



**IN MEMORIAM**  
**A1C DARRYL G. WINTERS**

MOTION PICTURE CAMERAMAN  
600<sup>TH</sup> PHOTO SQ (AAVS-MAC)

**KILLED IN ACTION**  
DURING SUPPORT OF AERIAL COMBAT  
MISSION, VIET-NAM 19 JULY 1966



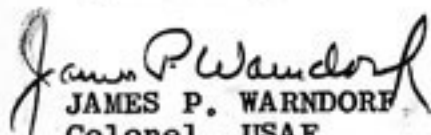
HISTORY OF THE 600TH PHOTOGRAPHIC SQUADRON

1 JULY 1966 - 31 DECEMBER 1966

Prepared by

Capt Donald E. Ross

Approved by:

  
JAMES P. WARNDORF

Colonel, USAF

Commander

28 February 1967

## FOREWORD

During the six months from 1 July to 31 December 1966 the duties and mission of the 600th Photographic Squadron demanded and received much personal sacrifice. The greatest amount was given by A1C Darryl G. Winters.

On 19 July 1966 AAVS lost its first cameraman in combat during the Vietnam war when Airman Winters was killed in action. He was flying as a backseat cameraman in an F100F when the aircraft crashed during an attack on a Viet Cong position in South Vietnam. Airman Winters exemplified the spirit of all AAVS by the outstanding photography he accomplished not only from the backseat but also during the Bien Hoa incident and Operation Hardihood where he risked his life to document the Vietnam war on film. Airman Winters had volunteered for a second tour of duty in Vietnam and was flying on his 305th combat mission when he was killed. The members of the 600th Photographic Squadron were deeply moved by his loss and were dedicated to continue in the spirit of his memory.

## CONTENTS

	Page
FOREWORD.....	ii
Table of Contents.....	iii
List of Illustrations.....	vi
I. MISSION AND RESOURCES.....	1
A. Background.....	1
B. Mission.....	2
Combat Documentation.....	3
Aircraft Gun Camera Photography.....	3
Aircraft Camera Blisters and Pods.....	3
Aircraft Radar Scope Photography.....	3
KA-71A Strike Photography.....	3
Project "Charging Sparrow".....	3
Motion Picture Laboratory.....	3
Base Photographic Laboratories.....	3
C. Command.....	4
D. Organization.....	4
E. Personnel.....	5
F. Equipment.....	7
G. Funds.....	7
II. OPERATIONS.....	9
A. Background and Major Problems.....	9
B. Skypoint Photography.....	11

	Page
C. Blister Photography.....	12
D. Type IV Camera Pod Photography.....	13
E. KA71A Photography.....	15
F. Gun Camera Photography.....	14
G. Combat Documentary Photography.....	16
H. Motion Picture Laboratory.....	20
I. Still Photography.....	22
J. Film Control.....	25
K. Editorial.....	25
L. Project "Charging Sparrow".....	26
III. ADMINISTRATION.....	28
IV. TRAINING.....	31
V. MAINTENANCE.....	32
VI. SUPPLY.....	36
VII. FOOTNOTES.....	39
VIII. APPENDIX.....	40
A. List of Projects.....	40
B. Production Statistics.....	46
C. Lineage.....	48
D. Detachment Reports.....	49
Detachment 1.....	50
Detachment 2.....	62
Detachment 3.....	68
Detachment 4.....	73

	Page
Detachment 5.....	77
Detachment 6.....	85
Detachment 7.....	92
Detachment 8.....	97
Detachment 9.....	100
Detachment 10.....	105
Detachment 11.....	105
Detachment 12.....	106
Detachment 13.....	105
Detachment 14.....	107
Detachment 15.....	109
E. Organization Charts.....	111
F. Key Personnel.....	116
G. Authorization letter for "Open Frags".....	117
H. New Squadron Insignia.....	118

