D Civil Engineering Squadron also took it upon themselves to provide housing construction where desperately needed in coordination with the Government of Vietnam social welfare office. The engineers focused their efforts on maintaining and repairing existing structures and the 819th Red Horse constructed most new facilities. Additionally, the 633D Civil Engineers protected the ostracized community of leprosy patients through construction of a clinic and wiring it for electricity in 1969. Motor pool personnel supplied the local hospital with 100 gallons of fuel to maintain operations.



633D Security Police Squadron, V-100's (Left and Right) with M113 Armored Personnel Carrier center ca. 14 Mar 1969, Pleiku Air Base, RVN. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

The 633D Security Police Squadron lent their hands towards construction of the first Montagnard Police Academy constructing two facilities. The Security Police provided instruction in the English language and police procedures to the indigenous population. In addition to training, the skycops busied themselves by replacing the roof of a local elementary school. The explosive ordnance Disposal section of the Munitions Maintenance Branch continuously responded to suspected sabotage incidents, aircraft emergencies and calls to remove foreign or domestic ordnance when discovered. Countless American and Vietnamese lives were saved by disposal of unexploded munitions hidden in the jungle or tall grass. As early as May 1966, lines of responsibility between the



Soldiers who were responsible for ordnance disposal outside the wire and Airmen who held that responsibility inside Pleiku Air Base blurred and mutual assistance between the services became the norm.

Personnel in the medical dispensary continued routine visits to the Montagnard villages dispelling superstitions about modern medicine and strengthening partnerships. Veterinarian, Captain Marion W. Leftwich, 633D USAF Dispensary, assisted local farmers by treating their animals. These and many other initiatives earned Pleiku Air Base the 7th Air Force, best Civic Actions Program four times in three years (October – December 1966, January – March 1967, January – March 1968, October – December 1968. Lieutenant Colonel Harry A. Cortese, Civic Actions Officer was himself presented with the Vietnamese Medal of Honor, First Class by Major General Lu Lan, Commander of II Corps Tactical Zone in January 1969. Two officers of the 633D were made honorary Montagnard Chiefs, a distinctive honor and countless Airmen of the group wear the Montagnard brass ring of friendship.

As the host base unit, the 633D Combat Support Group ensured the care, feeding and moral of all assigned forces received attention. The 633D Civil Engineering Squadron maintained facilities, built schools/walls and grated civilian roads as required, the Medical Group provided critical care and defended against deadly tropical diseases while personnel services operated Irvine's Inn recreation facility. Indeed the 633D

Sergeant Jack Clark, 633D USAF Dispensary, Pleiku Air Base, examines a Montagnard baby during a Civic Action Program in the village of Phu Yen. (Photo by SP4 James F. Gilley, 221st Signal Company, Det A. NARA CC-62971).

Combat Support Group placed first in the 7th Air Force Commander's Management Competition for Support Activities October – December 1968.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal operators went outside the wire to inspect sites where the enemy was believed to have attacked the base. Often, these professionals recovered weaponry and ammunition ranging from American made, Soviet made and even items of French construction.



Captain (Dr.) Donald R. Nelson, Commander, 633D Dispensary, USAF, checks an ill Montagnard girl on visit to Plei Piom village. ca. 1966. (AFHRA Reel M0095, frame 340).

From 13 to 22 April 1969, 7th Air Force Inspector General, conducted a top to bottom review of the 633D Special Operations Wing. The inspector identified multiple opportunities for improvement, however, in a conflict zone, the result demonstrated the professionalism of the personnel assigned to the wing. The inspector noted a satisfactory rating with the appearance of the installation and base defense rated as excellent. Lack of personnel, dual-hats, and personnel experience levels played a role in the outcome, especially with a one-year tour. A lack of authorized maintenance facilities and workspace coupled with upgrade training in theatre and below minimal requirements of equipment affected the rating.

In the summer of 1969, members of the 1878th Communications Squadron discovered an ancient menace in the village of Plei Kep. With a four out of five probability of death without antidote and several active cases discovered, the bubonic plague (*Yersinia Pestis*) had made its way to the Montagnard people. Chemical dusting to remove the rats and inoculations proved unsuccessful as the clinicians tried to eradicate the disease as the indigenous population prioritized work and practices of religious significance. The first stage could be brushed off as the common flu with a high fever while the second produced the large dark welts and the third and final stage, pneumonia and often death. The plague would rise and subside occasionally in the Central Highlands region of Vietnam, increasing during the dry season of November thru April. To this day, it still occurs.

The medics treated all afflictions, and rendered special assistance to the youth of the contaminated Tash Xa Ngho Buddhist Orphanage who received a severe influx of badly malnourished and dehydrated children.



Catholic Mission and Orphanage, Pleiku City, RVN. (4th Infantry Division Band Photos).



Recreation facility and Personnel Services (Irvine's Inn) Pleiku Air Base, Republic of Vietnam, ca. 1966. (AFHRA reel M0095, frame 0330).



Airman First Class Luther M. Bailey, 633D Air Police Squadron and children of Plei Piom. ca. 1966. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



633D Civil Engineering Squadron Plaque, ca. 1966. (633 ABW/HO holding).

Construction in Vietnam began under circumstances demanding quickness of action more than any other factor. Requirements and estimates proved to be vague until 1967 when a clearer picture emerged. Civilian contractors would complete the bulk of the work as the military began its shift away from general manpower use of military personnel. The Air Force had made adequate plans for construction in Southeast Asia and introduced project TURNKEY designed for one-shot facility construction requirements. Colonel Archie S. Mays, Seventh Air Force, Director of Civil Engineering stated, "... when the buildup began in 1965, the stress was on building facilities as rapidly as

possible without giving too much thought to the cost or management." Pleiku Air Base's 6000-foot asphalt runway, 109,990 square yards and parking area with 38 revetments required serious engineering know-how to stay operational. Additionally, with a capacity of 2,000 tons of ammunition storage and the facilities serving 2,508 personnel to maintain during combat, the 633D Civil Engineering Squadron proved itself under the test of truth.



Airmen Jerry Harlowe and Willie Rogers, 633D Civil Engineering Squadron, Jerry Harlowe Collection. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

On 16 September 1969 President Richard M. Nixon announced that by 15 December, the United States would reduce the authorized troop ceiling in Vietnam to 484,000. To meet this new demand, the 6th Special Operations Squadron was transferred from Pleiku Air Base on 15 November 1969 with its A-1 aircraft going to the 56th Special Operations Wing in Thailand in Operation KEYSTONE CARDINAL.



Lieutenant Colonel Ernest G. Cooper, Jr., 633D Combat Support Group, Commander, snips a ribbon opening the Pleiku Air Base Barber Shop, ca. Jul 1969. Left Capt George M. Craig, Ms Diep Le-Ngoc concessionnaire and Right Ms. Nguyen Xa, manicurist. (AFHRA, Reel N0877, p 1561).



633D Civil Engineering Squadron, Power Production, Pleiku Air Base, ca. 1977, Sergeant Lloyd Crane and Amos Unknown, Bruce Fox Collection, (633 ABW/HO Archive).

The sun sat for the final time on the 633D Combat Support group 15 March 1970 and Pleiku Air Base was turned over to the Republic of Vietnam Air Force in accordance with the Vietnamization program and the Commander in Chief, Pacific Command, Operations Plan, CORONA HARVEST, (USAF forces withdrawal from Southeast Asia, 1 January 1970 – 30 June 1971).



Sunset, Pleiku Air Base, ca. Sep 1969, Mike Jenkins Collection. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



633D Combat Support Group, Base Headquarters (19 May 1967 – 15 Mar 1970, Pleiku AB, Republic of Vietnam, ca. 1968, Jim Jenks Collection. (633ABW/HO Archive).

“The Strategic configuration of power (shih) [is visible in] the onrush of pent-up water tumbling stones along. The [effect of] constraints [is visible in] the onrush of a bird of prey breaking the bones of its [target]. Thus the strategic configuration of power (shih) of those that excel in warfare is sharply focused, their constraints are precise. Their strategic configuration of power (shih) is like a fully drawn crossbow, their constraints like the release of the trigger.”

~ Sun Tzu, The Art of War.



The flags of the United States of America and the Republic of Vietnam flutter over Pleiku Air Base, Republic of Vietnam at the 633D Combat Support Group Headquarters. Bruce Fox Collection. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



633 CSG / 633 SOW Chaplains

Capt James B. Fuemmler, 30 May 65 – 15 May 66

Lt Col Mansfield E. Hunt (Installation Chaplain)

Capt Thomas R. Sullivan, 1 May 66 – 29 Apr 67 (Catholic)

Lt Col Orville McCormack, 8 Jul 66 – 6 Jun 67 (Installation Chaplain)

Maj Francis J. Bartos, 3 Apr 67 – 26 Mar 68 (Installation Chaplain)

Capt Roy D. Copsey, 19 Jun 67 – 15 Jun 68 (Protestant)

Maj Carl S. Mundinger 20 Jan 68 – Unk (Installation Chaplain)

Capt Robert M. Monti, 5 Mar 68 - Unk (Roman Catholic)

Capt Miguel A. Taitano, Unknown

Certified Lay Leader – Maj Jerome H. Werbel (Jewish)

Certified Lay Leader – Capt Norman Clark (Christian Science)

Lt Breman W. Baker, USA. (LDS)

Maj Marvin G. Ottinger, (Church of Christ)

TSgt Dale Reynolds (LDS)

*First High Mass conducted at Pleiku Air Base, Republic of Vietnam, 31 Jan 68 w/ Major Francis J. Bartos

*additional support provided by Bishop Paul Seitz, Bishop of Kontum, Republic of Vietnam and Army Maj Ernest D. Lapp (Jewish)

Local Community Outreach: St. Paul's Orphanage of Pleiku, Father Ho's Parish of Pleiku, Sisters of St. Paul, Christina Missionary Alliance of Pleiku, Pleiku Evangelical Mission, Father Anh's Parish Pleiku Provincial Church, ESL Classes and La San School of Kontum.

*Chaplains

Fuemmeler, Hunt, McCormack,

Bartos and Chaplains Aid SSgt Jerry M.

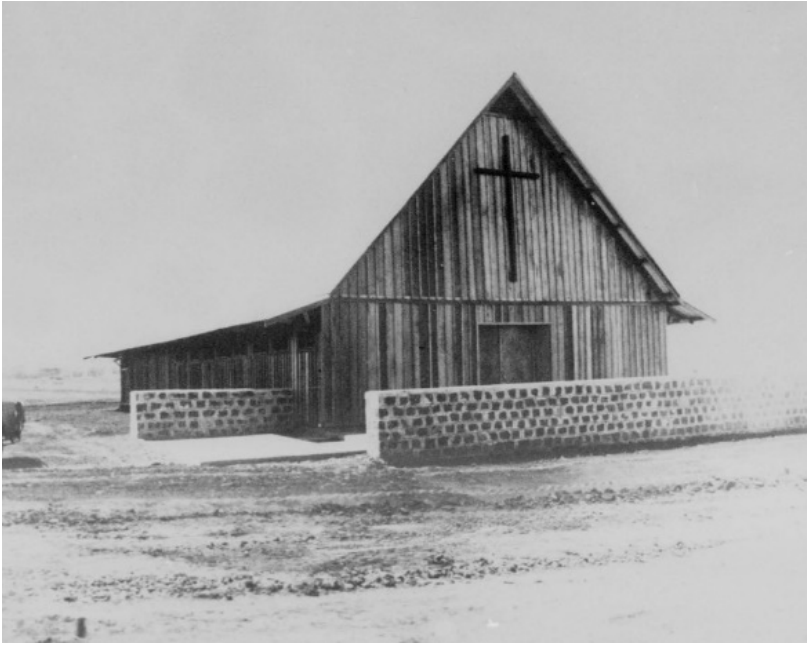


Local national of Christian denomination, ca. Sep 1969, Mike Jenkins Collection. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

Dufresne earned the Bronze Star Medal for service provided during their assignment in the Republic of Vietnam.

Nov 1967, Chapel earned "Most Improved Base Facility" award

Source AFHRA Reel N0876, pp 1262 – 1267.



Pleiku Air Base Chapel, ca. 1966. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

Tropical Transient



Andersen Air Force Base, Main Gate. ca. 1990. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



633D Air Base Wing Guidon, NMUSAF. Received 15 Mar 2019, 633 ABW/HO. (Guidon is non-standard Dark Blue, this is believed to be due to local manufacture at Clark Air Force Base).

During the war in Vietnam, the United States Air Force operated the B-52 Stratofortress from Guam beginning in 1965, striking communist targets in the jungles of South Vietnam, Laos and North Vietnam on ARC LIGHT missions, which began 18 June 1965. KC-135 Stratotankers made the 2,000-mile roundtrip possible. Eventually, the distance from Guam to the war caused General William C. Westmoreland to consider closer alternatives, even with closer airfields; Strategic Air Command reported 60 sorties per day from Guam in February 1967. The B-52 would remain a steadfast part of Andersen Air Force Base history throughout the war and beyond.



The post-Vietnam period at Andersen Air Force Base could be characterized as a return to routine operations with a focus on prevention of conflict. This base then served as a Pacific Ocean platform for Strategic Air Command's deterrence mission.

In October 1988, the deterrence mission ended for the 43D Bombardment Wing and responsibilities for the base and mission transferred from Strategic Air Command to Pacific Air Forces. 19 years, 6 months and 16 days later, the United States Air Force reactivated and simultaneously redesignated the 633D on 1 October 1989 as a fully-fledged wing.



60th Bombardment Squadron official emblem. Approved 7 August 1962.

The 633D began administering the base and sustained facilitation of continuous bomber presence in the Pacific region under the direction of 13th Air Force. The wing's activation resulted in the inactivations of the 43rd Bomb Wing on 26 March 1990 and the 60th Bombardment Squadron (Heavy) on 30 April 1990. The 60th Bombardment Squadron had cut its teeth on North Field Guam since World War II when it was assigned to the 39th Bombardment Group, (Very Heavy), flying the B-29

Superfortress. On 27 March 1990, the last B-52G permanently assigned to Andersen Air Force Base departed to the Australian Aviation Heritage Centre, Darwin. The relationship with the Guamanian Americans proved to remain reciprocal despite the change in wings. In 1989 alone the United States military pumped \$500 million dollars into the island's economy and produced opportunities for employment and economic development. Despite the inactivation, the 60th Bomb Squadron found new life in July 2010 when it converted to provisional status. Old warriors seldom sleep long.

An oil field in Kuwait burns during Operation DESERT STORM, 1991. (Photo: Jonas Jordan, United States Army Corps of Engineers).

DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM



Iraqi President Saddam Hussein (right) welcomes Colonel Alaa Hussein Ali, Prime Minister of Kuwait Provisional Free Government for unification talks in Bagdad on 7th of August 1990. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



Iraqi forces attacked the country of Kuwait on 2 August 1990, setting into motion a massive military response from a coalition of nations to protect the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from invasion with Operation Desert Shield. Despite negotiations, Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein refused to withdraw from neighboring Kuwait, Desert Shield gave way to Operation Desert Storm on 17 January 1991. Far outmatched by the coalition forces, the oil fields of Kuwait were set ablaze by retreating Iraqi forces. General Merrill A. McPeak, Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, stated, "We hit very hard... In my judgement, the Iraqi air force never recovered...." Hostilities soon concluded with a ceasefire on 28 February and complete withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait.

In support of Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM, on 1 October 1990, the 1500th Strategic Wing (Provisional) stood up with B-52s less than a year after the 60th Bombardment Squadron departed Guam. On 26 December 1990, the 633D Security Police Squadron deployed over 50 members to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as a deterrence measure and the 1500th Strategic Wing (Provisional) sent six B-52Gs to the island of Diego Garcia to replace 2nd Bomb Wing B-52G's that flew combat missions on the first day of air operations against Iraq. Maintaining the aircraft during peacetime had contributed to their success in wartime. Andersen Air Force Base served as a forward-based logistics support center to include air-refueling hub and aided in transporting and deploying 200 aircraft, 2,200 troops, over 37,000 tons of munitions and 2,212 tons of cargo to coalition forces.

Guam SPs deploy to Saudi Arabia

By Roy Wood

Stripes Guam Bureau Chief

ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE, Guam — As their families waved goodbye, more than 50 members of Andersen's 633rd Security Police Squadron disappeared into the flight line's darkness Wednesday night, on their way to Saudi Arabia.

It was one day after Christmas and 20 days before Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's deadline to get out of Kuwait or risk war.

Air Force officials would not say exactly how many men from the squadron were leaving, but more than 50 could be seen wearing desert camouflage uniforms about an hour before the

plane left. It is not known when they will return.

Although they would not talk about specific missions or locations, officials said the unit is trained to secure air bases.

Two weeks ago, the men were allowed to tell wives they were to be deployed to an unspecified location, officials said.

About 85 percent of the wives left behind will stay on Guam, officials said.

Staff Sgt. Alice Ladyga, of the 633rd Medical Group, was one of those left behind after her husband, Tech. Sgt. Donald Ladyga, left.

"I have faith — in him and in God," she said, stopping to fight back tears as her 9-year-old son Kevin McNulte stood at her side.

"They'll be home."



September 1990, KC-135s from stateside Strategic Air Command bases jockey for position on Andersen Air Force Base's ramp during Operation Desert Shield. Tropic Topics 14 Sep 1990. (36 WG & 633 ABW/HO Archive).

"Without the phenomenal tanker support we had for the war, we could not have accomplished what we did."

~Lieutenant General Patrick P. Caruana, U.S.
Central Air Forces' air campaign planner and
commander during Desert Shield/Desert Storm.



633D Air Base Wing and tenant unit Airmen return to Andersen Air Force Base in victory after Operation DESERT STORM. (36 WG/HO & 633 ABW/HO Archive).

A Shakey Tradition

Although unorthodox, the munitions Airmen assigned to Andersen Air Base, Guam, adopted a highly motivational mascot, Shakey the Pig! The first boar given this name was wrangled and housed in 1957, the late 1970s or 1980s (the date is a bit shaky) from the jungle near the munitions flight storage area, with the intention of cooking it. The Airmen relented their appetites as the boar shook and while less full; they opted to keep the animal as a beloved mascot naming it after its reaction to dinner. To this day, when old age takes its toll, another Shakey emerges from the jungle to cross into the blue. While our friend, Shakey had no comment on the change from the 633D Logistics Group, Flight to the 36th Maintenance Group, Flight the love and care given by each wing's Airmen is a testament to the esprit de corps within the United States Air Force and the loving bond between humanity and nature.

"Having Shakey around is a true morale booster... Whether it's just looking over at the cage on the way to work or going into his pen and feeding him apples and bananas, he brightens my day."

~ A1C Steven Skotarczak, 36th MUNS, 24 Jun 2013

Shakey was cared for by the 633D Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron: 30 Jun 1990 – 1 April 1992 and by the 633D Logistics Group, Flight from 1 April 1992 – 1 October 1994.



Shakey the Pig, Andersen Air Force Base Guam, ca. 1993. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

Meeting an Explosive Challenge



A huge cloud of volcanic ash and gas rises above Mount Pinatubo, Philippines, on June 12, 1991. Three days later, the volcano exploded in the second-largest volcanic eruption on Earth in this century. (U.S. Geological Survey Fact Sheet pp 113-97).

On 10 June 1991, Major General William A. Studer, Commander of 13th Air Force made the momentous decision to evacuate Clark Air Base to United States Naval Base Subic Bay based on predictions that Mount Pinatubo, located just nine miles away, was about to erupt. This land evacuation brought an estimated 15,000 personnel and several-thousand vehicles onto United States Naval Base Subic Bay. This evacuation occurred quickly, leaving people just enough time for those people to fill

their suitcases. Two days later, it happened with a massive eruption. Its devastation was quickly followed by the subsequent evacuation of American scientists, remaining personnel from Clark Air Force Base. All military evacuated via the *USS Midway & Lincoln* battlegroups thru Cebu, Republic of the Philippines.

The 633D Air Base Wing at Andersen Air Force Base responded to Rear Admiral J.B. Perkins, Commander in Chief Pacific, activation order of the Joint Task Force Marianas plan and took the heaviest concentration of evacuees. During Operation FIERY VIGIL total of 21,635 evacuees arrived at Andersen Air Force Base by ship, C-141, C-5, C-130, DC-8, DC-10, B-727, B-747 and L-1011 aircraft.



USS Midway & Abraham Lincoln transporting evacuees during Operation FIERY VIGIL, June 1991. (36 WG & 633 ABW/HO Archive).

A gargantuan, total force effort, the 633D inprocessed the new arrivals utilizing a B-52 maintenance hangar to keep the evacuees sheltered. The 633D Comptroller Squadron processed pay and allowances and the Mission Support Squadron dug deep to find temporary lodging and feed the stranded Americans.



Operation FIERY VIGIL evacuee father and his young sons at an Andy South Dorm, Andersen Air Force Base, ca. June 1991. (36 WG & 633 ABW/HO Archive).

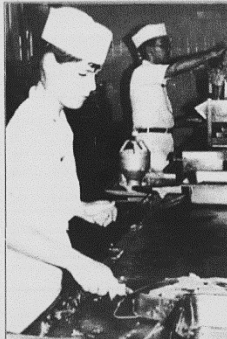
To keep the aircraft operational, the 633D Supply Squadron, Petroleum Oil and Lubricants flight provided 3.8 million gallons of aviation fuel while the Transportation Squadron along with the United States Navy and Guamanians shuttled evacuees to their safe havens. Finally the evacuees boarded their aircraft and made their way back to the continental United States at McChord, Travis and Norton Air Force Bases. The massive logistical efforts earned the 633D Supply Squadron best in the Air Force distinction in 1992.



Airmen from the 605 Military Airlift Support Squadron (605 MASS) and Sailors from the USS Proteus (AS-19) offload evacuee luggage at AAFB June 1991. (36 WG & 633 ABW/HO Archive).

4 Oregon Topics June 21, 1991

Operation Fiery Vigil



Services prepares to house, feed thousands of Philippine evacuees

By Sgt. Carl L. Cook
Topic: Topics staff

As the last of the airmen were evacuating Clark Air in the Philippines Sunday morning, the base staff at Andersen AFB, Guam was finalizing plans to handle literally thousands of potential evacuees from Clark and Subic Bay Naval Station, 10 miles south of the American air base.

Although Mount Pinatubo, which began erupting violently last week, is hundreds of miles from the island of Guam, it sent shivers through Andersen and the 633rd Services Squadron. Both the base and squadron are busily preparing to receive as many as 5,000 evacuees.

"We're finding all available bed spaces on base and making some," Capt. Roni Vela, 633rd SVS billeting officer, said. "We're preparing to house 5,000 people for two to three days."

Work started on the weekend for most of the services squadron members.

"Between Andersen's services squadron and people detailed (to lend a hand), we're cleaning up Bldg. 25,009, which we use during contingency operations and used during Operation Desert Storm," he said. "We also have three buildings in Andy South that we are preparing. These are also used for contingencies."

The work doesn't stop there.

"We're even going so far as to prepare the Tropicana Recreation Center, the chapel annex and some vacant military family housing," Captain Vela added. Along with clean up details, the services unit at Andersen is also receiving some help from the local Guard and Reserve units.

"We're pooling resources with the Guard and Reserve to see what ways they can help," the captain said. "Right now, they're helping us by providing cots."

The rooms being prepared are not "bare bones" according to Captain Vela.

"Most of the rooms are similar to the ones base dormitory residents stay in," she said.

"They have two twin beds, storage areas and we're adding cots to accommodate families."

"We're using bedding assets such as sheets, pillows and towels in the rooms."

With little to no rooms available downtown, preparations for the rooms are going full speed according to the captain.

"The first 300 people are going to be easy," she said. "We already have the rooms ready. Other rooms are being finished as soon as possible."

In addition to the evacuees, other personnel are transiting Andersen.

"We have people on temporary duty, our normal flight and other in-bounds to take care of," Captain Vela said. "We also have a lot of Military Airlift Command aircrews supporting the evacuation that we have to house. Basically we're doing our best to put all these personnel on base and take care of them."

Maj. Steven Nigg, 633d SVS commander, knows that there's a big job still ahead.

"Teamwork is what's going to make this a successful operation," he said, "and there's plenty of that going on now."

Photo by Sgt. Oswald Desjardins

SSgt. Denise Raymond, an Air Force reservist from Peterson AFB, Colo., and SrA Gary Daniels, 633rd Services Squadron, provide breakfast during extended hours at the Magellan Inn dining facility. See back page for hours.

On 2 Dec 1991, 13th Air Force relocated from the now shuttered Clark Air Force Base to Andersen Air Base Guam. 23 Jan 1992, An Operation DESERT STORM damaged B-52G S/N 58-0234 was blown up and scrapped at Andersen Air Force Base.

Typhoon Omar of 1992, known in the Philippines as Typhoon Lusing, was the strongest and costliest typhoon to strike Guam since Typhoon Pamela in 1976. The cyclone formed on August 23 from the monsoon trough across the western Pacific Ocean. Moving westward, Omar slowly intensified into a tropical storm, although another tropical cyclone nearby initially impeded further strengthening. After the two storms became more distant, Omar quickly strengthened into a powerful typhoon. On August 28, it made landfall on Guam with winds of 195 km/h (120 mph). The typhoon reached its peak intensity the next day, with estimated 1-minute winds of 240 km/h (150 mph), making it a "super typhoon" according to the Joint Typhoon Warning Center. On Guam, Omar caused one death and \$457 million (1992 United States Dollars) in damage.

The citizens left homeless by Omar resided in a tent city nicknamed Camp Omar, consisting of 200 tents holding more than 1,000 people. Volunteers and military efforts cleaned most of the debris on the island within a few weeks. Many important roads reopened three days after the storm subsided. The power took four weeks to be restored island-wide, disrupting schools and businesses, although water access was expected to be restored within a few days of the storm. Schools reopened on September 14, and most businesses resumed their work by the end of the month. The United States military ceased relief operations on 19 September, though complete recovery was disrupted by the passage of several subsequent typhoons. These

633D Supply Squadron "Best in the United States Air Force" celebratory coin, ca. 1992. 633 ABW/HO holdings.

storms caused less damage than normal after Omar wrecked the more vulnerable structures. As a result, it became difficult to discern the damage between Omar and Typhoon Gay in December 1992. A 1993 study in the medical journal *Anxiety* found that 7.2 percent of 320 participants affected by Omar developed acute stress reaction, and another 15 percent developed early traumatic stress response, especially those affected by the later typhoons.

High operational tempo spurred on by Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM, along with the volcanic eruption and typhoons did not cause the 633D to lose focus on its mission partners or local community. Colonel George DeGovanni, 633D Air Base Wing Commander made his intent clear when the Environmental Protection Agency added Guam to a superfund list of locations eligible for federal clean-up funds. The commander stated, "Here at Andersen, we are committed to protecting the environment... whether it's



protecting endangered species or cleaning up old dump sites. Andersen is a good neighbor....” With Andersen Air Force Base situated directly over the islands aquifer, the primary source of potable drinking water, such repairs would be crucial for the whole island.



633D Security Police Squadron Airmen First Class, Paskeiwicz and Leffler conduct a Counter Poaching Patrol with their military working dog, ca 1993. Andersen Air Force Base, Guam. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



Photo by A1C Jeff Curtis
(From left) Col. George DeGiovanni, 633rd Air Base Wing commander, presents a guidon representing the creation of the Operations Group to the new OG Commander Lt. Col. George Loerakker. To Loerakker's right is Lt. Col. Daniel DeGracia, Medical Group commander, and to his left are Col. William Canavan, Logistics Group commander, and Lt. Col. Joe Crawford, who stood in as the Support Group commander during the ceremony.

Quality Air Force

On 1 April 1992 under the Quality Air Force initiative, the 633D Air Base Wing reorganized. The move caused the 633D Component Maintenance Squadron to re-designate as the 633D Maintenance Squadron and added two group level organizations to the wing. The 633D Logistics Group and the 633D Operations Group activated and stood alongside the 633D Medical Group and the 633D Support Group. The 633D contracting Squadron activated alongside the newly formed 633D Morale and Services Squadron.

“Throughout the Air Force, wings are reorganizing using a more “back-to-basics” concept... we won World War II with this simpler, more basic wing structure, and last year we won Desert Storm with a very similar wing structure... To the men and women of the 633rd Air Base Wing and the entire Andersen team, I salute you!”

~ Colonel George DeGiovanni, 633D Air Base Wing, Commander

Nasion Chamoru (Chamorro Nation) Protests

You can't make everyone happy as the old saying goes and there is always room for peaceful airing of grievances. On 20 July 1992, local members of the Nasion Chamoru led by a former Airman of 13 years, Angel Anthony "Anghet" Leon Guerrero Santos, III, held demonstrations that got out of control at the Potts Junction Gate. The causes of angst were a desire to have federal lands returned, access to Andersen Air Force Base, aircraft noise, environmental protection care for the local fruit bat population.

On 28 February 1993, 31 protestors were back at it again and formed a human chain across the Potts Junction Gate at 0230L, attached a flag to the base entry sign and held a mock ribbon cutting ceremony to indicate that the road was now open and did not belong to the federal government. Guamanian police were on hand and the protest ended within 20 minutes, but Santos and his band then proceeded to enter a United States Navy property at Ritidian Point to reach land owned by another activist, Tony Artero Sablan.

By spring 1993 groups of trespassers established camps at the southern annex of Andersen Air Force Base and began flying upside down American flags. Unfavorable attention garnered on this soon led to the flags removal, but the tension continued.

The 633D Security Police Squadron ventured into the unlawful tenant camp on 11 May to serve a barment letter to the San Nicholas faction, however Mr. Santos again appeared, crumpled the letter and expressed his dissatisfaction with the ruling in an obscene manner. Cooler heads prevailed and the security policemen departed to avoid any escalation of events.

Such events caused United States Pacific Command to question the value of remaining in Guam, but the islands strategic location trumped the disturbances in importance at that time. Later, Mr. Santos would go on to become a Senator in the Guam Legislature from 1995 to 1999 and again from 2001 to 2003 after completion of a six month prison sentence for entering federal land near Andersen Air Force Base. Similar protests occasionally flare up to this very day.



633D Security Forces Squadron personnel apprehend non-peaceful protesters at Potts Junction, 22 July 1992. An apprehended Angel Leon Guerrero Santos stands on the left, (Photo: Guam Tribune. 633 ABW/HO Archive).

Space Case

In 1988, NASA returned the space shuttle to service and from 1990 to 2011, Andersen Air Force Base was designated as a NASA emergency space shuttle landing site in case of any emergency deorbit that could occur in the area. The space shuttle was theoretically capable of landing on any paved runway that was at least 3 kilometers or 9,800 feet long, which included the

majority of large commercial airports. In practice, a United States or allied military airfield would have been preferred for reasons of security arrangements and minimizing the disruption of commercial air traffic. Airmen from the 633D Medial Group, Civil Engineering and Security Police Squadrons stood ready to assist with any landing.



*Space Shuttle Discovery, April 28, 1991.
(NASA Photo).*

EXERCISE BEVERLY PALM

From 1989 to 1994, the 633D Air Base Wing tested itself to determine its level of true readiness to perform the wartime mission of Andersen Air Force Base. Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (warfare) survival skills, self-aid and buddy care and weapons handling procedures formed a portion of the training. Additionally, the evaluated its ability to accept follow on forces.



Forklift operations of the 633D Logistics Readiness Squadron and 633D Transportation Squadron at Andersen Air Force Base during EXERCISE BEVERLY PALM, ca. Jul 1993.

A Holiday Tradition

The 633D Air Base Wing continued a long-standing tradition while serving as the host base wing at Andersen Air Force Base Guam. From 1989 to 1993, the unit's members rendered assistance to Santa Claus as he made his trek around the world. The 633D Airmen collaborated with the 605th Airlift Support Squadron and the 374th Airlift Wing, Yokota, Japan to spread Christmas cheer to 40 islands throughout Micronesia.

633D Air Base Wing personnel load toys for Guamanian children, ca. December 1989. (Tropic Topics).



Santa Claus and his helpers synchronize their watches in preparation for Operation Christmas Drop 1990. (Tropic Topics).





