THE PUEBLO CALL-UP:

40th Anniversary
Activation and Deployment
123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing
in Support of the Pueblo Crisis
(26 January 1968 – 09 June 1969)

JOHN M. TROWBRIDGE
JASON M. LeMAY
2008
Proclamation
by
Steven L. Beshear
Governor
of the
Commonwealth of Kentucky

To All To Whom These Presents Shall Come:

WHEREAS, Since 1792, the members of the Kentucky National Guard have unhesitatingly answered the call to serve our nation and our Commonwealth; and

WHEREAS, Today, members of the Kentucky National Guard serve across the Commonwealth and around the world, including Iraq and Afghanistan, in the finest traditions of Kentucky’s military heritage; and

WHEREAS, On June 24, 1792, the Militia Act was signed into law by Governor Isaac Shelby, which recognized the formation of a Kentucky Militia, the forerunner of today’s Kentucky National Guard; and

WHEREAS, This year marks the 40th Anniversary of two significant events in the history of the Kentucky National Guard, the Call-Up of the Kentucky Air National Guard in support of the “Pueblo Crisis” and the activation and deployment of the 2nd Battalion, 138th Field Artillery’s tour of duty in Vietnam; and

WHEREAS, The Kentucky National Guard has been second to none in its role on the front lines of the war on terrorism. The distinguished service of many brave young men and women bears witness to the dedication and character of Kentucky’s sons and daughters. Many have suffered from hardship and injuries, and some have given their last full measure of devotion in the name of freedom; and

WHEREAS, June 24, 2008, marks the 216th anniversary of the formation of the Kentucky National Guard as its longstanding and distinguished military service to the Commonwealth of Kentucky and the nation continues;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, STEVEN L. BESHEAR, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby proclaim June 24, 2008, as

KENTUCKY NATIONAL GUARD DAY

in Kentucky, and urge all citizens to show special recognition of the current members, former members, and Guard member families of the Kentucky Army and Air National Guard for their unparalleled dedication and professionalism in their defense and protection of the citizens of the Commonwealth and the nation.

DONE AT THE CAPITOL, in the City of Frankfort this 17th day of June, in the year of Our Lord Two Thousand Eight and in the 216th year of the Commonwealth.

[Signature]
STEVEN L. BESHEAR
GOVERNOR

[Signature]
Trey Grayson
Secretary of State
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In compiling information for this publication a number of individuals deserve our thanks. The Kentucky Air National Guard 30th Anniversary Staff for the publication, Mustangs to Phantoms, many who served on this staff were themselves participants in the Pueblo Call-Up. Many of the photographs contained in this publication came directly from it pages.

Chief Ken Coogle who once again opened up the collections in Heritage Hall to us, thanks Kenny for your continued support.

Valuable information and photographs were borrowed from the collections of Jack Dunn and Ed Hornung. We would like to recognize the efforts of the KyANG Retiree Group for their assistance in obtaining the Jack Dunn Collection.

Additional information and photos were gleaned from the documents and photographic files of the Kentucky Department of Military Affairs, Military Records and Research Branch, many thanks for their assistance.

Special recognition to the hundreds of men and women, of the Kentucky Air National Guard’s 123rd Wing, who served, and contributed to this history. And finally to those who were family members, for their support and sacrifice during the “Pueblo Crisis.”
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To the Men of the 123rd:

We have reached a major crossroads in the annals of the wing and I would like to take this opportunity to express my deep thanks to each one of you for the excellent job you have accomplished since our recall on Jan. 26.

At this point I find that my own reaction is one of mixed emotions: I am truly sorry that some of our number, are destined for separate assignments, for the theoretical integrity of Air Guard units becomes a personal matter when you bid even a temporary farewell to your colleagues. At the same time, I think that we can look back with pride and forward with anticipation of new and perhaps more important tasks.

Over the past five months the cooperation of each man has been a source of personal pride to me as your commander. You have responded to the initial call with an admirable spirit and a “can-do” attitude. You have borne the inconvenience of this no-notice uncertainty with far greater cheeriness than anyone had a right to expect of you; your families have been most generally supportive and through you I offer my thanks to your wives, parents, and children.

Our mutual regret over having the unit split should be self evident, but I think we all have to understand that such decisions are made by men at the very top of command who bear the responsibility for our nation’s and the world’s security. Just this week I noticed this quotation and it seems that these words were never more appropriate:

“It may be taken as our position, and the basis of our system, that every man who enjoys the protection of a free government owes not only a portion of his property but even of his personal services in defense of it.”

—George Washington

It seems to me that each one of us must want to be where he is needed the most and utilized in the most effective way. Therefore, as we turn this corner and part ways with some of you, I would urge upon you the thought that the best approach each of us can take is to do the best possible job of what ever is asked of us.

In coming months we will be having new experiences which one day we will look back upon, for the most part, as constructively interesting. For those of you who are going to the Far East, you will find that the Orient is a place of many wonders; Korea, for instance, has been improved as a military assignment and is a far cry from the Chosen we experienced in the 50’s. In addition, there are large numbers of ANG troops who are being assigned there now as replacements and you will be working with men who have interests and backgrounds similar to your own. In contrast to what you may expect now, I can predict that you will see many familiar faces before you return to the States.

I wish you every good fortune in the months to come and I repeat my thanks for everything you have contributed to the unit to date. Good luck and Godspeed in your new assignments.

Sincerely,

JACK H. OWEN, Brig. Gen., USAF
Commander
INTRODUCTION

On 23 January 1968, the “Pueblo Incident,” off the coast of North Korea precipitated the recall to federal service of the Kentucky Air National Guard's 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing at Shewmaker Air National Guard Base in Louisville.

On 26 January, the 123rd was recalled to federal service. Orders for the Wing and all other units of the Kentucky Air National Guard (except for State Headquarters) called for 24 months’ active duty, unless sooner relived.

**Kentucky Units affected by the recall (with their gaining command in parentheses) were:**

- Hq, 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing (TAC)
- Hq, 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Group (TAC)
- 165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron
- 123rd Tactical Hospital
- 123rd Combat Support Squadron
- 123rd Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
- 123rd Supply Squadron
- 123rd Communication Flight (AFCS)
- 165th Weather Flight (AWS-MAC)

**Non-Kentucky units of the 123rd Wing affected by the recall were:**

- 189th Tactical Reconnaissance Group and subordinate units, Little Rock, Arkansas
- 123rd Reconnaissance Technical Squadron, Little Rock, Arkansas
- 152nd Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Reno, Nevada.

**123rd Units not affected by the recall:**

- 190th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Hutchinson, Kansas.

The no-notice recall brought 104 officers and 650 airmen of the Kentucky Air National Guard to active duty abruptly, giving them no time to adjust from civilian life. Nonetheless, with 24 hours, all members of the Kentucky units reported for active duty.

At the time of recall, the readiness rating of the Kentucky Air National Guard was C-3 due to a number of factors related to modifications of the RF-101s, shortage of parts and equipment, and the priority which had been assigned the unit while it was on Air Guard status.

By 29 January, the initial “recall shock” leveled off, the Kentucky units launched into serious training efforts. Aircrews were sent incrementally to Sea Survival School at Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, and to tactical training at Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina, home of the Tactical Air Reconnaissance Center (TARC). Other training included camera repair, aircraft maintenance, photo processing and interpretation, and intelligence debriefing.

On 28 May the unit was alerted that it would be moved to Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Missouri, located south of Kansas City. On 9 July, “farewell ceremonies” were conducted at Shewmaker ANG Base for the departing units.

On 12 July the aircraft from the squadrons in Kentucky and Nevada were deployed in flights destined for Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base. By 14 July, back at
Shewmaker, personnel from the inactivated portions of the Kentucky Air National Guard were beginning to leave for other assignments. The 381 officers and airmen who went to Missouri were equaled by 131 Kentuckians who were reassigned to 30 separate bases in the continental United States, and 173 who were sent overseas. Of those leaving the country, 156 went to six bases in Korea, 14 to two bases in Japan, one to South Vietnam and one to Libya.

The main part of the personnel assigned to Richards-Gebaur reported 22 July. On 23 July, 154th Squadron was launched for temporary assignment to Itazuke Air Base, Japan. This was the first rotation of wing units to the Far East.