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

		Page
1. CHARTS		
Bar Chart: Number of prints and negatives made by Tan Son Nhut Still Lab for the Office of Information, Oct - Dec 1966.....		23
600th Photo Sq Organizational Chart.....		111
Operations Organizational Chart.....		112
Administration Organizational Chart.....		113
Maintenance Organizational Chart.....		114
2. PHOTOGRAPHS		
Montage of Airman Darryl Winters.....		Cover
600th Photographic Squadron Headquarters at Tan Son Nhut Air Base.....		9a
Blister Photography. A2C Anderson downloading a blister camera with footage of a combat mission in SEA.....		12a
Pod Photography. Technicians Sgt Walker and A2C Bright of the 600th Photo Sq adjusting camera in pod prior to a SEA combat mission.....		13a
Gun Camera Photography. A2C Hiton loading gun camera into a fighter aircraft on the flightline.....		14a
KA-71A Photography. Airman adjusting KA-71A still camera on flightline.....		15a
Backseat Photography. ALC Raspberry entering backseat of fighter aircraft in preparation for filming an aerial combat mission in SEA.....		16a
Aerial Photography. ALC Santoya strapped on back of C-130 filming for SEA production.....		16b

ComDoc Photography. Cameraman filming "Dust Off" operations in SEA.....	16c
VIP Coverage.	
Dr. Billy Graham being filmed by ALC Britton during the evangelist's tour of Vietnam bases.....	19a
Bob Hope as he was photographed by Still Photographer on the entertainer's annual USO Christmas tour.....	19b
Still Photography. TSgt White focusing scene on flight line in covering SEA Air Force activities.....	22a
Still Laboratory. A2C Caparella focusing negative in at Still Lab of the 600th Photo Sq in SEA.....	23a
Maintenance. SSgt Immonen doing maintenance on pod camera..	32a
Detachment 1, Korat RTAFB, Thailand, Orderly Room.....	50a
Detachment 1, Mopic Complex in place 19 Nov 1966.....	52a
SEA Production Crew. Filming Air Tac Recon Story. Left to right ALC Walley, ALC Santoya, TSgt Turner, 1st Lt Trahan.....	56a
Night Photography. Still photograph of "Night People in Action". Maintenance men working on F-105's.....	58a
Detachment 2, Takhli RTAFB, Thailand.....	62a
Detachment 3, Ubon RTAFB, Thailand.....	68a
Detachment 4, Cam Ranh Bay Air Base, RVN.....	73a - 73b
Detachment 5, Phan Rang Air Base, RVN.....	77a
Detachment 6, Bien Hoa Air Base, RVN.....	85a
Detachment 7, New Trailer being put in place.....	92a
Detachment 7, Da Nang Air Base, RVN.....	93a
Detachment 8, Tuy Hoa Air Base, RVN.....	97a
Detachment 9, Udorn RTAFB, Thailand.....	100a
New Squadron Insignia.....	118

Chapter I  
MISSION AND RESOURCES

Background

Hq PACAF on 8 September 1965 requested that Hq USAF provide the equipment and manpower needed to accomplish seven photographic missions in SEA. The seven listed areas of operation were:

1. Gun camera photography
2. Increased documentation of air strikes
3. Base Photographic laboratories
4. Increased documentation of Air Force activities
5. Color motion picture processing at each fighter base
6. KA-60 strike photography<sup>1</sup>
7. Scope camera photography

Air Force Hq directed APCS (now AAVS) to develop and submit a study of manpower and equipment requirements to meet the PACAF request and further assure that these functions would have a single manager.<sup>2</sup>

On 18 October 1965 APCS completed its study of this problem of establishing a single manager for SEA photography. A visual briefing was presented to Hq MATS (now MAC) on 19 October 1965 and to Hqs USAF on 1 November 1965.<sup>3</sup> This presentation concluded with:

"In brief, the solution is to establish a photographic squadron at Tan Son Nhut and nine additional detachments located at Korat, Bien Hoa, Da Nang, Takhli, Ubon, Udorn, Cam Ranh Bay, Phan Rang

and Qui Nhon. The squadron and nine detachments would consist of a combat documentation crew, a base photographic laboratory and as many of the following specialized cells as local conditions require:

- a. Gun camera cell.
- b. Pod camera cell.
- c. Scope photo cell.
- d. KA-60 strike photo cell.
- e. Motion picture laboratory."<sup>4</sup>

At the 1 November 1965 meeting, Hq USAF directed APCS to present initial detailed plans by 5 November for the establishment of two photo units in SEA. These two units would be an interim measure calling for a UMD increase of twelve slots for Det 5, 1352d Photo Gp. PACS formulated a plan, and the UMD slots were authorized.<sup>5</sup>

On 10 December 1965 Hq USAF approved the PACS plan, which detailed the establishment of a squadron with nine detachments.<sup>6</sup>

On 10 January 1966 the plan, AAVS Operations Plan 501, code named MORE PIX was published and distributed. In addition to nine detachments, Plan 501 also called for an operating location consisting of four enlisted men and one officer who would be operationally controlled by Hq MACV at Saigon.

#### Mission

The mission of the 600th Photographic Squadron was to provide Headquarters USAF, PACAF and Seventh Air Force with all required motion.

picture and still photographic services and products exclusive of reconnaissance photography. The mission specifically covered seven areas.

Combat Documentation (ComDoc) was the primary mission of AAVS. This included covering all USAF activities as outlined in AFR 23-22. ComDoc photography was used for historical documentation, command post clips, AAVS film projects including the Air Force News Review, information releases and the Armed Forces Vietnam Report.

Aircraft Gun Camera Photography was obtained from most tactical fighter aircraft.

Aircraft Camera Blisters and Pods recorded, on motion picture and still photography, air strikes from F-100's, F-105's F4C's A1E's and B-57's.

Aircraft Radar Scope Photography or radar scopes used KA-26B and O15 scope cameras.

KA-71A Aircraft Strike Photography consisted of 70mm panoramic strip photographs from strike aircraft. The produce of the KA-71A cameras was primarily used by the Fighter Wings for immediate mission evaluation. Intelligence and information purposes were secondary uses of the film product.

Motion Picture Laboratory Services which were to be furnished at four locations, consisted of 16mm color film processing and printing.

Base Still Photo Laboratories were to be established at ten locations. Another mission added during this reporting period was:

Project Charging Sparrow which called for processing film of the F4C scope exposed during the test period of the F4C aircraft system and missiles.

#### Command

Colonel James P. Warndorf, FR36981, was the AAVS Command Representative in SEA and Commander of the 600th Photographic Squadron for the entire six month period.

Staff and technical assistance in the implication of the SEA MORE PIX programs was provided by the Command Assistance Team led by Colonel William S. Barksdale, Jr., Commander of AAVS. This staff visit and inspection was held in July and August.

#### Organization

The 600th Photo Sq had four staff sections at Tan Son Nhut; Supply, Maintenance, Administration, and Photographic Operations. Each of these were further divided into subsections. (see organizational charts in Appendix E.) All sections and sub-sections were oriented towards accomplishing photographic documentation of Air Force activities in Southeast Asia.

During the last half of calendar year 1966 the 600th Photographic Squadron grew from nine detachments located throughout Vietnam and Thailand, and one operating location in Saigon, to fifteen detachments with detachment 16 scheduled to open in Phu Cat, RVN, in FY 3-67. The detachments which came into existence during this period were:

Det 10, 600 Photo Sq, Ban-U-Tapao, Thailand

Det 11, 600 Photo Sq, Don Muang, Thailand

Det 12, 600 Photo Sq, Nakhom-Phanom, Thailand

Det 13, 600 Photo Sq, Nha Trang, Vietnam

Det 14, 600 Photo Sq, Pleiku, Vietnam

Det 15, 600 Photo Sq, Binh Thuy, Vietnam

This period also saw facilities installed at Detachment 8, Tuy Hoq, Vietnam and the absorption of the OL#1 by the Squadron. A complete list of all detachments is in the Squadron Organization Charts in Appendix E.