A 633D Security Police Squadron Airman and military working dog scan the horizon as the sun rises on Guam. ca. 1993. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

QUAKE

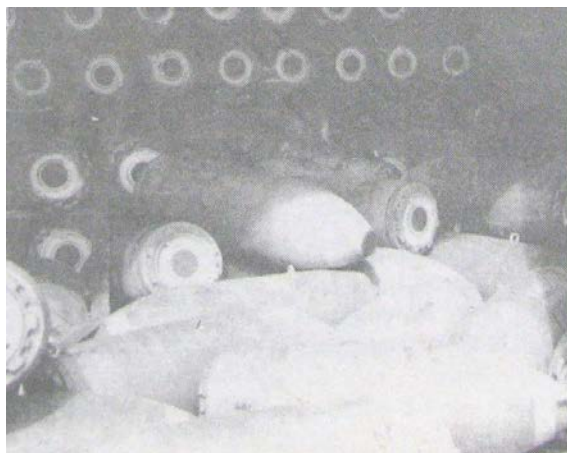
On Sunday, 8 August 1993, an earthquake measuring 8.1 on the Richter scale struck Guam resulting in mass calamity to Andersen Air Force Base. In spite of the destruction, the 633D Air Base Wing declared the installation ready for Air Operations within an amazing 14 hours after the quake, but the damage took a massive toll. A fire broke out on the 15th floor of the Air traffic Control tower after major swaying, over 90,000 bombs fell off their storage racks, water and power were lost and two personnel sustained injuries.



This “Mobile Tower” was used until the main Air Traffic Control tower was inspected and repaired. 36 WG/HO & 633 ABW/HO Archive).



Andersen Air Force Base Commissary in the aftermath of the 8.1 earthquake. (36 WG/HO & 633 ABW/HO Archive).



The 8.2 earthquake sent more than vases tumbling to the ground as is evident by the number of munitions that were shaken loose by the tremor. Ammo troops have begun a lengthy project to restack the fallen munitions.

Photo by TSgt. William Mansey



The 633D Air Base Wing had to contend with many damages including Bldg. 18006 (MXS) which was the most damaged building on base. (36 WG & 633 ABW/HO Archive).



Sgt. Gary Dunlap, left, and A1C Eric Edwards begin the process of restacking the more than 90,000 bombs which were scattered about when Guam was struck by the 8.2 earthquake Aug. 8.

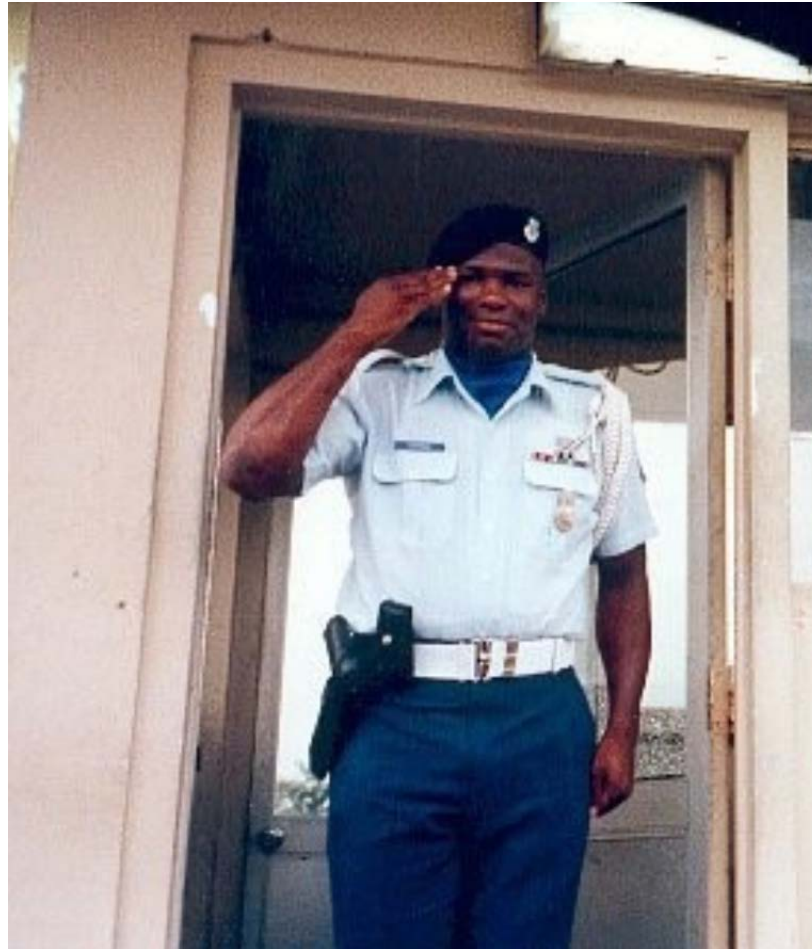
Photo by Sgt. Jeff Loftin

On 1 October 1994, the flag of the 633D Air Base Wing again furled, giving way to the new host base unit, the 36th Air Base Wing whose time in service outstripped the 633D's due to its initial activation and continuous service dating from 2 July 1948. This measure stemmed from the Air Force Chief of Staff's policy of keeping the most highly decorated and longest serving Air Force units on active duty. The crossbow lowered once again; however, no weapon can remain encased forever.

Right: 633D Air Base Wing, Battle Dress Uniform Patch, ca. 1993. Donated by CMSgt (Ret.) Raymond E. Dogan. (633 ABW/HO Holdings).



Left: The 633D Air Base Wing on Parade 1 April 1992, Andersen Air Force Base, Guam.



An Airman from the 633D Security Police Squadron renders a sharp salute at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, ca. 1992. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE 2005

In an effort to improve, efficiency and planning spurred on by the end of the Cold War Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld announced preliminary steps towards implementation of a base realignment and closure (BRAC) law on 15 November 2002. The Secretary of Defense submitted a report to Congress on March 23, 2004, confirming the need for a further BRAC round and certifying that one additional round of closures and realignments would result in annual budget savings by 2011. The United States House of Representatives blocked these measures in May 2004; however, a compromise bore fruit by October that provided authority to conduct the BRAC. On May 13, 2005, the Pentagon announced that it would close 33 major United States military bases and perform a realignment of 29 others.

The commission appointed to wield both glue and axe created 12 joint bases out of 26 service-specific, stand-alone installations. One of which was Joint Base Langley-Eustis.

A joint base is a military installation of the United States utilized by multiple military services; one service hosts one or more other services as tenant units on the base and the lead service component assumes responsibility for the infrastructure of the total facility. The commander is always a member of the lead service for the installation; the deputy is from the supporting military branch.

Langley Air Force Base had fell under the purview of the storied 1st Fighter Wing, but the scale and scope of joint basing required a new approach that would allow the 1st Fighter Wing to focus on its air-superiority mission.



Joint Base Langley-Eustis Logo. (633 ABW/PA).

Multiple support units of the 1st Fighter Wing inactivated and in their stead, the 633D Air Base Wing filled those gaps and expanded to provide those capabilities to the Fort Eustis community.

On 10 December 2009, the headquarters building of the 633D Air Base Wing opened in the renovated fuel center.



Colonel Matt Molloy, 1st Fighter Wing Commander, Colonel Gene Kirkland, future 633D Air Base Wing Commander, and Lieutenant Colonel Jeffrey Ullmann, 1st Civil Engineer Squadron Commander, cut the ribbon of the new 633D Air Base Wing Headquarters building. 9 Dec 2009. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



633D Air Base Wing Headquarters building after winter storm Helena at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Va., Jan. 10, 2017. (USAF Photo: A1C Tristan Biese).



Langley Air Force Base Fuel Center, circa 1951. (ACC/HO Archive).

Back in Business Again!

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS AIR COMBAT COMMAND (ACC) 204 DODD BLVD, SUITE 211 LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, VIRGINIA 23665-2778	
SPECIAL ORDER GB-29	22 December 2009
1. Effective 7 January 2010, the following units are activated at Langley AFB, VA, and assigned as indicated:	
<u>UNIT</u> HQ 633d Air Base Wing 633d Comptroller Squadron HQ 633d Mission Support Group 633d Civil Engineer Squadron 633d Communications Squadron 633d Contracting Squadron 633d Force Support Squadron 633d Logistics Readiness Squadron 633d Security Forces Squadron HQ 633d Medical Group 633d Aerospace Medicine Squadron 633d Dental Squadron 633d Inpatient Operations Squadron 633d Medical Operations Squadron 633d Medical Support Squadron 633d Surgical Operations Squadron	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u> Ninth Air Force (9AF) 633d Air Base Wing 633d Air Base Wing 633d Mission Support Group 633d Mission Support Group 633d Mission Support Group 633d Mission Support Group 633d Mission Support Group 633d Air Base Wing 633d Medical Group 633d Medical Group 633d Medical Group 633d Medical Group 633d Medical Group
2. Effective 29 January 2010, the following units are activated at Ft. Eustis, VA, and assigned as indicated:	
<u>UNIT</u> HQ 733d Mission Support Group 733d Security Forces Squadron	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u> 633d Air Base Wing 733d Mission Support Group
3. Effective 7 January 2010, Operating Location A, 1st Operations Support Squadron, is activated at Ft. Eustis, VA, in support of Operational Mission Services.	
SO GB-29	

Reactivation of the 633D Air Base Wing

The 633D Air Base Wing stood up on 7 January 2010 and hit the ground running hard. The total force integration concept was in its infancy and the roles, rules and responsibilities necessary to ensure a smooth transition to those areas proved to be chasms rampant with pitfalls.

On his assumption of command, Colonel Donald E. Kirkland, 633D Air Base Wing Commander stated,

Today begins the third incarnation of the 633D Air Base Wing and what better place to add a new chapter than Langley Air Force Base, with its rich history of military aviation? [it is a] ...great opportunity to combine Air Force and Army resources to operate as efficiently as possible... By consolidating base support to one agency with two points of service, we will realize significant cost savings over time.... The color of the uniform may change in certain jobs, but the service will be transparent.... We are one team, one fight' and will learn from each other as we progress into joint basing.



Major General William L. Holland, 9th Air Force Commander passes the flag to Colonel Donald E. Kirkland, 633 Air Base Wing Commander, during the 633D Air Base Wing activation ceremony. 7 Jan 2010. (USAF photo: SrA Zachary Wolf).



The Air Force Heritage of America Band plays the National Anthem during the 633D Air Base Wing activation ceremony. 7 Jan 2010. (USAF photo:A1C John Teti).



633D Air Base Wing, Battle Dress Uniform, Baseball Cap, ca. 2011. Utilized at Joint Base Langley-Eustis. Donated by Mr. John Sears, 633 CPTS. 633 ABW/HO, 2019).

The 633D Air Base Wing serves as the first step in the broader kinetic and non-kinetic kill chain approach to combat at Joint Base Langley-Eustis. An adversary cannot be engaged if the personnel to identify the target, fix the targets location, track the targets movement, engage the enemy utilizing an appropriate weapons system and assess the effects of the attack are not available due to any reason or if those personnel are not performing at peak efficiency. Of equal importance is the prevention of an adversary in breaking the kill chain. As such, the care and feeding, as well as the defense of assets and personnel required to initiate the kill chain is critical.

Colonel Korvin Auch, 633D Air Base Wing Commander, stated,

Focusing on the mission will get you through.... The importance of accomplishing our missions extends far beyond the borders of this base, and the fact that the success of so many is dependent on us is very motivating. Effort counts, but results matter; JBLE missions are too important for us to fail.... Leading this joint base is about the advancement of our combined capabilities. We fight joint and we deliver our mission in a joint environment.... It's what we do to mature the joint fight, home and abroad. I'm fortunate to come into a new organization that is off to such a great start.... We have to get the mission done, but you don't do that without having great people," he said. "The Soldiers, Airmen, civilians and contractors in the 633D Air Base Wing are very impressive and are making it happen every day on Joint Base Langley-Eustis.



A First Fighter Wing, Air Force F-22 Raptor participates in the inaugural Trilateral Exercise held at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, 7 Dec 2015. (USAF Photo).



Mr. Ray Shepherd, Defense Media Activity Director presents Staff Sgt. Katie Gar Ward, 633D Air Base Wing Public Affairs, the Outstanding New Writer of the Year Award in the 2012 Thomas Jefferson Awards Program. (USAF Photo).



Airmen working on Distributed Ground Station-1 Operations Floor at the 480th Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Wing (USAF Photo).



The 192D Wing, 149th Fighter Squadron, F-22 Raptor flagship “Cripes A’ Mighty.” 13 Sep 2012. (USAF Photo).

On 2 May 2011, all remaining support agreements between the 1st Fighter Wing and mission partners ceased, with support continuing on an uninterrupted basis by the 633D Air Base Wing in accordance with the Joint Base Langley-Eustis memoranda of agreement, only certain types of organizations would require a support agreement as support would be implied. On 15 February 2012, a revision to the support agreement occurred to clarify the relationship between the United States Air Force and United States Army.

The continued honing of installation support continued with mission partners growing ever more comfortable with their host wing as well as the mission enhancements brought about by focus on quality of life and mission readiness. Truly, the 633D brought installation support, done right to the warfighter.

The forces of nature never rest and on 27 August 2011, Hurricane Irene made landfall in North Carolina and began her crawl up the coast towards Joint Base Langley-Eustis. Irene's 58 mile per hour winds caused power outages and a 7.5 increase in water level. When the storm ended, 648,000 residents found themselves without power and seven billion dollars in damage occurred across the eastern seaboard.



Major (Doctor) Erik Oberg and Colonel (Doctor) Eric Stone, 633D Medical Group, monitor storm progress and communicate via radio with other Airmen outside the USAF Hospital Langley – Emergency Department. (USAF Photo: SrA Jason J. Brown).

The 633D Air Base Wing withstood Irene as it had all other storms and set a new record for reopening the airfield in 24 hours while previous storms had taken three and four days respectively. The wing had taken precautionary measures and held a hurricane exercise on 12 July 2011 immediately

reviewing its hurricane plan after the event. When the storm appeared imminent, the wing reacted to the threat and Colonel Donald E. Kirkland gave the personnel evacuation order on 25 August at 1200L and the Aircraft evacuation order the next morning at 0800L. One long night ensued with remaining personnel and those in the local area on lockdown. The Airmen rode the storm out successfully with zero fatalities and a cost of \$871,300, but lives were preserved and the 633D with its mission partners breathed a sigh of relief and immediately performed accountability, recovery and reconstitution. On 29 August 2011, the gates of Langley Air Force Base opened again and the F-22 Raptors returned to their roost.



Airmen from the 633D Security Forces Squadron and 633rd Civil Engineer Squadron prepare to raise the installation colors at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, following Hurricane Irene, 28 Aug 2011. (USAF Photo: SrA Jason J. Brown).

The 733D Mission Support Group followed the 633D Air Base Wing and stood up on 29 January 2010. No Mission Support Group within the United States Air Force possessed experience managing United States Army garrison operations, thus the 733D emerged as a new unit. The 633D Air Base Wing took the first steps towards forming a true joint base with the 733D Mission Support Group and the 633D Mission Support Group responsible for installation support functions to include planning, engineering, operations, environmental, as well as fire and emergency services at Langley Air Force Base (633D) and Fort Eustis (733D) respectively. At Fort Eustis, two squadrons and two divisions emerged, the 733D Security Forces Squadron; the 733D Logistics Readiness Squadron; the 733D Force Support Division and the 733D Civil Engineer Division. Each unit supports the training, mobilization and deployment of mission-ready forces, enhancing combat readiness, professional development and quality of life for the Fort Eustis Community.

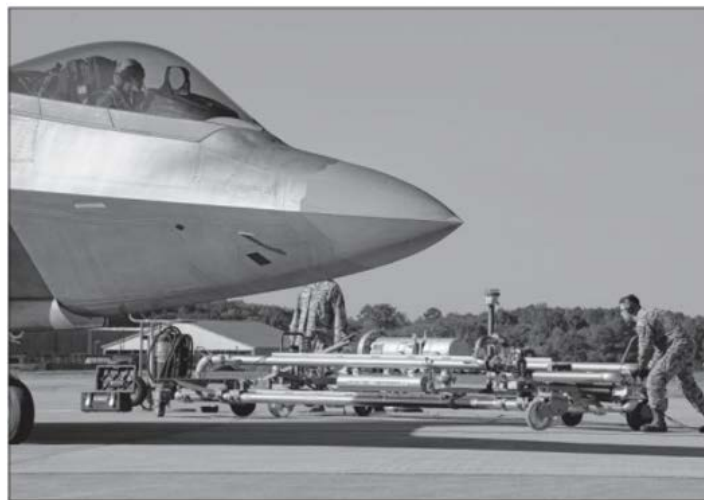
As with the 633D Air Base Wing in the sky, the 733D Mission Support Group accentuates and hones the kill chain on the ground by supporting the United States Army mission on terra firma and providing security while in garrison.



A 733D Security Forces Squadron officer keeps watch as other officers clear rooms during a school violence exercise at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Virginia, 23 Aug 2018. Fort Eustis and Newport News Public School officials practiced coordinated response procedures in the event of a real-world emergency affecting Joint Base Langley-Eustis and a general local Elementary School. (USAF Photo: SrA Tristan Biese) (Cropped).

Not Tenant Units... We Have Mission Partners!

A synopsis of the units which receive support from the 633D Air Base Wing



Photos by Staff Sgt. Carlin O. Leslie

U.S. Air Force Airman 1st Class Aurelio Renteria-Gamez, 733rd Logistics Readiness Squadron fuels distribution operator, pushes a pantograph refueling system underneath a U.S. Air Force F-22 Raptor during hot refueling at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Va., Oct. 31, 2017. Hot refueling allows aircraft to return to the fight 66 percent faster than normal fueling operations.



A T-38 Talon of the 1st Fighter Wing patrols the skies above Virginia. ca. 2017. (USAF Photo: 633 ABW PA) (Cropped).



1st Fighter Wing

The 1st Fighter Wing operates and maintains the F-22 Raptor. To accomplish their mission, the men and women of the 1st Fighter Wing work in one of two groups: the Operations Group or the Maintenance Group. Eight squadrons comprise the two groups, which includes two fighter squadrons: the 27th Fighter Squadron known as the Fightin' Eagles and the 94th Fighter Squadron known as the Hat-in-the-Ring Gang. Its 1st Operations Group is a successor organization of the 1st Fighter Group, one of the 15 original combat air groups formed by the Army before World War II. The 1st Operations Group is the oldest major air combat unit in the United States Air Force with its origin dating to 5 May 1918.

The wing was initially part of Tactical Air Command being formed at March Field, California in 1947 and was one of the first wings to be equipped with the North American F-86 Sabre in February 1949. Briefly a part of Strategic Air Command in 1949, it was reassigned to Air Defense Command in 1950 and provided air defense of the Upper Midwest of the United States until being reassigned to Tactical Air Command in 1970. The 1st Fighter Wing was the first operational wing equipped with the F-15A/B Eagle in 1976; and in 2005, was the first operational wing equipped with the Lockheed Martin F-22A Raptor air superiority fighter. The 1st Fighter Wing served as the host unit of Langley Air Force Base from 1975 until 7 January 2010.



A 27th Fighter Squadron F-22A Raptor heads toward a KC-10 Extender boom May 2, 2017. (USAF Photo: SrA Preston Webb).



710th Combat Operations Squadron

The 710th Combat Operations Squadron is one of Air Force Reserve Command's two Air Operations Center augmentation units whose mission is to provide trained, combat mission ready AOC warriors to the CENTCOM CFACC. The 710th Combat Operations Squadron is aligned to United States Air Force, Central Command. When deployed, 710th Combat Operations Squadron members provide continuity and expertise to augment the active duty Air Operations Center force. The 710th Combat Operations Squadron is assigned to the 610th Air Operations Group, March Air Reserve Base California.



192D Wing

The mission of the 192D Wing, Virginia Air National Guard, is to provide a fully trained organization of volunteer-Airmen dedicated to protect and defend the vital interests of the nation, state and community. The wing is headquartered at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Virginia with components in Virginia Beach and Sandston Virginia. The 192D possesses 12 distinct mission sets including F-22 fighter jet operations and maintenance, intelligence and cyber operations along with multiple support units. Together with mission partners the 192D provides combat-ready personnel/equipment to support national security objectives in a federal capacity; protects life and property and preserves peace, order and safety in a state capacity; and participates in local, state and national programs that add value to the United States in a community capacity. The 192D Fighter Wing re-designated as the 192D Wing on October 13, 2018.



Colonel Rick Bennett, 735th Supply Chain Operations Group Commander, presents Lieutenant Colonel John G. Denson Jr., new 440th Supply Chain Operations Squadron director, and dual-hatted Commander of the 192D Supply Chain Management Squadron, with the 440th Supply Chain Operations Squadron guidon during the activation, and assumption of commands ceremony on 22 July 2010. (USAF photo: SrA Gul Crockett).



735th Supply Chain Operations Group

The 735 SCOG supports 16 different weapons systems and more than 2,200 different airframes. The group provides logistical service to nine major commands, six combatant commands, 112 main operating bases and 35 area of responsibility locations, performing 5.8 million transactions, including 10,000 mission capable/capability and 20,000 equipment transactions each month. The 735th Supply Chain Operations Group reports to the 635th Supply Chain Operations Wing located at Scott Air Force Base, Illinois. When a Mission Impaired Capability Awaiting Parts occurs and an aircraft needs a part as quickly as possible the logisticians respond. Additionally the 735th Supply Chain Operations Group keeps shelves stocked with airplane and vehicle components necessary for expedient repair.



363D Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Wing

The 363D Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Wing, headquartered at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Virginia, but with additional components at Hurlburt Field, Florida and Nellis AFB, Nevada is the only wing of its kind across the Air Force. The wing conducts lethal, resilient and ready operations across four key mission areas: analysis of air, space and cyber operations; full-spectrum targeting; special operations ISR; and ISR testing, tactics development and advanced training. The wing's dynamically adaptive, problem-centric and audaciously innovative approach provides lethal capabilities and unmatched value for our nation.

The 363rd Reconnaissance Wing activated Aug. 15, 1947; the first Air Force wing at Langley Field, Virginia. Responsible for day and night photographic, visual, and tactical electronic reconnaissance, the wing's squadrons maintained and flew RF-80 and RB-26 aircraft.

In 1948, the wing's designation changed to emphasize its tactical focus. The Korean War brought an additional mission to the wing: from September 1950 through early April 1951, the wing provided replacement crews to B-26 squadrons flying combat operations over Korea. On April 2, 1951, the 363rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing transferred to Shaw AFB, South Carolina, where the wing would remain for more than 40 years.

From the mid-1950s through the mid-1970s, the wing served as the Air Force's source for combat ready RF-101, RB/EB/WB-66, and RF-4 reconnaissance crews. In 1957, wing pilots flew their RF-101s into the records books setting three speed records in Operation Sun Run. Additionally, the wing deployed its own aircraft, aircrews, and intelligence Airmen for reconnaissance operations worldwide, most notably during the Cuban Missile Crisis (for which President John F. Kennedy personally presented the wing with an Air Force Outstanding Unit Award), the Dominican Republic Crisis, the war in Southeast Asia, and in the wake of North Korea's seizure of the USS Pueblo. The wing ceased its electronic reconnaissance and electronic warfare missions in 1974, but remained focused on tactical reconnaissance.

In 1982, the 363d, now a Tactical Fighter Wing, added the F-16 to its arsenal. With its venerable RF-4 and newly fielded F-16,

the wing became the only wing in Tactical Air Command with a dual fighter-reconnaissance role. In 1989, the wing transitioned to a fighter mission when it transferred its last RF-4 aircraft to other units.

From August 1990 to March 1991, the wing deployed most of its Airmen and aircraft to Southwest Asia to participate in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. One of the wing's pilots who saw his first combat action on Day 1 of Desert Storm was our current Chief of Staff, General David L. Goldfein. Following the end of Desert Storm, the wing continued to deploy its units to Southwest Asia on a rotational basis. During one such deployment in December 1992, one of the wing's squadron commanders, Lt. Col. (later General) Gary L. North, downed an Iraqi MiG-25 over the southern no-fly zone. This aerial victory constituted the first by a U.S. Air Force F-16 pilot, the first U.S. Air Force F-16 beyond-visual-range kill, and the first kill achieved with an AIM-120 AMRAAM.

On Jan. 1, 1994, as part of the Air Force's post-Cold War draw down and reorganization, the Air Force inactivated the 363rd Fighter Wing and transferred the 20th Fighter Wing to Shaw AFB to serve as the host unit for the base.

The wing remained inactive until 1998 when it was re-designated and activated as the 363rd Air Expeditionary Wing at Al Kharj (later Prince Sultan Air Base), Saudi Arabia. The 363rd was among the first of several wings to be converted from permanent to provisional status and activated in an effort to perpetuate and add to the heritage of historic Air Force organizations. Replacing the inactivated 4404th Wing

(Provisional) that had relocated from King Abdul Aziz Air Base after the Khobar Towers bombing, the 363rd conducted combat operations for Operations Southern Watch and Enduring Freedom. The 363rd inactivated in August 2003 when the Air Force withdrew its major operating units from Saudi Arabia.

In 2007, the 363rd activated again in Southwest Asia, this time as the 363rd Flying Training Group based at Al Dhafra Air Base, United Arab Emirates. Assuming the mission formerly performed by the Gulf Air Warfare Center, the 363rd Flying Training Group built partnerships, tactical capabilities, and improved interoperability to facilitate integrated air operations and missile defense. The Flying Training Group inactivated in August 2011.

Almost 70 years after its first activation, the 363rd returned to Langley. On Feb. 17, 2015, as part of a major transformation of its intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance forces, the Air Force activated the 363rd Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Wing at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Virginia.



480th Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Wing

The 480th Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Wing, headquartered at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Virginia, with components at Beale AFB California, Fort Gordon Georgia, Davis-Monthan AFB Arizona, Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Ramstein AB, Germany and Osan AB, South Korea is the Air Force leader in globally networked ISR operations. The wing's comprehensive set of ISR capabilities include lead wing designation for the Air Force Distributed Common Ground System (DCGS), as well as national cryptologic, information technology, cyber ISR, tactical analysis, Combined Forces Air Component Commander-support, and national-to-tactical signals intelligence integration. The wing is global in nature, and spans the full spectrum of ISR operations, from humanitarian

assistance to major theater conflict, leveraging federated mission partners to synchronize timely, relevant intelligence that is regionally aligned to support major command and combatant commander operations.

The 480th ISR Wing has a remarkable history dating back to 1943 when it was activated as the 480th Anti-Submarine Group. The 480th Anti-Submarine Group conducted combat air patrols off the coast of Africa, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Bay of Biscay.

In seven months of operations, the Army Air Force credited the unit with the destruction of three German U-boats. The Army awarded the group with the Distinguished Unit Citation and inactivated the unit in 1944. During the Korean War, the Air Force activated the 580th Air Resupply and Communications Wing at Mountain Home AFB, Idaho. The unit conducted psychological warfare operations and deployed to Wheelus Air Base, Libya in 1952.

The Air Force inactivated this unit in 1953. In 1985, the Air Force consolidated the 480th Anti-Submarine Group with the 580th Air Resupply and Communications Wing forming the 480th Special Operations Wing. Although committed to the special operations mission, the unit was never activated.

In October 2003, the Air Force re-designated the 480th Special Operations Wing as the 480th Intelligence Wing and activated the new unit 1 Dec 2003. The wing was officially re-designated 1 January 2009 as the 480th Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Wing.



Air Land Sea Application Center

The Air Land Sea Application Center is a multi-Service organization established by the doctrine centers to develop tactical-level solutions of multi-Service interoperability issues consistent with Joint and Service doctrine. The Air Land Sea Application Center seeks to rapidly and responsively develop multi-Service tactics, techniques and procedures, studies, and other like solutions across the military spectrum to meet the immediate needs of the Warfighter.



Langley Composite Squadron (Civil Air Patrol)

The Langley Composite Squadron (VA-025), is a composite squadron, comprised of adult senior members and youth cadets, of the Civil Air Patrol. The unit is subordinate to Group 2 of the Virginia Wing, and is located on Langley Air Force Base, Va.

The squadron, chartered in 1976, boasts an active cadet program, participating in year round events throughout the Hampton Roads area. In addition, the unit is focused on providing senior members with professional development opportunities in a variety of specialty tracks.



United States Army Training and Doctrine Command

TRADOC executes its mission through four major subordinate commands and centers: US Army Combined Arms Center, US Army Recruiting Command, US Army Cadet Command, US Army Initial Military Training

TRADOC also oversees 32 Army schools organized under ten Centers of Excellence, each focused on a separate area of expertise within the Army. These centers train over 500,000 Soldiers and service members each year.

TRADOC was born of innovation and agility, and quickly adapts to shifting world, national, and institutional situations, in both peace and war. TRADOC's adaptive character and culture ensures our Army remains the nation's "force of decisive action."



7th Transportation Brigade (Expeditionary)

Doctrinal Mission:

The 7th Transportation Brigade (Expeditionary) doctrinal mission is to provide mission command of assigned and attached port, terminal and watercraft units conducting expeditionary intermodal operations in support of unified land operations.

Commander's Broader Vision:

To provide Army and/or Joint Mission Command of assigned and attached units to execute rapid expeditionary Theater Opening, Maneuver and Mobility Support, Terminal Operations, and RSOM while keeping the theater base small and acting as the austere connector from the Strategic or Sea-Base to the supported Force conducting unified land operations.

Onboard Oxygen Generating System

On 6 May 2012, two F-22A Raptor pilots made claims on national television that the F-22A onboard oxygen generating system failed to ensure that pilots remained oriented due to a lack of oxygen otherwise known as hypoxia. These claims brought national attention to an issue that had already grounded the entire fleet of F-22A Raptors in May 2011 and even after the lift was revoked on 21 September 2011, maintaining a flight ceiling of 25,000 feet imposed since January. The 633D Aerospace Medical Squadron took the lead mandating the installation of charcoal filters to prevent contaminants from entering the body and instructing pilots to wear a pulse oximeter designed to measure oxygen levels in the cockpit.

One pilot claimed he nearly lost control of the airframe in 2011, “Several times during the flight, I had to really concentrate, immense concentration on just doing simple, simple tasks.” Another pilot reported, “...in a room full of F-22 pilots, the vast majority will be coughing a lot of the times. Other things--laying down for bed at night after flying and getting just the spinning room feeling, dizziness, tumbling, vertigo kind of stuff.” This condition earned the moniker “Raptor Cough.” Major General Charles W. Lyon, Director of Operations, Headquarters Air Combat Command, advised that aerospace medical professionals would treat these symptoms immediately and reported that, “...within 72 hours ... those effects go away. All of our pilots, all of our ground crew who have had incidents, physiological incidents, have been returned to duty and fit for flight status.” The onboard oxygen generating system is

computer controlled as opposed to the liquid oxygen systems of the past.

On 13 September 2012, the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces of the Committee on Armed Services met and discussed the issue. Research provided by the 633D Aerospace Medical Squadron led Air Combat Command to concur with the root cause laying in the supply of oxygen as opposed to the quality. Congress raised the maximum altitude to 44,000 feet. Major General Lyon stated,

The capabilities of the F-22 weapon system are compelling, but without the contributions of the men and women who fly, fix and support F-22 operations, the Raptor would never leave the ground. Flying high-performance fighter aircraft is not risk-free. But the risk is measured against mission priorities and probabilities of success. Just as other airmen and members of the joint force accept risk in the conduct of their daily military duties, we accept risk in operating the F-22... previously unexplained F-22 physiological incidents were the result of multifactorial combinations. The trend over time has eliminated system-specific factors related to oxygen delivery system components. During our analysis timeframe, Major (Dr.) Marsha Mitchum, seated behind me, an F-22 flight surgeon at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, conducted independent research with Duke University and the Naval Surface Warfare Center in Panama City, Florida. Through

her efforts and coordination, the naval experimental dive unit became involved to offer an assessment on life support issues and breathing devices. This research opened a door for new analysis that had not been addressed to this point in our Air Force investigative process. This would turn out to be a decisive moment for F-22 investigative efforts.

With two years of testing and congressional testimony behind it, the United States Air Force returned the F-22A fleet to full service. The problem triggered a systematic review of the other new fifth generation fighter aircraft in the United States Air Force inventory, the F-35 Lightning II. Hypoxia remains an inherent risk when piloting fourth and fifth generation fighter planes, however the Department of Defense continues its quest to mitigate that risk. As recently as 2018, the Air Force T-6 Texan II fleet reported multiple hypoxia events and a United States Navy F/A-18E Super Hornet was diverted to Incirlik Air Base, Turkey during a mission due to hypoxia. The F-35 itself suffered a rash of incidents in 2017 as did the T-45 Goshawk.