The Wing supported two other major operational commitments, “Coronet Sombrero” and “Cool Optic II.” The “Coronet Sombrero” deployment was to Howard Air Force Base under the Southern Command in the Panama Canal Zone. The “Cool Optic II,” deployment was to Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, under the Alaskan Air Command.

The 192nd Squadron’s detachment was deployed to Panama on 8 August. On 16 August, the 165th Squadron sent its detachment to Elmendorf. The Kentucky unit returned to Richards-Gebaur on 26 September.

By 16 October the rotation of personnel in the detachment at Howard Air Force Base was due and a contingent from the 165th departed for Panama. There they relived the 192nd Squadron, to continue “Coronet Sombrero.”

On 20-21 November the 154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron returned to Little Rock Air Force Base for deactivation. The 154th and 123rd Reconnaissance Technical Squadron were returned to State control in ceremonies held 20 December.

In January 1969, the 165th Squadron began its rotation to the Far East, bound for Itazuke Air Base, Japan. The unit flew 18 sorties per day routinely as directed by the operations center at Osan Air Base, Korea. Most were bridges, railway complexes, communication facilities, airfields, and radar sites. One of their biggest jobs was pre-strike photography for Exercise “Focus Retina,” the longest airborne assault in history, which took place in March.

In late April the 165th returned to Richards-Gebaur. From 18-25 May, the Kentucky and Nevada contingents of the 123rd Wing departed from Richards-Gebaur returning to their respective Air National Guard bases. A deactivation ceremony for the Kentucky Air Guardsmen was conducted at Louisville on 9 June 1969.

During the recall period of 17 months, following several major re-organizations including the inactivation of Group Headquarters, together with most of its component units, the entire Wing compiled an enviable record. The 123rd Wing units had flown approximately 20,000 tactical flying hours, from a total of 11,561 sorties, and delivered almost 320,000 reconnaissance prints to requesting agencies. The command was deployed on important missions to the Panama Canal Zone, the Alaskan Air Command and to Itazuke Air Base, Japan.

When the unit went onto active duty they had 20 RF-101s (G and H-models), two TF-101s, one C-54 and three T-33s. They acquired one additional C-54 while on active duty and lost one RF-101 in Missouri in a crash which took the life of Captain Robert W. Sawyer.
During the recall a total of 69 members of the Kentucky Air National Guard were discharged on expiration of enlistments. Only five of these were released for hardship reasons—an outstanding record of sacrifice and service.

At various ceremonies, 37 individual awards were presented to Kentucky Air National Guardsmen for outstanding performance of duty during the recall (1-Bronze Star Medal, 1-Joint Service Commendation Medal, 1-Meritorious Service Medal, and 34-Air Force Commendation Medals). Performance during the period attained the unit its first Air Force Outstanding Unit Award (AFOUA).
THE PUEBLO CRISIS

On 23 January 1968, the United States Naval Ship Pueblo (AGER-2), a Banner-class technical research ship (Navy intelligence) was boarded and captured by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), in what has become known as the Pueblo Incident or alternatively as the Pueblo Crisis.¹

The North Korean Government stated that the Pueblo had strayed into North Korea’s territorial waters, but the United States maintained that the vessel was in international waters at the time of the incident. More recently, facts have come to light that indicate that USS Pueblo was captured by North Korea at the instigation of the Soviet Union, which was seeking a cryptographic machine onboard to match with a key provided to the Soviets by the spy John Anthony Walker.²

The ship was launched at the Kewaunee Shipbuilding and Engineering Company in Kewaunee, Wisconsin, on 16 April 1944 as United States Army cargo ship FS-344. She was transferred to the United States Navy in 1966 and was renamed USS Pueblo. Initially, she served as a light cargo ship, AKL-44, but shortly after resuming service was converted to an intelligence gathering ship, or what is colloquially known as a spy ship, and re-designated AGER-2 on 13 May 1967. AGER (Auxiliary General Environmental Research) denoted a joint Naval and National Security Agency (NSA) program.³

Pueblo’s ill-fated voyage began on 5 January 1968, when she left for Sasebo, Japan. She left Sasebo on 11 January with specific orders to intercept and conduct surveillance of Soviet naval activity in the Tsushima Straits and to gather signal and electronic intelligence from the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (DPRK).⁴

On 21 January a modified Soviet style sub chaser, SO-I class, passed within two miles of Pueblo. The next day, two DPRK fishing trawlers (Lenta Class) passed within 25 yards of Pueblo. That day, a North Korean unit made an assassination attempt against South Korean leadership targets, but the crew of Pueblo was not informed.

According to the American account, the following day, 23 January, Pueblo was approached by a sub chaser and her nationality was challenged, Pueblo responded by raising the U.S. flag. The DPRK vessel then ordered her to stand down or be fired upon. Pueblo attempted to maneuver away, but was considerably slower than the sub chaser. Additionally, three torpedo boats appeared on the horizon and then joined in the chase and subsequent attack. The attackers were soon joined by two MiG-21 fighter aircraft. A fourth torpedo boat and a second sub chaser appeared on the horizon a short time later. The ammunition onboard Pueblo was stored below decks, and her machine guns were wrapped in cold-weather tarpaulins. The machine guns were unmanned, and no attempt was made to man them.

¹ The Pueblo (AGER-2) was the third ship named after Pueblo, Colorado. It is widely, but incorrectly, believed to be the first American ship to have been captured since the wars in Tripoli. On December 8, 1941, the river gunboat USS Wake (PR-3) was captured by Japanese forces while moored in Shanghai.
³ http://www.history.navy.mil/danfs/p13/pueblo-iii.htm
⁴ Naval Vessel Register webpage on USS Pueblo - AGER-2
U.S. Naval authorities and the crew of the 
_Pueblo_ insist that before the capture, 
_Pueblo_ was miles outside North Korean territorial waters; the Koreans claim the vessel 
was well within the DPRK's territorial waters. The mission statement allowed her to 
approach within a nautical mile of that limit. The DPRK, however, claims a 50-nautical-

mile sea boundary even though international standards are 12 nautical miles.\(^5\)

The North Korean vessels attempted to board 
Pueblo, but she maneuvered to 
prevent this and the sub chaser opened fire with a 55 mm cannon. The smaller vessels 
fired machine guns into 
Pueblo, which then signaled compliance and began destroying 
sensitive material. The volume of material on board was so great it made it impossible to 
destroy all of it.

Radio contact with Naval Security Group in Kamiseya, Japan had been ongoing. 
Seventh Fleet command was aware of 
Pueblo's situation. Help was promised, but never 
arrived. More than likely, no one wanted to take responsibility for an attack on North 
Korean vessels attacking 
Pueblo. By the time President Lyndon Johnson was awakened, 
and advised of 
Pueblo's predicament, she had been captured and any rescue attempt 
would have been futile.

_Pueblo_ followed the North Korean vessels as ordered, but then stopped 
immediately outside North Korean waters. She was again fired upon, and a U.S. sailor, 
Fireman Apprentice Duane Hodges, was killed. She was boarded by men from a torpedo 
boat and a sub chaser. Crew members had their hands tied, were blindfolded, beaten, and 
prodded with bayonets.

Once 
Pueblo was in North Korean territorial waters, she was boarded again, this 
time by high-ranking North Korean officials. 
Pueblo was taken into port at Wonsan and 
the crew was moved twice to prisoner of war (POW) camps, with some of the crew 
reporting upon release that they were starved and regularly tortured while in North 
Korean custody.\(^6\) This treatment was allegedly worsened when the North Koreans 
realized that crewmen were secretly giving them "the finger" in staged propaganda 
photos.\(^7\)

Commander Lloyd M. Bucher, commanding officer of the 
Pueblo, was tortured 
and put through a mock firing squad in an effort to make him confess. Eventually the 
Koreans threatened to execute his men in front of him, and Bucher relented. None of the 
Koreans knew English well enough to write the confession, so they had Bucher write it 
himself. They verified the meaning of his words, but failed to catch the pun when he said 
"We paean the North Korean state. We paean their great leader Kim Il Sung."\(^8\) Following an apology, a written admission by the U.S. that 
Pueblo had been spying, and 
an assurance that the U.S. would not spy in the future, the North Korean government 
decided to release the 82 remaining crew members. On 23 December 1968 the crew was 
taken by buses to the DMZ border with South Korea and ordered to walk south across the 
"Bridge of No Return". Exactly 11 months after being taken prisoner, the Captain led the 
long line of crewmen, followed at the end by the executive officer, Lieutenant Ed

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\(^5\) American Society of International Law. Proceedings of the American Society of International Law: at its 
sixty-third annual meeting held at Washington, D.C. April 24-26, 1969. "Questions of international law 
raised by the seizure of the U.S.S. Pueblo."