#### Personnel

The Administrative Section of the 600th Photo Sq was responsible for providing personnel services relative to assignments, training, career progression, quality control and general welfare of assigned personnel. As of 1 July 1966, the Squadron consisted of twelve officers PCS, two TDY and 141 enlisted men. Key personnel at that time were:

- a. Colonel James P. Warndorf, Commander
- b. Major Howard B. Landau, Operations Officer
- c. Major Bruce A. Rummer, Commander Detachment 1 and the Squadron Commander's Liaison Officer for all Squadron Detachments located in Thailand.
- d. Captain J. Robert King, Asst Operations Officer.
- e. 1st Lt Richard A. Ruddy, Chief of Documentation.
- f. 1st Lt Mitchell Walton, Admin Services Officer
- g. 1st Lt Peter J. Ott, Chief of Maintenance.
- h. 1st Lt Max E. Furrer, Supply Officer.

i. 1st Lt Lowell G. Lee, Commander OL 1.

j. MSgt Leon P. Bashaw, First Sergeant.

The large flow of equipment and personnel that began in the first half of the calendar year continued through the last half. The following chart indicates how the total strength rose from 155 to 390 men during the six month period. By 31 Dec 66 the squadron was at 50% of its total strength according to manning allocations.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Gains</u>	<u>Losses</u>
July	88	0
August	31	6
September	25	2
October	37	2
November	36	6
December	46	12
Totals	<u>263</u>	<u>28</u>

The only key personnel changes during this period was Captain Thomas G. Fields, TDY, replacing 1st Lt Richard Ruddy on 14 October 66 and the incorporation of Operation Location #1 by the Squadron in September 66. Project Officers added to the ComDoc Section included both TDY and PCS personnel. TDY officers were 1st Lt Reed M. Anderson on 12 October 66, 1st Lt Robert H. Gordon and 1st Lt Thomas Trahan on 13 September 66, and Mr. Ronald S. Harnack on 21 October 66. For a complete list of key personnel as of 31 December 66 see Appendix F.

### Equipment

Major items of equipment available to motion picture cameramen, still photographers and for recording air strikes as of 31 Dec 66 included:

4	35MM Motion Picture Cameras
45	16MM Arriflex Motion Picture Cameras
44	35MM pentax and Nikon Still Cameras
11	120 Bronicas and Mamiyflex Still Cameras
75	4 x 5 Graflex Still Cameras
47	16MM Milliken Cameras
22	Type IV Camera Pods
321	N-9 Gun Cameras
16	Hico Mod "K" Electronic Flash Units
150	Light Meters
27	XL Still Cameras
9	Scoopic 16MM Cameras

### Funds

TDY funds for squadron personnel were allocated by PACAF to 7th and 13th Air Forces. They were further allocated to individual installations and were utilized by assigned and tenant organizations on given Air Bases. Semi-annual budgets were submitted by the 600th Photo Sq and its detachments and were honored by the host base. Prior to this, TDY funds were provided through Detachment 3, 1352d Photo Gp.

Funds for all COMBAT PIX equipment and supplies such as film,

paper and chemicals were depot funded by OOAMA, Hill AFB, Ogden, Utah. Additional monies were obtained from the 377th Combat Support Group. These were transferred by obligation authority to the 1352d Photo Group who bought and shipped supplies to the 600th Photographic Squadron.