The United States Navy and United States Air Force have continued working with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to find the source of lingering issues. Test flights from Edwards Air Force Base began on 3 August 2018 to determine biological factors related to baseline flight conditions in the hopes of system improvement.

Until a permanent solution emerges, the pilots at Joint Base Langley-Eustis will continue to utilize the standard high altitude chamber and a flight simulator first introduced on 29 June 2009 that incorporates a Reduced Oxygen Breathing Device.

Formerly the moment a pilot noticed symptoms of hypoxia the individual “gang-loaded” the regulator, thus manually supplying themselves with 100 percent oxygen and take active measures to ensure that the flow of oxygen is present at all times. The Reduced Oxygen Breathing Device produces oxygen concentrations equivalent of air at given altitudes, which are programmed in the system to occur automatically.



Senior Airman Mason Wyman, 633D Aerospace Medical Squadron aerospace physiology technician, tests the Reduced Oxygen Breathing Device at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia., 25 Jun 2014. (USAF Photo: SrA Austin Harvill), (Cropped).



Technical Sergeant Desiree Beltran and Senior Airman Mason Wyman set up the altitude chamber for a training session at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia. 25, Jun 2014. (USAF Photo: SrA Austin Harvill, (Cropped)).

An ROBD station uses a video game-like computer system to simulate a flight, and the station's components can be reorganized to replicate different planes' cockpits.... This shows pilots and other aircrew members exactly what type of situation they would be in while becoming hypoxic. This training is getting better with technology, and we hope it will help us save more lives.

*Technical Sergeant Jennifer R. Kernan
633D Aerospace Medicine Squadron*



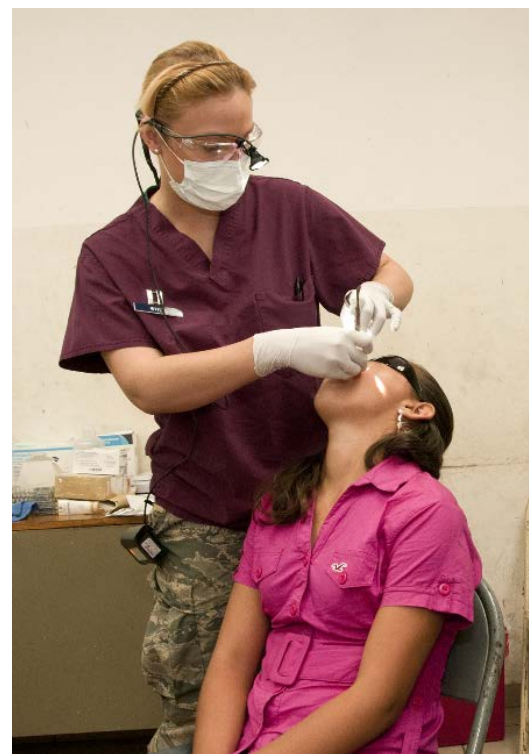
Technical Sergeant Jennifer R. Kernan, 633D Aerospace Medical Squadron, monitors a trainee's breathing on the Reduced Oxygen Breathing Device. 11 Dec 2014. (USAF Photo: A1C Devin Scott, (Cropped)).

EXERCISE BEYOND THE HORIZON / NEW HORIZONS

In 2013, the 633D Dental Squadron supported United States Southern Command's sponsored, joint-foreign military humanitarian civic assistance exercises in remote regions of South America. During the annual exercises, American military medical professionals collaborate with the host nation and provide local nationals with general and specialized medical/dental services enhancing the quality of life for the indigenous population and increasing readiness in United States Forces. In 2017, the program expanded operations and the 633D Dental Squadron dispatched personnel to Azua De Compostela, Dominican Republic again providing quality care to the local population.



Air Force Captain Jessica White, 633D Dental Squadron, Langley Air Force Base, extracts a tooth from a Salvadoran patient at a dental clinic during Beyond the Horizon at Caluco, El Salvador, 15 April 2013. (USAF Photo: TSgt Mark Wyatt).



Air Force Major Damian Black, a dentist with the 633D Dental Squadron, is assisted by Technical Sergeant Melissa Dela Rosa, a dental assistant with the 633D Dental Squadron, during a dental exam on local woman in support of EXERCISE NEW HORIZONS, Azua De Compostela, Dominican Republic, 5 Mar 2017. (USAF Photo: SSgt D.J. Ayres).

Joint Task Force UNITED ASSISTANCE



Airmen assigned to the 633D Medical Group begin construction on the Monrovia Medical Unit site in Monrovia, Liberia with materials provided by Defense Logistics Agency. (DLA Photo).

The Ebola Virus, a severe, generally fatal disease in humans and nonhuman primates, first identified in 1976 during outbreaks in Nzara, Sudan and Yambuku, Zaire (now Democratic Republic of the Congo) resulted in 318 cases and 280 deaths before elimination. Nineteen years later the virus would erupt again in Zaire then five years later moved to Uganda causing multiple outbreaks until 2014.

Just as fears began to subside, the disease resurfaced in Guinea and moved into Sierra Leone and Liberia. Doctors fled in Liberia and villages lacked basic clean running water amongst other



633D Medical Group personnel board a USAF C-17 on route to assist Ebola patients, 7 Oct 2014. (USAF Photo).

necessities. Even rudimentary health care proved impossible to procure. The Department of Defense initiated Operation UNITED ASSISTANCE to respond to a request for command and control, logistics, training and engineering support to the United States Agency for International Development-led efforts to contain the Ebola virus outbreak in West African nations.



633D Inpatient Operations Squadron Commander, Colonel Joann C. Frye signs deployment paperwork for Operation UNITED ASSISTANCE. 24 Sep 2014. (USAF Photo: SrA Kayla Newman).

The United States Air Force called upon 33 members of the 633D Medical Group and one member of the 99th Medical Group at Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada to join the international community's humanitarian relief operations in Ebola-stricken African nations in order to stem the spread of the deadly disease. The 633D Airmen arrived in Liberia then delivered and built the Air Force's Expeditionary field hospital for the United States Public Health Service.

While the 633D Medical Group constructed the 25-bed modular hospital, the 633D Civil Engineer Squadron prepared to retrofit and utilize the newly constructed (finished ca. Feb. 2012) "Raptor Town" expeditionary training area as a controlled monitoring (essentially a quarantine) station for the deployed personnel to occupy upon their return to Joint Base Langley-Eustis.



Raptor Town training area, Joint Base Langley-Eustis, 23 Jan 2012. (USAF Photo: SSgt Ashley Hawkins).

The deployed members received exposure to grave risk despite holding no responsibility for actual patient treatment (those at highest risk of contracting the disease include healthcare workers and the family and friends of a person infected with Ebola) due to proximity with the infectious pathogen. Headquarters Air Force decided that the use of Raptor Town as a restricted zone protected the installation, region and nation from danger. The Department of Defense established four other monitoring centers around the United States. At Langley, personnel received controlled monitoring during their 21-day quarantine.



Left: Ebola virus virion. Image created by GC microbiologist, Cynthia Goldsmith. Centers for Disease Control and

Prevention's Public Health Image Library (PHIL), with identification number #10816. Below: Colonel Wayne M. Pritt, left, the commander of the 633D Medical Group, briefs re-deploying personnel at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, 20 Oct 2014. (USAF Photo: SrA Aubrey White).



The 633D Force Support Squadron also rose to the challenge during this reintegration time. Lieutenant Colonel Gregory Beaulieu stated, “It’s very important to recuperate the individuals before they head home to see their family members.” The services professionals installed a gym, provided hot meal catering thrice daily, television, wireless internet, video games, and a laundry service. The facility saw its second use on 2 January 2015 when 99 personnel reported for quarantine after returning from Operation UNITED ASSISTANCE.

In October 2014, the 633D Medical Group added a germ destroying robot to its inventory to increase patient safety. When introduced to a hospital room, the robot (named Saul) can disinfect the entire space in five minutes. Colonel Marlene Kerchenski, 633D Medical Group Surgeon General, chief of nursing services, stated, “We are very proud to be the first Air

United States Public Health Service Rear Admiral Scott Giberson, United States Public Health Service acting deputy surgeon general, meets with USAF Brigadier General Sean Lee Murphy, Air Combat Command surgeon general to tour the Air Force’s Expeditionary Medical Support System. 22 Sep 2014. (USAF Photo: SrA Kayla Newman).



Force hospital to have this robot.... Saul will provide an extra measure of safety for both our patients and our intensive care unit staff.” On 3 September 2015, Liberia was reported as transmission free throughout the country. In October, the number of newly reported cases had diminished to negligible occurrences. By 29 March 2016, the World Health Organization terminated the public health emergency of international concern status of the outbreak, however, to this day, the battle against Ebola rages on in areas like the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where the disease is endemic. Thus far, there is no specific vaccine or medicine (such as antiviral drugs) have proven to be 100 percent effective against the Ebola virus. The 633D Medical Group remains ready should the need arise.

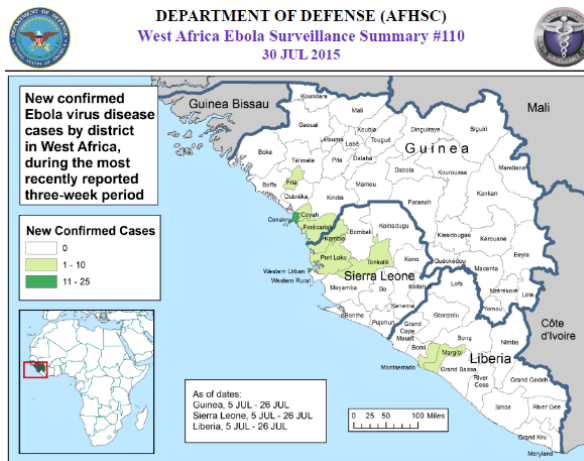


Ms. Geri Genant, Xenex Healthcare Services implementation manager, demonstrates the functions of “Saul”, a germ-zapping robot, to Staff Sergeant Andru Jones and Senior Airman Ricky



633D Air Base Wing medical personnel depart a C-17 in West Africa on Operation UNITED ASSISTANCE. 28 Sep 2014. (Video screenshot, Wall Street Journal, Drew Hinshaw & Betsy McKay).

Smith, 633D Medical Support Squadron logistics personnel, 20 Oct 2014. (UAF Photo: SSgt Antoinette Gibson).



Staff Sergeant Fanta Williams, 633D Medical Operations Squadron, medic, salutes Colonel John J. Allen Jr., 633D Air Base Wing commander, during a homecoming ceremony at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, 20 October 2014. (USAF photo: SrA Aubrey White).

Today as in yesteryear, the 633D also knows how to have a bit of fun and even more so when it helps resiliency and fitness. The 633D is a tradition of excellence, a heritage of unwavering determination and a dedication to service before self.



633D Air Base Wing Equal Opportunity team: Mr. Dawann Washington, MSgt Jessica Peters, TSgt Samantha Washington and SMSgt Melinda S. Morris supporting the Sexual Assault Prevention Clear Challenge, ca. April 2019. The Clear Challenge event is an obstacle course that demonstrates the theme: "Protecting Our People Protects Our Mission."

To this day, the men and women of the 633D Air Base Wing preserve and maintain an unyielding focus on mission readiness for themselves and for their mission partners. Joint Base Langley-Eustis Airmen rest assured that the crossbows of the 633D are ready to deliver American airpower anywhere at any time.



633D Air Base Wing, Operational Camouflage Pattern Uniform, patch. ca. Apr 2019. (633 ABW/HO Holding).

The 633D Air Base Wing remains conspicuous in its pursuit of compliance with Air Force standards, but meeting the standards is only the beginning. Through, dedication to Air Force core values, the sky is not the limit. We are the 633D Air Base Wing and we are a mighty family. Ready your bolts, draw your string, take aim and aim high!



Colonel William K. Bonneaux, First, 633D Combat Support Group Commander. Pleiku Air Base, RVN. (AFHRA reel M0095).

Ernest G. Cooper Jr.
 ERNEST G. COOPER JR., Lt Col, USAF
 Commander

Durston N. Hildebrand
 DURSTON N. HILDEBRAND, Lt Colonel, USAF
 Commander

Commanders

Pleiku Air Base, Republic of Vietnam

Col William K. Bonneaux, 14 Mar 66 – 10 Mar 67

Col Robert J. Hullar, 11 Mar 67 – 14 Jul 68

Col George P. Birdsong, Jr., 15 Jul 68 – 15 Jul 68
(Dual hatted as 633 SOW/Commander for one half day)

Lt Col William O. Spiker, 15 Jul 68 – 9 Mar 69

Lt Col Ernest G. Cooper, Jr. 10 Mar 69 – 1 Oct 1969

Lt Col Durston N. Hildebrand, 2 Oct 1969 – 15 Mar 1970

Andersen Air Force Base, Guam

Col George DeGiovanni Unknown – 28 Jun 1992

Col Stephen M. McClain, 29 JUN 1992 – Unknown

Col Dennis R. Laren, Unknown – 1 Oct 1994

Joint Base Langley-Eustis

Col Donald E. “Gene” Kirkland, 7 Jan 2010 – 22 Jun 2011

Col Korvin Auch., 23 Jun 2011 – 21 Apr 2013

Col John J. Allen Jr., 22 Apr 2013 – 12 Jul 2015

Col Caroline Miller, 13 Jul 2015 – 21 Jun 2017

Col Sean K. Tyler, 22 Jun 2017 – 19 Jun 2019

Col Clinton A. Ross, 20 Jun 2019 – Present



Colonel Korvin Auch, 633D Air Base Wing Commander, delivers an opening speech during the 2012 Langley-Eustis Appreciation Day at Langley Air Force Base. 3 Aug 2012. Agencies across the base joined forces to provide a day of food, fun and entertainment to thank military personnel for their daily contributions toward accomplishing the mission of Joint Base Langley-Eustis. (USAF photo: TSgt Barry Loo).



Colonel Caroline Miller, 633D Air Base Wing Commander, relinquishes command to Major General Scott J. Zobrist, 9th Air Force Commander, during the 633D ABW change of command ceremony at Joint Base Langley-Eustis. 22 June 2017. (USAF photo: AIC Tristan Biese).

Assignments

Pacific Air Forces, 14 Mar 1966 – 7 Apr 1966

Seventh Air Force, 8 Apr 1966 – 14 Jul 1968

633D Special Operations Wing, 15 Jul 1968 – 15 Mar 1970

Thirteenth Air Force, 1 Oct 1989 – 1 Oct 1994

Ninth Air Force, 7 Jan 2010 – Present

Stations

Pleiku AB, Republic of Vietnam, 8 Apr 1966 – 15 Mar 1970

Andersen AFB, Guam, 1 Oct 1989 – 1 Oct 1994

Joint Base Langley-Eustis, VA, 7 Jan 2010 – Present

Campaign Streamers

Vietnam Air: 31 January 1966 – 28 June 1966

Vietnam Air Offensive: 29 June 1966 – 8 March 1967

Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase II: 9 March 1967 – 31 March 1968

Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase III: 1 April 1968 – 31 October 1968

Vietnam Air/Ground: 22 January 1968 – 7 July 1968

Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase IV: 1 November 1968 – 22 February 1969

TET 69/Counteroffensive: 23 February 1969 – 8 June 1969

Vietnam, Summer-Fall, 1969: 9 Jun 1969 – 31 October 1969

Vietnam, Winter-Spring, 1970: 1 November 1969 – 30 April 1970



Chief Master Sergeant Kennon Arnold, 633D Air Base Wing command chief, participates in the 633D ABW change of command ceremony at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Va., 22 Jun 2017. (USAF Photo: SSgt R. Alex Durbin).

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards with Combat “V” Device:

[8 Apr 1966] - 30 Apr 1967

15 Jul 1968-31 May 1969

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

3 Jun 1990 – 1 Jun 1992

1 Aug 1992 – 31 Jul 1994

1 Jun 2010 – 31 May 2012

1 Jun 2012 – 31 May 2014

1 Jun 2014 – 31 May 2016

1 Jun 2017 – 31 May 2018

Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm:

[8] Apr 1966 – 15 Mar 1970

Outstanding PACAF Consolidated Base Personnel Office of the Year (Class III)

1 June 1966 – 31 May 1967

Silver Anvil Award for Outstanding Public Relations Performance in International Relations – Public Relations Society of America, Inc.

1966



Major General Chad Franks, left, Ninth Air Force commander, presents the flag of the 633D Air Base Wing to its incoming commander, Colonel Clinton Ross during a change of command ceremony at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Virginia, 20 June 2019. (USAF Photo: A1C Alexandra Singer) (cropped).



A-1H under the moonlight, Pleiku Air Base, 6th Special Operations Squadron, Rob Cole Collection ca. 1968 (633 ABW/HO Archive).

The Vietnam Service Medal depicts an oriental dragon emerging from a grove of bamboo. The green edging of the ribbon represents the jungle. Yellow is indicative of Vietnam and Buddhism and the three stripes of red symbolize the three ancient Vietnamese empires; Tonkin, Annam and Cochin China. Executive order number 11231, issued 9 July 1965 established the Vietnam Service Medal and its period of service ran from 4 July 1965 to 28 March 1973. Bronze service stars were issued for each campaign credit or a silver service star for every five campaigns.



Rocket City

Confirmed Enemy Attacks on Pleiku Air Base during the tenure of the 633D Combat Support Group

22 Apr 1966 – Recoilless Rifle, 60 and 81-Millimeter Mortar

May – Sep 1966 – No legible data

7 Jan 1967 – Attack – No data

10 Jun 1967 – Enemy probe of the base perimeter with 40-Millimeter rocket, satchel charges and 80-Millimeter mortar attacks of installations north of Pleiku City.

10 Sep 1967 – Pleiku City, B-40 Anti-Tank Rocket Launcher OSI Detachment 5008 Quarters – Enemy Agent active-measures. Simultaneous attack on friendly artillery force six miles away from Pleiku AB runway.

23 Aug 1968 – 122-Millimeter Rocket

21 Sep 1968 – Recoilless Rifle

21 Nov 1968 – 122-Millimeter Rocket

23 Dec 1968 – 122-Millimeter Rocket

15 Jan 1969 – 122-Millimeter Rocket

23 Feb 1969 – 83-Millimeter Mortar and 122-Millimeter Rocket

25 Feb 1969 – 122 Millimeter Rocket

21 Mar 1969 – (Two attacks) 122 Millimeter Rocket, second attack at 0930L was the first in open daylight

25 Apr 1969 – 122-Millimeter Rocket

11 May 1969 – 122-Millimeter Rocket

7 Jun 1969 – 122 Millimeter Rocket

12 Jun 1969 – 122 Millimeter Rocket

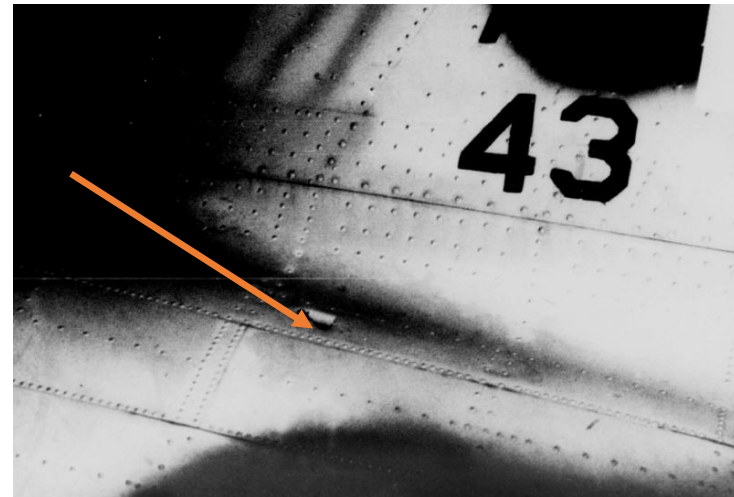
12 Aug 1969 – Attack – No data

2 Sep 1969 – 140-Millimeter Rocket (First use)

25 Oct 1969 – 122-Millimeter Rocket

16 Nov 1969 – 122-Millimeter Rocket

633D Combat Support Group Departs Pleiku – 15 Mar 1970



122-Millimeter Rocket Attack damage to an EC-47, Tail Number 9547, Pleiku Air Base, 25 Apr 1969.



A DKB rocket launcher of the Vietnam People's Army. Grad-P Light portable rocket system. The complete system comprises a single-round man-portable launcher (reloadable), a 122-millimeter high-explosive fragmentation rocket and a fire control panel. The system was developed in the middle of the 1960s for Soviet special units and was used by Vietnamese forces at war with the United States, under the designation DKZ-B. (Photo: Binh Giang, Wikimedia Commons).

...On the first morning of the 1968 Tet Offensive as I remember it almost 29 years ago. We did not suffer direct ground assault, we had no KIA's nor wounded as a result. We did not get the press, because things were really jumping in and around Saigon, Biên Hòa, Tân Sơn Nhut, Huế and up at Khe Sanh. If "Charlie" had real plans for us, he must've left them down town Pleiku, because when he attacked the city, he got his butt waxed. The armor and infantry broke his back in the "VILL!"

~ Staff Sergeant Sherman H. Arnold, Jr., C-Flight, 633D Security Police Squadron, 1967-1968



Personnel of the 6994th Security Squadron, Detachment 2 take shelter in a bunker during a Viet Cong attack on Pleiku Air Base, RVN. ca. 1967. (Photo PL-015, 6994th Web page).



Buddhist Temple, Pleiku, Republic of Vietnam, 11 Apr 1974. (United States Army, CC-90923).



633D Combat Support Group

Fallen Hero's

BENNIE L. DEXTER, TSgt

633D Supply Squadron

9 May 1966, Hostile Action, POW

WALL: Panel 7E, Line 42



HARRIS, BURNIE, SSgt

633D Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron

18 May 1966, Non-Hostile, Illness

WALL: Panel 7E, Line 81



O'LEARY III, TIMOTHY M., TSgt

633D Combat Support Group

2 Dec 1966, Hostile Action,

WALL: Panel 13E, Line 6

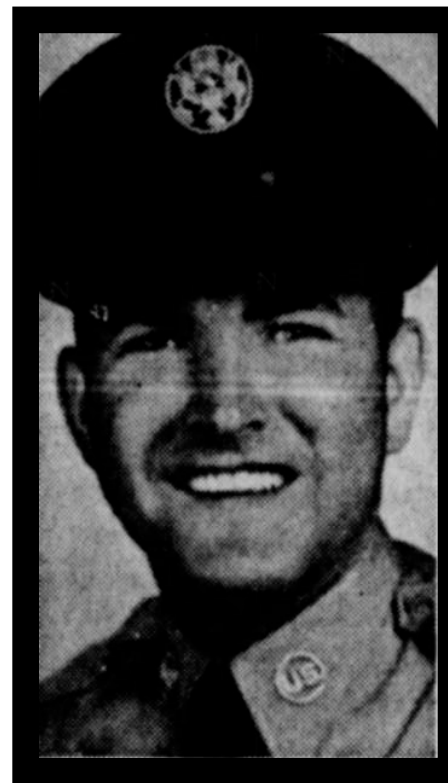


JONES, GEORGE E. Jr.

633D Combat Support Group

25 Jan 1967, Non-Hostile,

WALL: Panel 14E Line 77



DAVIS, DARYL L. A1C

Headquarters, 633D Combat Support Group

30 Nov 1967, Non-Hostile, C-7B Caribou (#62-4175), 458th Tactical Airlift Squadron (TAS), 483rd Tactical Airlift Wing (TAW), Cam Ranh Air Base, hit a mountain about 5 miles south of Qui Nhon after a bad weather missed approach.

WALL: Panel 31E, Line 10



WAXMAN, TEDDY, Sgt

Headquarters, 633D Combat Support Group

30 Nov 1967, Non-Hostile, C-7B Caribou (#62-4175), 458th Tactical Airlift Squadron (TAS), 483rd Tactical Airlift Wing (TAW), Cam Ranh Air Base, hit a mountain about 5 miles south of Qui Nhon after a bad weather missed approach.

WALL: Panel 31E Line 19



PEREZ, CARLOS AUGUSTO, Sgt

633D Security Police Squadron

1 Dec 1967, Non-Hostile

WALL: Panel 31E, Line 22



PASCOE, ROBERT EDWARD, A1C

633D Security Police Squadron

18 Jul 1967, Non-Hostile

WALL: Panel 23F, Line 88





1. The Memorial Wall of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington D.C. at dawn, 18 Jun 2016. (633ABW/HO Archive).

633D AIR BASE WING

Fallen Hero's



LUCAS, LAURIE A., Amn
633D Security Forces Squadron
20 Aug 1991, Non Hostile



LEVAY, STACEY E., SSgt
633D Security Forces Squadron
29 Dec 1991, Non Hostile



*Casualties whom were former members not included.

*On December 17, 2004, the 36th Security Forces Squadron facility was dedicated to the two fallen 633D Security Forces Squadron personnel above.

The Pacific Edge

Volume 2 • Number 50 • December 17, 2004 • Andersen AFB, Guam

Prepared to Prevail

CFC



Team Andersen has raised

\$122,811

for the Combined Federal Campaign

(Current as of Wednesday)

Leading Units

(Average donation per unit member)

Det. 5, 22 SOPS — \$355.20

36th MDG — \$332.50

13th AF — \$119.21

Leading in Participation

Det. 5, 22nd SOPS — 100%

36th CONS — 79%

AFOSI — 69%

(Current as of Monday)

Sortie Watch

Flown To Date

12

December goal

45

+/-

-33

Mission Capability

Andersen

Fallen Andersen Airmen remembered during security forces building dedication

By Airman 1st Class
Sarah Gregory
The Pacific Edge

The new 36th Security Forces Squadron building is being dedicated to two fallen Andersen Airmen during a ceremony at 8 a.m. today.

"We felt it was the best way to pay tribute to them for paying the highest sacrifice," said ceremony coordinator 1st Lt. Jeff Day, 36th Air Expeditionary Wing antiterrorism officer. "We had a lot of ideas [for naming the building], when some of our Airmen reminded us about the two security forces personnel who died here while assigned to the squadron."

The new name, the Lucas-Levay Building, was chosen to remember Airman Laurie Lucas and Sergeant Stacy Levay, from the 633rd Security Police Squadron, who lost their lives in the line of duty while assigned here.

"When I heard the news of the dedication, my first reaction was a lump in the back of my throat," said Master Sgt. Anthony Cardan, the 36th SFS first sergeant. "You don't have to have a personal connection or friendship to feel the pain of learning of a military member falling in combat."

plained Lieutenant Day. The parents felt this was a good opportunity for their son to gain closure with his sister's death.

"Everyone anticipates being able to meet a family member of one of our fallen comrades," said the first sergeant. "What a great opportunity to be able to tell that person how much their loss was and is still felt by all."

Airman Lucas became the first security policewoman killed in the line of duty. She died Aug. 20, 1991 from complications resulting from injuries suffered during Midnight Trail, a training exercise.

Sergeant Levay was escorting a commissary cashier to a bank night depository when the two were ambushed Dec. 29, 1991. He died Jan. 1, 1992 from the injuries he

received during the attack.

The new building also serves the purpose of combining all the 36th Security Forces operations under one roof. "I was a cop for 18 years before becoming a first sergeant and this is the first time I've seen cops given a new facility with new furniture and state of the art equipment. The troops love it," said Sergeant Cardan

633D MISSION SUPPORT GROUP

Fallen Hero's

TREMBLAY, JOSEPH F. R. Sgt.

HQ, 33rd Service Group

29 Mar 1944, Non Hostile

Distinguished Visitors



Left to Right:
Colonel Korvin Auch, 633D Air Base Wing Commander greets President Barack Hussein Obama II, at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, July 13, 2012. (USAF Photo: SrA J. D. Strong).



Left to Right:
President Donald J. Trump greeted by Major General John K. McMullen, Air Combat Command Vice Commander; Colonel Caroline Miller, 633D Air Base Wing Commander; Colonel Peter Fesler, 1st Fighter Wing, Commander. 2 Mar 2017, (USAF Photo: SrA Areca T. Bell).



Left to Right:
Vice President Michael R. Pence is greeted by 633D Air Base Wing Command Chief Master Sergeant, Kennon Arnold and 633D Air Base Wing, Commander, Colonel Caroline Miller at Joint Base Langley-Eustis. 29 Apr 2017, (USAF Photo: SrA Derek Seifert).



Left to Right:
Virginia Governor Terry McAuliffe visits with Airmen from the 633D Medical Group during a tour at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, 2 Dec 2014. (USAF Photo: SrA Kayla Newman).



First Lady Melania Trump surrounded by Airmen at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Virginia, 12 Dec 2018. (633 ABW HO/Archive).

Military Working Dogs of Pleiku Air Base



Name	Brand #	Remarks
Bullet	050X	Pleiku AB. Also At Da Nang AB
Buster	Unknown. #	Pleiku AB.
Dixie	A663	Pleiku AB. Also At Tan Son Nhut AB
Dobe	749X	Pleiku AB. Also At Cam Ranh Bay AB
Duke	645F	Pleiku AB. Also At Binh Thuy AB & Tan Son Nhut AB
Duke	759E	Pleiku AB. Also At Phan Rang AB & Binh Thuy AB
Flame	12F0	Pleiku AB.
Fritz	584F	Pleiku AB. Also Phan Rang AB, Binh Thuy, & Tan Son Nhut AB.
Imp	33M8	Pleiku AB.
Inka	0B76	Pleiku AB. Also at Binh Thuy/Phu Cat AB.
Kaiser	A924	Pleiku AB. Also At Binh Thuy AB.

King	14X6	Pleiku AB. Also At Binh Thuy AB.
Knight	Unknown. #	Pleiku AB.
Laddie	7F71	Pleiku AB.
Marco	Unknown. #	Pleiku AB.
Maverick	A718	Pleiku AB. Also At Binh Thuy AB.
Max	8X76	Pleiku AB. Also At Binh Thuy AB.
Nickie	Unknown. #	Pleiku AB.
Putzi	A085	Pleiku AB.
Prince	68M5	Pleiku AB.
Rebel	327F	Pleiku AB.
Rex	766E	Pleiku AB. Also At Phan Rang AB.
Rommel	A861	Pleiku AB. Also At Binh Thuy AB & Phu Cat AB.
Smokey	A513	Pleiku AB. Also At Phan Rang AB & Tan Son Nhut AB.
Snooky	493X	Pleiku AB.
Thor	A398	Pleiku AB. Also At Binh Thuy AB & Phu Cat AB.
Wolf	Unknown. #	Pleiku AB.

Data extrapolated from Vietnam Security Police Association website. <http://www.vspa.com/k9/pk-1.htm>



Military Working Dog - Rebel, 633D Security Police Squadron, Pleiku AB, RVN, 1969, Rick Schlosser Collection, (633 ABW/HO Archive).



United States of America, Military Working Dog National Monument Joint Base San Antonio – Lackland, Texas. (USAF Photo).



Technical Sergeant Bill McGee, 633D Security Police Squadron, Sentry Dog Section NCOIC, Pleiku AB, ca. 1969 – 1970. Bill McGee Collection, (633 ABW/HO Archive).

Airman's Medal

SO G-1417, 11 September 1967, Hq 7th Air Force, APO San Francisco 96307

The following members of the 633D Security Police Squadron distinguished themselves by heroism involving voluntary risk of

8 Airmen Cited for Heroism

SAS Vietnam Bureau

PLEIKU, Vietnam — Eight Air Force security policemen here have been presented the Airman's Medal for their action during an explosion at Pleiku AB last July.

The medal, awarded for heroism involving voluntary risk of life in other than combat conditions, was pinned on each man by Col. R. J. Hellar, commander of the 633rd Combat Support Group.

Receiving medals were: TSgt. Jose M. Rodriguez, 43; S.Sgt. John J. Scott Jr., 30; S.Sgt. Harry G. Farringer, 35; Airman 2.C. Robert W. Miles, 22; Airman 1.C. Kenneth B. Bell, 30; Airman 2.C. William Fastic Jr., 21; Airman 2.C. Stephen L. Casey, 22; and Airman 2.C. Robert M. DeSana, 20.

The explosion occurred as many of the men were finishing their tour of duty and their quick reaction and persistence was credited with saving the lives of those critically wounded.

life at Pleiku Air Base, Republic of Vietnam, on 18 July 1967. On that date, these Airmen rushed to the 633D Security Police Squadron Armory where numerous secondary and primary explosions had occurred, seriously injuring many Security Policemen. With complete disregard for their own safety, conscious of the fact that another explosion could occur at any moment, the Airmen made several trips into the affected area and aided the injured airmen to safety. Their quick reaction and persistence undoubtedly saved the lives of these individuals. By their courageous action and humanitarian regard for their fellow man, these Airmen reflected great credit upon themselves and the United States Air Force.