\(^7\) http://groups.msn.com/ctoseadogs/usspueblocrew1.msnw

\(^8\) "We paean" sounds almost identical to "we pee on".
Murphy, the last man across the bridge. The U.S. then verbally retracted the ransom admission, apology, and assurance. Meanwhile the North Koreans blanked out the paragraph above the signature which read: "and this hereby receipts for 82 crewmen and one dead body". Commander Lloyd M. Bucher, commanding officer of the Pueblo and all the officers and crew appeared before a Navy Court of Inquiry. A court martial was recommended for Commander Bucher and the Officer in Charge of the Research Department, Lieutenant Steve Harris. But the Secretary of the Navy, John H. Chafee, rejected the recommendation, stating, "They have suffered enough." Commander Bucher was never found guilty of any indiscretions and continued his Navy career until retirement.

There is some debate as to whether Commander Bucher acted within his orders. It was clearly stated in his orders that Bucher was not to spark an international incident. The Americans allege that North Korea attacked and boarded Pueblo in international waters — a clear act of war, whereas the DPRK has stated the Pueblo was in violation of the territorial limit. Historically, U.S. ships engaged in the collection of intelligence would often approach the very limits of territorial waters and sometimes cross over for brief periods of time. Such actions would often prompt the target country to mobilize parts of their military and thereby provide more intelligence for the U.S. ship to capture. The question is posed whether or not Bucher should have kept Pueblo in the area after the first encounter with the gunboat. Those familiar with the operations of the ship point out that such encounters were routine while on station, and it was expected that Bucher would remain on station in spite of such events. Further, Bucher was not informed of escalating tensions between North Korea and the South Korean-U.S. bloc in the days leading up to the capture of Pueblo. Bucher died in San Diego on 28 January 2004, partly resulting from complications from the injuries he had suffered during his time as a prisoner of war in North Korea.

The USS Pueblo is still being held by Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea today, she remains a commissioned vessel of the United States Navy. North Korean leader Kim Jong Il has specified that the ship will be used to promote anti-Americanism. USS Pueblo is one of the primary tourist attractions in Pyongyang, North Korea, having attracted over 250,000 visitors since being moved to the Taedong River. The Pueblo is now anchored at the very spot where the General Sherman Incident is believed to have taken place in 1866. Often tourists are led through the ship by a guided tour. Participants will first enter the ship for a 15-minute video shown from a small TV set mounted in the ceiling, explaining how the North Koreans captured the ship, with some old film footage from that time. All areas of the ship are shown, including the secret communications room full of encryption machines and radio equipment, still in a partly disassembled state after they were inspected by North Korean technicians. One highlight

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9 Naval Vessel Register webpage on USS Pueblo - AGER-2
of the guided tour is a photo opportunity where visitors may have their pictures taken while holding the rear-mounted machine-gun.

In October 1999, she was towed from Wonson on the east coast, around the Korean Peninsula, to Nampo on the west coast. This required moving the vessel through international waters. No attempt to recapture the *Pueblo* was made. This move was done just before the visit of U.S. presidential envoy James Kelly to the capital Pyongyang.

During an October 2000 visit to Pyongyang by then-Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, North Korean negotiators reportedly presented an offer to repatriate the USS Pueblo as part of a proposed process of normalizing diplomatic relations between the two nations. However, the Department of State is unable to confirm this claim. The offer dissipated with the U.S. policy shift under George W. Bush.

During an August 2005 diplomatic session in North Korea, former U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Donald Gregg received verbal indications from high-ranking North Korean officials that the state would be willing to repatriate the USS *Pueblo* to United States authorities, on the condition that a prominent U.S. government official, such as Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, come to Pyongyang for high-level talks. While the U.S. government has publicly stated on several occasions that the return of the still-commissioned Navy vessel is a priority, the current overall situation of U.S.-North Korean relations makes such an official state visit very unlikely. The U.S. government has taken the position that North Korea's nuclear weapons ambitions, human rights record, and its reputation as a sponsor of terrorism are its main concerns, and that the USS *Pueblo* is of low priority at this time.
123<sup>rd</sup> Tactical Reconnaissance Wing

**Organization**
Headquarters, 123<sup>rd</sup> Tactical Reconnaissance Wing (TRW)  
(Shewmaker Air National Guard Base, Louisville, Kentucky)

123<sup>rd</sup> Tactical Reconnaissance Group (TRG)

165<sup>th</sup> Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron (TRS)  
123<sup>rd</sup> Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron  
123<sup>rd</sup> Supply Squadron  
123<sup>rd</sup> Combat Support Squadron  
123<sup>rd</sup> Tactical Hospital  
165<sup>th</sup> Weather Flight (MAC), attached unit  
123<sup>rd</sup> Communications Flight (AFC), attached unit
152nd Tactical Reconnaissance Group (TRG)  
(May Air National Guard Base, Reno, Nevada)  
192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron (TRS)  
152nd Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron  
152nd Supply Squadron  
152nd Combat Support Squadron  
152nd Tactical Dispensary  
192nd Weather Flight (MAC), attached unit.  
152nd Communications Flight (AFCS), attached unit.

189th Tactical Reconnaissance Group (TRG)  
(Little Rock Air Force Base, Jacksonville, Arkansas)  
154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron (TRS)  
189th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron  
189th Supply Squadron  
189th Combat Support Squadron  
189th Tactical Dispensary  
154th Weather Flight (MAC), attached unit  
189th Communications Flight (AFCS), attached unit
Key Personnel
123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing

Commander:
Brig. Gen. Jack H. Owen

Vice Commander:
Col. Fred W. Dyer

Director of Operations:

Assistant Director of Operations:
Col. James W. Dalzell

Director of Materiel:
Lt. Col. William H. Robertson

Director of Administration:
Capt. John F. Souder

Director of Personnel:
Maj. Keith Wolfe

Information Staff Officer:
Maj. Donald L. Armstrong

Intelligence Staff Officer:
Maj. William Gast

Director of Safety:
Lt. Col. Clifford Sachleben

Management Analysis Officer:
Capt. Charles A. Mays

First Sergeant:
MSgt. Theodore A. Bolton
165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron

Commander:
Lt. Col. Lawrence A. Quebbeman

Maintenance Officer:
Lt. Col. William H. Beck
Operations Officer:
Lt. Col. William J. Semonin
Supply Officer:
Maj. Alvin R. Byrd
Executive Officer:
Maj. Ray K. Troutman
Intelligence Officer:
Maj. Stanley A. Worsham
Photo Officer:
Capt. Glenn E. Duhs
Photo Intelligence Officer:
Capt. Jay V. Paxton
First Sergeant:
SMSgt. Howard Curtis.
192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron

Commander:
Lt. Col. Henry N. Gallues

Operations Officer:
Lt. Col. Wayne B. Adams

Maintenance Officer:
Maj. Harry Bengochea

Supply Officer:
Capt. Walter Glantz

Intelligence Officer:
Maj. Carl Robinson

Photo Officer:
Capt. Joseph Johnson

First Sergeant:
TSgt. Ralph Poole
123\textsuperscript{rd} Field Maintenance Squadron

Commander:
Lt. Col. Gustave L. Welch

Maintenance Officer: Maj. William F. Hamilton
Administrative Officer: Capt. Eugene M. Eisenmenger
Unit Supply Officer: Capt. Kenneth L. Wolfe
Maintenance Officer (Fabrication): 1\textsuperscript{st} Lt. Thomas Wiechman
Maintenance Officer (Aerospace Systems): CWO Kenneth A. Sorenson
Avionics Officer: 2\textsuperscript{nd} Lt. John G. Spanyer
Aircraft