[www.600thphotosq.org](http://www.600thphotosq.org)

## Chapter II

### OPERATIONS

#### Background and Major Problems

The growth pangs experienced by the Squadron prior to this period continued, but not to such a large degree as in the past. This was due to the increase of personnel and equipment. The three house trailers on the trailer pad at Tan Son Nhut in June, had 9 trailers added to them, relieving much of the congestion within working areas. By the end of December the trailers consisted of: Command and Admin trailer, Editorial trailer, Mopic Laboratory trailer, ComDoc trailer, Project Officers, training and sound trailer, two Still Photography trailers, Aerial and Ground Maintenance trailers, Film Control trailer, Machine Shop trailer, and a storage trailer. (See picture following page). The additional facilities of the detachments are covered under each detachment's history.

The officer in charge of Operations for the reporting period was Major Howard B. Landau. During the period of 1 July - 31 Dec 66 the 600th Photo Sq got well into the transitional phase from organizing, equipping and manning into a fully operational photographic organization with competent and talented personnel. This was accomplished under the direction of the Commander and Operations section. The 600th Photo Sq personnel were equipped and worked with the latest and most sophisticated cameras, processing laboratories and other photographic equipment designed to provide the most effective



and timely photographic products possible.

By 31 December 66 five complete air-transportable color motion picture processing laboratories were designed and procured. Two were installed at Korat and Phan Rang and the other three were scheduled to be delivered in the third quarter FY 67 at Takhli, Tuy Hoa, and to replace the oldest lab operated at Tan Son Nhut. Air-transportable base still labs were designed and procured for all detachments in Vietnam, as was lab equipment for the detachments in Thailand. Interim still lab facilities continued to meet current needs.

With the devising of an operational concept, redesigning of original equipment, and the use of color film and the 600th processing lab for the Gun Camera Program, the percentage of effectiveness on the area of aircraft armament recording photography was raised to approximately 95%. The 600th was able to supply the squadrons with color prints in a period of three to twenty-four hours after the aircraft landed. These 339 cameras were exposing an average of 26 feet of 16mm color film per sortie.

The pod cameras averaged 262 feet of 16mm color film per sortie and the blister cameras 150 feet per sortie. Plans were formulated to increase the number of pods to 42 and blisters to 65 by April 67. The KA-71A Camera Program had only eighteen cameras in operation as it was yet in its initial operational stage.

Seventy five people engaged in documenting the Air Force

Combat Story in SEA. These included motion picture cameramen, still photographers and sound recording technicians working in Combat Documentation Teams.

The still laboratories accomplished the processing of Radar Scope and KA-71A film and all normal photo services of any Air Force base lab.

During the year of 1966 the Department of Defense made 319 releases of motion picture films to the news media. Ninety three of these were Air Force, 29% of the total. The Air Forces' amount of releases were greater than any of the other individual services. Also, the rate of usable footage (based on the amount of footage exposed) was considerably higher, and most of this footage pertained to Southeast Asia subjects.<sup>7</sup>

On 19 July 1966 the 600th Photo Squadron lost its first cameraman in combat during the Vietnam war. A1C Darryl G. Winters was killed in action while filming combat strikes from the backseat of an F100F during an attack on a Viet Cong position in South Vietnam. This was his 305th Combat mission.

#### Skypoint Photography

Skypoint air strike photography over North and South Vietnam from the type IV camera pod, from backseat side chase, from gun cameras, from KA71A's, and from the camera blisters continued. The footage from these sources was quickly processed locally and returned to the photo pilot. This gave the pilot an opportunity

to receive a timely critique of the mission and generated enthusiasm for the program.

Blister Photography (see picture following page)

A large amount of blister photography of tactical air strikes was continued through this six month period. On 1 July only the three original blister aircrafts were in operation, but by 31 December 1966, seven F-105's; three F4C's and eight F-100's were blister equipped and were recording air strikes over North and South Vietnam. These blisters were configured differently for each type of aircraft, and were designed to record on 16mm film the impact of weapons. Both the forward and aft facing cameras were activated by the pilot automatically. They did essentially the same job as the camera pod, but did not occupy an ordnance station and were aerodynamically clean. The eighteen 600 Photo Sq blister aircraft were located as follows on 31 December 1966:

Det 1 - 6	Det 6 - 5
Det 2 - 1	Det 7 - 1
Det 3 - 1	Det 8 - 3
Det 4 - 1	

In December two F4C's were received without cameras and without the interchange nose cone for the forward blister. An investigation through the MOD team at Clark was begun to resolve the problem.