1966

FIRST LIEUTENANT, ROBERT C. COLLINS

MASTER SERGEANT HOWARD LUTZ Jr.

1967

TECHNICAL SERGEANT, JOSE M. RODRIGUEZ

STAFF SERGEANT, HARRY G. FARRINGER

STAFF SERGEANT, JOHN J. SCOTT Jr.

AIRMAN FIRST CLASS, ROBERT W. MILES

AIRMAN SECOND CLASS, KENNETH B. BELL

AIRMAN SECOND CLASS, ROBERT D. STENDEBACK

AIRMAN THIRD CLASS, STEPHEN L. CASEY

AIRMAN THIRD CLASS, WILLIAM FASTIC Jr.

633D Air Base Wing – Wing Staff Agencies

Command Post

The 633D Air Base Wing Command Post supports the missions of the 633rd Air Base Wing, United States Commander In Chief NORAD, United States Central Command and United States Central Command Europe/Strategic Air Command Europe through critical communications with higher headquarters. Command Post Emergency Action Controllers communicate with aircraft, air traffic control facilities, wing agencies, and other command and control centers in support of their diverse taskings. They are the focal point to aggressively monitor, and track all aircraft assigned to the 633D Air Base Wing whether they are at home station or deployed, while also tracking the location and actions of wing senior leadership. The 633D Air



Technical Sergeants' Brian McIntyre Ray, and Zacharie Castro, 633D Air Base Wing Command Post, stand at the installation control center at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Virginia, Oct. 31, 2018. (USAF Photo: AIC Nin Leclerc).

Base Wing Command Post is the lead agency in Status Of Resources and Training System reporting, tracking the go-to-war capability of the wing; ensuring it's timely and accurate dissemination to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

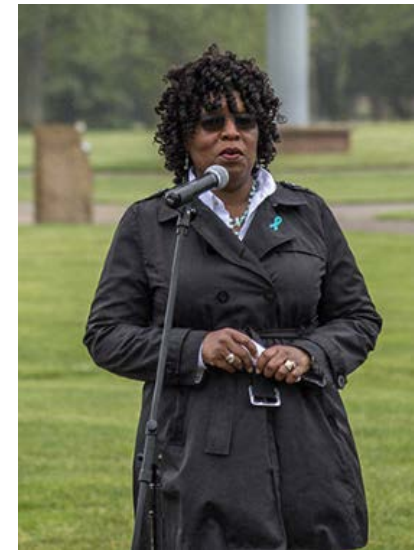
SAPR

The Langley Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program is committed to the safety and well-being of all Airmen. Their goal is to provide; quality victim care, improve incident reporting-restricted or unrestricted, to increase awareness and prevention through community education.



Joint Base Langley-Eustis SAPR Banner, ca. 2019. (JBLE.af.mil).

633D Air Base Wing Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Coordinator, Mrs. Bernadette Hardy addresses attendees of the 5th Annual Standing Together Against Rape Road Rally at Langley Air Force Base. 29 Apr 2016. (USAF Photo: SrA Kayla Newman).



Violence Prevention Integrator

The Violence Prevention Integrator relieves pressure from healthcare professionals and the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program by facilitating prevention training in all its varied forms be it bystander training, suicide prevention, or sexual assault prevention supporting the 633D Air Base Wing, 1st Fighter Wing, 192 Wing, and all tenant units assigned to Joint Base Langley Eustis.

Chaplain

The 633D Air Base Wing Chaplain's office provides spiritual care and ensures all Airmen and their families have opportunities to exercise their constitutional right to the free exercise of religion. In peacetime, crisis and wartime, our staff offers worship and rites; pastoral counseling; and personal, moral and spiritual growth opportunities for the military community and their family members. The Wing Chaplain's office also advises commanders on religion, ethical concerns and quality of life programs, as well as supports deployments of the 633D Air Base Wing and 30 associate units.

Chaplain (Col) Frank Yerkes, ca. 2010

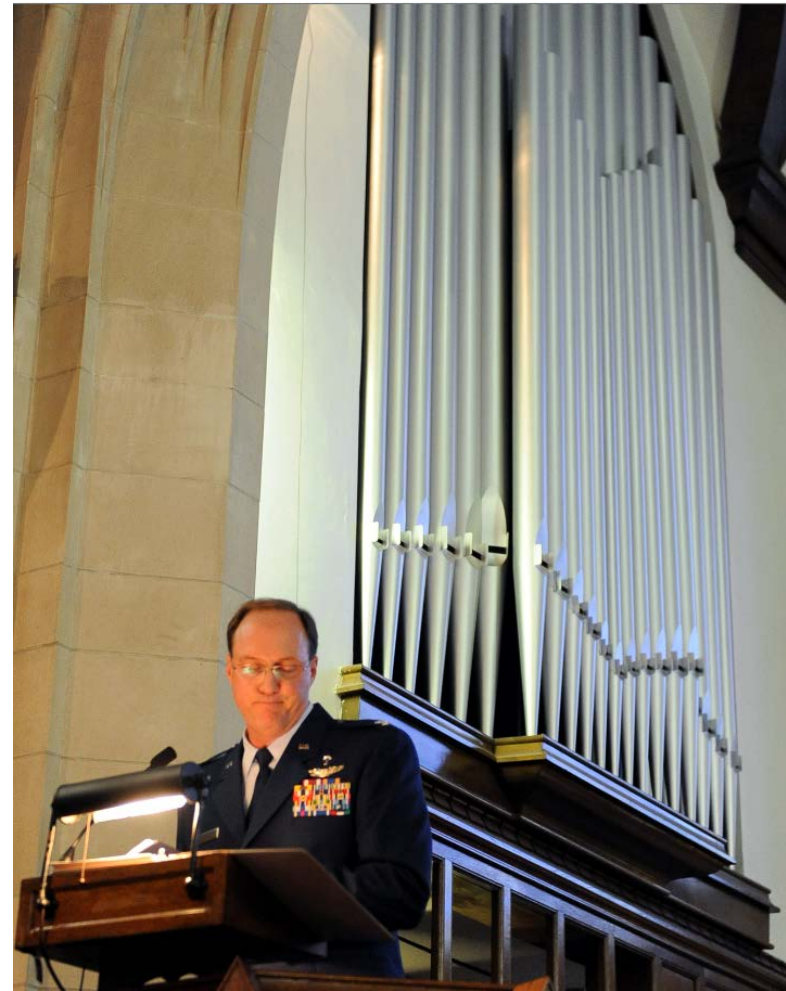
Unknown, 2011 – 2013.

Chaplain (Col) Steven E. West, ca. 2014

Chaplain (Col) Dean E. Bonura, ca. 2015

Chaplain (Col) Darrell Thompson, ca. 2016

Chaplain (Col) David Terrinoni, ca. 2017



Chaplain (Col) Frank Yerkes, 633D Air Base Wing chaplain, prays during the Langley Chapel's 75th anniversary service June 6 2010. Part of the chapel's pipe organ is visible behind Colonel Yerkes, which consists of 1,890 pipes. (USAF Photo: SrA Gul Crockett).

Historian

The 633D Air Base Wing Historian authors the official Air Force record of all activities pertaining to wing operations. The wing historian is responsible for the management, collection, organization and analysis of primary source material for semiannual historical reports, special studies, heritage pamphlets and other publications. The office provides historical services and answers inquiries that meet the needs of commanders, wing staff, and assigned personnel as well as outside agencies. The wing historian also maintains currency in mobility training and actively participates in worldwide contingency operations.

Public Affairs

The 633D Air Base Wing Public Affairs Office directs the 633 ABW commander's internal and external information programs; supports two F-22A Raptor fighter squadrons; manages internal information for more than 20,000 people; serves as the release authority for public queries; administers community relations among five communities; and manages public affairs for more than 30 associate units.

Equal Opportunity

The 633D Air Base Wing Equal Opportunity office mission is to improve Joint Base Langley-Eustis' mission effectiveness by promoting an environment free from personal, social or institutional barriers that prevent Air Force and Army members from rising to the highest level of responsibility possible based on their individual merit, fitness and capability.

Community Support Coordinator

The 633D Air Base Wing Community Support Coordinator utilizes the Integrated Delivery System, a network of agencies that combine efforts to improve the Joint Base Langley-Eustis community. These efforts support comprehensive Airman and Soldier fitness by devising plans and presenting solutions to decision makers at the installation and above as needed.



Mrs. Carole C. Barton, Community Support coordinator, works at her desk at Joint Base Langley-Eustis. 21 March 2017. Barton leads the Integrated Delivery System, to make improvements for the installation. (USAF Photo: SSgt Natasha Stannard).

Judge Advocate

The 633D Air Base Wing Judge Advocate provides legal advice and support to the 633 ABW Commander and more than 40 unit commanders and staff agencies in the areas of military justice, adverse administrative actions and ethics, civil, operations, environmental, labor and contract law. The 633D Air Base Wing Judge Advocate also provides preventive law, legal assistance and tax service to a client base of more than 75,000, is responsible for all claims for and against the government and prosecutes civilian offenders in Federal court. Click [here](#) to access the Langley Law Center information page.



Senior Airman Holden Smith, 633D Air Base Wing Judge Advocate paralegal, assists Senior Airman Terrence Eaton, 633D Logistics Readiness Squadron, vehicle maintenance journeymen, in filling out a form at the Langley Air Force Base tax center. 5 Feb 2013. (USAF Photo: A1C Victoria Taylor).

Inspector General

□ 633 ABW/IGI: The 633 ABW/IGI (Inspections Directorate) office is responsible for providing independent, objective evaluations to assigned units through inspections and exercises. IGI also manages the gatekeeper function to synchronize inspection efforts to maximize unit training days available, manage inspection resource usage, and build and align inspection schedules.

□ 633 ABW/IGQ: The 633 ABW/IGQ (Complaints Resolution Directorate) supports more than 17,000 combined military and civilian personnel assigned to Joint Base Langley-Eustis. The 633 ABW/IGQ's primary mission is to promote a credible Air Force Inspector General system by delivering a responsive complaints resolution program. The Air Force Inspector General's complaints resolution program is a leadership tool designed to resolve issues affecting Air Force personnel promptly and objectively.



Mr. Jim LaBarre, 633D Air Base Wing Inspector General director and Mrs. Jennifer Ellis, 633D ABW IG inspector. (USAF Photo: A1C Sarah Dowe).

Safety

The 633D Air Base Wing Safety office develops, implements, executes and evaluates Langley aviation, ground, weapons, space and system mishap prevention, and nuclear surety programs to preserve combat readiness; conducts research to promote safety awareness and mishap prevention; oversees mishap investigations, evaluates corrective actions and ensures implementation; and develops and directs safety and operational risk management education.

Information Protection

The 633D Information Protection Office emerged as an amalgamation of the former 1st Fighter Wing Information Protection Office and the former Installation Security and Intelligence Office, United States Army Garrison Directorate of Plans. The 633D Information Protection Office provides Joint Base Langley-Eustis a secure environment for the classification, protection, storage, dissemination, declassification, and destruction of classified national information and assets by supporting all units on the Joint Base as well as their world-wide and deployed assets. This mission is conducted through the interpretation of DOD, Component, and locally written policies and procedures that establish and enable a sustainable capability for seamless information exchange and by training, evaluating, and providing oversight of Unit Security Assistants to ensure the accurate employment of security procedures. This mission allows commanders to conduct thorough risk management assessments across the entire enterprise through comprehensive Information, Personnel, Industrial, and Foreign Disclosure Program Management.

Joint Base Integration Office, Plans, Programs, Evaluations and Assessments

The 633rd Air Base Wing Joint Base Integration Office supports the Joint Base Commander by providing management consultation capabilities to improve mission effectiveness, resource efficiency, resource savings, and overall support to mission partners. The Joint Base Integration Office fosters development of an integrated organizational structure and holistic business model that provides a framework for translating strategy into underlying interactions, processes and capabilities, within and across the evolving Joint Base installation. Develops, evaluates, interprets, collects and analyzes installation support in accordance with OSD/AF Common Output Level Standards. Serves as the installation host for Public-Public; Public-Private (P4) organizational representatives to Joint Base Langley-Eustis; leads development and maintenance of relationships with private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private volunteer organizations (PVOs), state, county and local governments. Additionally, manages the installation support agreements and installation support plans and conducts reviews of activities and programs to determine compliance with Air Force directives, policies, and guidance.

Drug Demand Reduction Program

On 11 July 1971, President of the United States of America, Richard M. Nixon, directed a military urinalysis program be implemented to identify service members with drug addiction. Recognizing that members of the military are on duty 24 hours a day, 365 days per year and to preserve constant readiness, the Drug Demand Reduction Program seeks to deter service members from utilization of illicit drugs that degrade readiness. The 633D Air Base Wing Drug Demand Reduction Program protects the Joint Base Community and assets of the Department of Defense within the Tidewater region through education.

Protocol

Protocol's mission is to deliver first-rate hospitality and support to transitioning distinguished visitors as well as to provide timely, useful guidance to all of Joint Base Langley-Eustis. The 633D is the Protocol office for the 633D Air Base Wing, 1st Fighter Wing, 192 Wing, and all tenant units assigned to Joint- Base Langley-Eustis. Wing Protocol supports and coordinates visits of high-level military and civilian personnel; retirement, promotion, and change of command ceremonies; as well as other installation-wide functions. Distinguished visitor visits include the president of the United States, vice president, other American senior leaders, military commanders, foreign leaders and diplomats.

Public Affairs

The 633D Public Affairs Office advances Air Force priorities and achieves mission objectives through integrated planning, execution, and assessment of communication capabilities. Through strategic and responsive release of accurate and useful information, imagery, and musical products to Air Force, domestic, and international audiences, the 633D Air Base Wing Office of Public Affairs puts operational actions into context provides premier video production, program management, graphics development, and unique communication capabilities to advance global Air Force and Department of Defense missions. The 633D Public Affairs Office keeps the American citizenry informed of the happenings in and around Joint Base Langley-Eustis supporting the 633D Air Base Wing, 1st Fighter Wing, 192 Wing, and all tenant units assigned to Joint Base Langley-Eustis. The Public Affairs team provides coverage for high-level military and civilian personnel visits; retirements, promotion, and change of command ceremonies and manages news releases.



633D Air Base Wing Office of Public Affairs, ca. Jul 2019. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

The History and Heritage
of the
633D Comptroller Squadron



Blue and yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The blue sinister side of the emblem represents the Air Force component of Joint Base Langley-Eustis and the green side denotes the U.S. Army component. The crossbow is a symbol of the Squadron's relationship with 633D Air Base Wing. The delta and contrails represent global financial support. The unit's motto, "PAY THE WAY," defines the primary mission of all comptroller personnel.

Decorations:

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards: 1 Jun 2012 – 31 May 2014; 1 Jun 2014 – 31 May 2016; 1 Jun 2016 – 31 May 2017; 1 Jun 2017 – 31 May 2018.

The 633D Comptroller Squadron activated on 1 October 1989 at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam. There the comptrollers processed pay and allowances for thousands of evacuee's fleeing the eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Republic of the Philippines. The unit inactivated after one short year on 19 October 1991. On 7 January 2010, the comptroller squadron rose again at Joint Base Langley-Eustis providing accounting support to 33+ mission partners and expending over \$1.8 billion dollars a year while executing an installation budget of nearly 200 million dollars. Simultaneously the comptrollers integrated a new Automated, Time, Attendance and Production System and readied itself for spending cuts in the era of sequestration. The unit manages the government travel card program, civilian pay and serves as defense travel system administrators. Additionally, the comptrollers make a cash lab available and perform economic analysis. Joint Base Langley-Eustis generates nearly 3 billion dollars per annum in economic impact to Hampton Roads.

Commanders

Unknown, 1 Oct 1989 – 19 Oct 1991

Lt Col Timothy A. Kodama, 7 Jan 2010 – ca. Jun 2012

Lt Col Ericka S. Farmer-Hill, ca. Jun 2012 – 14 Jul 2015

Lt Col Richard A. Atwell, 15 Jul 2015 – ca. 2018

Lt Col Charles J. Dunar, III, ca. 2018-Present



633D Comptroller Squadron unofficial mascot 'Buck.' The Eagle ca. 2012.

The History and Heritage
of the
633D Contracting Squadron



Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The globe represents the unit's global mission—always ready to deploy anywhere when needed. The eagle symbolizes the warrior mentality required of all personnel and the ability to move swiftly between all parts of the globe at a moment's notice. The arrows refer to the traditional warrior-fighting instrument. The scroll is for the traditional source document for contracts—paper. The motto, "PROELIATOR EXCELLENTIA PACTUM," translates to "WARRIOR EXCELLENCE IN CONTRACTING."

The 633D Contracting Squadron enables worldwide combat readiness and mission sustainability to Joint Base Langley-Eustis mission partners through the acquisition of supplies, services and construction requirements on a best value basis. 633D Contracting Squadron manages a portfolio of service and construction contracts that exceeds 500 Million dollars and annually executes 1500 plus contract actions valued at over 140 million dollars. The 633D Contracting Squadron supports Headquarters Air Combat Command, U.S. Army TRADOC, three Air Force Wings, two Army Brigades and over 20 associate units.

On the brink of the Cold War and in the maelstrom of the 1957 Roswell UFO incident, the 33rd Base Service Squadron, fighter, jet, organized as a support unit at Walker Air Force Base (Formerly Roswell Army Air Field), New Mexico on 1 August 1948, where it supported the 33d Fighter Group and 509th Bombardment Wing. At Walker Air Force Base, the group participated in the experimental Wing Base organization, which intended to unify control of air bases under a single wing concept. As a result, the group was assigned to the 33d Fighter Wing, but attached (along with the Fighter Wing, 17 November 1947 - 15 November 1948) to the 509th Bombardment Wing. The test succeeded, and the Air Force adopted the host wing plan.

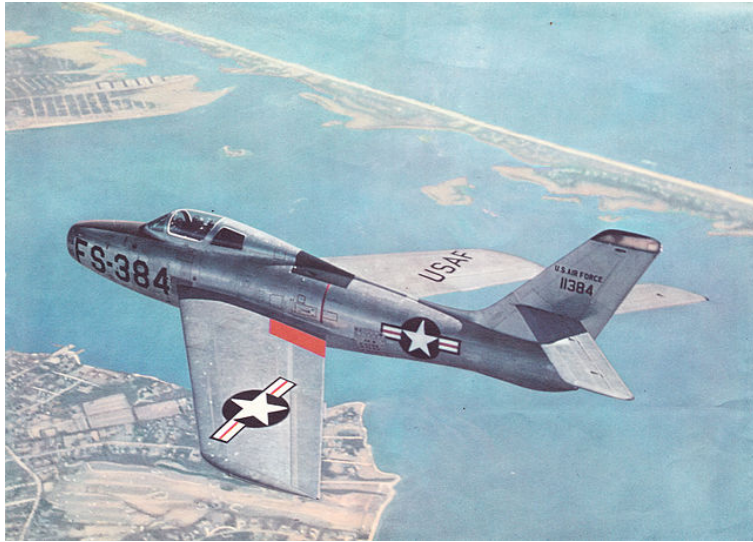


Roswell Army Airfield main gate sign. ca. 1947. (AFHRA).



Republic P/F-84C-6-RE Thunderjet AF Serial No. 47-1479 of the 33D Fighter Wing – 1948. (USAF Photo).

A year later, on 9 June 1948, the 33d Operations Group received its first jet aircraft, the Republic F-84 Thunderjet (Thunderstreak).



F-84 Thunderstreak. (Air Force Art Program).

In a few months the 33rd Fighter Group moved to Otis Air Force Base, Massachusetts, where it assumed an air defense role, first under Continental Air Command. The Service Squadron found its role already fulfilled at Otis Air Force Base and as such inactivated on 10 March 1950. With no foreseeable future mission the unit disbanded on 9 Aug 1950. Forty-four years later, the unit would be pulled from the shelf.

On 1 April 1992, the Air Force dusted off the venerable 33rd Base Service Squadron reconstituting and redesignating the unit

activating it at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam to fill the contracting role for the 633D Air Base Wing.

While on Guam, the contracting professionals oversaw purchasing activities for the wing and an array of customers to include Air Force, NAVFAC, and Joint Region Marianas in support of acquisition efforts on Guam and throughout the Southwest Pacific region. In addition, the unit planned, formulated and executed acquisition strategies, and contracting actions in support of peacetime, contingency, and wartime operations.

When Mount Pinatubo erupted, causing the evacuation of the United States Air Force from the Republic of the Philippines a chain of dominoes began to fall which would interrupt the 633D Air Base Wing's chain of excellence once again. On 1 October 1994, the flag of the 633D Air Base Wing again furled and the guidon of the 633D Contracting Squadron was sent to storage at the National Museum of the United States Air Force, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. The 36th Air Base Wing whose time in service outstripped the 633D's due to its initial activation and continuous service dating from 2 July 1948 assumed control of the installation. This measure stemmed from the Air Force Chief of Staff's policy of keeping the most highly decorated and longest serving Air Force units on active duty.

Shellbanks

When the 633D Air Base Wing reactivated on 7 January 2010 at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, the contracting squadron followed suit, taking over responsibilities from the simultaneously inactivated 1st Contracting Squadron.

By taking over the equipment and facilities of the 1st, the 633D Contracting Squadron ipso facto inherited building number 90, otherwise known in the Tidewater region of Virginia as the “Shellbanks.” Situated on the Carys riverfront and completed in 1904, the facility occupied the site of Elmwood Plantation and the Lowry farm which built the original house in 1656 and was later purchased in 1879 by philanthropist, Mrs. Mary Hemenway of Boston Massachusetts and presented to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute (now Hampton University). The Shellbanks served as a dormitory for agricultural students. As nearby Langley Field expanded, the building soon attracted the attention of General Douglas MacArthur in 1935. Negotiations to purchase the building ensued and the 21st Engineering Regiment utilized the facility from 1941 and throughout World War II, with all parties finally agreeing on a final purchase price of \$155,000 on 26 February 1949. Since incorporation into the sphere of Langley Air Force Base the Shellbanks has served as a unit headquarters, administrative office space and even for its original purpose as a dormitory. In 1972 the base contracting division assumed control of the facility and renovations occurred in 1989.



*1st Contracting Squadron emblem.
(1 FW/HO Archive).*



Homestead of the Shellbanks Plantation (Historic Site 44HT0011); ca. 1892. NASA Historic Site and Building Website.

Perhaps the contracting squadron is not the only entity to lay claim to the Shellbanks? Stories of strange apparitions, shadowy or smoky figures and the smell of baking pastries when no food was being prepared circulated the base community for years. First Lieutenant Mary Farren the Specialized Flight, deputy flight Commander detailed interaction with a spectral entity named Natalie who roamed the facility looking for someone to play with. The flight commander recalled asking the entity to play in another location and stated, “The hairs on my arms and neck were at attention ... I’ve not been back in the building by myself since. Even though I believe (Natalie is) just looking for someone to play with, I’m not ready to have proof that ghosts exist.” Lieutenant Colonel Christopher Wegner, 633D

Contracting Squadron Commander stated that he, “wanted scientific answers.” To assist the commander, local paranormal researcher Ray Savino, founder of R.T.L. Paranormal a non-profit organization, led a team of 11 personnel equipped with digital and infrared cameras, full-spectrum camcorders, audio recorders, and a three-camera digital video recorder system into the Shellbanks to spend a night on 6 January 2012.



Building 90 on Langley Air Force Base, former home to the 633D Contracting Squadron. 28 Oct 2011.(USAF Photo: Racheal Watson).

The investigative team reported multiple disturbances such as voices coming from empty offices, telephones switching their speaker function on and off, over 25 electronic voice phenomena with one especially striking sound that appeared to be a woman or child humming a distinctive song. The team also managed to secure footage of a shadowy human like figure lurking in the basement.

Chief Master Sgt. Bradley Smith, 633D Contracting Squadron superintendent relayed, "There were a couple clear cases of things that appear to be out of the norm," the chief said. "From everything I have heard and a couple instances from this investigation, the possibility that something out of the ordinary exists is quite possible."



Lieutenant Colonel Christopher Wegner, 633D Contracting Squadron commander, reviews audio recordings with Beth Massie, an investigator with R.T.L. Paranormal, in the squadron's conference room Feb. 24, 2012. (USAF Photo: SrA Jason J. Brown).

The Sherwood Cemetery is still maintained on the property to this day, however the Lowry family consented to the removal of the family remains and markers to Saint John's cemetery at Hampton Virginia on 20 May 1952.

On 1 November 2015, the 633D Contracting Squadron was relieved from its assignment to the 633D Mission Support Group and placed directly under the 633D Air Base Wing as a direct reporting squadron. In 2016, renovation of building 90 began and the 633D Contracting Squadron relocated across the base. By 2019, construction nearly finished and the Contracting Squadron received instruction to remain in place losing building 90 to the 633D Medical Group, Bio-Environmental Engineering Flight. One thing regarding the 633D Contracting Squadron that is not supernatural is the unit's proven record of support to mission partners which continues to this day. The squadron ensures mission success through end strength acquisition. Manpower has decreased by approximately 41 percent across the United States Air Force since 1990 with ever-increasing responsibilities. To bridge this gap, contracting professionals assist commanders by filling those slots.

Every squadron on JBLE has a mission and sometimes there are areas from an installation support perspective they need help with. When those requirements present themselves, the supported squadron becomes a member of the acquisition team and 633D CONS is here as a business advisor to help them source out those requirements from a commercial sector.

*Lieutenant Colonel Loyd G. Childs,
Commander, 633D Contracting Squadron.*



Shellbanks House with Car [building 90 ca. 1950], lithograph. (Mrs. Rachel M. Wood, 633 CONS/PKD, 26 Jun 2019. 633 ABW/HO Archive).

Lineage. Constituted as 33 Base Service Squadron, Fighter, Jet, on 14 Jun 1948. Activated on 1 Aug 1948. Inactivated on 10 Mar 1950. Disbanded on 9 Aug 1950. Reconstituted and redesignated as 633 Contracting Squadron, and activated, on 1 Apr 1992. Inactivated on 1 Oct 1994. Activated on 7 Jan 2010.

Stations. Walker AFB, NM, 1 Aug 1948; Otis AFB, MA, 16 Nov 1948-10 Mar 1950. Andersen AFB, Guam, 1 Apr 1992-1 Oct 1994. Joint Base Langley-Eustis AFB, VA, 7 Jan 2010-Present.

Assignments. 33d Air Base Group, 1 Aug 1948-10 Mar 1950 (attached to 509 Bombardment Wing, entire period). Unit Inactive, 11 Mar 1950-31 Mar 1992. 633 Logistics Group, 1 April 1992-1 Oct 1994. 633 Mission Support Group, 7 Jan 2010-

Decorations. Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards: [1 Apr]-1 Jun 1992; 1 Aug 1992-31 Jul 1994; 1 Jun 2012-31 May 2014; 1 Jun 2014-31 May 2016; 1 Jun 2016-31 May 2017; 1 Jun 2017 – 31 May 2018.

Emblem. Approved on 18 May 2010.



633D Contracting Squadron, Medical Services Flight, ca. 2019. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

Commanders

Lt Col Randy L. Rivera, 7 Jan 2010 – 27 Jun 2010

Lt Col Christopher Wegner, 28 Jun 2010- ca. 2013

Lt Col Charles Andy Evitts, ca. 2013 – ca. 2014

Lt Col Aaron D Judge, ca. 2014 – 14 Jul 2016

Lt Col Loyd G. Childs Jr., 15 Jul 2016 – 10 July 2019

Lt Col Chase B. Eiserman, 11 Jul 2019 – Present.



Colonel David Chisenhall, 633D Mission Support Group Commander, Mr. James Murrell, Langley Community Programs director, and Lieutenant Colonel Charles Evitts, 633D Contracting Squadron Commander, perform the ribbon-cutting ceremony at the Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Community Commons. 24 Jan 2014. (USAF Photo: A1C Victoria H. Taylor).



Colonel Kevin Altman (left), 633D Mission Support Group commander, presents the unit guidon to Lt. Col Christopher Wegner at a 633D Contracting Squadron change of command ceremony. 28 Jun 2010. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

The History and Heritage
of the
633D Medical Group



The 633D Medical Group was first constituted as the 633D USAF Dispensary, and activated as a direct reporting squadron to Pacific Air Forces, on 15 Dec 1966 at Pleiku Air Base, Republic of Vietnam. On 1 Jan 1967, by order of Pacific Air Forces Special Order G-334, the dispensary upgraded to a full class "A" Dispensary and aligned underneath the 633D Combat Support Group. The dispensary supported coalition forces, civic actions and assigned personnel until its inactivation on 15 Mar 1970.

Today the 633D Medical Group works and trains as a team to maintain a maximum state of readiness for any contingency while providing quality service to its internal and external customers. The group's personnel maintain a full-service, 65-bed hospital providing inpatient, outpatient and emergent care. The group operates a satellite pharmacy, specialty medical services at the NASA clinic and a full-service dental clinic.

To support contingency operations, the 633D Medical Group owns a 25-bed Expeditionary Medical Support package that deploys in three increments to provide flexible and modular essential care to the warfighter. The group also ensures the mission-readiness of its Transportable Blood Transshipment Center, which receives, stores and ships blood products for use in theater medical facilities.

The Group enrolled a local patient population of up to 40,000 active-duty members, their families and retirees. The Group also provided emergency room care, inpatient services, surgical services and specialty consultation to approximately 110,000 people in the local area. As a key participant in TRICARE North Region, 633 MDG shares services and resources with McDonald Army Hospital, Fort Eustis, Va., Hampton Veterans Administration Medical Center, and Portsmouth Naval Medical Center. The 633D Medical Group recent awards and honors include several major command and Air Force-level awards, and a full, three-year re-accreditation by the Joint Commission.

On 20 September 2017, category four, Hurricane Maria made landfall on the American territory, Puerto Rico. The powerful storm devastated the islands power grid with 155 mile per hour

winds and 37.9 inches of rain. By 26 September, 95 percent of the island had no power or phone service and under 50 percent of the residents had functional water. The 733D Logistics Readiness Squadron assisted the 633D Medical Group in the deployment of the Global Response Medical Force package from Joint Base Langley-Eustis that supplied a mobile hospital. The medical professionals supported the Federal Emergency Management Agency with forward stabilization, resuscitative care, surgical and inpatient services, primary and dental care, and force health protection. The 633D

Medical Group team stood as the lead medical element and commanded additional forces on route to Puerto Rico from Eglin Air Force Base, Florida and Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada. The team oversaw equipment from Charleston Air Force Base, South Carolina.



Above: Airmen assigned to the 633D Medical Group deploy to Aguadilla Puerto Rico in support of Hurricane Maria relief efforts on a C-130 Hercules of the 910th Airlift Wing from Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Va., Oct. 18, 2017 as a global response force to provide expeditionary medical care to residents of Puerto Rico. (USAF Photo, TSgt Natasha Stannard).

In August 2018, McDonald Army Health Center at Fort Eustis shuttered its operating room and joined the United States Navy personnel from Portsmouth Naval Hospital in conducting surgical procedures at the Langley Hospital. It is believed that the integration of each service will maximized facility utilization. Air Force Major Mandy Giffin, 633D Surgical Operations Squadron, operating room nurse stated, “We are definitely becoming very purple.... It’s become so efficient that at this point, I don’t even think twice about it.”



633D Dispensary, USAF, Pleiku Air Base, RVN, ca. Apr. 1966. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

Commanders

Capt Donald R. Nelson, 14 Mar 1966 – ca. Mar 1967
Capt David D. Dulaney, ca. Mar 1967 – ca. Aug 1967
Maj Corrin J. Hodgson, ca. Aug 1967 – 26 Jul 1968
Maj Ronald S. Green, 27 Jul 1968 – ca. Aug 1969
Capt Unknown Brown, ca. Aug 1969 – 14 Mar 1970

Col Eric Stone, 7 Jan 2010 – ca. Apr 2012
Col Wayne M. Pritt, ca. Apr 2012 – ca. July 2015
Col Susan J. Pietrykowski, ca. July 2015 – ca. July 2017
Col Mark A. Nassir, ca. Jul 2017 – ca. Jul 2019
Col Craig E. Keyes, ca. Jul 2019 - Present



633D Medical Group personnel: (Left to Right) SrA McCollough, A1C Peterson, TSgt Cunningham, Capt Ure, and SrA Voiers presented with the German Armed Forces Proficiency Badge by German Bundeswehr Colonel Manheim (Center). To earn the badge, participants need to meet the set standard for each event—a 100-meter swim, 11x10 meter sprint, flexed arm hang, 1,000-meter run, ruck march with a 33-pound load and marksmanship test using the M9 pistol. ca. 2019. (USAF Photo).