RF-101 Voodoo

Primary Function: Escort/All-weather interceptor/Fighter-Bomber/Reconnaissance.
Contractor: McDonnell.
Crew: One.
Unit Cost: N/A.
Powerplant: Two Pratt & Whitney J57-P-55 turbojet engines rated at 17,000Lb (7,666Kg) each.
   Dimensions Length: 67 feet, 5 inches.
Wingspan: 39 feet, 8 inches.
Height: 18 feet.
Performance Speed: Max. 1,009 mph.
Ceiling: 38,900 ft
Range: N/A
**Chronology of Events: 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing**

**26 January – 31 December 1968**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26 January</td>
<td>123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Group, 152nd Tactical Reconnaissance Group, 189th Tactical Reconnaissance Group recalled to active duty. Approximately 800 Kentucky guardsmen were involved.</td>
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<tr>
<td>29 January</td>
<td>All units begin intensive combat readiness training.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 February</td>
<td>Visit from Major General Autrey Maroun and Pentagon Survey Team.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 February</td>
<td>192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron crew levy for 4440th Air Defense Group (ADGp) to Tan Son Nhut, South Vietnam.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron crew levy for 4440th Air Defense Group (ADGp) to Kadena Air Base, Okinawa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>22-27 February</td>
<td>Ten pilots from the 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Group attend sea survival training at Holmstead Air Force Base, Florida.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 February</td>
<td>154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron conducts mobility exercise to test unit readiness.</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 February</td>
<td>123rd Tactical Hospital exercises Field Hospital capability.</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 February</td>
<td>123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Group sends 3 reconnaissance pilots, 1 target officer to OPERATION CABALLO BLANCO, Fort Hood, Texas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>09 March</td>
<td>Twenty-two Reconnaissance pilots of the 189th Tactical Reconnaissance Group awarded Combat Readiness Award.</td>
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<tr>
<td>01 March</td>
<td>192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron personnel to Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho, for crew training.</td>
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<tr>
<td>07-12 March</td>
<td>192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron pilots attend sea survival school.</td>
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14-19 March 192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron pilots attend sea survival school.

14-20 March Tactical Air Command (TAC) Project HARVEST REAPER, Joplin, Missouri, and Richmond, Kentucky.

18-27 March 154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron personnel temporary duty (TDY) to Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas, for crew training.

19-29 March 192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron personnel temporary duty (TDY) to Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho, for crew training.

21 March Eleven pilots from 154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron to sea survival training.

24 March – 07 April 165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron personnel temporary duty (TDY) to Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina, for crew training.


26-27 March 192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron crew levy for the 4440th Air Defense Group (ADGp) from Clark Air Base to McClellan Air Force Base, California.

02-12 April 192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron personnel temporary duty (TDY) to Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho, for crew training.

04 April Seven crew members from the 154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron to sea survival training.

04-09 April 165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron pilots temporary duty (TDY) for sea survival training.

05 April Photo project 1023, Tactical Air Command (TAC) mission 68-75, Utah.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07-21 April</td>
<td>165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron aircrews and support personnel to Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina, for training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 April</td>
<td>189th Tactical Reconnaissance Group participates in “BUCKSKIN RIDER” exercises, Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-16 April</td>
<td>165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron aircrews temporary duty (TDY) to sea survival school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 April</td>
<td>154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron pilots among thirty-four (34) personnel sent temporary duty (TDY) to Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas, for crew training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 April</td>
<td>Nineteen (19) personnel of 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing sent temporary duty (TDY) to Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho, for special training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-23 April</td>
<td>192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron aircrews temporary duty (TDY) to sea survival school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 April-05 May</td>
<td>165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron personnel temporary duty (TDY) to Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina, for training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 April</td>
<td>Completion date for Tactical Air Command (TAC) RR1007, Photo Project 68-62, area covers 5 cities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 April</td>
<td>165th Tactical Reconnaissance Group completes Tactical Air Command (TAC) mission 68-62, Photo Project 1007.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 April</td>
<td>Open house for wives and families, Shewmaker Air National Guard Base, Louisville, Kentucky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-24 April</td>
<td>192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron pilots fly Tactical Air Command (TAC) RR1021, Photo Project 68-73, Fifth Infantry Division, Fort Carson, Colorado.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-30 April</td>
<td>Pilots of 192nd and 165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadrons complete sea survival training.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
26 April  Eleven (11) personnel of the 189th Tactical Reconnaissance Group sent temporary duty (TDY) to Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas, for training.

05 May  Four (4) personnel of the 189th Tactical Reconnaissance Group sent temporary duty (TDY) to Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas for training.

07 May  165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron flies Tactical Air Command (TAC) mission 1041, Project 68-93 for Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) at 3 airports.

08 May  165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron flies Tactical Air Command (TAC) mission 1062, Project 68-110, “WALLEYE” at McDill Air Force Base, Florida.

12-18 May  Flyovers and static displays at Langley, Patterson, Tyndall, and Bakalar Air Force Bases for Armed Forces Day, 1968.

13 May  Brigadier General Owen on temporary duty (TDY) to Europe for OPERATION ROYAL FLUSH XIII, the annual exercise to evaluate air reconnaissance in NATO.

165th and 192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadrons fly Tactical Air Command (TAC) mission 1078, Project 68-118, 12th Air Force Operation Order (OPOrd) 1-68.

28 May  Wing units alerted for movement to Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Missouri.

04 June  189th Tactical Reconnaissance Group holds mobility exercise for 154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron to test readiness.


10-14 June  Operational Readiness Inspection (ORI) by Tactical Air Command (TAC) conducted for the 154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron prior to overseas movement.
11 June Photo Processing Cell conference for wing held at Shewmaker Air National Guard Base, Louisville, Kentucky.

12 June Shewmaker Air National Guard Base-Community Council sees Fort Knox fire-power demonstration.

24 June Five (5) personnel from the 154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron on advance party to Itazuke Air Base, Japan.

27 June Tactical Air Command (TAC) Photo Project RR1107 completed by the 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Group for 12th Air Force.

30 June Millions of pounds of equipment processed for transfer of 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing to Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Missouri.

01 July 192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron flies crew levy for 4440th Air Defense Group (ADGp) from Clark Air Base, Philippines, to McClellan Air Force Base, California.

04 July 192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron flies crew levy from McClellan Air Force Base, California, to Ton Son Nuht Air Base, Vietnam.

09 July Major General Allen K. Carrell, The Adjutant General of Kentucky, presents medal and awards at Shewmaker Air National Guard Base, Kentucky, in formal farewell to the Louisville elements of the wing.

12 July Aircraft of the 165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron deployed to Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Missouri, in permanent change of station.

14 July Personnel declared surplus in reorganization of the wing begin leaving for other assignments, the majority to South Korea.

18 July Wing advance party at Richard-Gebaur begins opening facilities for arrival of the Louisville, Kentucky, and Reno, Nevada, elements of the wing.
20 July The augmented 154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron moves overseas for temporary duty with Pacific Air Force (PACAF) at Itazuke Air Base, Japan.

165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron flies crew levy 047 for 4440th Air Defense Group (ADGp) from Guam Air Base to McClellan Air Force Base, California.

22 July Main body of reorganized wing personnel arrive at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Missouri, the wing’s new home station.

23 July Twenty RF-101’s (Voodoo) fly in flights of six to begin overseas movement to Itazuke Air Base, Japan, for use by the 154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron.

24 July Brigadier General D. R. Searles, the Tactical Air Command (TAC) Inspector General, visits the 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing at Richards-Gebaur, Missouri.

26 July Six RF-101s (Voodoo) from the wing deploy to Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, to participate in the retirement ceremony for General G. Disosway.

05 August Captain Robert W. Sawyer killed in RF-101 accident near Oak Grove, Missouri.

08 August 192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron advanced detachment to Howard Air Force Base, Canal Zone, for OPERATION CORONET SOMBRERO.

12 August 165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron advanced detachment to Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, for OPERATION COOL OPTIC II.

16 August 192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron main body to Howard Air Force Base, Canal Zone for OPERATION CORONET SOMBRERO.