From 1 July through 31 December 1966, 68,095 feet of 16mm film was exposed from blister aircraft. The breakdown by months was as



follows:<sup>8</sup>

July - 1,715 ft      Sept - 8,160 ft      Nov - 9,155 ft  
Aug - 375 ft      Oct - 17,380 ft      Dec - 31,310 ft

Type IV Camera Pod Photography (see picture following page)

On 1 July 1966, there were 23 pods in use. During the six month period 16 pods were lost due to aircraft losses, 15 pods were added to the inventory, to produce a total of 22 pods in operation at 31 December 1966. The breakdown of pods lost and received during the period is as follows:<sup>9</sup>

	<u>Lost</u>	<u>Received</u>	<u>On hand at end of month</u>
July	6	5	22
August	5	5	22
September	2	0	20
October	0	2	22
November	1	2	23
December	2	1	22

During those six months 174,804 feet of 16mm film was photographed by the pods. The following is a month by month breakdown of pod footage exposed.<sup>10</sup>

July	27,125	September	39,386	November	14,415
August	34,758	October	11,635	December	47,485

During November, Brigadier General Talbott, Director In-Country TACC, authorized by letter an open frag for all units to obtain maximum utilization of pods in RVN. See Appendix G.



An open frag for pods for Bravo Team was established for out of country missions. Alpha Team continued to frag pods on a daily basis for out of country missions.

It was recommended that all future aerial cameras be equipped with automatic exposure controls since it was impossible to accurately predict proper "f" stop over target areas.

Gun Camera Photography (see picture following page)

The handling of the gun camera photography program was begun at detachments 1, 2, 5, 6 and 9 on a limited basis in July 1966. These detachments received modified magazines and began to assume responsibility for the gun camera program at their bases. The processing was done by the 600th Photo Sq Laboratory at Tan Son Nhut. In August a three shift operation was begun in the MOPIC lab in an attempt to accomodate as much gun camera film as possible. A modified mount of a new interim gun camera mount for the F-105 was developed in July by Det 2 and returned to the 1352d Photo Gp for mass production. Detachments 1, 2 and 9 completely took over the gun camera programs on their bases 28 September 66. All out of country missions were supported 100 percent. Gun Camera footage filmed during this period amounted to 164,442 feet, broken down as follows:<sup>11</sup>

July	10,315	September	22,430	November	31,305
August	17,040	October	37,253	December	46,039

During November a N-9 Gun Camera with an automatic exposure control



device was tested by Detachment 6. The three tests revealed erratic exposure, the device being overly sensitive to G-forces causing the shutter to close down each time G-forces were encountered. It became inoperative after the 17 November test due to a malfunctioning relay and was returned to the 1352d Photo Group.

The number of operation gun cameras on el December 66 were:

Det 1 - 83	Det 5 - 83	Det 8 - 78
Det 2 - 58	Det 6 - 21	

KA-71A Aircraft Strike Photography (see picture following page)

This program consisted of shooting 70mm panoramic strip photographs from strike aircraft. The product of the KA-71A cameras was primarily used by the Fighter Wings for immediate mission evaluation. Intelligence and information purposes were secondary uses of the film product.