Campaign Streamers. Vietnam: Vietnam Air Offensive; Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase II; Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase III; Vietnam Air/Ground; Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase IV; TET 69/Counteroffensive; Vietnam, Summer-Fall, 1969; Vietnam Winter-Spring, 1970.

Decorations.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards with Combat "V" Device: 1 May 1965 – 30 Apr 1967; 15 Jul 1968 – 31 May 1969.

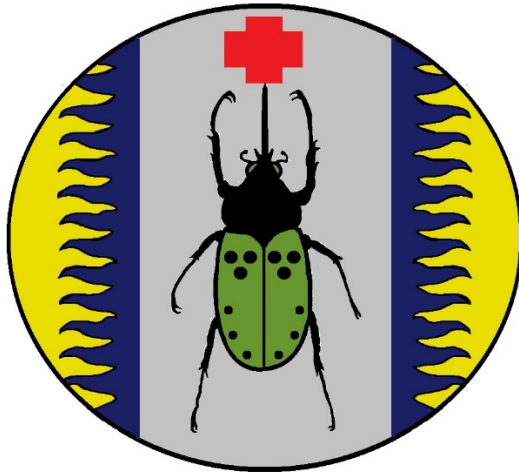
Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards: 3 Jun 1990 – 1 Jun 1992; 1 Aug 1992 – 31 Jul 1994; 1 Jun 2010 – 31 May 2012; 1 Jun 2012 – 31 May 2014; 1 Jun 2014 – 31 May 2016; 1 Jun 2016 – 31 May 2017; 1 Jun 2017 – 31 May 2018.

Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm:
[15 Jan 1967] – 15 Mar 1970.



Captain Tiffany Kennedy, 633D Medical Group Bio-environmental engineer, scans for airborne alpha particles during the Major Accident Response Exercise. 12 Aug 2010. (USAF Photo: SSgt Ashley Hawkins).

The History and Heritage
of the
633D Inpatient Operations Squadron



*Emblem Pending approval

The 633D Inpatient Operations Squadron activated on 7 January 2010 as a new squadron to provide urgent care and surgical operations to the community. The squadron consists of a Maternal Child Flight, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, Multiservice Unit and Intensive Care Unit. The 633D Inpatient Operations Squadron provides comprehensive inpatient care 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to members of the Armed Forces, their families, retirees and all other Department of Defense beneficiaries. The 633D Inpatient Operations Squadron maintains a maximum state of readiness, providing care during peacetime and wartime, both here and abroad. Our Motto: "Care Done Right, Day and Night."



First Lieutenant Steven Woods, 633D Inpatient Operations Squadron clinical nurse, inspects a monitor at the Intensive Care Unit at Langley Air Force Base, 26 Jun 2013. (USAF Photo: A1C Alex Durbin).

Commanders

Col Anita Wolfe 7 Jan 2010 – ca. 2011

Col Barbara Caton, ca. 2011 – ca. Jun 2012

Col Joann C. Frye, ca. Jun 2012 – ca. Jun 2015

Col Susan Davis, ca. Jun 2015 – ca. 2017

Col Iris Reedom, ca. 2017 – 10 Jul 2019

Lt Col Kevin Cox, 11 Jul 2019 - Present

The History and Heritage
of the
633D Dental Squadron



*Emblem Pending Approval by AFHRA

On a field of Ultramarine blue indicative of the sky, the primary theatre of Air Force Operations, divided per pile Air Force Yellow and filled purple in anticipation of victory. Air Force yellow is representative of the Sun and the excellence required of all Air Force personnel. Purple indicates power, loyalty and the element Mercury; an ancient medicine. A mistholme (molar tooth) of silver demonstrates the care exercised in the dental mission. On the sinister, an ancient Griffin sergeant in Air Force

yellow stands emblematic of aggressive treatment, courage, and guardianship of oral health. The Griffin's claws were reputed to contain medicinal qualities. In the chief, a serpent of Air Force Yellow entwining a silver arming sword driven from chief to base point. The snake entwining the sword is a modern interpretation of the rod of Asclepius indicating healing, wisdom and intuition. All shaded in black representing prudence and within a diminished border of silver indicating the test of truth.

The 633D Dental Squadron activated at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam on 31 August 1992 providing dental care and treatment to Air Force personnel assigned or in transient thru Guam. Along with the 633D Air Base Wing and it's Medical Group, the unit inactivated on 1 October 1994 due to the relocation of the 36th Wing. On 7 January 2010, the 633D Dental Squadron assumed the mission and equipment of the inactivated 1st Dental Squadron.



1st Dental Squadron (Inactive) Official Emblem. (1 FW/HO Archive).



Airman Alyssa Carrillo, 633D Dental Squadron laboratory technician, fabricates a crown on a dental impression. 6 May 2010. (USAF Photo: A1C Gul Crockett.)

Today the 633D Dental Squadron provides comprehensive dental care to all active duty military personnel assigned to the Langley portion of Joint Base Langley-Eustis in one of the largest and best-equipped dental clinics in the Air Force. The dental clinic also serves as a major referral and consultant center for active duty personnel assigned to other military organizations in the surrounding area.

The clinic has most dental specialties represented to include General Dentistry, Endodontics, Prosthodontics, Periodontics, Oral Surgery and Orthodontics. The dental clinic also operates a one-year Advanced Education in General Dentistry (AEGD-1) residency program for six recent dental school graduates and

plays host to the United States Air Force post-graduate residency program. This residency prepares new dental officers for the rigors of the field with training and career development. Additionally, the 633D Dental Squadron hosts volunteers from the American Red Cross Dental Assistant Program for six-month residencies as required.



Ms. Megan Barnard and Ms. Delci Davies, 633D Dental Squadron American Red Cross dental assistant program volunteers, prepare for an upcoming appointment. 11 Oct 2018. (USAF Photo: Second Lieutenant Samuel Eckholm).

In addition to human patients, the 633D Dental Squadron also assists the veterinarian with dental care of Military Working dogs assigned to Joint Base Langley-Eustis.

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award: 1 Aug 1992 – 31 Jul 1994; 1 Jun 2012 – 31 May 2014; 1 Jun 2014 – 31 May 2016; 1 Jun 2016 – 31 May 2017; 1 Jun 2017 – 31 May 2018.



Captain (Dr.) Trent Buehler, 633D Dental Squadron speaks to children about keeping their teeth healthy at Langley Air Force Base, Va., Feb. 23, 2016. (USAF Photo: SSgt Aubrey White).

Commanders

Col Douglas Ammon, 7 Jan 2010 – Unknown

Col Thaddeus Chamberlain, Unknown

Col Steven Reese, Unknown

Col Michael Fulton, ca 2017 – 8 Jul 2019

Col Frederick A. Conner, 9 Jul 2019 - Present

The History and Heritage
of the
633D Medical Support Squadron



Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The Pegasus is representative of Greek mythology where he was charged with carrying Zeus's lightning bolts. In this analogy, the MDG/CC issues lightning bolts, and the Medical Support Squadron carries those charges to execute the mission. The lightning bolts represent the various charges required to support the operational mission behind the scenes, such as resourcing, manning, contracting, facility support, etc. The pillar symbolizes rain that would normally accompany a

lighting storm that saturates the battlefield to ready the mission. The Pegasus represents loyalty and dedication to serve and support the unit's comrades in executing their operational mission.

The 633D Health Care Support Squadron activated on 31 August 1992 at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam. The unit provided medical logistics support to the 633D Medical Group and all its associated components on the island until it inactivated on 1 October 1994. The advent of Joint-Basing called the squadron forth to Joint Base Langley-Eustis alongside its parent organization and the squadron redesignated as the 633D Medical Support Squadron on 18 December 2009 and reactivated on 7 January 2010 on the peninsula of Virginia.

The 633D Medical Support Squadron's mission is to "Provide mission ready Airmen to maximize Trusted Care through ancillary and support services." To achieve this end, the 633D Medical Support Squadron works and trains to maintain in-garrison and expeditionary operations, while providing exceptional ancillary and support services to the Tidewater enhanced Multi-Service Market 413,000 beneficiary population. The 633D Medical Support Squadron directly oversees \$204 million in fiscal and human resources and consists of Pharmacy, Laboratory, Nutritional Medicine, Medical Readiness, Resource Management, Information Technology, TRICARE Operations and Patient Administration, Commander Support Staff, and Medical Logistics.

Commanders

Col. (Dr.) Joyce Adkins, ca. 2010

Col Kara Gormont

Col Brian Wyrick

Col Alisha Smith, ca. 2017 – 30 Jun 2019

Lt Col James D. Ulrich, 1 Jul 2019 – Present



Expeditionary Medical Systems equipment displayed at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Virginia, 20 June 2018. (USAF Photo: A1C Monica Roybal).

On 20 June 2018, the Air Force Life Cycle Management Center in partnership with the Air Combat Command Surgeon General's office held an exercise to test the new joint expeditionary collective protection tent system. Of special interest was employment of the tent liner. The protective barrier

allows personnel to work in a chemically contaminated environment without donning a full chemical ensemble. The 633D Medical Support Squadron leaped at the opportunity learning the new equipment components and testing their interoperability with existing equipment. Now, for the first time, Airmen can work within the enclosed environment in a more comfortable/productive manner for longer periods collectively enhancing mission effectiveness.

The tents and their liners form a portion of the expeditionary medical systems equipment or EMEDS inventory increasing the United States forces and ability to survive and operate under any circumstance. Lieutenant Colonel John F. Cargioli, 633D Medical Support Squadron stated, "EMEDS in the Air Force's deployable contingency medical facility that can be scaled to meet the needs of the population at risk... As the pilot unit Langley Medics are responsible for suggesting and then testing updates to the EMEDS inventory."

The 633D Medical Support Squadron remains at the tip of the technological spear and serves as a pillar to the Air Force's success.

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award: 1 Aug 1992 – 31 Jul 1994; 1 Jun 2012 – 31 May 2014; 1 Jun 2014 – 31 May 2016; 1 Jun 2016 – 31 May 2017; 1 Jun 2017 – 31 May 2018.

The History and Heritage
of the

633d Medical Operations Squadron



*Emblem Pending Approval

On a field of Air Force Yellow, indicative of the sun and the excellence required of all Air Force personnel a roundel, Ultramarine Blue, indicative of the sky, the primary theatre of Air Force Operations. In the viewers left, a cross of Scarlet Red symbolic of the blood of life. On 29 October 1863, the International Committee for Relief to the Wounded introduced the Red Cross as a symbol to represent medical personnel in the field. In the sinister, a Phoenix of Orange and Air Force Yellow displayed facing forwards with head tilted to the viewers left,

outlined in Black. The Phoenix is symbolic of mortality and renewal as well as flames, hospitality and loyalty, all within a diminished border of Scarlet Red, here representing patriotism, the fire within and courage. In the top scroll, a field of Air Force Yellow indicates daylight with letters of Scarlet Red emerging to represent magnanimity. In the bottom scroll, a field of Air Force Yellow, indicates majesty with letters of Scarlet Red espousing liberty. The 633D Medical Operations Squadron's motto is Triumph of Medicine.



Senior Airman Michael Bray, 633D Medical Operations Squadron emergency medical technician, returns from the ambulance at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Feb. 22, 2018. Emergency medical services work side-by-side with the 633D Civil Engineer Squadron fire department and the 633D Security Forces Squadron personnel as first responders. (USAF Photo: A1C Tristan Biese).

The 633D Medical Operations Squadron activated on 31 August 1992 at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam. The unit provided medical care to all Air Force personnel on the island until it inactivated on 1 October 1994. The advent of Joint-Basing called the squadron forth to Joint Base Langley-Eustis alongside its parent organization and the squadron reactivated on 7 January 2010 on the peninsula of Virginia. Today, the squadron works and trains together as a team to maintain a maximum state of readiness for any contingency while providing quality service to internal and external customers. The 633D Medical Operations Squadron consists of the Emergency Department, Pediatrics, Family Health, Internal Medicine, Cardio-pulmonary, Dermatology and Behavioral Health.



Above: Airmen assigned to the 633D Medical Group deploy to Aguadilla Puerto Rico in support of Hurricane Maria relief efforts on a C-130 Hercules of the 910th Airlift Wing from Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Va., Oct. 18, 2017 as a global response force to provide expeditionary medical care to residents of Puerto Rico. (USAF Photo, TSgt Natasha Stannard).

On 20 September 2017, category four, Hurricane Maria made landfall on the American territory, Puerto Rico. The powerful storm devastated the islands power grid with 155 mile per hour winds and 37.9 inches of rain. By 26 September 95 percent of the island had no power or phone service and under 50 percent of the residents had functional water. The 733D Logistics Readiness Squadron assisted the 633D Medical Group in the deployment of 633D Medical Operations Squadron personnel to the Global Response Medical Force package from Joint Base Langley-Eustis that supplied a mobile hospital. The medical professionals supported the Federal Emergency Management Agency with forward stabilization, resuscitative care, surgical and inpatient services, primary and dental care, and force health protection. The 633D Medical Group team stood as the lead medical element and commanded additional forces on route to Puerto Rico from Eglin Air Force Base, Florida and Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada. The team oversaw equipment from Charleston Air Force Base, South Carolina.

Commanders

Col Brian Castleton, ca. 2010 - 2011
Col Paul Gourley, ca. 2011 – ca. 2013
Col Janice Langer, ca. 2013 – ca. 2015
Col Lidia S. Ilcus, ca. 2015 – ca. 2017
Col Amy Parker, ca. Jun 2017-Present

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award: [31] Aug 1992 – 31 Jul 1994; 1 Jun 2012 – 31 May 2014; 1 Jun 2014 – 31 May 2016; 1 Jun 2016 – 31 May 2017; 1 Jun 2017 – 31 May 2018.



68th CSSB (4 Infantry Division) Tactical operations center (TOC) expando-vans and equipment on the Auguadilla airfield. (Center for Army Lessons Learned, 5 Jan 2018, Hurricane Maria Relief Operations: Lessons and Best Practices,” LTC George Chigi and Mr. Donald Haus).

The History and Heritage
of the

633d Surgical Operations Squadron



*Emblem Pending Approval AFHRA.

Ultramarine Blue represents the sky, the primary theatre of Air Force operations. The Red cross serves as the traditional symbol of medical aid and life-giving blood. The hypodermic needle has been the standard tool used to ensure the rapid delivery of medicine since 1844 while the ancient scalpel is indicative of precision. The color silver is representative of spectral purity, cleanliness and the test of truth. Air Force yellow indicates constancy, the sun and the excellence required of all Air Force personnel.

The 633D Surgical Operations Squadron provides world-class care from trainee to retiree, including multi-service and family member populations in peacetime and contingency environments. The 633D Surgical Operations Squadron encompasses General Surgery, Ear, Nose and Throat, Ophthalmology, Urology, Orthopedics, Obstetrical/Gynecological health services as well as Physical/Chiropractic and Occupational Therapy, and Radiology exams. The 633D Surgical Operations Squadron generates 115,000 outpatient visits and over 1,200 newborn deliveries a year. The state of the art operating rooms perform 2,082 surgical procedures annually, a 17 percent increase from the previous year. The Surgical Operations Squadron motto is "CUTTING EDGE."



Major Mandy Giffin, Surgical Operations Squadron operating room nurse, prepares the Operating Room for surgery. 11 Dec 2018. (USAF Photo: 2nd Lt Samuel Eckholm).

Commanders

Unknown, ca. 2010 – 2013

Col Claude Hawkins, ca. 2013 - 2015

Col Marty Martinez, ca. 2015 – 2017

Col Jeffrey Lewis, ca 2017 - Present

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award: 1 Jun 2012 – 31 May 2014;
1 Jun 2014 – 31 May 2016; 1 Jun 2016 – 31 May 2017; 1 Jun
2017 – 31 May 2018.



Senior Airman Sandra Askew, assigned to the 633D Surgical Operations Squadron's women's health clinic, removes an airman's boot during a simulated chemical attack at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Va., Dec. 12, 2012. Participants in the combined unit exercise assisted each other through simulated chemical decontamination process stations. (USAF photo: A1C Kimberly Nagle).

The History and Heritage
of the
633D Aerospace Medicine Squadron



*Emblem pending approval AFHRA.

On a field split from chief to base, of ultramarine blue, indicative of the sky, the primary theatre of Air Force Operations and devotion in the dexter and of Army Green indicative of the ground the primary theatre of Army operations and life, in the sinister. The centaur Chiron appears silhouetted in white indicative of purity. He stands rampant, with a white spear in fess point representing wisdom with nebula above and below. The centaur is a being with two natures indicative of wisdom and wilderness and is a symbol for duality representing the joint

services. Chiron was a wise and noble instructor of many hero's including Hercules, Perseus, Achilles, Theseus and Jason (of the Argonauts) in both battle and medicine. Like the heroes of old, the squadron promotes fitness and wellness; enhances operational performance and medical readiness as well as testing of warfighter tools and equipment. All within a diminished border of Air Force Yellow here representing honor. In the top scroll, a field of Ultramarine Blue indicates daylight with letters of Air Force Yellow emerging to represent illumination. In the bottom scroll, a field of Ultramarine Blue indicates loyalty with letters of Air Force Yellow espousing magnanimity.

The 633D Aerospace Medicine Squadron activated on 31 August 1992 at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam. The unit provided primary medical care to all transient Air Force pilots on the island until it inactivated on 1 October 1994. The advent of Joint-Basing called the squadron forth to Joint Base Langley-Eustis alongside its parent organization and the squadron reactivated on 7 January 2010 on the peninsula of Virginia.



Staff Sergeant Shamikah Dunnings and Senior Airman Sarah Lowry, 633D Aerospace Medicine Squadron bio-environmental engineer technicians, assemble an air sampling instrument and portable generator. 19 December 2013, (USAF Photo: SrA Jason J. Brown).

The 633D Aerospace Medicine Squadron provides a comprehensive aerospace medicine program that promotes fitness and wellness; enhances operational performance and medical readiness; provides primary care to flyers and their families; oversees 1,700 aerospace physiology trainees annually; maintains oversight of a 25-bed Expeditionary Medical Support asset; and manages the Joint Base Langley-Eustis industrial hygiene and occupational medicine program.



Service members train to recognize and mitigate symptoms of hypoxia in the hypobaric chamber at Langley Air Force Base, 11 December 2014. The hypobaric chamber changes air pressure and chemistry to simulate different heights in altitude to train pilots and aircrew members to handle the physiological stresses of fights. (USAF Photo:A1C Devin Scott Michaels), Cropped).

Onboard Oxygen Generating System

On 6 May 2012, two F-22A Raptor pilots made claims on national television that the F-22A onboard oxygen generating system failed to ensure that pilots remained oriented due to a lack of oxygen otherwise known as hypoxia. These claims brought national attention to an issue that had already grounded the entire fleet of F-22A Raptors in May 2011 and even after the lift was revoked on 21 September 2011, maintaining a flight ceiling of 25,000 feet imposed since January. The 633D Aerospace Medical Squadron took the lead mandating the installation of charcoal filters to prevent contaminants from entering the body and instructing pilots to wear a pulse oximeter designed to measure oxygen levels in the cockpit.

One pilot claimed he nearly lost control of the airframe in 2011, “Several times during the flight, I had to really concentrate, immense concentration on just doing simple, simple tasks.” Another pilot reported, “...in a room full of F-22 pilots, the vast majority will be coughing a lot of the times. Other things--laying down for bed at night after flying and getting just the spinning room feeling, dizziness, tumbling, vertigo kind of stuff.” This condition earned the moniker “Raptor Cough.” Major General Charles W. Lyon, Director of Operations, Headquarters Air Combat Command, advised that aerospace medical professionals would treat these symptoms immediately and reported that, “...within 72 hours ... those effects go away. All of our pilots, all of our ground crew who have had incidents, physiological incidents, have been returned to duty and fit for flight status.” The onboard oxygen generating system is

computer controlled as opposed to the liquid oxygen systems of the past.

On 13 September 2012, the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces of the Committee on Armed Services met and discussed the issue. Research provided by the 633D Aerospace Medical Squadron led Air Combat Command to concur with the root cause laying in the supply of oxygen as opposed to the quality. Congress raised the maximum altitude to 44,000 feet. Major General Lyon stated,

The capabilities of the F-22 weapon system are compelling, but without the contributions of the men and women who fly, fix and support F-22 operations, the Raptor would never leave the ground. Flying high-performance fighter aircraft is not risk-free. But the risk is measured against mission priorities and probabilities of success. Just as other airmen and members of the joint force accept risk in the conduct of their daily military duties, we accept risk in operating the F-22... previously unexplained F-22 physiological incidents were the result of multifactorial combinations. The trend over time has eliminated system-specific factors related to oxygen delivery system components. During our analysis timeframe, Major (Dr.) Marsha Mitchum, seated behind me, an F-22 flight surgeon at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, conducted independent research with Duke University and the Naval Surface Warfare Center in Panama City, Florida. Through

her efforts and coordination, the naval experimental dive unit became involved to offer an assessment on life support issues and breathing devices. This research opened a door for new analysis that had not been addressed to this point in our Air Force investigative process. This would turn out to be a decisive moment for F-22 investigative efforts.

With two years of testing and congressional testimony behind it, the United States Air Force returned the F-22A fleet to full service. The problem triggered a systematic review of the other new fifth generation fighter aircraft in the United States Air Force inventory, the F-35 Lightning II. Hypoxia remains an inherent risk when piloting fourth and fifth generation fighter planes, however the Department of Defense continues its quest to mitigate that risk. As recently as 2018, the Air Force T-6 Texan II fleet reported multiple hypoxia events and a United States Navy F/A-18E Super Hornet was diverted to Incirlik Air Base, Turkey during a mission due to hypoxia. The F-35 itself suffered a rash of incidents in 2017 as did the T-45 Goshawk.

The United States Navy and United States Air Force have continued working with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to find the source of lingering issues. Test flights from Edwards Air Force Base began on 3 August 2018 to determine biological factors related to baseline flight conditions in the hopes of system improvement.

Until a permanent solution emerges, the pilots at Joint Base Langley-Eustis will continue to utilize the standard high altitude chamber and a flight simulator first introduced on 29 June 2009 that incorporates a Reduced Oxygen Breathing Device.

Formerly the moment a pilot noticed symptoms of hypoxia the individual “gang-loaded” the regulator, thus manually supplying themselves with 100 percent oxygen and take active measures to ensure that the flow of oxygen is present at all times. The Reduced Oxygen Breathing Device produces oxygen concentrations equivalent of air at given altitudes, which are programmed in the system to occur automatically.



Senior Airman Mason Wyman, 633D Aerospace Medical Squadron aerospace physiology technician, tests the Reduced Oxygen Breathing Device at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia., 25 Jun 2014. (USAF Photo: SrA Austin Harvill), (Cropped).



Technical Sergeant Desiree Beltran and Senior Airman Mason Wyman set up the altitude chamber for a training session at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia. 25, Jun 2014. (USAF Photo: SrA Austin Harvill, (Cropped)).



633D Aerospace Medical Squadron, Unofficial emblem utilized ca. 2010 – 2019. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

An ROBD station uses a video game-like computer system to simulate a flight, and the station's components can be reorganized to replicate different planes' cockpits.... This shows pilots and other aircrew members exactly what type of situation they would be in while becoming hypoxic. This training is getting better with technology, and we hope it will help us save more lives.

*Technical Sergeant Jennifer R. Kernan
633D Aerospace Medicine Squadron*

Commanders

Col Kathleen Jones, ca. 2012 - 2013

Col Billy D. Pruitt, ca. 2013 – ca. 2015

Col Ryan Traver, ca. 2015- ca. 2017

Col Derek J. Larbie, ca. 2017 - Present

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award: 1 Jun 2012 – 31 May 2014;
1 Jun 2014 – 31 May 2016; 1 Jun 2016 – 31 May 2017; 1 Jun
2017 – 31 May 2018.



Technical Sergeant Jennifer R. Kernan, monitors a trainee's breathing on the Reduced Oxygen Breathing Device. 11 Dec 2014. (USAF Photo: A1C Devin Scott, (Cropped)).

The History and Heritage
of the
633D Mission Support Group



The 33rd Service Group was activated at Mitchell Field, Long Island, New York on 15 January 1941 with the designation 33rd Air Base Group. In April, three squadrons were formed: Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, the 45th Material

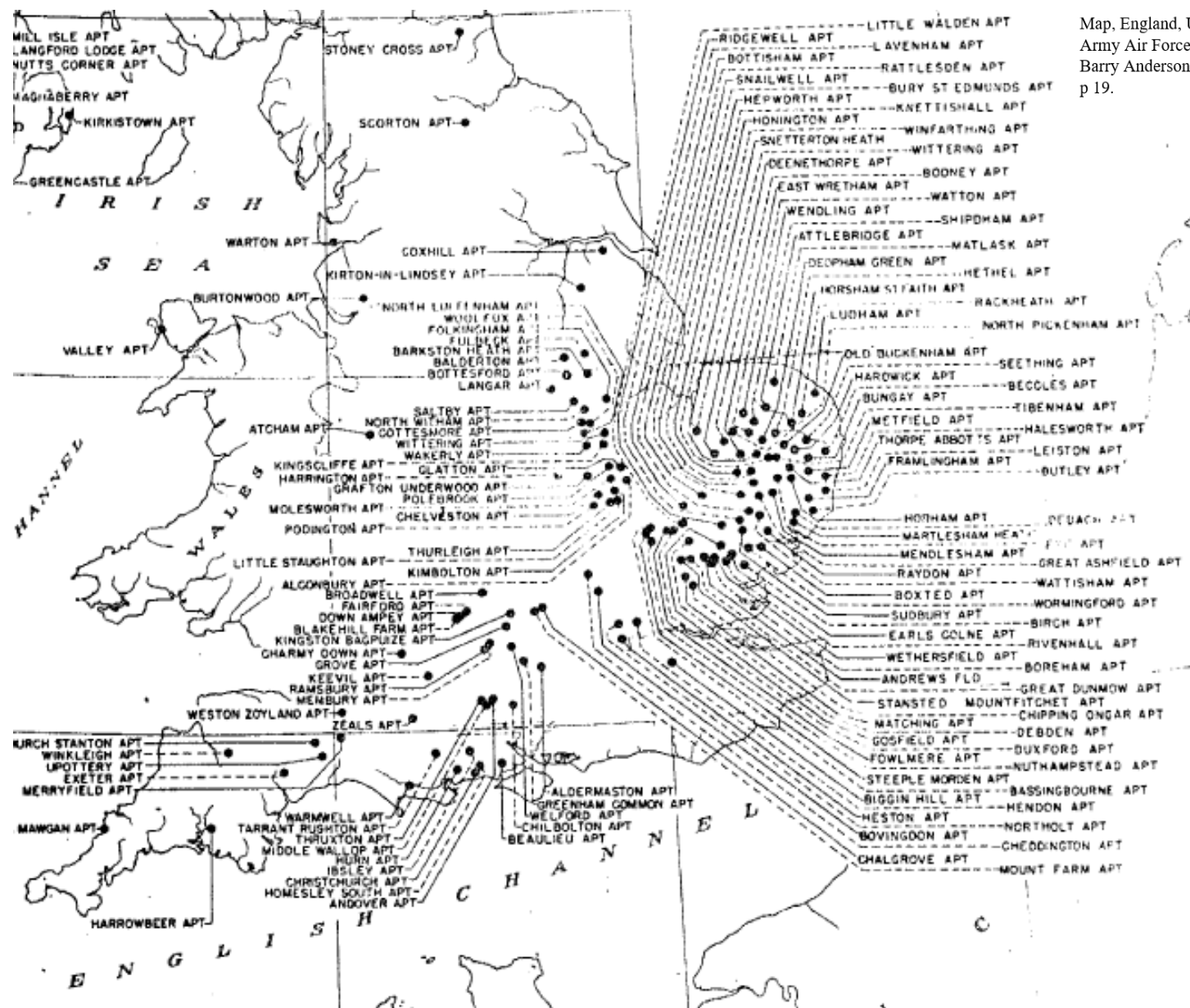
Squadron (which became the 45th Service Squadron) and the 34th Air Base Squadron. Also in April, the group relocated to Grenier Field, New Hampshire. Shortly thereafter it was "placed under jurisdiction the Air Service Command and redesignated the 33rd Service Group" in July 1942. It would remain at Grenier Field until 27 December 1942, when it reported to Camp Kilmer,



Main gate at Mitchel Field, NY, ca. 1940. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

New Jersey in preparation for overseas contingency operations.

Between its activation and embarkation aboard a transport on 6 January 1943, the 33rd reorganized on several occasions to conform to the developing structure of a United States Army Air Force service group including its formal redesignation as such on 13 June 1942. Upon arrival in Gourrock, Scotland, the group traveled by rail to its new home at Station 367 in Kingscliffe. On 5 April 1943, the group enacted orders to relocate to Station 123 at Horsham, St. Faith. In July it would be moved again to Station 365 in Halesworth near Suffolk before sending a detachment Debden and to its final home at Station 150, Boxted Air Field, England, United Kingdom.



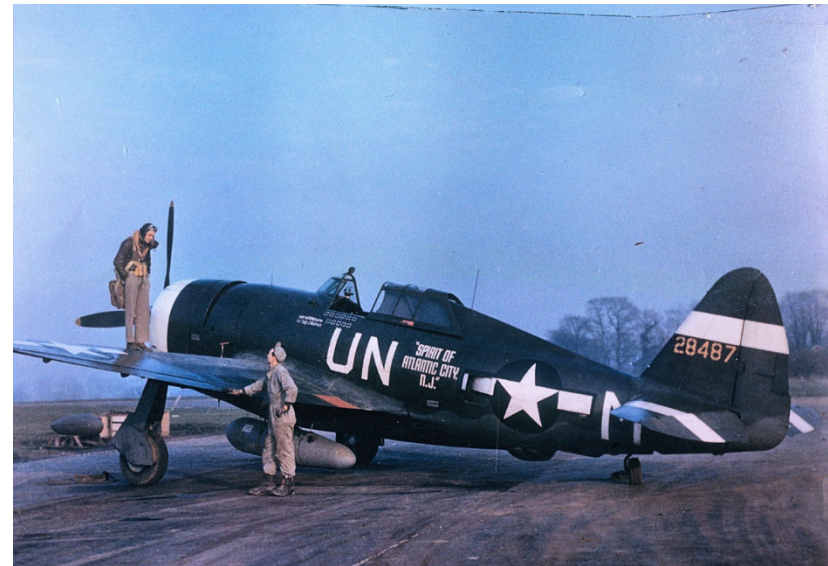
Map, England, United Kingdom,
Army Air Forces Stations, Capt
Barry Anderson, USAF, Jan 1985,
p 19.

In theatre, the 33rd Service Group received its task to provide a wide range of services for the renowned 56th and the 4th Fighter Groups'. For the duration of its expedition, 33rd Service Group Headquarters was located at Halesworth hosting the 56th Fighter Group, but the detachment maintained a junior command at Debden with its own Headquarters, designated Detachment "A." This served as a local headquarters for personnel 'detached' to Debden, but was subordinate to the actual group Headquarters. On 16 February 1943, the initial cadre of nine officers and forty-nine enlisted men left Station 367 (Kings Cliffe, Northamptonshire) for detached service in Debden. This location also contained the headquarters and elements of the 4th Fighter Group. These men formed the nucleus of Detachment "A" headquarters and headquarters Squadron, 33rd Service Group.



Left: 56th Fighter Group Official emblem. ca. 1943.

Right: 4th Fighter Group nose art reproduction by original artist, Don Allen. (Air Mobility Command Museum, Accession 1995-138-018).



Captain Walker "Bud" Mahurin of the 56th Fighter Group standing on the port wing of his P-47D Thunderbolt aircraft, conversing with its crew chief, Staff Sergeant John E. Barnes. The aircraft had been "bought" courtesy of war bonds purchased (to a value approximately equivalent to the cost of a fighter) by the citizens of Atlantic City, New Jersey. Consequently, the name painted on the aircraft was chosen by Atlantic City. Handwritten on slide: "Mahurin Halesworth/ on UN M." photograph FRE 5553 from the collections of the Imperial War Museums).