165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron main body to Elmendorf Air Force Base for OPERATION COOL OPTIC II.

29 August  Brigadier General K. L. Riddle, special assistant to the commander of 12th Air Force, visits the 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing.

01 September  Colonel Fred W. Dyer assumes the vice commander’s slot for the 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing. Colonel Eugene F. Kinnaird Jr., former vice commander, becomes director of operations.

03-04 September  12th Air Force staff assistance team at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Missouri.

03-04 September  165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron in several different missions photographs a number of bases for the Air Training Command under a 12th Air Force mission.

06 September  Colonel James W. Dalzell departs for Itazuke to serve as liaison officer between 154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron and Fifth Air Force (PACAF).

07-08 September  RF-101 (Voodoo) static display for more than 100,000 persons attending open house at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Missouri.

09-13 September  192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron deploys five RF-101s for participation in EXERCISE BOLDSHOT BRIMFIRE I at Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

16-18 September  835th Air Division Safety Survey team at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Missouri.

24 September  Brigadier General Thomas Waltz, commander of Tactical Air Rescue Command (TARC), and party visit the 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing.

26 September  165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron returns from OPERATION COOL OPTIC II to home station.

04 October  165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron flies drop zone photography in the Army’s EXERCISE COLD MASS III at Fort Riley, Kansas.

04 October  165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron participates in EXERCISE BOLDSHOT BRIMFIRE II at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

07-11 October  Tactical Air Command (TAC) Safety Survey team visits 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing.
14-18 October Operational Readiness Inspection (ORI) by Tactical Air Command (TAC) Inspector General.

17-25 October 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing Command Post participates in EXERCISE HIGH HEELS.

19 October 192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron returns from OPERATION CORONET SOMBRERO and 165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron assumes role in that operation.

21-25 October 165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron furnishes three RF-101s to support EXERCISE LINE BACKER staging from Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina.


01 November 192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron sends advance detachment to Itazuke Air Base, Japan.

05-07 November 12th Air Force staff assistance team at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Missouri.

09 November 192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron flies crew levy for the 4440th Air Defense Group (ADGp) from McClellan Air Force Base, California, to Tan Son Nhut, South Vietnam.

12 November 154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron begins to return to home station, Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas.

14 November 154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron loses a RF-101 in accident near Itazuke Air Base, Japan. Pilot escapes with minor injuries.

16 November 192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron assumes operational control of temporary duty mission at Itazuke Air Base, Japan.

18 November 165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron flies crew levy for the 4440th Air Defense Group (ADGp) from Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base to Itazuke Air Base, Japan, and return.

20 November 154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron completes redeployment to Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas.

29 November – 165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron flies pre-strike missions
03 December for joint Air Force – Army exercise in Puerto Rico.

05 December U.S. Senator Howard Cannon of Nevada visits the 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing.

12 December Lieutenant Colonel James McClure, 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing operations officer, and two airmen leave for temporary duty with Fifth Air Force (PACAF) to coordinate special targets for reconnaissance operations in the Fifth Air Force’s theater of operations.

20 December 189th Tactical Reconnaissance Group and the 123rd Reconnaissance Squadron deactivated at Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas, and returned to the control of the Arkansas Air National Guard.

30 December Brigadier General Jack H. Owen, wing commander, and Colonel Eugene F. Kinnaird Jr., director of operations, visit 165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron detachment at Howard Air Force Base, Canal Zone.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06 January</td>
<td>Brigadier General Jack H. Owen, wing commander, and Colonel Eugene F. Kinnaird Jr., director of operations, return from inspections of OPERATION CORONET SOMBRERO in Panama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-07 January</td>
<td>123&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; Tactical Reconnaissance Wing conducts full-scale mobility practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 January</td>
<td>Brigadier General Frank Spink, Air Force Reserve mobility assignee 10&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Air Force, given tour and briefing of 123&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; Tactical Reconnaissance Wing operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 January</td>
<td>Major General Larry C. Dawson, The Adjutant General of Kentucky, visits the wing with Kentucky Air National Guard staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 January</td>
<td>123&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; Tactical Reconnaissance Wing conducts another mobility practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-15 January</td>
<td>12&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Air Force operational readiness inspection team conducts security, mobility recheck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 January</td>
<td>165&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron advance detachment deployed to Japan, GAME FOX III.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 January</td>
<td>165&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, CORONET SOMBRERO detachment re-deployed to Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Missouri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 January</td>
<td>Advance detachment of the 192&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron leaves Itazuke Air Base, Japan, to home station at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Missouri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>165&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron pilots leave for Itazuke Air Base, Japan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 January</td>
<td>192&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron at Itazuke Air Base goes on expanded aircraft alert in reaction to intelligence reports that the Korean situation could worsen.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>165&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron pilots begin Korean checkout program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 January - 02 February</td>
<td>165&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron main body deploys to Itazuke.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 January</td>
<td>165&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron assumes responsibility for “Commando Look,” an alert program in Japan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 January – 03 February</td>
<td>192&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron re-deploys main body to home station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 January</td>
<td>165&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron assumes command of operations at Itazuke Air Base, Japan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 January</td>
<td>The 192&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron is awarded the Fifth Air Force Plaque for outstanding achievement in the defense of the Republic of Korea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 February</td>
<td>165&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron flies crew levy for the 4440&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Air Defense Group (ADGp) from Clark Air Force Base, Philippines, to McClellan Air Force Base, California.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-07 February</td>
<td>12&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Air Force special team conducts safety inspection of the wing, including the just re-deployed 192&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 February</td>
<td>All pilots of the 165&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron are Korean qualified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 February</td>
<td>Lieutenant General Thomas K. McGehee, commander of Fifth Air Force, visits the 165&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 February</td>
<td>Colonel James Dalzell returns to Richard-Gebaur Air Force Base, Missouri, and is replaced by Lieutenant Colonel Robert K. Hendricks as liaison between 165&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron and Fifth Air Force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 February</td>
<td>XVIII Airborne Corps Artillery requests for reconnaissance work in the Fort Campbell, Kentucky, area is fulfilled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brigadier General Owen departs for inspection tour of operations of wing forces in Korea and Japan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 February</td>
<td>Lieutenant Colonel William Robertson, director of materiel, and Major William Gast, director of intelligence, leave for inspection visit of 165&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron at Itazuke Air Base, Japan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-28 February</td>
<td>12&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Air Force Inspector General Team conducts no-notice General Inspection of the wing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
28 February  Captain John Molini and Lieutenant Colonel Mervin Johnson are injured in a major aircraft accident at Buckley Air National Guard Base, Colorado, while flying a TF-101 F.

11-12 March  Wing hosts de-mobilization planning conference at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Missouri, attended by representatives of OOAAM, Tactical Air Command (TAC), National Guard Bureau (NGB), 189th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, 12th Air Force, and 4676th ABG (ADC).

14 March  165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron begins participation in Exercise FOCU RETINA in the Republic of Korea.

16 March  Lieutenant Colonel James McClure returns from special assignment at Headquarters, Fifth Air Force.

Lieutenant Colonel Mervin Johnson dies of injuries suffered in major aircraft accident on 28 February 1969.

18 March  General Joseph Nazzaro, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Air Forces, visits the 165th Tactical Reconnaissance at Itazuke Air Base, Japan.

20 March  192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron completes reconnaissance request at Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

Contingent of officers and airmen from the wing attend the funeral of Lieutenant Colonel Mervin Johnson in Reno, Nevada.

22 March  Pilot from 165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron scrambles for “Commando Look.”


25 March  General William Momyer, commander of Tactical Air Command, visits Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Missouri.

Second “Command Look” scramble.

27 March  Sergeant Donald E. Crawford is awarded membership in the “TAC Thinkers Club” for his suggestion that improved maintenance procedures and was adopted Air Force-wide.
30 March  Colonel Fred Dyer leaves for Temporary duty (TDY) to participate in OPERATION CRESTED CAP I.

04 April  Colonel James Dalzell leaves for May Air National Guard Base, Nevada, to begin reconstitution of the 152nd Tactical Reconnaissance Group.