Detachment 1 assumed the responsibility for the KA-71A program at Korat, Thailand during July 66. On 9 September they began processing the KA-71A strike film with the Bi-Mat process, besides servicing five KA-71A modified aircraft. The 600th Photo Sq discovered a method of obtaining high quality, rapid prints from the Bi-Mat positive transparency without touching the negative. Basically the frame desired from the Bi-Mat transparency was placed in an enlarger and projected on Polaroid Positive or Positive-Negative film. This method enabled the squadron to give prints to the fighter squadron within minutes after the original was processed. High quality



blow-ups were also obtained by using the Polaroid negative made from the positive transparency. This method of reproduction produced very little degradation in quality from the original material.

Mr. Art Nields of Mark Systems arrived during November 66 to lend technical assistance in the KA-71A program.

Combat Documentary Photography (see pictures following page)

The manning of the ComDoc section during the six month period is reflected in the following table:

	<u>On Hand</u> <u>1 July 66</u>	<u>On Hand</u> <u>31 Dec 66</u>	<u>Authorized</u>
Officers	3	6	0
MoPic Cameramen	15	15	17
Still Photographers	7	6	7
MoPic Sound Specialists	2	2	1
TV & Radio Technicians	2	1	2
Administrative Specialists	$\frac{0}{29}$	$\frac{1}{31}$	$\frac{2}{29}$

1st Lt Richard Ruddy was OIC of the ComDoc Section until his departure on 4 November 1966. Capt Thomas G. Fields arrived TDY on 14 October and assumed the position that Lt Ruddy vacated.

MSgt Barney O. White was NCOIC until 9 July 66 when SMSgt Johnnie M. Kelley arrived TDY and assumed this position until 6 October 66.

SMSgt Forrest L. Regan, Jr., arrived PCS to Det 5 on October 66 and came TDY to Tan Son Nhut on 15 October to be ComDoc NCOIC. The supervisory structure was modified with the arrival of TSgt Thomas Sanchez on 2 December 66. TSgt Sanchez was put in charge of all





MoPic cameramen and MSgt Cooper in charge of all still photographers. An Administrative specialist, ALC John T. Standifer arrived in October to accomplish all clerical work, keeping the AF Form 5's current for flying status personnel, and keeping a log on all film, captions, and work prints that arrived or left the section. The other clerical work was accomplished by the admin specialists assigned to Operations.

Mr. George Yoshitake from the 1352nd Photo Group arrived 8 August to assist in formulating operational procedures. In September 1st Lt Peter Vogt and 1st Lt Christian Nyby returned to the CONUS after 90 days TDY in augmenting the COMDOC effort in producing good usable films stories. 1st Lt Thomas Trahan and 1st Lt Robert Gordon arrived in September TDY from the 1365th Photo Sq to augment the COMDOC effort in producing good usable film stories for SAFOI and the Command Post.

Mr. Engel, Mr. Kite, Mr. Cissna and Mr. Elliott arrived TDY in October to write, film and produce a public information film dramatizing the Air Force role in Southeast Asia. The 600th added a sound man, backseat cameraman, grips and other support in their filming of an F-105 unit.

The section completed 106 projects during this period, 90% requiring both still and motion picture coverage. Some bases (such as Pleiku and Phan Rang) required personnel for prolonged periods and to do extensive flying.

The capability for lighting interior sets increased immensely

on Nov 66 with the arrival of twelve 650 watts Color Tran lights with stands. Before this date lighting equipment was limited to portable Sun Guns. The seven strobe units received in July had no connector cords for use with the Nikon, Pentax, or Rolleiflex camera. These cords were ordered. The XL Graflex cameras arrived in September but proved unsuitable for the mission due to problems encountered in the range finder, lensring mounts, and an inequity between the viewfinder and focal plane coverage.

During November, increased emphasis was placed on obtaining B-52 strike photography; coordination with 7AF, SAC Liason Office, in-country TACC and MAC-V was initiated to obtain more coordinated coverage. The major documentary events of the month were the coverage of the opening of Tuy Hoa AB and the photographic coverage of Operation Attleboro, showing airlift and close air support in conjunction with an army search and destroy operation in the Tay Ninh area of RVN.