Colonel C. A. Dennison and Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence G. Brower, Commander, 33rd Service Group. (Imperial War Museum, American Air Museum in Britain).

Although the 33rd was not a flying unit, and as such, cannot claim combat credit, aerial victories, or campaign streamers for actions on the continent, it suffered its first loss of the war on 29 March 1944 when two B-24 Liberators (B-24H 41-110033 “Arizona Rambler” and B-24H 41-28590) collided when on route to attack Axis forces at Watton, Calais, France (41-110033) and to RAF Hardwick (41-28590). The collision

occurred in the air over Henham a few miles away from Halesworth setting in motion further tragic events. At 1015L Sergeant Arthur W. Miller of crash recovery stated, “...I saw two B-24’s collide in mid-air.... I notified [1st] Lieutenant



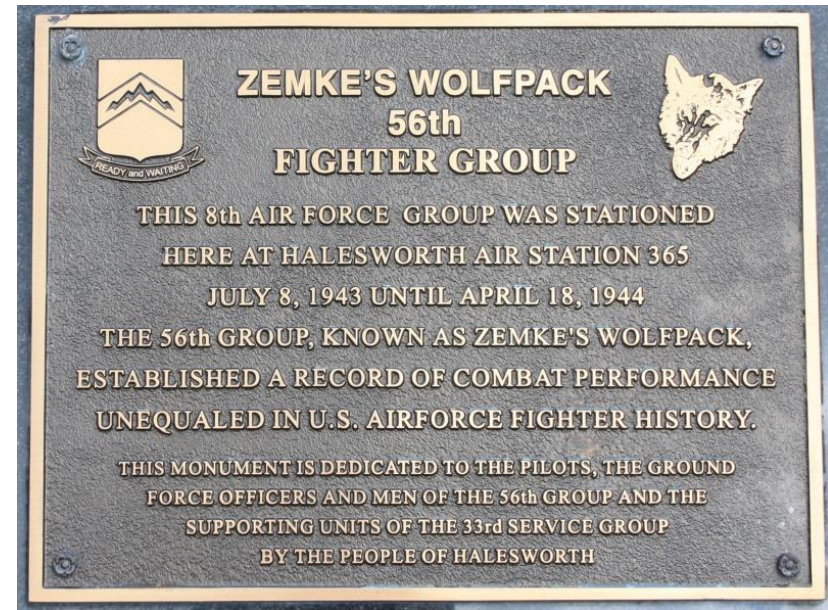
Memorial on the Henham Park Estate, Suffolk, England. (Imperial War Museum, Object number: UPL 14222).

the rescue attempt, including one member of the 33rd Service Group. Twenty one year old, Sergeant Joseph F. R. Tremblay, who lost his life when the ordnance onboard the Liberators exploded. Sergeant Tremblay’s name can be found inscribed on the Anglo-American Memorial in Saffron Walden, and Henham Park Estate, Suffolk, England, United Kingdom.

[Walter R.] Williams, the duty flying control officer and he dispatched crash truck number four and the ambulance to the scene...” immediately while the fire marshal and base hospital scrambled to send additional equipment. At 1130L, a massive explosion reverberated through the base The Liberators payload had detonated. Military police, on scene, radioed in that multiple injuries had occurred as thick columns of smoke extended to the heavens. In addition to the flight crews, six personnel from RAF Haleworth made the ultimate sacrifice during



A farm house used by Lieutenant Colonel David C Schilling of the 56th Fighter Group at Halesworth. Handwritten caption on reverse: 'This farm house at Halesworth Air Base used the space available for Dave C. Schilling and his 62nd Fighter Squadron to have their admin, Intelligence, Operations, Engineering, Armament and Communications. A hardstand just in front of the main house ran off the runway, in three days with the help of the 33rd Service Group. Carpenters and everyone in holding a faint hush - the "chatueau" became a hall-headquarters.', (Roger Freeman Collection. FRE 2699, Imperial War Museum, American Air Museum in Britain).



Upper Holton (Halesworth) monument to the 56th Fighter Group and 33rd Service Group. (Imperial War Museum, American Air Museum in Britain).

This contains information written on the back of the original print and some of it may be inaccurate., A formation of P-47 Thunderbolts of the 4th Fighter Group in flight over Debden air base with General Devers and his party looking on. Passed for publication 17 June 1943. Printed caption attached to print: 'Mr. Winant and Gen. Devers visit U.S. airfields in Britain. Mr. J.G. Winant, the American Ambassador in Britain and Lt. Gen. Devers, Commanding General of U.S. Forces in the European Theatre of Operations visited recently U.S. airfields in Britain. They saw the briefing of crews, Flying Fortresses and Thunderbolts in flight and they inspected the crews. (Roger Freeman Collection. FRE 53, Imperial War Museum, American Air Museum in Britain).



The 33rd Service Group was comprised of the following squadrons/detachments/company's:

Detachment "A" 1030th Signal Company (Formerly 30th Signal Company)

The 1030th Signal Company activated in January 1941 as the 30th Signal Platoon, and based at Mitchell Field, New York along with other units assigned to the 33rd Service Group. The original complement consisted of one Officer and thirteen enlisted personnel repurposed from the 316th Signal Company Aviation already based at Mitchell Field. On 1 July 1942, the unit redesignated as the 30th Signal Company Service Group and it received an increase in strength to two officers, one warrant officer and 70 enlisted personnel.

The 30th Signal Company arrived and set itself up at Kingscliffe, England, but would soon move first to Horsham St. Faith and ultimately to Bosted Field. In May 1943, the 30th Signal Company again redesignated as the 1030th Signal Company.

On 13 February 1943, Lieutenant Cosmo Reo and 30 enlisted men made way to Station 356 at Debden "on Detached Service to operate communications there." Lt Reo was designated Station Signal Officer. By the beginning of May 1943, the organization at Debden redesignated once again as Detachment "A" 1030th Signal Company.

1063rd Military Police Company

The 1063rd Military Police Company arrived at Station 356 on 20 May 1943. Upon arrival, the company divided evenly, with Detachment "A" sent to Horsham St. Faith. Captain Tyler Combs was appointed Provost Marshall (commanding officer) with Lt. Charles Roden as his Executive Officer. The initial personnel roster consisted of two Officers and forty-nine Enlisted Men.



Lieutenant Wilbur F. Lavelle, 1063rd Military Police Company. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

Detachment "A" 1126th Quartermaster Company, Service Group (Aviation)

The quartermaster company activated 21 April 1942 as the 173rd Quartermaster Platoon Service Center Aviation at Borman Field in Louisville, Kentucky. The unit consisted of personnel from three disbanded Detachments of 1st Quartermaster Company, S.A. (37, 38 and 41). On 19 April 1943, the organization redesignated as the 1126th Quartermaster Company, Service Group Aviation.

The quartermasters embarked the SS Santa Elena on 16 July 1943 and disembarked eleven days later in Gourock, Scotland. On 28 July 1943, the unit arrived at Halesworth.



This recreation diorama of the Debden enlisted members "Eagles Nest" is part of the Nissen Hut exhibit, located on the grounds of the National Museum of the United States Air Force. After WWII, Debden reverted to the Royal Air Force. These huts were donated to the United States Air Force Museum in 1975 (USAF photo: 3 Oct 2014).

Detachment "A" 1126th Quartermaster Company (Aviation)

Detachment "A" 1126th Quartermaster Company (Aviation) arrived at Debden on 20 August 1943 with a strength of two Officers and thirty-five Enlisted Men. 1st Lieutenant Edward J. O'Brien was the officer in charge, with 2nd Lt. Milton Freedman as the adjutant.



2nd Lieutenant Milton Freedman, 1126th Quartermaster Company. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

1770th Ordnance Supply and Maintenance Company (Aviation) [later, 1770th Ordnance Supply and Maintenance Company (Aviation)]

The 1770th Ordnance Supply and Maintenance Company (Aviation) arrived at Station 356 from Kingscliffe in the early Spring of 1943 for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the first Station Ordnance Office at the first American operational fighter station in the European Theatre of Operations. Initial unit composition consisted of elements from several units, among them the Ordnance Company Aviation (AB) Detachment, the Ordnance Company MM (Q) Detachment and the Ordnance Air Base Company. They also "borrowed a motor maintenance section from another base." As the unit expanded, it also acquired half of the 1085th Ordnance Company Aviation (Air Base).

On 1 June 1943, the new unit was designated the 1770th Ordnance Supply and Maintenance Company (Aviation) with 1st Lieutenant James Pearson in command.

2119th Engineer Aviation Fire Fighting Platoon

The unit activated in April 1944 at Debden. As there were not "enough full-strength platoons in the European Theatre of operations" to meet the rapid expansion in the number of Army Air Force airfields in England. To bridge this gap, "reduced platoons were activated" to meet the expanding needs of the fighter stations. Prior to the arrival of the 2119th, Debden's fire department comprised men from the 24th Station Complement Squadron. Due to high proficiency and morale, it was "decided

that the newly activated Fire Fighting Platoon would not be split up between Crash Crew and Structural Crew but would conduct crash recovery and act as an emergency fire fighting force in reserve for the station fire department." This resulted in greater flexibility in the firefighting capabilities for the entire station and allowed the 2119th to split its men into two 8-man crash crews while the base buildings and structures would remain the province of the 24th's personnel.

24th Station Complement Squadron (SP)

The squadron activated on 20 May 1943 at Kellogg Field in Michigan along with eleven other Station Complement Squadrons. The squadron had to deal with both communications material and manpower shortages in the weeks prior to the move to England. On 24 July 1943, the unit received orders to proceed to New York for embarkation with a departure date of 2 August. At that time its strength was six Officers and one hundred-eight Enlisted Men. The Squadron arrived at Debden on 12 August 1943.

41st and 45th Service Squadrons

The 45th Service Squadron activated as the 45th Materiel Squadron in April 1941 at Mitchell Field on Long Island, New York. The 45th was one of two service squadrons assigned to the 33rd Service Group, the other being the 41st Service Squadron. Upon arrival in Scotland, the 45th was assigned to Debden and the Spitfire flying 4th Fighter Group, where it was responsible for all 2nd and 3rd echelon back shop maintenance

such as electrical systems, engine repair, sheet metal, carpentry, parachutes as well as dope and fabric shop. Elements began arriving at the station on 27 January 1943. By 1 April 1943, the squadron's strength was up to six Officers, two Warrant Officers and 210 Enlisted Men with Captain Sumner S. Webster in command.



Lieutenant William Dubois, 41st Service Squadron. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



Ground crew members of the 41st Service Squadron, stand in front of P-47 Thunderbolt named "Category "E"". Left to right: Thurman E. Schreel, James A. Wiley and Joseph G. Russin. (Roger Freeman Collection. FRE 196, Imperial War Museum, American Air Museum in Britain).



45th Service Squadron, Official Emblem, ca. 1944. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

Current Operations

The 633d Mission Support Group provides mission-ready expeditionary Airmen to component commander operations worldwide. As Air Combat Command's largest group and only joint base, its 2200 personnel across five squadrons provide mission support for Headquarters Air Combat Command, four operational wings and more than 20 major associate units. The Group provides civil engineering, security, communications services, logistics readiness and force support for a 3,600 acre base community supporting over 145,000 military members, civilians and retirees.



Colonel Kenneth J. D'Alfonso, 633D Mission Support Group commander, presents the Bronze Star Medal and citation to Technical Sergeant Matthew Loiselle, 633D Security Forces Squadron, 18 Mar 2011. (USAF Photo: A1C Jason J. Brown).

Left: Chief Samuel Bass, Nansemond Indian Nation presents Colonel Erin C. Cluff, 633D Mission Support Group Commander with a coin of appreciation during a visit to the installation. Behind left is Chief Robert Gray (CMSgt Ret. 192 FW) of the Pamunkey and behind right is Chief Wayne Adkins of the Eastern Chickahominy. 8 August 2019, (USAF Photo: SrA Anthony Nin LeClerec) (Cropped).

Lineage: Constituted as 33rd Air Base Group on 20 Nov 1940. Activated on 15 Jan 1941. Redesignated as 33rd Service Group on 13 Jun 1942. Disbanded on 15 Apr 1945. Reconstituted, redesignated as 633D Support Group, and activated on 1 Apr 1992. Inactivated on 1 Oct 1994. Redesignated as 633D Mission Support Group on 18 Dec 2009. Activated on 7 Jan 2010.

Assignments: Air Force Combat Command, 15 Jan 1941; 1 Air Force Service Command, 1 Oct 1941; Eastern Theater of Operations, 5 Jan 1942; Air Service Command, 5 Jul 1942; VIII Fighter Command, 6 Jul 1944; 2 Air Division, by Apr 1945. 633D Air Base Wing, 1 Apr 1992-1 Oct 1994. 633D Air Base Wing, 7 Jan 2010 – Present.

Stations: Mitchel Field, NY, 15 Jan 1941; Manchester (Grenier Field), NH, 24 May 1941; Ft Dix (CAMP KILMER), NJ, 27 Dec 1942-6 Jan 1943; Watford, England, 11 Jan 1943-15 Apr 1945. Andersen AB, Guam, 1 Apr 1992-1 Oct 1994. Joint Base Langley-Eustis, VA, 7 Jan 2010 – Present.

Service Streamers:

World War II American Theater; European-African-Middle Eastern Theater.

Decorations:

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards: 1 Apr-1 Jun 1992; 1 Aug 1992-31 Jul 1994; 1 Jun 2010-31 May 2012; 1 Jun 2010 – 31 May 2012; 1 Jun 2012 – 31 May 2014; 1 Jun 2014 – 31 May 2016; 1 Jun 2016 – 31 May 2017; 1 Jun 2017 – 31 May 2018.

Commanders

Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence Brower, ca. 1942

Major James D. Osgood, ca. 1944

Lt Col Caffrey, ca. 1944

Col Kevin Altman, 7 Jan 2010 – 30 Jun 2010

Col Kenneth J. D'Alfonso, 1 Jul 2010 – Unknown

Col David Chisenhall, ca. 2014

Col Kevin Head, ca. 2015 - Unknown

Col Erin C. Cluff, ca. 2017 - Present

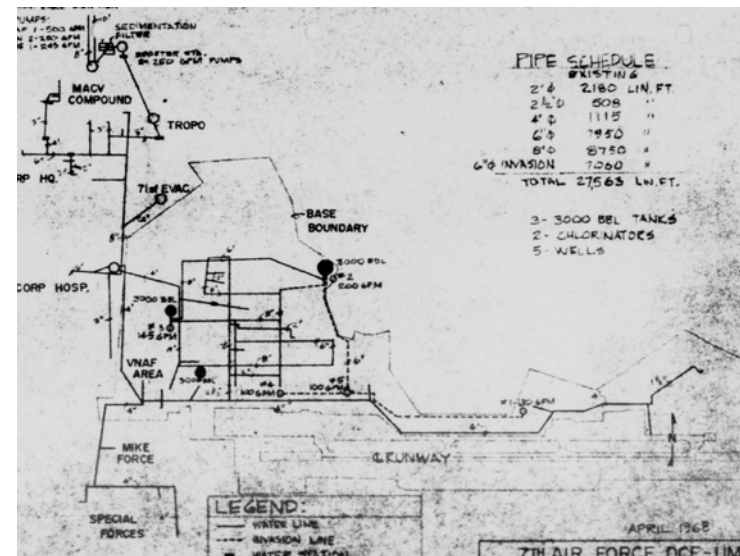
The History and Heritage
of the
633D Civil Engineer Squadron



Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. Lightning bolts represent the traditional symbol of Air Force might and tie the Squadron emblem to the 633d Air Base Wing emblem. The globe represents both the global reach of the Squadron mission and the global locations in which the Squadron has served. The trisecting hammer, shovel, and fire axe are representative of the tools used by 633D Engineers in completion of their duties. The shovel and hammer represent the Squadron's horizontal and vertical construction

capability while the fire axe represents the Squadron's emergency services capabilities.

The 633D Civil Engineer Squadron provides military and civilian members to prepare and sustain natural and manmade infrastructure on the oldest active Air Force airfield valued at \$1.9 billion. The squadron designs, constructs, maintains, and repairs and protects 648 facilities and 3,644 acres, to support 151,000 active-duty military members, civilians and retirees, and \$3.4 billion in mission assets. Finally, 633D Civil Engineer Squadron provides a broad-spectrum of services to include fire and emergency response, emergency management, explosive ordnance disposal and asset management.



Pleiku Air Base, RVN, 7 AF Water Supply & Distribution diagram, ca. April 1968. AFHRA, Reel N0876, p 352.

Commanders

*Maj Donald S. Reaves, 14 Mar 1966 – ca. Mar 1967**

Capt Richard E. Kirt, ca. Mar 1967 – ca. Sep 1967

Capt Reginald C. Morrison Jr., ca. Sep 1967.

Maj. Arthur J. Hartmann, ca. 1967 – 8 Nov 68

Maj. Donald Mang, 9 Nov 68 – 3 Sep 1969

Maj William O. Baker, 4 Sep 1969

Lt Col Jeffrey Ullmann ca. 2010

Lt Col Marc Vandever, ca. 2012

Lt Col Anthony S. Figiera, ca. 2014 – ca. 2016

Lt Col Kevin “Oz” Osborne, ca. 2016 – 12 Jul 2018

Lt Col Jeremy V. Oldham, 13 Jul 2018 – Present (G-Series Orders acquired)

**The 633D Civil Engineering Squadron activated on 15 Jan 1967, prior to this date the unit and personnel were a division of the 633D Combat Support Group by order of Pacific Air Forces Special Order G-334. Later, the Air Force changed the designation of such squadrons from “Engineering” to “Engineer.”*

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards with Combat "V" Device: 1 May 1966 – 30 Apr 1967; 15 Jul 1968 – 31 May 1969. Air Force

Outstanding Unit Awards: 3 Jun 1990-1 Jun 1992; 1 Aug 1992-31 Jul 1994; 1 Jun 2012 – 31 May 2014; 1 Jun 2014 – 31 May 2016; 1 Jun 2016 – 31 May 2017; 1 Jun 2017 – 31 May 2018.

Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm: 1 May 1966 - 15 Mar 1970.

Campaign Streamers: Vietnam Air Offensive; Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase II; Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase III; Vietnam Air/Ground; Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase IV; TET 69/Counteroffensive; Vietnam, Summer-Fall, 1969; Vietnam Winter-Spring, 1970.



633D Civil Engineer Squadron, Lead Firefighter James Sneddon fixes broken fire hydrants at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, 20 September 2018. (USAF Photo: SSgt Areca T. Bell).



Captain Hans Winkler of the 633D Civil Engineer Squadron, Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Virginia., and First Lieutenant Jasamine Pettie of the 60th Civil Engineer Squadron, Travis Air Force Base, California, talk to children in Laghman province, Afghanistan, 19 April 2012. The engineers were deployed to the Laghman Provincial Reconstruction Team, tasked to help increase local government infrastructure in the Laghman province. (USAF Photo: TSgt Denoris Mickle).



Staff Sergeant Timothy Donnan, 633D Civil Engineer Squadron Explosives Ordnance Disposal team lead, with President of the United States of America, Barak Hussein Obama II. Sergeant Donnan earned a Purple Heart after his deployment to Afghanistan in 2012. Sergeant Donnan's team was called out to a post-blast after a vehicle was hit by an Improvised Explosive Device (IED). When their vehicle was within a hundred feet of that vehicle, it was hit by an IED. (Courtesy photo).



The broke-down vehicle of Staff Sgt. Timothy Donnan, 633D Civil Engineer Squadron, Explosives Ordnance Disposal team lead, sits after it was hit by an Improvised Explosive Device in Afghanistan, Jan. 16, 2012. Donnan was in the Air Force National Guard at the time and decided to become an active duty service member following the accident. (Courtesy photo).



Pavements and equipment Airmen from the 633D Civil Engineer Squadron repair sections of the runway Aug. 27, 2014, at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia. According to 633D CES leadership the improvements will provide a safe environment to sustain current flying operations, and secure future mission capability. (USAF Photo: SrA Connor Estes).

The 633D Civil Engineering Squadron, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Flight, maintained its tradition of defusing sticky situations for the local population and military personnel after Vietnam and service on Guam.

From 11 to 17 August 2017, Joint Base Langley-Eustis served as the test-bed for ordnance disposal (EOD) teams from Air Force bases across the eastern seaboard during Operation LLAMA FURY 3.0. The exercise consisted of four distinct training sets and a culmination activity. Captain Cory McCart, Explosive Ordnance Flight Commander, related, “We deploy



overseas and are called in to defuse improvised explosive devices ... locally, we may be sent to examine a suspicious parcel. Wherever there's a threat from an explosive device, an EOD airman will be there to deactivate the device.”

Patch and coin design created for Operation Llama Fury 3.0, a United States Air Force Explosive Ordnance Disposal exercise. The logo features a anthropomorphic llama wearing a bomb suit in the foreground, an explosive cloud and two unexploded ordnance in the background. Operation Llama Fury 3.0 honed the skills of explosive ordnance disposal experts from eight east coast Air Force bases. (USAF graphic: SSgt Areca T. Bell).

The 633D Explosive Ordnance Disposal flight has participated in each iteration of the LLAMA FURY exercises from the first held at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base 24 – 28 August 2015 to the present.



Senior Airman Frank Kritzman and Staff Sergeant Adam Wickizer, 633D Civil Engineer Squadron, Explosive Ordnance Disposal technicians identify a potential threat, 27 Aug 2015, Operation LLAMA FURY 1, Seymour Johnson AFB. (USAF Photo SrA Brittain Crolley, 4 FW/PA).

The History and Heritage
of the

633D Communications Squadron

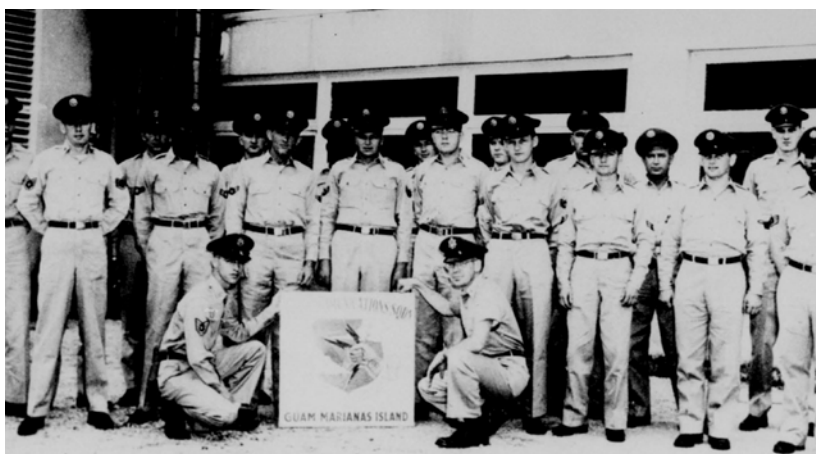


Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The two lightning bolts in a “V” formation signify that regardless if the unit is scattered in the war-zone or together at home, they are fighting as one body of communications experts, committed to the fight and ready for action anytime, anywhere.

Today, the 633D Communications Squadron provides full-spectrum communications supporting worldwide warfighting missions at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Virginia. The Squadron designs, implements, operates and maintains \$180 million in voice, data, network, air traffic & industrial control, and knowledge management systems for Headquarters Air Combat Command, four operational wings, more than 20 major associate units and 470 Department of Defense sites as well as antenna maintenance for 60 sites. Finally, the 633D Communications Squadron manages a \$5 million annual budget and 388 people to meet communications needs for 151,000 active-duty military members, civilians and retirees, however 633D was not the squadrons initial designation.

In 2015 the 633D Communications Squadron shocked the Air Force by passing the Defense Information Systems Agency Command Cyber Readiness Inspection (DISA CCRI) only five years after activation and absorbing the growing pains of Joint Basing alongside skepticism in the face of the daunting challenge.

Lieutenant Colonel Christopher M. Howard, 633D Communications Squadron Commander stated, “... [Our]... greatest accomplishment was by far passing the 2015 DISA CCRI. Mainly because all my people worked tirelessly to ensure success... everyone came together and supported the squadron.”



27th Communications Squadron, Division, squadron photo, ca. 1954. (AFHRA, Reel K0422).

The 27th Communications Squadron, Division activated on 8 October 1954 at Marbo Air Installations Office Guam under the temporary command of 1st Lieutenant Robert S. Wood with the intent to relocate to Andersen Air Base Guam. The 27th supported the entire installation and reported directly to 3rd Air Division, Strategic Air Command, but was plagued by lack of personnel and equipment. Captain John C. Kaliher reported for duty and assumed permanent command on 11 November 1954 then guided transition to Andersen Air Base on 8 April 1955. The unit accomplished the primary mission of the squadron, installation and maintenance of teletype, telephoto, training, radio and telephone facilities. Cryptographic administration and war readiness through joint communications exercises, despite limiting factors through astute use of manpower and relationships forged with other personnel assigned to Guam.



*MARS logo.
(Official AFMARS
Web site).*

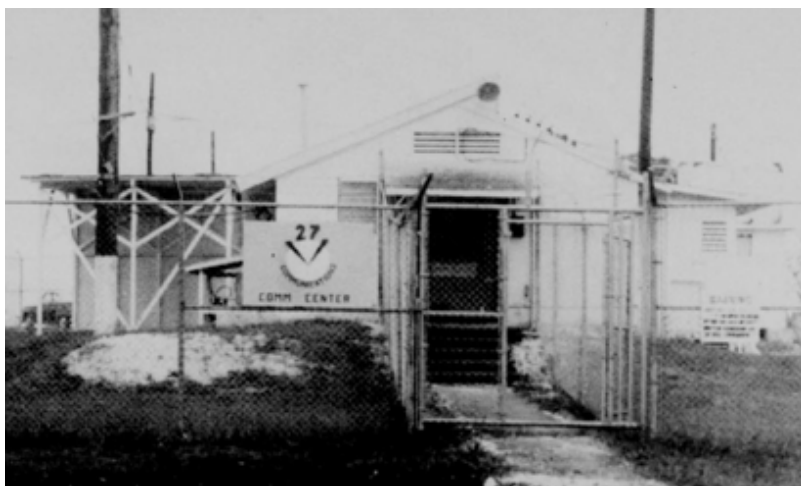
The 27th Communications Squadron, Division supported the Department of Defense affiliate, Military Auxiliary Radio System mission providing worldwide auxiliary emergency communications during emergencies and allowing messaging and phone patches for morale calls to the United States. These operations provided the 27th with valuable training and enhanced wartime readiness and disaster preparedness.



Andersen AFB, Amateur Radio Station. ca. 1955. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



Major James H. Matthews, 3d Air Division, Adjutant, (Far left) reads the activation orders to the men of the 27th Communications Squadron, Division. To his immediate right Brigadier General Joseph D. Caldera, 3d Air Division Commander and 1st Lieutenant Robert S. Wood, Commander, 27th Communications Squadron look on. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



Communications Center Flight facility, ca. 1954. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



27th Communications Squadron, Division, personnel, ca. 1954. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



Radio Maintenance Flight Facility, ca. 1954. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



Airmen within the Communications Center Flight facility, ca. 1954. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

The buildup of equipment continued throughout the 1950's, as did the reliability and effectiveness of Andersen Air Base's communications grid. On 1 July 1959, 3rd Air Division activated three detachments and assigned them as elements to the 27th Communications Squadron, Division. Detachment 1 served at Yokota Air Base, Detachment 2 at Kadena Air Base to operate a single sideband radio station and Detachment 3 at Camp H. M. Smith, home of Commander in Chief, United States Pacific Command in the territory of Hawaii, providing teletype cryptographic support to Strategic Air Command as well as another radio station. The Hawaiian detachment would relocate to Hickam Air Force Base, as the territory became a state on 21 August 1959 and maintained administration in the city of San Francisco, California.

In 1960, the 27th Communications Squadron, Division earned the 3960th Combat Support Group, (Strategic Air Command)'s, Andersen Air Base, Commanders trophy for overall Airmanship presented by Lieutenant Colonel Bill Adams.



27th Communications Squadron, Division, Staff Sergeant Glen Herring, Training NCO and A1C Albert M. Ishikawa, Unit Security Clerk, 1960, Andersen Air Force Base, Guam. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



3960th Combat Support Group, (Strategic Air Command), Andersen Air Force Base, Commanders trophy for overall Airmanship presentation to the 27th Communications Squadron, Division, ca. Feb 1960. (AFHRA, Reel KO423).

The deepening freeze of the Cold War in the 1960's saw the 27th Communications Squadron, Division, place a firmer emphasis on readiness and reliability of communications equipment.

Strategic deterrence in the Pacific required a zero fail mentality. To address this resolute posture, Strategic Air Command updated the squadron's mission statement to reflect the need for round the clock operations in support of the MAJCOM's networks and systems: commanders; teletype, telephone; radio-telephone; the primary alert system and the high frequency single sideband tactical air-ground radio system. Equipment

upgrades, replacement of faulty systems, meetings with industry specialists and proficiency training rounded out the typical duty assignment for Andersen's communications professional.



27th Communications Squadron, Division, SSB (single-sideband modulation) Radio Operators, Airman Third Class (A3C) Rodman Bourne, A3C Joseph Stewart, A3C Frank Miyoshi and A3C James Martinez, 1961. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

The 27th Communications Squadron, Division lost Detachment 3 at the order of 3rd Air Division at the end of the day on 31 March 1961 with the personnel and equipment transferred to the 33rd Communications Squadron, Detachment 1.

The escalating conflict in Vietnam brought the 27th Communications Squadron, Division to the tip of the spear. Now the freeze of the cold war had erupted and the communications systems supported not only training and readiness, but also Strategic Air Commands massive ARC LIGHT bombardment operations. Airmen from the 27th Communications Squadron, Division issued communications packages directly to the ARC LIGHT aircrews, provided daily support to the electronic warfare mission of tactical organizations, maintained communications in facilities and coordinated with external agencies to provide the most expedient and lethal information possible. Detachments relocated in-theater at Bien Hoa, Republic of Vietnam. The detachment at Bien Hoa operated a single-sideband modulation radio system and a secure teletype circuit connecting Strategic Air Command to South Vietnam through Andersen Air Force Base. On 1 April 1970, the squadron transferred from 3rd Air Division to 8th Air Force and dropped its post nominal (Division).



27th Communications Squadron, Division. Unofficial morale logo, ca. 1971., (AFHRA Reel K0424, pp 498, 511).

A detachment of the 27th stood up at Osan Air Base, Republic of Korea to operate a single-sideband modulation radio system in support of the 1100th Strategic Wing. On Andersen Air Force Base, the 1958th Communications Squadron assumed responsibility for maintenance of most systems operated by the 27th Communications Squadron, Division and numerous assets were declared excess and turned over to other installations within 8th Air Force.

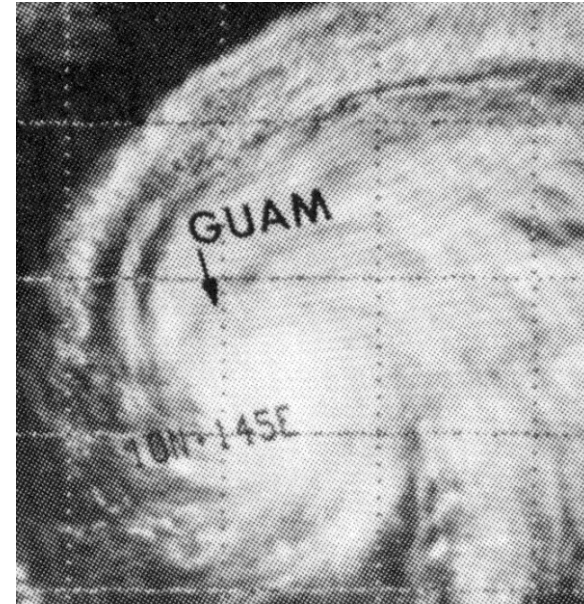
The primary role for end users at Andersen Air Force Base shifted from continuance of the ARC LIGHT missions towards an alert posture again in August 1970, a small cadre of personnel relocated to U-Tapao Air Base in Thailand to assist with that mission on a rotational basis. The previously mentioned post nominal loss would prove temporary as the squadron regained the moniker again with reassignment to 3rd Air Division on 1 January 1975. Typhoon Pamela struck Guam on 21 May with 185 mile per hour winds and crossed the island in three hours

leaving behind a wave of devastation. Around 80 percent of all buildings on Guam were damaged, however, only one death occurred. In the aftermath, Airmen provided relief to the local community at Andersen Air Force Base. With closure of the Vietnam War, the 27th Communications Squadron, Division transferred from Strategic Air Command to the Pacific Communications Area, Air Force Communications Service on 25 May 1976. The squadron's communications-electronics responsibilities and air traffic control services continued for all of Guam. The mission changed, but the 27th maintained its responsibilities of issuance and recovery of communications packages and handled special weather evacuation packages as needed.