07 April  Former Air National Guard technicians leave Richards-Gebaur for Reno, Nevada, and Louisville, Kentucky to aid in reconstitution of Air National Guard units.

15 April  165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron relieved of responsibility for “Commando Look.”

16 April  Lieutenant General Thomas K. McGhee, presents the 165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron the Fifth Air Force outstanding achievement award for the defense of the Republic of Korea. The 165th TRS was only the third squadron to receive this award.

20 April  165th Tactical Reconnaissance re-deployed to Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Missouri.

22 April  On departure from Itazuke Air Base, an RF-101 flown by Captain Bill Seiber burst into flames on the runway, while being filmed by Japanese television. Captain Seiber was unharmed.

01 May  Additional personnel leave for May Air National Guard Base, Reno, Nevada, to prepare for de-activation of the 192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron.

12 May  Tactical aircraft from the 192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron deploy to May Air National Guard Base in preparation for de-activation.

18-25 May  123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing personnel and equipment moved to Shewmaker Air National Guard Base, Louisville, Kentucky, in preparation for de-activation.

20-25 May  Main body of the 192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron redeploys to May Air National Guard Base, Reno, Nevada.

22 May  Aircraft from the 165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron deploy to Shewmaker Air National Guard Base, Louisville, Kentucky.
25 May  Personnel from the wing and personnel formerly declared surplus and sent world-wide, re-form at May and Shewmaker Air National Guard Bases.

07 June  De-activation ceremonies at May Air National Guard Base, Reno, Nevada.

09 June  De-activation ceremonies at Shewmaker Air National Guard Base, Louisville, Kentucky. The 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing de-activated and returned to state control.

15-16 December The Wing and Group commanders, Brigadier General Jack H. Owen and Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence Quebbeman, were received by President Richard M. Nixon at the White House with a personal thanks and a proclamation which stated, in part:

“All of these Reserve Component units responded to the Nation’s call in time of need and established records of performance, both in and out of combat, which have demonstrated a level of readiness and training never before achieved by our reserve forces. . . they have truly upheld the heritage and tradition of the citizen soldier and have again proven that both the National Guard and the Reserves are a great resource for our country and one which is necessary for our national security.”

1970

03 November  The Secretary of the Air Force announced that the 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing had won the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award (AFOUA) for the Pueblo call-up of 1968 – 69. This special order, numbered GB – 886, dated 03 November, stated that the award was being made for “exceptionally meritorious service in support of military operations from 26 January 1968 to 09 June 1969.”
OPERATIONS/EXERCISES

BOLDSHOT/BRIMFIRE I: Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

BOLDSHOT/BRIMFIRE I: Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

BOLDSHOT/BRIMFIRE II: Puerto Rico.

COBALLO BLANCO: Fort Hood, Texas.

COLD MASS III: Fort Riley, Kansas.

COOL OPTIC II: Alaskan Air Command.

CORONET SOMBRERO: Howard Air Force Base, Canal Zone. 17 August – 18 October 1968.

COMBAT FOX – GAME FOX III: Itazuke, Japan.


GARDEN PLOT: Major U. S. Cities.

HARVEST REAPER: Joplin, Missouri – Richmond, Kentucky.

LINEBACKER: Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
OPERATIONAL STATISTICS SUMMARY
(26 January 1968 – 09 June 1969)

192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron

Aerial film footage processed: 273,000.
Photographic prints processed: 36,000.
Quality of work: Good to excellent.
Flying hours: 6,915.
Sorties flown: 3,894.

165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron

Aerial film footage processed: 284,251.
Photographic prints processed: 257,200.
Quality of work: Good to excellent.
Flying hours: 7,192.
Sorties flown: 4,438.

154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron

Aerial film footage processed: 278,570.
Duplicate aerial film processed: 5,780.
Photographic prints processed: 25,656.
Quality of work: Good.
Flying hours: 5,161.
Sorties flown: 2,932.

Squadron Totals

Total aerial film footage processed: 841,601.
Total photographic prints processed: 318,856.
Quality of work: Good to excellent.
Total flying hours: 19,715.
Total sorties flown: 11,561.
AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

COMMANDER’S APPRAISAL

As we close out our active duty service we can look back upon the outstanding performance of this wing, particularly its tactical squadrons which have compiled a tremendous record of accomplishment in the commitment overseas in Japan and the Republic of Korea. We can also look back on the successful adjustments which we have made following the operational readiness inspection, several safety surveys, and the general inspection. As we leave active duty it seems that we have set each successive requirement asked of the wing.

The last visit to the wing from the advisory assistance team from the 835th Air Division at McConnell showed that the time-phased items which the unit was responsible for accomplishing were being met according to schedule. Reaching May 1, we were relieved of many of the commitments for which we were responsible previously.

Operationally, this wing is without an equal anywhere in the Air Force. I would like to thank each member of the wing for his individual contribution to this total effort. We have been operating with an incredible span of operations - - from Arkansas to Panama, from Missouri to Alaska, and from Japan to South Korea. We have continued to demonstrate the key concept of flexibility and mobility which is so vital to Tactical Air Command units today. We have flown more hours, more sorties, and more fragged missions than any comparable unit anywhere. If we are a little proud of ourselves, we have good cause.

Now we turn to the task of reconstitution. We must take this unit from its high state of readiness at present and return to Air National Guard status without appreciable loss in combat capability. This is a vital responsibility, the very heart of the “ready, now!” concept of our Air Reserve Forces.

Finally, because of the mountainous task involved, I would like to thank the staff of the Office of Information for its work in compiling this history, the third and final documentation of our active service. We hope that these efforts will be useful to Air Force historians some day in evaluating the record of ARF in the defense and security of this nation.

JACK H. OWEN, Brigadier General, USAF
Commander
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS TACTICAL AIR COMMAND
LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, VIRGINIA 23365

SUBJECT: Letter of Appreciation

TO: 12 AF

The attached letter is forwarded with pleasure. The ability to respond rapidly with a high quality product reflects favorably on our tactical reconnaissance force and demonstrates to organizations outside the USAF our ability to get the job done. Please convey our compliments for an excellent performance to all participants.

FOR THE COMMANDER

[Signature]

Ltr, AAC (C), 4 Feb 69

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER, ALASKAN AIR COMMAND
APO, Seattle 96253

SUBJECT: Letter of Appreciation

TC: TAC
Langley AFB, Virginia 23365

1. I wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the officers and airmen of the 156th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, who participated in Exercise COOL OPTIC II.

2. During the exercise this unit provided the Alaskan Air Command with a much needed and timely reconnaissance force. The professional ability and aggressiveness of the men of the 156th enabled this command to provide, to numerous federal and state agencies within Alaska, a high quality and up to date photographic product.

3. Please convey my sincere congratulations to the officers and airmen of the 156th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron for their highly professional performance of a job well done.

[Signature]

T. E. MOORE, Major General, USAF
Commander

Cy to: 123rd Tac Recon Wg
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS FIFTH AIR FORCE (PACAF)
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96563

LETTER OF APPRECIATION

TO: CINCPACAF
APO 96563

30 JAN 1969

1. I heartily endorse Col Matlick's comments. The 192 Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron has been a great asset to Fifth Air Force throughout the deployment period. They have maintained a high state of readiness, supported a large complex maintenance effort involving assets other than their own, and have reacted to all operational tasks in a timely and professional manner.

2. In acknowledgement of this fine record, I have personally presented the Fifth Air Force Plaque for Outstanding Achievement to the 192 Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron.

THOMAS K. MCCONLHE, Lt Gen, USAF
Commander

DAF, PACAF (DORC)

TO: 123d TAC Recon Wing (C)

1. It is a distinct and sincere pleasure to receive and forward correspondence of this nature. The singular professional performance of the 192nd TRS is in keeping with the finest traditions of the Air National Guard.

2. Please convey my congratulations to the officers and men of the 192TRs for a truly outstanding job.

EARL B. HARDIN, JR., Major General, USAF
Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations

1 Atch a/c

1 Atch CGC (AC) 1tr. 22 Jan 69, subj as above

12 FEB 1969
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 313TH AIR DIVISION (TAC)
McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas 67462

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER

6 MAR 1969

SUBJECT: Letter of Appreciation

TO: 123rd Tac Recon Wg (C)

1. The attached correspondence from Major Generals Jay T. Robbins and T. E. Moore and Brigadier General Joseph G. Wilson is forwarded with great pride. It is always a pleasure to receive favorable correspondence depicting the mission accomplishments of the personnel assigned to your command.

2. Please express my appreciation to all of the participants for their noteworthy demonstration. Thank you!

W. E. DAVIS, JR., Brig Gen, USAF
Commander

1 Atch
Hq 12 AF (Office of the Commander) Ltr,
28 Feb 69, w/Atch
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCES SOUTHERN COMMAND
ALBROOK AIR FORCE BASE, CANAL ZONE

REPLY TO
AFFO: No

SUBJECT: Letter of Appreciation -- 123rd TRW

TO: 123 TRW (DI)
Richards AFB, Ok.

1. A rotational squadron of RF-101's of the 123rd TRW completed its initial deployment to Howard AFB, Canal Zone, in August 1968. By 19 August, two flights per day were scheduled as a sustained operational rate. The RF-101 crews quickly became accustomed to flight operations in this theater and made a smooth transition into activities of this command's 24th Special Operations Wing...

2. Following this initial adjustment period, the presence of three RF-101's presented USAFSO with an excellent opportunity to fulfill outstanding requirements, especially those requiring high altitude capabilities and, further, to accomplish many hitherto deferred photo reconnaissance requirements.

3. Within a very short time after the arrival of the RF-101's, word about their capabilities soon spread and many local military and non-DOD agencies began soliciting photo reconnaissance support from USAFSO. The command was delighted to comply, and the variety of missions flown and the results were very impressive and very satisfying to those receiving the end products. The activities of the rotational squadron of the 123rd TRW with USAFSO are listed in Atch #1 and the photo reconnaissance accomplished is listed in Atch #2.

4. The men of the 123rd TRW rotational squadron were competent and enthusiastic. They were responsive to requirements levied by this command in support of objectives and agencies listed in the attachments. The last rotational element of the 123rd TRW returned to CONUS on 15 January 1969. This command expresses its deep appreciation for the services rendered by squadrons of the 123rd TRW while in this theater.

KENNETH O. SANBORN, Major General, USAF
Commander

2 Atch
1. 123rd TRW Det Activity
2. Photo Requests Completed by RF-101's
Letter of Appreciation

The Adjutant General, Kentucky
State Capitol
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40601

1. On behalf of the United States Air Force in Korea, I convey my appreciation for the significant contributions made by the Kentucky Air National Guard while serving on active duty in the Republic of Korea.

2. The seizure of the U.S.S. Pueblo in January 1968 and the subsequent downing of the E-121 aircraft in April 1969 by the North Koreans created critical international situations for our government. The presence of guard units from your State was essential to us in maintaining a high state of preparedness for any contingency. Had it become necessary for the air forces to counter those unprovoked attacks we would have been ready to do so.

3. The 123rd Combat Support Squadron and the 123rd Supply Squadron provided many personnel to supplement support functions at Osan Air Base. Mission accomplishment dictated that neither of these units could operate in unit strength; however, various members were represented in such positions as Inspector General, 6311th Support Wing; Logistics Officer, 557th Engineering Squadron and other important positions within the 314th Air Division at Osan. Other members were integrated into various units at Kimpo, Swon, Kunsan, Taegu and Kwang Ju Air Bases. Their duty performance made a definite contribution in the accomplishment of our mission.

4. Please extend my personal thanks and congratulations to the fine members of those units who augmented the United States Air Force in Korea during these emergency conditions.

A. W. HOLLERNESS, JR, Brig Gen, USAF
Commander
FUJUO AC, Japan -- The 165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron received the Fifth Air Force Outstanding Performance Award today from Lieutenant General Thomas K. Hitchcock, Fifth Air Force commander.

Accepting the award for the 165th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing were Colonel Lawrence S. Gribbins, 159th Reconnaissance Group.

The unit, from Louisville, was cited by General Hitchcock for its outstanding contribution to Fifth Air Force's mission during its temporary duty tour at Itazuke Air Base, Japan.

Since coming to Japan in February, the 165th has maintained an around-the-clock alert commitment while carrying out an intensive flying training program in its reconnaissance jets. The unit is equipped with RF-101 Voodoos.

The 165th, a unit of the 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing at Richmond-DeShaw Air Force Base, Va., was called to active duty shortly after the Pueblo crisis in January 1968.
CITATION TO ACCOMPANY THE AWARD OF THE
AIR FORCE OUTSTANDING UNIT AWARD
TO
THE 123RD TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE WING (TAC)

The 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, Tactical Air Command, has distinguished itself by exceptional meritorious service from 26 January 1968 through 9 June 1969. During this period the 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing and its assigned and attached units, recalled to active duty from Air National Guard status in the service of their country, have contributed spectacular achievements in the defense of the United States of America by conducting vital tactical operations in widely separated locations in the United States and overseas, including Alaska, Panama Canal Zone, Japan and Korea. Through these distinctive accomplishments the members of the 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing have reflected great credit upon themselves, the Air National Guard establishments of the States of Arkansas, Kentucky, and Nevada, and the United States Air Force.
President Richard M. Nixon’s Remarks on Signing the Proclamation Honoring Reserve Components of the Armed Forces. December 16th, 1969

I APPRECIATE the opportunity to join in this ceremony; and it is one that I wish I could participate in more often, where a proclamation expresses appreciation for service rendered, and where those involved have completed that service and have returned to civilian life, where that is their choice.

I should point out, of course, that you are still in the Reserve. That means that you can still be called, something which I know you understand and something I know which will always be the great tradition in this country.

I think it is worth saying, however, something about the Reserve components that were called up as a result of this proclamation of 1968, to which [Deputy] Secretary [of Defense David] Packard has referred.

Executive Orders 11392 of January 25, 1968, and 11406 of April 10, 1968, together called up 36,000 men.

Thirty-six thousand men have been called up under that proclamation. Twenty-two thousand of those 36,000 served overseas. Those 22,000 received over 4,000 citations, including over 250 Purple Hearts.

This is, it seems to me, eloquent demonstration of the service that is rendered to the United States, not only by our regular forces, and those who are brought into the service through the Selective Service, but also those who are in the Reserves, as are the people who are here.

The Nation is grateful to you, grateful to you for the service you have rendered. The Nation is also grateful to you for the fact that you are in the Reserves, that you are ready, ready to serve the Nation again, as you have in the past.

And in this Christmas season, we can only say that this is the appropriate time to sign the proclamation, a proclamation which recognizes the service, recognizes what you have done. And it also gives me the opportunity in this East Room, which is appropriately decorated, to wish all of you the very best for Christmas and the New Year. I should point out, incidentally, to the Secretary, as I see all of this rank in the front row, that I am reminded of the fact that I, too, am in the Reserves, although it is now inactive--I understand inactive, at least.

But, while, because of the position I hold--I hold the rank of Commander in Chief of our Armed Forces--I realize that except for that election that I would be a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve, showing proper respect to my superiors here in the front row.

We hope you all have a chance to look at the Christmas decorations and take anything that isn't nailed down.11

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11 The President spoke at 10:50 a.m. in the East Room at the White House on signing Proclamation 3949. More than 130 people were present for the ceremony which honored the National Guard and the Reserves. John T. Woolley and Gerhard Peters, The American Presidency Project [online]. Santa Barbara, CA: University of California (hosted), Gerhard Peters (database). Available from World Wide Web: http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=2372.
Certificate of Appreciation issued to all military personnel involved in the Pueblo Call-Up.

*Courtesy of Ed Hornung.*
PHOTOGRAPHS

Shewmaker Air National Guard Base

Added security was required at Shewmaker during the call-up.

Publicity photo taken at time of the call-up: 2nd Lt Tina Kline and 1st Lt Bev O’Bryan give Allen Miller a blood pressure and pulse check.

With the call-up, Food Services section found itself preparing three meals a day, week after week. Larry Singleton and Charles Leachman on KP duty.
American Airlines pilots recalled. (l-r): Albert “Dub” Shean, Kenny Glass, Marty Case, Buz Sawyer, and Austin Bond. On 5 August 1968, near Kansas City, MO., Captain Sawyer was killed in an aircraft crash.