On 1 July 1976 the 1958th Communications Squadron transferred to Reese Air Force Base without personnel or equipment and the 27th Communications Squadron absorbed these as well as their responsibilities. Weather packages would certainly be needed again at Andersen Air Force Base as typhoon Teresa enveloped the island of Guam 12 July 1976. In any case, typhoon Teresa could not demolish what typhoon Pamala had already taken. The 43rd Strategic Wing, Deputy Commander, Colonel Dean O. Gilstrap commended the 27th for their efforts to build and then rebuild communications kits for the departing KC-135 tankers and B-52 bombers. The storm suddenly intensified requiring a more expeditious departure.

On 18 August 1976, two American Army officers were brutally murdered by North Korean Guards as they were attempting to trim trees within the demilitarized zone. The United States began a massive show of force including flying B-52 missions along the demilitarized zone until 2 September. Staff Sergeant William

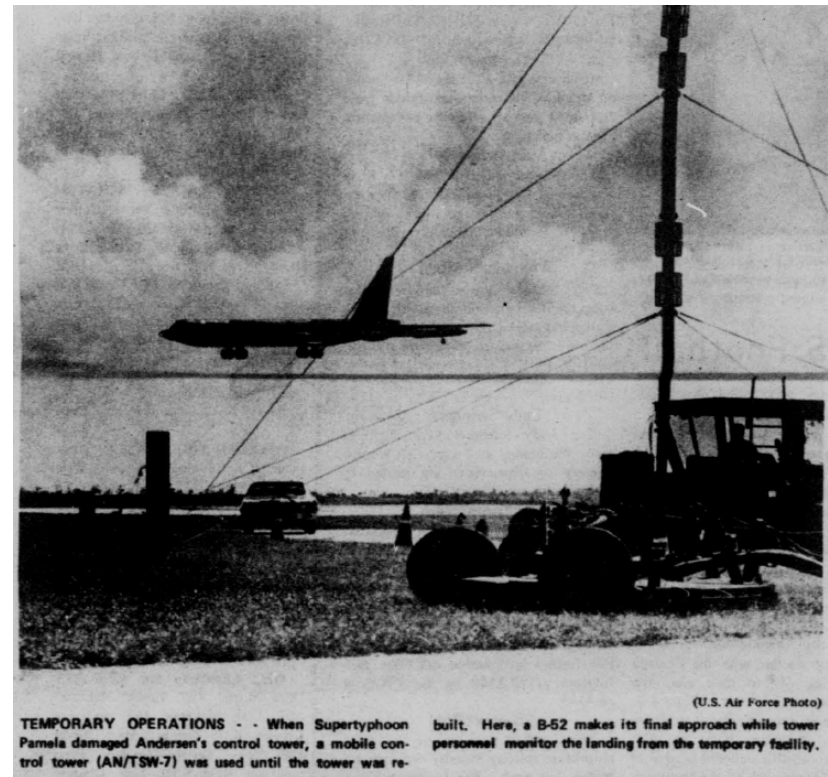
Droll, of the 27th Communications Squadron, Division received citation for augmenting the combat crew's communications.



Weather satellite image of Typhoon Pamela, May 20, 1976. (NOAA - Mariners Weather Log, July 1977, p 228).

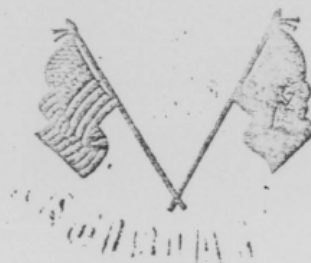
In 1977 the 27th Communications Squadron conducted training missions to the Korean Peninsula and provided communications kits to B-52 crews of the 43rd Strategic Wing who conducted routine "BUSY OBSERVER" missions. On 25 October 1977, 3rd Air Division initiated exercise BUSY GECKO to test the ability of the 43rd Strategic Wing to respond to a contingency with conventional weapons. A total of 10 Aircraft flew the mission successfully with the combat communications office providing the kits, call signs briefings and training to ensure

mission accomplishment. Shortly thereafter on 7 November, typhoon Kim threatened Guam causing all aircraft to depart for Kadena Air Base, Japan. Typhoon Mary swept over Guam on 29 December. In each weather event, the 27th constructed the weather kits for departure.



On 14 December 1977, the legislature of the Territory of Guam officially recognized the 27th Communications Squadron with Resolution number 225 for, "...immeasurable and critical contributions to Guam and the rest of the nation," signed Ernesto M. Espaldon, Legaslative Secretary and Joseph F. Ada, Speaker.

A. M. Palomo
J. R. Unpingco
All Members



Relative to commending the 27th Communications Squadron, Air Force Communications Service, for its immeasurable and critical contributions to Guam and the rest of the nation.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF GUAM:

WHEREAS, the 27th Communications Squadron (Air Force Communications Service) provides a highly efficient "vital communications link" for many federal agencies in Guam; and

WHEREAS, the 27th Communications Squadron has been awarded the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 1976 for its herculean efforts in providing communications from Guam to the rest of the world within moments of the passing of Super Typhoon Pamela in May 1976; and

WHEREAS, the 27th Communications Squadron and the district of Tamuning-Tumon were the first village and squadron to formally enter sisterhood in the Village Adoption Program; and

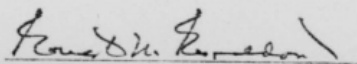
WHEREAS, the 27th Communications Squadron and Tamuning-Tumon continue to lead participation in the Village Adoption Program; and

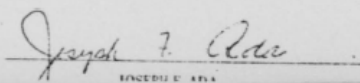
WHEREAS, the personnel of 27th Communications Squadron consistently demonstrate dedication and professionalism, so often lacking in today's world; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Fourteenth Guam Legislature recognizes and congratulates the women and men of the 27th Communications Squadron for their immeasurable and critical contributions to Guam and the rest of the nation; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Speaker certify to and the Legislative Secretary attest the adoption hereof and that copies of the same be thereafter transmitted to Colonel David N. Gooch, Base Commander, United States Air Force; to Major General Hilding L. Jacobson, 3rd Air Division Commander, United States Air Force; to Lieutenant Colonel Albert J. Edmonds, Squadron Commander, United States Air Force; to Colonel William F. Moses Jr., 43rd Strategic Wing Commander, United States Air Force; to Brigadier General William G. McLaren Jr., Commander, Headquarters, Pacific Communication Area, Hickam Air Force Base; to Major General Robert F. Soiler, Commander, Headquarters, Air Force Communication Service, Scott Air Force Base; to the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Tamuning-Tumon; and to the Governor of Guam.

DULY AND REGULARLY ADOPTED ON THE 14TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1977.


ERNESTO M. ESPALDON

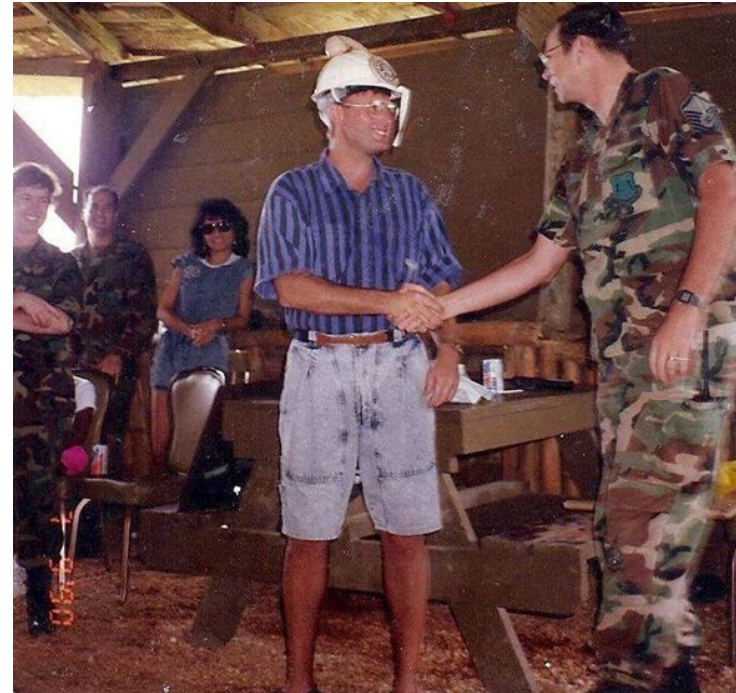

JOSEPH F. RODE

On 20 November 1981, tropical storm Irma caused a commercial power failure at Andersen AFB, Guam, and demonstrated the value of base communications isolation planning before it reached typhoon status and slammed into the Philippines. The weather is here, wish it was beautiful.



Emblem with Motto as Approved on 30 Aug 1956

Significance: The red, white and blue are our national colors. The white sphere symbolizes our squadron strives to measure up to the best and aims to perform the communications mission with speed, skill and cooperation. The blue border indicates our mission is an important and vital link in the over-all success of the Air Force mission. The red lightning flashes indicate the electrical aspects of our work. The "V" for victory portrays our motto.



Master Sergeant Michael Dick, 633D Communications Squadron, (right) congratulates Major Jim Hazuka, 633D Communications Squadron, Chief of Maintenance at the Squadron hut on the occasion of his tours end. 9 Jul 1990. (633 ABW/HO/ Archive).

On 1 October 1994, the 633D Air Base Wing inactivated giving way to the new host base unit, the 36th Air Base Wing whose time in service outstripped the 633D's due to its initial activation and continuous service dating from 2 July 1948. This measure resulted in the 633D Communications Squadrons tenure on Guam coming to an end. On 7 January 2010 the unit would activate with its parent wing at Joint Base Langley-Eustis.

Commanders

1 Lt Robert S. Wood, (Acting), 8 Oct 1954 – 10 Nov 1954

Maj John C. Kaliher, 11 Nov 1954 – ca. Jun 1956

Maj Elton V. Loomis, ca. Jun 1956 – ca. May 1958

Maj Karl J. Schmidt, ca. Jun 1958 – 19 Jul 1960

Capt James H. Kahl (Acting), 20 Jul 1960 – ca. Aug 1960

Maj George T. Lane, ca. Aug 1960 – ca. 1963

Unknown, ca. 1963 – ca. May 1969

Lt Col John N. Elliott, ca. May 1969 – ca. 1972

Unknown, ca. 1972 – ca. 1976

Lt Col Donald E. Hicks, ca. 1976 – ca. Oct 1977

Lt Col Albert J. Edmonds, ca. Oct 1977

Unknown, ca. Oct 1977 – ca. 1992

Lt Col Robert Carr, ca. 1992 – 1 Oct 1994

Unit Inactive

Lt Col Jeffrey R. Granger, 7 Jan 2010 – 11 Jul 2012

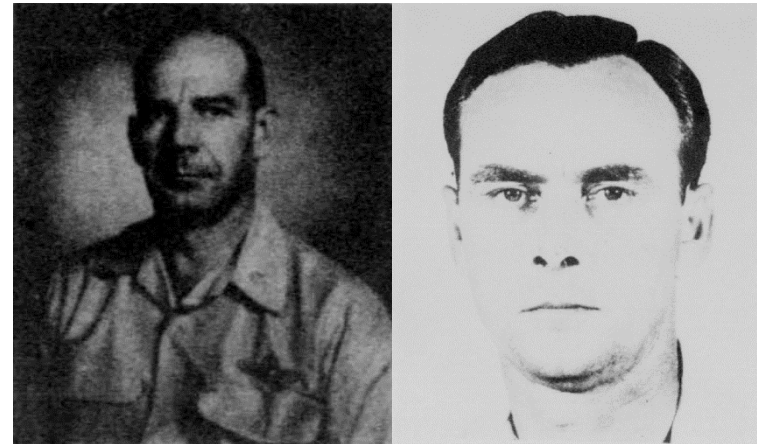
Lt Col David E. Sumera, 12 Jul 2012- 3 Jul 2014

Unknown, 4 Jul 2014 – 16 Jul 2014

Lt Col Christopher M. Howard, 17 Jul 2014 – 17 Jul 2016

Lt Col Joshua M. Evans, 18 Jul 2016 – 12 Jul 2018

Lt Col Tommy V. Marshall II, 13 Jul 2018 – Present



*Major George T. Lane,
Commander, 27th
Communications Squadron,
Division.*

*Major Karl J. Schmidt,
Commander, 27th
Communications Squadron,
Division.*



Photo by A1C Jeff Curtis
633rd Communications Squadron Commander Lt. Col. Robert Carr marches into place in the Support Group ranks.

Decorations.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with Combat "V" Device: 2 Mar 1969-31 Mar 1970.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards: 18 Jun 1965-1 Mar 1966; 2 Mar 1966-1 Mar 1968; 2 Mar 1968-1 Mar 1969; 29 Jan-31 Dec 1973; 1 Jul-31 Dec 1976; 1 Jul 1987-30 Jun 1989; 1 Jul 1989-30 Jun 1991; 1 Jul 1991-1 Jun 1992; 1 Aug 1992-31 Jul 1994. 1 Jun 2012-31 May 14; 1 Jun 2014-31 May 2016; 1 Jun 2016 – 31 May 2017; 1 Jun 2017 – 31 May 2018.

Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm: 1 Apr 1966-28 Jan 1973.

Awards.

Air Combat Command, DISA CONUS Defense Information System Network Facility/DISN Terrestrial Transmission Facilities: 2013.

9th Air Force, Best Large Communications Unit: 2017.

Air Combat Command, Information Dominance, Major General Harold M. McClelland Award: 2018.

Territory of Guam: Resolution number 225: 14 December 1977



SSgt Michael LeMõn, 633D Communication Squadron cable and antenna supervisor, and AIC Austin Zudak, 633D Communication Squadron cable and antenna apprentice, unpack tubes to pump out a water-filled manhole at Joint Base Langley-Eustis. 15 Nov 2016. (USAF Photo: SrA Kaylee Dubois).

The History and Heritage
of the
633D Logistics Readiness Squadron



Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The fimbriated deltoids incorporate the unit's support of Air and Space systems. The shining sunrise is indicative of logistics professionals rising to the challenges of every mission. Three columns symbolize the excellence of transportation and planning, material and fuels management, and vehicle operation and maintenance support provided by the Squadron. The Latin motto, "SUSTINEO EXCELLENTIA," translates to "SUSTAINING EXCELLENCE" and captures the

commitment of the Squadron to provide the best support by a Logistics Readiness Squadron.

*The 633D Supply Squadron activated on 1 Jan 1967, prior to this date the unit and personnel were a division of the 633D Combat Support Group by order of Pacific Air Forces Special Order G-317.



633D Supply Squadron, Automated Data Processing Non-Commissioned Officer in Charge, Senior Master Sergeant Robert D. Cherues briefs Colonel George P. Birdsong Jr., 633D Special Operations Wing Commander and Colonel William T. Kuykendall on the 1050 computer system at Pleiku Air Base, RVN. ca. Feb 1969. (NARA Photo: 342-FH-104680-USAF).

In 1989, the 633D Supply Squadron activated at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam along with its parent wing the 633D Air Base Wing. The squadron realigned on 1 April 1992 under the Quality Air Force initiative and reported to the new 633D Logistics Group.



633D Supply Squadron, Official Emblem as approved 26 December 1990. (AFHRA). Emblem revised on 3 May 2010.

“Our goals are quite simple – to provide outstanding supply support to our customers, helping them accomplish their mission and the mission of the wing. This is done by ensuring the people have the right tools, training and a good work environment necessary for success.”

~ Lt Col Kenneth V. Feaster, Commander, 633rd Supply Squadron



Photo by Sgt. Orille Desjarlais

Lt. Col. Kenneth V. Feaster, new 633rd Supply Squadron commander, meets with another member of Supply.



The 633D Supply Squadron and 633D Transportation Squadron worked together to make readiness Exercise BEVERLY PALM a success in July 1993 at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam.

From 7 January 2010 to 1 November 2015, the 633D Logistics Readiness Squadron provided worldwide expeditionary combat logistics to one of Air Combat Command's largest fighter wings, 40 F-22 Raptors, four alert F-16 Falcons and transient aircraft. The Squadron serviced Headquarters ACC, the 633D Air Base Wing, 1st Fighter Wing, 49 tenant units and six Department of Defense installations, providing \$580 million worth of materiel management, transportation, mobility, and fuels. The 633D Logistics Readiness Squadron lead deployment readiness for 7,946 Airmen at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, was responsible for United States Army mobility missions embarking from Langley AFB, and supported Operation Noble Eagle missions as well as humanitarian operations in Haiti. From 8 to 13 February 2013 the 633D Logistics Readiness Squadron underwent a Logistics Compliance Assessment Program team inspection earning an Outstanding rating with a compliance score of 95.09.

On 1 November 2015, the realignment bug bit the wing again causing the 633D Logistics Readiness Squadron to inactivate. The 733D Logistics Readiness Squadron activated simultaneously to expand operations at Fort Eustis, Virginia, and performed admirably in that role until 1 March 2020.



The 633D Logistics Readiness Squadron guidon dipped to inactivate during a merger, activation and inactivation ceremony at Fort Eustis, Va., Nov. 2, 2015. During the ceremony, its personnel and equipment were absorbed by the newly activated 733D Logistics Readiness Squadron. (USAF Photo: SSgt Natasha Stannard/Released).

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with Combat V Device: 1 May 1966 – 30 Apr 1967; 15 Jul 1968 – 31 May 1969.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award: 3 Jun 1990 – 1 Jun 1992; 1 Aug 1992 – 31 Jul 1994; 1 Jun 2010 – 31 May 2012; 1 Jun 2012 – 31 May 2014.

Republic Of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm Ribbon: 1 May 1966 – 15 Mar 1970.

The 633D Logistics Readiness Squadron marshalling and load team, builds a silhouette chalk to be loaded on an aircraft during a Cargo Deployment Function war day. 13 July 2010. (USAF Photo).



On 1 March 2020, that role again reversed and the 633D Logistics Readiness Squadron activated once again. The sixth of March proved to be a cold and rainy day, but the new members of the storied 633D Logistics Readiness Squadron gathered in the Vehicle Operations hanger.

633D Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander, Lieutenant Colonel Brian E Campbell remarked on the occasion,

Realigning the 633D Logistics Readiness Squadron under the 633 Mission Support Group, creates a capability-focused team to meet the 2018 National Defense Strategy. Joint Base Langley-Eustis consists of two distinct, geographically separated locations, Fort Eustis supporting predominantly Army mission partners, and Langley Air Force Base supporting predominantly Air Force mission partners. While many of our respective logistics functions seemed to overlap, there are a variety of behind the scenes complexities; different policy and guidance, different expectations from mission partners, Airmen, soldiers and civilians, different information systems, software and technology infrastructures, as well as service unique programs.

After four years of learning and working through these challenges, it became apparent that gains in efficiency added unnecessary complexity to a diverse logistics functions; like maintaining vehicles, unit and personnel deployments, and managing sealift, rail, and airlift operations that are 17 miles away, the list can go on...

Completing this realignment enables the 633D Air Base Wing to provide Joint Base Langley-Eustis mission partners with targeted, mission-focused installation and tactical mission support.

Commanders

Capt Walter L. Dinsmore, 14 Mar 1966 – ca. Mar 1967

Maj. Lewis N. Bechham, ca. Mar 1967 - Unknown

Capt Reginald C. Morrison, Jr. ca.1967

Maj Buster A. Hickie, ca. 1968

Maj Robert C. Barnes, 24 Aug 1968 – 30 Nov 1968

Lt Col Wincell R. Chady, 1 Dec 68 – 14 Mar 1970

Unknown, 1 Oct 1989 – ca. Mar 1992

Lt Col Kenneth V. Feaster, ca. Mar 1992 – 1 Oct 1994

Lt Col Edward J. Madsen, 7 Jan 2010 – 23 Jun 2011

Lt Col Harold M. Kahler, 24 Jun 2011 – 11 Jul 2013

Maj Gregory D. Boschert, 12 Jul 2013 – 28 Jun 2015

Lt Col Ross A. Mol, 29 Jun 2015 – 1 Nov 2015

Lt Col Brian E. Campbell, 1 Mar 2020 – Present



2d Lieutenant Evan J. Reiss affixes streamer to 633D Logistics Readiness Squadron Guidon during the 6 Mar 2020 Activation ceremony.

Right: 633D Logistics Readiness Squadron activation ceremony cake.



The History and Heritage
of the
633D Force Support Squadron



Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The wings symbolize those who fly and fight. The lightning bolt is indicative of the quick response of our forces, which will ensure the Air Force mission of deterrence. The hands signify the helping hands of our people. The bomb and wrench represent those who maintain the aircraft and the armament.

The 633D Mission Support Squadron activated on 1 October 1989 along with its parent organization the 633D Air Base Wing at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam. The squadron transferred under the umbrella of the 633D Support Group on 1 April 1992 and inactivated on 1 October 1994 when the 36th Wing replaced the 633D at Andersen Air Force Base.



Colonel Korvin Auch, 633D Air Base Wing commander, laughs with patrons of the Crossbow Dining Facility at the Thanksgiving meal, Nov. 22, 2012. (USAF Photo: SrA Jarad A. Denton).

On 18 December 2009, the organization redesignated as the 633D Force Support Squadron and activated on 7 January 2010 at Joint Base Langley-Eustis to promote readiness for worldwide warfighting missions by providing superior military and civilian support, leisure and recreation, youth services,

lodging, food service, Airmen and family reintegration support, education counseling, enlisted professional military education and manpower resource control. The Squadron supports Headquarters Air Combat Command; the 633D Air Base Wing, 1st Fighter Wing; the 192D Wing; 735th Supply Chain Management Group; the 480th Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Wing; the 363rd Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Wing and more than 198 units in 11 major commands and forward operating areas. These include over 13,000 military members, 5,000 civilians, 33,000 family members, and 100,000 retirees. Truly, the 633D Force Support Squadron demonstrates concern for all.

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards: 3 Jun 1990 – 1 Jun 1992; 1 Aug 1992 – 31 Jul 1994; 1 Jun 2010 – 31 May 2012; 1 Jun 2012 – 31 May 2014; 1 Jun 2014 – 31 May 2016; 1 Jun 2016 – 31 May 2017; 1 Jun 2017 – 31 May 2018.

Commanders

Unknown, 1 Oct 1989 – 1 Oct 1994

Maj Jenise M. Carroll, 7 Jan 2010 – ca. 2012

Unknown, ca. 2012 – ca. 2014

Lt Col Gregory S. Beaulieu, ca. 2014

Col Kevin Head, ca. 2015

Lt Col Laura King, ca. 2017 – 26 Jun 2019

Lt Col Jomia T. Blas, 27 Jun 2019 - Present



The Guidon of the 633D Force Support Squadron flutters in the breeze, 1 Aug 2017 as Airmen Leadership School students raise the flag of the United States of America. (USAF Photo).



Airman First Class Avery D. Watkins, 633D Security Forces Squadron, Installation Entry Controller, competes in the 2019 Alpha Warrior Regional Championship at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Virginia, June 15, 2019. The 633D Force Support Squadron hosts fitness competitions such as the Alpha Warrior Championship to boost morale and esprit de corps while encouraging service members to remain fit to fight at all times. (USAF Photo: A1C Sarah E. Dowe).



Colonel Edward Vedder, 633D Air Base Wing, Vice Commander and Lieutenant Colonel Laura King, 633D Force Support Squadron, Commander cut a ribbon signifying the reopening of the Joint Base Langley-Eustis Airman and Family Readiness Center, 19 Apr 2019. (USAF Photo: A1C Alexandra Singer).

The History and Heritage
of the
633D Security Forces Squadron



Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The eagle represents military preparedness and the vigilance of the Squadron's combat proven air base ground defense forces. The crossed pistols signify the unit's heritage of military police service. The bend represents

the Vietnam campaign ribbon. The stars represent the nine campaigns in which the Squadron participated during the Vietnam War. The unit motto, "BATTLE READY," describes the unit's role as part of the world's mightiest Air and Space Force.

Today, the 633D Security Forces Squadron provides ready deployable forces to combatant commanders and force protection for 11,250 base personnel, 32,000 family members, and 100,000 retirees and \$6.9 billion in Department of Defense assets. Additionally, the defenders secure the F-22 Raptor and T-38 Talon Aggressor squadrons, train over 8,700 military members on combat arms, maintain military working dogs, and operate a large vehicle fleet.

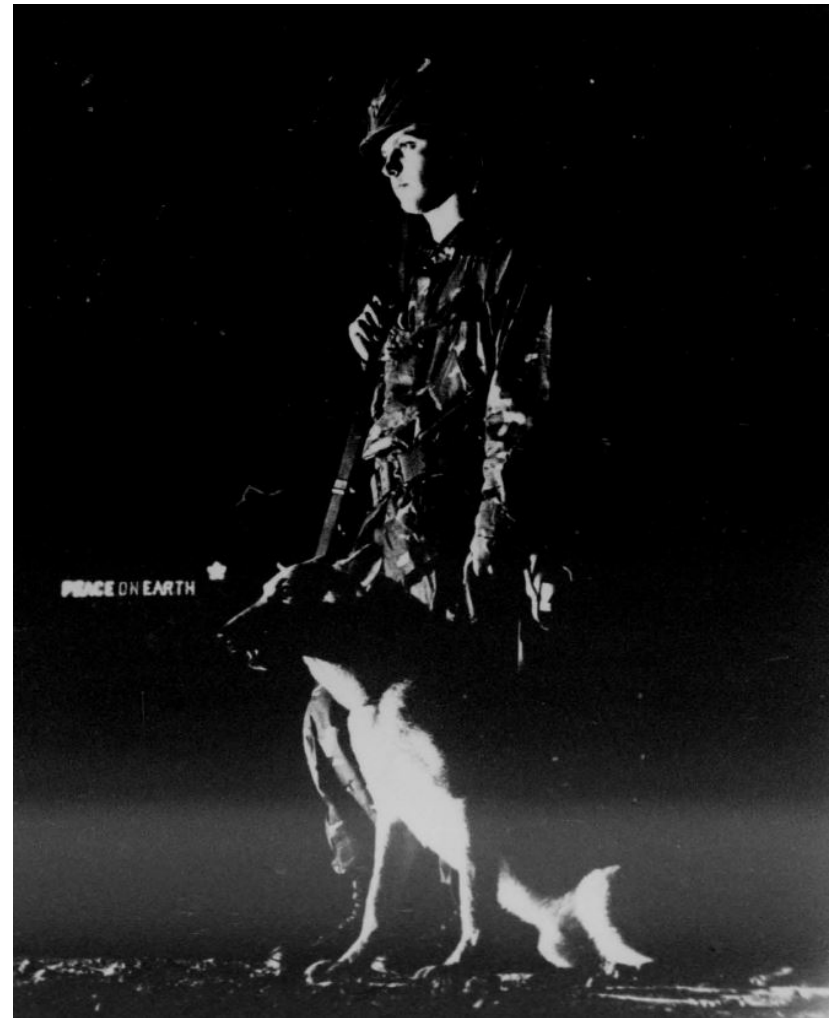
Senior Master Sergeant, (Ret.) Benjamin C. Barto, 633D Security Police Squadron, recalled the evening of 5/6 January 1967 when Viet Cong guerrillas overran the Army of Vietnam outpost at Pleiku Air Base. The Viet-Cong tossed hand grenades into multiple dependent huts threatening spouses and children. By grace, most of the grenades failed to explode. Mortars and shells began to fall around the installation, especially the bomb dump and aircraft revetments. Two AC 47's lifted off the runway and began dropping flares to light the base and deploy their lethal wheel pattern to lay down an impenetrable wall of dragon's breath from their 7.62-millimeter cannons, but friendly forces were in the kill zone so the Spooky gunships held in wait of a clear shot.

Nearby, Camp Holloway also fell under attack simultaneously. The 633D Security Police Squadron returned fire and prevented a Viet-Cong detachment from entering the revetments and

destroying the Air Commando A-1G, H/J Skyraiders. A Forward Air Controller spotted the communists and dropped markers, but the security police found that the Viet Cong had slipped away.



Technical Sergeant, Walt Cobourn, 633D Air Police Squadron performs test of heat reduction asbestos gloves at Pleiku Air Base, RVN, ca. 1966, with a 30-Caliber M1919 Browning machine gun. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



Airman Second Class (A2C) Anthony Viscardi, 633D Air Police Squadron and Maverick his working dog stand guard on Christmas Eve at Pleiku Air Base, RVN, 24 Dec 1966. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



*633D Air/Security
Police Squadron, K-9
Pocket Patch,
Unofficial uniform
item, (Vietnam Security
Police Association).*

Pleiku Air Base received additional protection in the form of multiple four footed radar systems, or sentry dogs, as some would call them.

On 15 May 1967, the Air Police redesignated as Security Police to better reflect their mission. On 18 July 1967 around 0730L, a hand grenade malfunctioned and exploded inside the 633D Security Police Squadron armory causing 10 Airmen to sustain injuries and tragically the death of Airman First Class Robert E. Pascoe. Then Technical Sergeant Benjamin C. Barto recounted that the,

*...blast was caused by [an] ammo box being
booby trapped ... one North Vietnamese regular
was captured during daylight hours stepping off
South perimeter for [a] mortar attack several
days prior to [the] explosion. In conjunction with
this, three of us captured suspected Viet-Cong
while searching some abandoned buildings [at
the] southwest corner of South perimeter... 13
July, five days before the explosion... everyone
was fearing a Viet-Cong probe....*



*633D Security Police Squadron Patrol, Photo Left to Right,
A1C Miles, A3C McSpadden, A1C Pascoe, Unknown behind
A1C Pascoe, A1C Crawley, A2C Krish. (633 ABW/HO Archive).*

Airman Second Class Fred Krish recalled, “Pleiku Air Base had to receive an emergency shipment of weapons and ammo, since we had none with the exception of those on duty and on the reserve team.” Eight 633D Security Policemen earned the Airman’s Medal for heroism involving the rescue of personnel through the ensuing carnage.

On 30 January 1968, the TET Offensive targeted Pleiku Air Base amongst others, but the 633D Security Police Squadron proved ready to handle the assault and remained at high alert during the lunar holiday whilst others stood down. The North Vietnamese launched repeated salvos of 122-millimeter Soviet made *Katusha* rockets into Pleiku city, but were not prepared for a column of M60 tanks, which responded to the aggression instantly.

No ground assault ensued, thus the Security Police Squadron and a vast host of augmentees completely prevented any personnel from sustaining injury. Headquarters, 7th Air Force immediately pulled assistant Operations Officer, Captain James Batson and tasked him to implement the “Pleiku Plan” throughout South Vietnam and forming an inspection team to ensure compliance. The Civil Engineers were lauded as providing the best sector in South in South Vietnam. The Captain stated, “I believe the reason so little action was taken against Pleiku was because we were bristling with defenses in depth.”



Rocket attack location, 23 August 1968. (AFHRA, Reel N0876, p 440).

A long overdue request came to fruition on 4 December 1968 when the 633D Security Police Squadron received its first two XM-706 Commando Armored Cars (otherwise referred to as the Cadillac Gage V-100 Commando) with a third arriving on 6 January 1969. Immediately, these assets rotated into round-the-clock service with the Quick Reaction Team. In the summer, a fourth armored car would arrive to bolster base defense.



Pleiku Air Base, Cadillac Gage V-100 Commando. Photo Patrick Dunne, 633D Security Police Squadron, 1968. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

The four-wheel drive, Cadillac Gage V-100 Commando typically sported one M2 Browning 50-Caliber machine gun and one M-60, 7.62-millimeter machine gun, while achieving speeds up to 62 miles per hour. An amphibious vehicle, the 210 horsepower Chrysler 360 cubic inch V-8 engine was waterproof and allowed personnel to ford rivers while its 7.37 tons could roll through dense foliage and carry 12 personnel including the driver. Positions included the driver, commander, gunner and nine passengers.