This group of eight KyANG worked for the Kentucky Bell Telephone system. Win Appleby (right) organized the get together. Roger M. Sanders (seated, center) was killed 14 September 1971, in the craft of his aircraft at Standiford Field.
Eleven members of Kappa Alpha fraternity were in the unit during the call-up. (l-r): Bob MacNamara, Wayne Lollis, Harry LeeWaterfield Jr., Kyle Hubbard, Bill Irion, Tom Dunker (not with unit), Jay Paxton, William Hays, Bob Walters, Ted Schneider, Anthony Overbey, and Leroy Dale.

Members of the Supply Squadron at Shewmaker were: kneeling (l-r) Overby, Link, Seay, Woodward, Merrick, Board, King; (middle row) Will, Snyder, Lollis, Wells, Skees, Bizzell, Hawkins, Phillips, and Byrd; (rear) Mays, Bowling, Kessler, Jones, Abbott, Brown, and Rice.
Tactical Air Command
Small Arms Championship
Langley Air Force Base, Virginia
April 1968

Col Falletta presents trophy to small bore rifle team, standing team champions. Courtesy Ed Hornung.

Brig Gen Wilson presents TSgt Donald L. Durbin the trophy as the 1968 small bore rifle champion. Courtesy Ed Hornung.
Combat Training
Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina

Maj Fred Bradley, Lt Col William J. Semonin, Col Williams of TAC, Col Verne Yahne (not on active duty), and Lt Col D. L. Oter of TAC. Bradley, Semonin, and Yahne were receiving combat tactics training in the RF-101.
Following the call-up some of the first training conducted was sea survival training. All Kentucky Air National Guard Voodoo pilots rotated to Florida for the training. The above photographs were taken in March 1968.
Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base

RF-101 Flight line of the 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing

Snow and ice at ‘R-G’

Brass at Richards-Gebaur 1969.
Major General Larry C. Dawson visits 165th at ‘R-G’
The first flight of RF-101 Voodoo jets return from Itazuke Air Base, Japan, to Richards-Gebaur AFB, MO., is Maj Fred Arnold, a flight leader, from Lexington, Kentucky. Taking Maj. Arnold's maps and navigational equipment is Staff Sgt. Gary E. Brock of New Albany, IN., a phase inspector with the 165th TRS.
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska
Cool Optic II

Maj Fred Arnold prepares to fly another dawn mission for the Alaskan Air Command.

Ground crew performing maintenance on an RF-101. Ronnie Siddons and Melvin Davis.
The second group to go to Elmendorf, commanded by Lt Col Quebbeman (center front). Kneeling (l-r): Gowan, Irion, Paxton, Matlock, Smith, Long, Quebbeman, Tesner, Sanders, Bradley, Arnold, Deusch, Dunn, sunglasses; Standing: Staff, Baer, Daugherty, Foster, Mooney, Foster, Ezell, Eppler, Moore, unidentified, Ardery, unidentified, Higgins, next unidentified, Ryan, Harmon, Richardson, Bowles, unidentified, Benedict, Hall, Smith, next four unidentified, (on wing) Bronger, Lundigan, Roland, Lurker, two unidentified, Hall, Westerman, Thomas, Jones, Siddons, unidentified, Willis, Pohl, and Kinser.

Panama Canal.
Itazuke Air Base

Itazuke Air Base, Fukuoka, Japan. Shot by Voodoo camera directly overhead.

Itazuke Air Base, Japan, February 1969.
(l-r): unknown, unknown, Volkerdein, Jim Snodgrass, Mike Ryan.
Itazuke Japan 1969.
Operations Desk: (l-r):
Capt. Evans, Capt.
Matlock, Capt. Smith
(seated), A/3 LeBlanc,
Maj. Frymire, Capt.
Tesner, Sgt. Telvin.

Photo Intell Shop: (l-r):
Capt. Paxton and Sgt.
Elder.
Photo Intell Shop:
(l-r): Sgt. Eppler,
Capt. Evans,
Maj. Worsham.

An RF-101 (Voodoo) over
rice paddies in South Korea,
Spring 1969.
Lt Col Quebbeman (seated) briefs pilots on reconnaissance mission. Pilots l-r: Marty Case, Roger Sanders, Bill Seiber, and Mick Gannon.

Suiting up for flight: pilots are aided by Ken Wheatley and Paul Yahne in Personal Equipment Section at Itazuke.
Lt Col Quebbeman gives map briefing to Sanders, Seiber, and Case.

Frozen rice, flying over the “Land of the Morning Calm,” around the 38th parallel.
Brig Gen Owen visits the 165th at Itazuke
Unforgettable take-off: Captain Bill Seiber rode his RF-101 until the fuel tanks were clipped off by the last arresting barrier. He walked away! The incident was captured by Japanese Television and the Wing’s Cartoonist Paul Coyle.
Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas

[Aerial view of Bergstrom Air Force Base.]

Tan Son Nhut Air Base, Saigon, South Vietnam

[Aerial view of Tan Son Nhut Air Base, 1968.]
Kadena Air Base, Okinawa

Aerial photograph of Kadena Air Base, Okinawa, 1968.
Return to Shewmaker Air National Guard Base


Returning the Colors: Brig Gen Jack H. Owen, returns the Colors to MG Larry C. Dawson, The Adjutant General of Kentucky.

Brig Gen Donavon Smith, handed out medals to, (l-r) Lt Col L. A. Quebbeman, Maj Fred Cross, Maj Harry Greschel, Capt Walter Baker, and Sgt John Ripy.
Major General Larry C. Dawson, The Adjutant General of Kentucky makes individual awards presentations.
The Last Two – Then and Now

Ed and Jerry the last Kentucky Air National Guardsmen (one a traditional airman, the other a full-time Tech) from the Pueblo Call-Up were still serving in the Kentucky Air National Guard until both retired in 2008.
FILE 13:
THE ARTWORK OF
SMS PAUL E. (PETER CHARLIE) COYLE

THE
PUEBLO
CALL-UP
"YOU SHOULD SEE THE PATCHES THEY WON'T LET ME WEAR!!!"

(One could spot a newly-activated pilot during the Pueblo crisis call-up by the number of patches, emblems, embroidered wine corsks, attached to his flight jacket and baseball cap.)

"WOULD YOU SAY YOU'RE LEAVING THINGS IN PRETTY GOOD SHAPE, SERGEANT?"
"Dear Mom: After completing 36 weeks at Electronics School, I was given a very important assignment here at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Missouri. I have been appointed an Aerospace Personnel Physiological Relief Equipment Maintenance Specialist."...

"Hey, Louise, I think you'd better check the stock number on that rifle you ordered for the pistol team!!"

"No, sir, we don't have no engine problems... cause we don't have no engine..."
"HOW DID YOU GET A CLIPBOARD WITH THE K.P. LIST IN HERE CROSSMATCH?!?"

"HEY, JOHN G., YOU WERE RIGHT! I DID Hooks INTO THE POOL LAKE'S HOT WATER PIPE!!!"

"...ATTENTION, PLEASE: DO NOT USE THE PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM FOR THE NEXT HALF HOUR IN THE INTEREST OF SAFETY FOR OUR REPAIRMAN ON THE POLE...!!!?"
SQUADRON BASKETBALL AT RICHARDS GEBAUER

"Gentlemen, before we start this game, remember you have to pass your flight physicals down at our place next week!!"

AT ITAZUKA AIR BASE, JAPAN...

(After lecturing the troops long and loud about taking great care in driving in the Japanese traffic, guess who wrecked a staff car!!

...you, the Commander himself!!!)
20th Anniversary of the Pueblo Call-Up
26 January 1988

All Technician Veterans Toast the 20th Anniversary of the Pueblo Call-Up
26 January 1988


Middle Row (Left to Right): Lvernath L. Franklin, James B. Rogers, Thomas W. Seay, John R. Pearl, Steven L. Wogan, Kenneth D. Dungan, Robert H. Williams, Glenn D. Adair, Donald L. Durbin, & James R. Ror.

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