On 15 January 1969, Pleiku again came under fire and 17 rockets slammed into the Supply yard and Petroleum Oil and Lubricants section. 633D Security Forces Sergeant Darrell M. Linton ran thru the barrage and retrieved a box of hand grenades from the guard tower situated by the now burning JP-4 fuel storage tanks. For this act of heroism, Sergeant Linton earned the Bronze Star with valor. The frequency of enemy attacks more than tripled during the early part of 1969, but their intensity proved less harrowing with quick hit and run tactics employed.



633D Security Police Squadron, Heavy Weapons, Quick Reaction Team at Pleiku Air Base, Republic of Vietnam. ca. 1969. Photo Leslie R. (Les) Carver, 633D Security Police Squadron, 1968-1969. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



633D Security Police Squadron, New Jeep ca. 1966, Ron Kuhn Collection. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



Technical Sergeant Bouchard inspects 633D Security Police Squadron Self Propelled Artillery, 105-millimeter Recoilless Rifle, ca. April 1968. TSgt Victor C. Lebsack Collection. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

Prosecuting the war against communism required more than base defense, but it could not be done without it. With the inactivation of the 633D Special Operations Wing on 15 March 1970, so went the 633D Security Police Squadron who turned over equipment to Operation SAFESIDE personnel.



Unknown, Master Sergeant Ball, Senior Master Sergeant Humphreys, Chief Master Sergeant Janek, Colonel Birdsong and Unknown personnel conduct a base defense assessment tour. ca. Feb 1968. TSgt Victor C. Lebsack Collection. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

In 1989, the 633D Defenders would again get the nod to stand-up again, this time at Andersen Air Force Base Guam alongside their parent organization, now redesignated as the 633D Air Base Wing. The 633D began administering the base and sustained facilitation of continuous bomber presence in the Pacific region under the direction of 13th Air Force, but it would not be long before the tropical breeze changed and the 633D Security Police Squadron would find itself in a force provider role.

Iraqi forces attacked the country of Kuwait on 2 August 1990, setting into motion a massive military response from a coalition of nations to protect the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from invasion with Operation Desert Shield. Despite negotiations, Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein refused to withdraw from neighboring Kuwait, Desert Shield gave way to Operation Desert Storm on 17 January 1991.

Guam SPs deploy to Saudi Arabia

By Roy Wood

Stripes Guam Bureau Chief

ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE, Guam — As their families waved goodbye, more than 50 members of Andersen's 633rd Security Police Squadron disappeared into the flight line's darkness Wednesday night, on their way to Saudi Arabia.

It was one day after Christmas and 20 days before Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's deadline to get out of Kuwait or risk war.

Air Force officials would not say exactly how many men from the squadron were leaving, but more than 50 could be seen wearing desert camouflage uniforms about an hour before the

plane left. It is not known when they will return.

Although they would not talk about specific missions or locations, officials said the unit is trained to secure air bases.

Two weeks ago, the men were allowed to tell wives they were to be deployed to an unspecified location, officials said.

About 85 percent of the wives left behind will stay on Guam, officials said.

Staff Sgt. Alice Ladyga, of the 633rd Medical Group, was one of those left behind after her husband, Tech. Sgt. Donald Ladyga, left.

"I have faith — in him and in God," she said, stopping to fight back tears as her 9-year-old son Kevin McNulte stood at her side.

"They'll be home."

Far outmatched by the coalition forces, the oil fields of Kuwait were set ablaze by retreating Iraqi forces. General Merrill A. McPeak, Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, stated, “We hit very hard... In my judgement, the Iraqi air force never recovered....” Hostilities soon concluded with a ceasefire on 28 February and complete withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait.

In support of Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM, on 1 October 1990, the 1500th Strategic Wing (Provisional) stood up with B-52s less than a year after the 60th Bombardment Squadron departed Guam. On 26 December 1990, the 633D Security Police Squadron deployed over 50 members to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as a deterrence measure and the 1500th Strategic Wing (Provisional) sent six B-52Gs to the island of Diego Garcia to replace 2nd Bomb Wing B-52G's that flew combat missions on the first day of air operations against Iraq. Maintaining the aircraft during peacetime had contributed to their success in wartime. Andersen Air Force Base served as a forward-based logistics support center to include air-refueling hub and aided in transporting and deploying 200 aircraft, 2,200 troops, over 37,000 tons of munitions and 2,212 tons of cargo to coalition forces.



633D Security Police Squadron, Andersen AFB Guam, Tracy Fenwick and Mike Kazmierczak. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



633D Air Base Wing and tenant unit Airmen return to Andersen Air Force Base in victory after Operation DESERT STORM. (36 WG & 633 ABW/HO Archive).



633D Security Forces Squadron, Unofficial morale hat, ca. 1993. (633 ABW/HO Archive).



Left: 633D Security Police Squadron Exercise FOAL EAGLE, 1992 Logo.



633D Security Police Squadron, Combat Arms, ca. 1993, Andersen Air Force Base, Guam. (633 ABW/HO Archive).

When Mount Pinatubo erupted, causing the evacuation of the United States Air Force from the Republic of the Philippines a chain of events began which would interrupt the 633D Air Base Wing's chain of excellence once again. On 1 October 1994, the flag of the 633D Air Base Wing again furled, giving way to the new host base unit, the 36th Air Base Wing whose time in service outstripped the 633D's due to its initial activation and continuous service dating from 2 July 1948. This measure stemmed from the Air Force Chief of Staff's policy of keeping the most highly decorated and longest serving Air Force units on active duty. The crossbow lowered once again, however, no weapon can remain encased forever. The 36th Security Forces Squadron assumed the mission and equipment of the 633D Security Forces Squadron.

Twenty Five years passed and the familiar wafts of Southeast Asia and the tropics stirred again, this time in the Virginia Tidewater. On 7 January 2010, the 633D Security Forces Squadron again reactivated, taking over the duties required to defend Langley Air Force Base from the 1st Security Forces Squadron, in the wake of Joint-Basing's realignment.



Technical Sergeant Adam Leslie, 633D Security Forces Squadron kennel master, explains the military working dog mission to Royal Canadian Air Cadets from the 342nd Bedford Lions Squadron during a tour of Langley Air Force Base, Va., March 12, 2014. (U.S. Air Force photo by Airman 1st Class R. Alex Durbin/Released).

In addition to the security and emergency response services rendered to the military community, the 633D Security Forces Squadron extends its reach throughout the Tidewater region of Virginia through community engagement with civic leaders.



Mr. John Gately (left), Virginia Peninsula Chambers of Commerce military affairs council co-chair, Mr. Mike Kuhns (right), president and chief executive officer of VPCC, presents a Military Citizen of the Year award to U.S. Air Force Senior Airman Vermaine Shelton (center), 633D Security Forces Squadron community policing, Newport News, Va., Nov. 13, 2012. Shelton is part of a 12-person community policing team, ensuring protection of 3,100 joint service military residents, and policing efforts for more than 200 square acres and 1,200 housing units. This event honors local military personnel from each branch for their outstanding contributions to the greater good of the Virginia Peninsula. (USAF Photo: SrA Racheal E. Watson/Released).

Commanders

Capt Michael A. Altieri, 14 Mar 1966 – 14 Mar 1967

Capt John D. Dillon, 15 Mar 1967 - Unknown

Maj Richard L. Bofencamp ca. 1967 – 31 May 1968

Maj Perry J. Rawls. 1 Jun 1968

Maj David S. Wells, ca. 1969

Lt Col Scott M. Foley, ca. 2012

Maj Juan Silva Jr., ca. 2013

Lt Col Tim McCarty, ca. 2016

Col Thomas E. Miner. Jr., ca. 2016

Lt Col John J. Dumont, III, 21 Jun 2016 – Unknown (G-Series Orders acquired)

Lt Col Leo A. Martin, ca. 2018

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with Combat V Device: 1 May 1966 – 30 Apr 1967; 15 Jul 1968 – 31 May 1969.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award: 3 Jun 1990 – 1 Jun 1992; 1 Aug 1992 – 31 Jul 1994; 1 Jun 2010 – 31 May 2012; 1 Jun 2012 – 31 May 2014; 1 Jun 2014 – 31 May 2016; 1 Jun 2016 – 31 May 2017; 1 Jun 2017 – 31 May 2018

Republic Of Vietnam Gallantry Cross With Palm Ribbon: [8 Jun] 1966 – 15 Mar 1970.



Military Working Dog “Macko,” 633D Security Police Squadron, Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, ca. Apr 1994.

Campaign Streamers: *Vietnam:* Vietnam Air; Vietnam Air Offensive; Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase II; Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase III; Vietnam Air/Ground; Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase IV; TET 69/Counteroffensive; Vietnam, Summer-Fall, 1969; Vietnam, Winter-Spring, 1970.



Military Working Dog, “Max,” 31 Jan 2015, 633D Security Forces Squadron, Joint Base Langley-Eustis, (USAF Photo: SrA Kayla Newman).

**The 633D Security Forces Squadron
remains...**

BATTLE READY!



633D Security Forces Squadron personnel raid a container village during a field training exercise at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Virginia, April 11, 2019. (USAF Photo: SrA Anthony).

The History and Heritage
of the

733D Mission Support Group



Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue represents the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The wings and the mariner's helm represent the historic transportation mission of the installation: training mariners, rail operators and aircraft mechanics. The mariner's helm also represents the Group's enduring mission to operate the Army's 3D Port on the James River. The wings signify the Group's foundation as an Air Force unit and subordinate role within the 633D Air Base Wing, as well as the ongoing responsibility to train Army Aviation Soldiers. The

torch of knowledge depicts the historic and continuing functions of Fort Eustis and the home of the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, responsible for Army training standards.

On 29 January 2010, Fort Eustis took the first formal steps toward joint basing when the 733D Mission Support Group activated and Joint Base Langley-Eustis officially achieved Initial Operational Capability on 1 October 2010. Some base operations functions shifted to the 633D Air Base Wing staff in order to allow them to start functioning as a wing and provide staff oversight of the three groups in the wing - the 733D Mission Support Group at Fort Eustis, the 633D Mission Support Group and the 633D Medical Group at Langley.

Over the next seven months, other base-operation functions transitioned into Joint Base Langley-Eustis. In April, the Directorate of Logistics became the Logistics Readiness Division, and the Directorate of Family, Morale, Welfare and Recreation merged with the Directorate of Human Resources to form the Force Support Division.

As service providers, from car care to base defense to archeology, the 733D Mission Support Group serves a diverse clientele as unique as it is. The Air Force group is comprised largely of United States Army personnel, however the culture within reflects the best of both traditions and its personnel strive to provide exemplary service to all organizations within the Tidewater region of Virginia, and as needed, the Department of Defense at large.



733D Mission Support Group Commander, Colonel Jennifer S. Walkawicz, speaks to personnel gathered to celebrate the holiday season at Fort Eustis. 7 Dec 2018. (USAF Photo: SrA Tristan Biese).

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award: 1 Jun 2012 – 31 May 2014;
1 Jun 2014 – 31 May 2016; 1 Jun 2016 – 31 May 2017; 1 Jun
2017 – 31 May 2018

Commanders

COL Glen K. Grothe, 29 Jan 2010 - Unknown

COL Thomas R. Wetherington, ca. 2012 – ca. 2013

COL William S. Galbraith, ca. Nov 2013 – ca. 2016

COL Ralph Clayton III, ca. Jun 2016 – 28 Jun 2018

COL Jennifer S. Walkawicz, 29 Jun 2018 - Present

No one does it by themselves. What we've accomplished, what we've been able to achieve, required teamwork on so many levels ... First, with our sister service, the Air Force, in providing for the entire joint base; with TRADOC, and all our mission partners and tenant units; and with our local officials, particularly Newport News, as well as the Commonwealth of Virginia. We can't do what we do without this collective support. We make a difference every day for Joint Base Langley-Eustis service members and families, and the local community as well.

~ Colonel Ralph Clayton III, 733D Mission
Support Group commander



Photo by Airman 1st Class Kimberly Nagle

U.S. Army Sgt. Maj. James Jackson, 733rd Mission Support Group command sergeant major, speaks to a crowd during a change of responsibility at Fort Eustis, Sept. 12. Jackson assumed responsibility from Sgt. Maj. Jesse Sharpe.

733D Operations Division

The 733D Operations Division provides installation service support to organizations and activities on Fort Eustis. The division develops and coordinates senior commander operations Orders, installation operations orders, warning orders and fragmentary orders as necessary. The 733D Operations Division is responsible for development and execution of support plans for installation major activities and events. Operations Division personnel coordinate and manage installation resource support for all supported activities and 733D Mission Support Group visitation. The division conducts ceremonies (retirement & special recognition) on Fort Eustis. Manpower and resources are provided to the Crisis Activity Team when stood-up. Lastly, the operations division publishes immediate action messages and coordinates emergency communications with supported activities during any emergency scenario.

Director: Mr. Lorenzo Riddick

The History and Heritage
of the

733D Civil Engineer Division



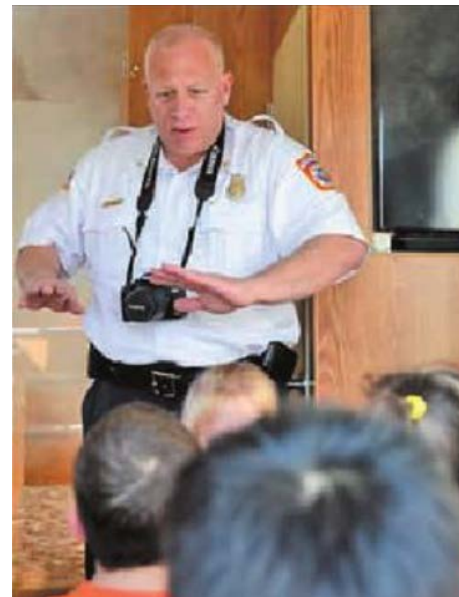
The mission of the 733D Civil Engineer Division is assuring that the training equipment used to prepare service members for battle and potentially save their lives is operating properly and safely. The engineers design roads, bridges, tracks and ports that ship and receive supplies essential for mission readiness. In addition to construction, the 733D Civil Engineer Division actively preserves the past through archeological excavations and preservation of materials dating to antediluvian times.

Directors

Mr. Mark Sciacchitano

“It’s life safety, because anything can happen at any time ... children need this training to be able to survive in a time of crisis.”

~ Douglas Faber, 733D Civil Engineering Division, Assistant Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Education



733D Civil Engineering Division, Assistant Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Education, Douglas Faber, briefs children from the NASA Langley Research Center on fire prevention and safety. 17 Apr 2013. (USAF Photo: SrA Kayla Newman).



Courtesy photo

(From left) Doug Domenech, Virginia Secretary of Natural Resources; U.S. Army Col. Thomas Wetherington, 733rd Mission Support Group commander; Susan Miller, 733rd Civil Engineer Division environmental chief; David Paylor, director of the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality; David Johnson, director of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation; and Don Johnson, 733rd Civil Engineer Division environmental protection specialist, showcase the 2013 Virginia Governor's Environmental Excellence Gold Medal Award presented to the 733rd CED at the Governor's Award Dinner in Lexington, April 10. The division earned the award for its significant contributions toward environmental protection and conservation in the sustainability category over the past five years through its Environmental Management System.



Ceramic fragment, presumed to be from the late 18th or early 19th century, found at the Warwick Pier historical site during Earth Week events at Fort Eustis. 26 April 2013. (USAF Photo: SSgt Wesley Farnsworth).



David Paylor, Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, Director, presents a certificate of appreciation and a flag to Colonel William Galbraith, 733D Mission Support Group Commander, and Colonel John J. Allen, 633D Air Base Wing commander, during a ceremony honoring the 733D Civil Engineer Division Environmental Element at Fort Eustis, Va., March 9, 2015. The 733D Civil Engineer Division was named an Extraordinary Environmental Enterprise, or 'E4,' under the Virginia Environmental Excellence Program for its achievement and commitment to minimizing the installation's environmental impact. (USAF Photo).



Firefighters with the 733D Civil Engineer Division fire department pull their hose from the truck at the scene of a downed helicopter during a major accident response exercise at Fort Eustis, Va., Sept. 12, 2012. First responders are responsible for securing the scene, locating and treating victims and ensuring the fire is put out. (USAF photo: SSgt Wesley Farnsworth).



Dr. Christopher McDaid, 733D Civil Engineer division cultural resources manager, examines the various renovations in brickwork to the Matthew Jones House at Fort Eustis. 17 Jul 2012 (USAF Photo: SSgt Ashley Hawkins).



The Matthew Jones House (MJH) is located on Joint Base Langley-Eustis (Eustis) (JBLE-E), Virginia. The house is a Virginia Historic Landmark (121-0006) and also listed on the National Register of Historic Places (#69000342). (US Army Corps of Engineers/ERDC CERL CR-16-1).



David Malpass, 733rd Civil Engineer Division assistant energy manager, demonstrates how T-5 lights are controlled by a battery-less, wireless control panel at Fort Eustis, Nov. 18. The control panel turns off or dims lighting when not in use, saving energy and money.

Photo by Staff Sgt. Ashley Hawkins

In 2013, the 733D Civil Engineer Division implemented three massive energy saving performance contracts. The first involved removal and replacement of outdated light fixtures and installation of fluorescent lighting capable of reducing the energy use by 50 percent! The second contract, ordered the removal of boilers and water cooling systems. The central boiler system would be replaced by smaller localized systems in each facility. Finally, the addition of cost saving features such as solar tracking skylights, and swimming pool covers as well as finalization of the steps called for in the second contract.

733D Mission Services Division

The Mission Services Division provides for the care and feeding of personnel assigned to Fort Eustis to include, Emergency Management, Fixed Voice Communications, Postal Service, Port Operations and Ceremonial Support for activities on Joint Base Langley-Eustis. Major responsibilities include Crisis Management, Mail Operations, Installation and Deployment support and Exercise Development to sustain Soldiers and

customers in a Joint Base environment. The division is responsible for helping military children cope with living in a single-parent home during a parent's deployment and assuring that retirees can obtain their military records to gain Veterans Affairs benefits. Division counselors advise families how to prepare if their service member were to be called upon to make the ultimate sacrifice.



Photo by Staff Sgt. Ashley Hawkins

Members of Fort Eustis' leadership and their family members cut the ribbon to celebrate the opening of a new privately-owned weapons range at Fort Eustis, Nov. 22. The range's hours of operation are Monday through Saturday from 8 a.m. to 30 minutes before sunset.

On 22 November 2013, the 733D Mission Services Division celebrated the grand opening of a privately owned weapons range on Fort Eustis. Mrs. Sherri Noland, 733D Mission Services Division Marketing Chief stated, "...the range will allow active-duty service members, retirees, Department of Defense personnel and their dependents to fire personally-owned firearms without the need to travel far or pay extensive fees at off-base facilities."

Director: Mr. Lorenzo Riddick

The History and Heritage
of the
733D Logistics Readiness Squadron



Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The stars represent Materiel Management, Distribution and Contingency Operations. The flying delta symbolizes global logistics support as well as the flying mission of the Air Force. In order to capture how the organization will operate as one, the ship's wheel, key and cannon were specifically selected to be on the emblem. The ship's wheel denotes the Army Transportation Corps' movement of troops, supplies and equipment. Capturing the logistics corps of both services, the key, or quartermaster,

portrays security, safekeeping and control of materiel management. Similarly, the cannon signifies the Army Ordnance Corps' maintenance and munitions responsibilities. The Latin motto, "SUSTINEO OPTIMUS", translates in English to "Sustaining the Best."

The 733D Logistics Readiness Squadron activated on 17 September 2015 as the 633D Logistics Readiness Squadron inactivated. Its personnel manage logistics programs for Joint Base Langley-Eustis and support vehicle management, supply, and fuel as well as mobility operations for installation and tenant unit activities. The 733D Logistics Readiness Squadron also supports and sustains Joint Base Langley-Eustis's F-22 Raptors and T-38 Talon fleet as well as five wings. The logisticians ensure operation orders are effective to accomplish mission goals and provides operations thru a small air terminal, rail and harbor operations. The transportation specialists maintain motor pools full of vehicles ready to support drivers training.

The Missions Services Division assures the installation can continue operations during natural and/or man-made disasters. If needed, the operation specialists activate a state-of-the-art emergency center to conduct business when other areas are inaccessible. The 733D Logistics Readiness Squadron maintains port authority at Fort Eustis and controls entry and exit from the installation by ship. The 733D Logistics Readiness Squadron receives approximately 19 million gallons of fuel per annum by barge. In 2019, the logisticians received a new pier capable of handling this load. Transportation of fuel by barge replaces 95 tanker trucks for every barge received keeping costs down and strain to the environment at a minimum. Master Sergeant Robert B. Basye of the 733D Logistics Readiness Squadron stated, "If

it takes 95 tank trucks to equate to one barge, think about the amount of work that is ... If we could offload 20 trucks a day, that's five days of work to get the equivalent of one barge, which we can do in about 8 hours." Fuels laboratory technicians test fuel samples from R-11 trucks and the barge for quality control.

Fort Eustis is one of 32 Department of Defense installations with rail capability. This tried and true method of transportation enables the rapid movement of equipment and fuel around the country. The 733D Logistics Readiness Squadron ensures that the three trains assigned to Fort Eustis are fully mission capable. One train holds a 670-horsepower engine and two possess 1,750-horsepower capable of moving the heaviest military equipment, up to 120 M1 Abrams tanks at one time. This capability supports real world missions in real time.

On 20 September 2017, category four, Hurricane Maria made landfall near Yabucoa on the American territory, Puerto Rico. The powerful storm devastated the islands power grid with 155 mile per hour winds and 37.9 inches of rain. On 22 September, the National Weather Service ordered approximately 70,000 people to evacuate areas near the Guajataca River due to imminent Dam failure. By 26 September, 95 percent of the island had no power or phone service and under 50 percent of the residents had functional water. In addition to other relief elements, the 733D Logistics Readiness Squadron managed the deployment of the Fort Story, Virginia based, Inland Cargo Transfer Company. The 733D Logistics Readiness Squadron, with the assistance of the Army Company, successfully loaded seven C-17 Globemasters with more than 360 tons of cargo and 70 personnel, in slightly over 33 hours. Next the squadron assisted the 633D Medical Group in the deployment of the

Global Response Medical Force from Langley Air Force Base that supplies a mobile hospital and the second being the Rapid Port Opening Element from Fort Eustis.

The Disaster Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) office advised,

The combat support hospital (CSH) deploys into a DSCA theater of operation with personnel, equipment, and very little Class 8 medical supplies. Bulk Class 8 meets the CSH in theater (approximately 24 hours after CSH personnel arrive) with following echelons to maximize haul capability as the theater builds capability. Planners should be aware that initial medical capability is minimal until combat power builds.



Airmen assigned to 633D Medical Group, assemble medical tents, Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, Oct. 16, 2017. The 633D Medical Group conducted medical evacuation and relief efforts to support FEMA in the recovery process of Puerto Rico after the devastation created by Hurricane Maria. (US Army photo: Sgt Nelson Rodriguez).



A Landing Craft Mechanized, Mark-8 towed in the Chesapeake Bay during towing training at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Virginia, 5 Nov 2018. The Small Tug is capable of towing up to 37,000 pounds, which includes a variety in size of vessels to support the installation and brigade objectives. (USAF photo: SrA Derek Seifert).



Mr. Darryl Hodge, 733D Logistics Readiness Squadron fuels facilities fuels distribution systems operator, takes a fuel sample at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, 10 April 2017. (USAF Photo by SSgt Areca T. Bell).



Photos by Senior Airman Austin Harvill

Billy Grimes, 733rd Logistics Readiness Division Utility Rail Branch engineer, communicates with his team before a transport mission at Fort Eustis, Feb. 7. Grimes said the Fort Eustis rail team moved about 1,800 Humvees in 2004 in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Commanders

Lt Col Alex Ross Mol, 17 Sep 2015 – ca. Jun 2017

Lt Col Joshua J. Persing, ca. Jun 2017 – 11 Jul 2019

Lt Col Brian Campbell, 12 Jul 2019 - Present



Lieutenant Colonel Ross Alex Mol, 733D Logistics Readiness Squadron commander, lifts a pallet of tires at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, 18 April 2017. The 733D Logistics Readiness Squadron manages logistics programs for Joint Base Langley-Eustis and supports vehicle management, supply, fuels and mobility operations for installation and tenant activities. (USAF Photo: Tetaun Moffett).

The History and Heritage
of the

733D Security Forces Squadron



*Emblem pending approval AFHRA.

On a field of Ultramarine Blue indicative of the Sky, the primary theatre of Air Force Operations, a round shield of Air Force Yellow indicative of majesty, the sun and the excellence required of all Air Force and Army personnel. On the shield, a Cerberus in bust, son of Echidna and Typhon, as described by Apollodorus in his work *Bibliotheca*, ca. 2nd Century A.D., charged in brick red, emblematic of courage in defense and outlined in Green representing adaptability and the Army. The three heads of Cerberus indicate the tripartite total force integration, United States Army, United States Air Force and United States Civil Service into a single line of defense. Two heads face the dexter and one faces the sinister to indicate vigilance, honor and mindfulness of lessons learned. Five stars of brick red hang aloft in the following points: dexter chief, middle chief, sinister chief and two split on dexter proper. The first star indicates patriotism; the second represents strength, the third recalls magnanimity while the fourth speaks to zeal. Lastly, the fifth star indicates readiness for war.

Commanders

LTC Oliver Rose, 29 Jan 2010 – 29 Apr 2013

LTC Kevin F. Hanrahan, 30 Apr 2013 – Unknown

LTC Jeffrey J. Nerone, 15 Apr 2014 – 31 May 2016

LTC Kevin R. Pugh, 1 Jun 2016 – 12 Aug 2018

LTC Kelvin (Kell) Glass 13 Aug 2018 – Present

The 733D Security Forces Squadron activated just after its parent organization, the 733D Mission Support Group at the Fort Eustis portion of Joint Base Langley Eustis on 29 January 2010 by authority of Special Order GB-29.

Historic Fort Eustis holds over 26 miles of shoreline with aquatic boundaries along the Warwick River, James River and Skiffs Creek. In the past, personnel found the outward expanses of the installation suitable for use as aerial bombing ranges, now live firing ranges and other training areas remain situated near the shoreline as well as within the woods. These create a hazardous condition for any unauthorized person at the installation, thus security is paramount to protect public safety. In total, Fort Eustis holds 8,200 acres that must be secured.



Mr. Christopher Griffin, 733D Security Forces Squadron game warden, calls in the start of the patrol the police station at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Virginia, 30 Aug 2018. USAF photo: SrA Tristan Biese.

In March 2012, the 733D Security Forces Squadron undertook a venture to test and evaluate the X-26 TASER, Electro-Muscular Disruptor. The system can subdue the threat lessening the necessity for use of lethal force in some cases. The 733D teamed with the United States Army, 221st Military Police Detachment to test and provide training. Captain Samantha Hoxha of the 221st Military Police Detachment stated, “We now have the technology to stop that individual who is combat trained, mentally deranged, or under the influence of drugs or alcohol.”

The success of the fledgling unit is quantifiable. Zero crashes related to impaired driving occurred during 2015, 57 percent of offenses caused by driving impaired were detected at the main gate and exit roads. A full 90 percent of all impairment infractions occurred between 2100 and 0300 Friday night – Sunday morning. Since 2014 the number of citations written for failing to use a safety belt increased by 145 percent. Lastly, zero crashes with a resultant injury could be attributed to failure of the occupant to utilize protection devices.

All members of the Fort Eustis community rely on the 733D Security Forces Squadron for security. Units include the 128th Aviation Brigade, 597th Transportation Brigade, 7th Transportation Brigade, 93rd Signal Brigade, TRADOC Headquarters, the 1-222nd Aviation Regiment, Army Futures Command Headquarters, and the Army Transportation Museum.



733D Security Forces Squadron Patrolman, Jonathan Mays utilizes a radar tracking device to check the speed of motorists at Fort Eustis. 12 Feb 2015. (USAF Photo: SrA Kimberly Nagle).



Mr. Derrek Taylor, an investigator with the 733D Security Forces Squadron, uncovers a live-scan machine at Joint Base Langley-Eustis in Virginia. 18 Dec 2013. Photo: SSgt Ashley Hawkins.



The 733D Security Forces Squadron traffic section received three awards during a Traffic National Law Enforcement Challenge award presentation at Joint Base Langley-Eustis. 12 Jan 2017. The unit was awarded two state, first place awards in the categories of Military Police and Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety, and one national third place award in the Military Police category. (USAF Photo: A1C Derek Seifert).

The 733D Security Forces Squadron stands alongside its sister unit, the 633D Security Forces Squadron, to protect and defend Joint Base Langley-Eustis and serve as a force multiplier defending the kill chain from interruption by adversarial actions.

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award: 1 Jun 2012 – 31 May 2014; 1 Jun 2014 – 31 May 2016; 1 Jun 2016 – 31 May 2017; 1 Jun 2017 – 31 May 2018

The History and Heritage
of the
**633D Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance
Squadron (Inactive)**



*Unofficial Emblem, ca. 1967

Commanders

Lt Col Richard E. Smith, 14 Mar 1966 – ca. Jun 1967

Lt Col Enos J. Dickson, ca. Jun 1967 -

Maj Marvin G. Ottinger, ca. Feb 1968

Maj Louis R. Chute, ca. 1968

Lt Col Louis L. Clark, 15 Aug 68 – 30 Jul 1969

Lt Col John W. Burdan, 31 Jul 1969 – 14 Mar 1970

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with Combat V Device: 1 May 1965 – 30 Apr 1967; 15 Jul 1968 – 31 May 1969

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award: 1 Aug 1992 – 31 Jul 1994

Republic Of Vietnam Gallantry Cross With Palm Ribbon: 1 Apr 1966 – 15 Mar 1970

The History and Heritage
of the

633D Transportation Squadron (Inactive)



Blue and yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The winged star on a red disc represents the aircraft the unit works with and indicates support of their parent organization and its efforts to maintain military preparedness. The roadway/runway denotes the Traffic Management and Vehicle Operations Branch. The crossed wrench and screwdriver symbolize the Vehicle Maintenance Branch; the quill and scroll stand for the Combat Readiness and Resources Branch and the unit administrative section of the Squadron.

The 633D Transportation Squadron activated at Andersen Air Force Base Guam and inactivated on 1 October 1994. The squadron assisted the 633D Air Base Wing with vehicle operations, delivering relief supplies and cleanup to due to Typhoon Russ and mission partners during annual readiness exercise BEVERLY PALM. The 633D Transportation Squadron began 1992 with Operation DESERT SHIELD then Operation DESERT STORM calling the transportation professionals to move 1,200 passengers and 1,300 short tons of cargo including 1,800 truckloads of munitions weighing in at over 75 million pounds all while supporting 750 temporary duty personnel from the 1500th Provisional Wing for eight months. Counting the Mobility Logistics Readiness Center, the totals would be increased by another 2,681 passengers and 2,000 short tons of cargo plus another 5,000 personnel and 3,539 short tons of cargo for Strategic Air Command airlift operations. During Operation FIREY VIGIL, the influx of American refugees, fleeing the devastation of Mount Pinatubo caused the transportation squadron to increase services. The squadron assembled a fleet of 50 buses from other organizations and shuttled refugees and personnel around Andersen Air Force Base to facilitate expedient movement to and from appointments and return to the United States. In all, around 80,000 rides were provided to the Andersen Community and American refugees. The 633D Transportation Squadron inactivated alongside its parent wing on 1 October 1994. Today the squadron awaits activation to answer its nations call.



The 633D Transportation Squadron, on parade, in Umatas, Guam. 6 March 1992. (USAF Photo: SSgt Steve Faulisi).

Commanders

Maj David L. Shannon, ca. 1992 - Unknown

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award: 3 Jun 1990 – 1 Jun 1992; 1 Aug 1992 – 31 Jul 1994.

The History and Heritage
of the

633D Operations Support Squadron (Inactive)

Activated: 1 Apr 1992 – 1 Oct 1994

The History and Heritage
of the

633D Morale and Services Squadron (Inactive)

Activated: 1 Apr 1992 – 1 Oct 1994

The History and Heritage
of the

633D Logistics Group (Inactive)

Activated: 1 Apr 1992 – 1 Oct 1994

Commanders

Colonel Ronald L. McKim, ca. Dec 1993 – 1 Oct 1994



Raise your Crossbow!

A 6th Special Operations Squadron A-1 Skyraider departs Pleiku Air Base on route to a target at the Siege of Ben Hat, 24 Jun 1969. (AFHRA Reel N0877, p 853).