Due to the heavy workload throughout the area, the men got ample time to gain proficiency. However, the section had problems in setting up written phase tests which were required prior to taking any SKT. Men were being scheduled for these tests as the workload permitted.

One of the largest problems experienced by ComDoc was the lack of space. Fifteen men, their camera and field equipment, weapons storage area, motion picture projection area, supplies and office

space all occupied one trailer. With the forthcoming arrival of a Portocamp trailer expected in January, these space problems were expected to be solved or at least partially alleviated.

In September, Mr. Robert Craig, Chief of Scenario of the 1365th Photo Sq arrived TDY to augment the ComDoc effort in producing good usable film stories for SAFOI and the AF Command Post. While in SEA he wrote 14 stories for films. These included: 6/7400 "Rifles and Radar"; 6/7401, SEA Clip 92, "Men of Monkey Mountain"; 6/7402, SEA Clip 90 "Da Nang Postal Terminal"; 6/7403, SEA Clip 85 "Medical Civic Action"; 6/7404, SEA Clip 105, "Ranch Hand"; 6/7405, "Night POL Attack"; 6/7406, SEA Clip 102 "Blind Bat"; 6/7407, SEA Clip 97, "Thai King and Queen"; 6/7409, "100th Mission - Major Doucetts (F-105)"; 6/7410, "Gooney Bird Turns Dragon"; 6/7411, SEA Clip 100, "Reins of Command"; 6/7412 "Airlift to the Mountains"; 6/7413, SEA Clip 106, "Turn Around and Take-Off"; and 6/7414, SEA Clip 109, "Fox Hole to Hospital."

During October, Mr. Hackman and SSgt Boaz from the 1352nd Photo Group arrived for 45 days TDY to form a special still photo team to obtain outstanding still photography of the USAF in SEA.

Detachment Operations is covered under each individual detachment in Appendix D. A list of the projects assigned to the ComDoc Section during the six month period is in Appendix A.

The following charts indicate how much 16mm film and stills were exposed by the section for the six month period.

ComDoc Motion Picture Footage<sup>12</sup>

Month	16mm Color	35mm Color	16mm B&W
July	62,146	6,708	700
August	54,540	6,000	0
September	55,100	4,500	200
October	54,765	0	300
November	86,750	2,200	3,160
December	70,573	0	1,850

ComDoc Stills<sup>13</sup> (see picture following page)

Month	2 1/4 X 2 1/4		4 X 5		35mm		70mm	
	Color	B&W	Color	B&W	Color	B&W	Color	B&W
August	382	1675	143	6024	3500	1229	125	5464
September	324	4962	162	4837	5135	1574	294	620
October	1521	3630	253	8508	8958	3089	181	1277
November	526	5824	205	11427	8647	2655	585	5406
December	563	8245	158	9787	8680	2993	190	5332

Two documentary conferences were held in Sept, on the 15th at Tan Son Nhut AB for the RVN Detachments and the 19th at Detachment 1 for the Detachments in Thailand. These conferences were to re-evaluate the documentary program and instill enthusiasm and proper procedures throughout SEA in the entire program.

Motion Picture Laboratory

SMSGt Gerald Marcella was the NCOIC of Southeast Asia MOPIC Laboratories and MSGt Robert Gardner as NCOIC of the 600th MOPIC





Laboratory. As of December 1966 the personnel assigned had increased from seven to eighteen due to the arrival of two new mopic processing trailers for Korat and Phan Rang.

The new trailers were not in operation as of 31 December 66 due to a shortage of chemicals and spare parts. These were on their way from the depot and were expected to be put in operation by the end of January 1967. The MOPIC Laboratory at the 600th was down from 7 December through 30 December 1966 due to maintenance and shortage of shortstop hardners. Operations began again 31 December.

In July the lab processed its one millionth foot of film since becoming operational.

During the period from July through December the laboratory processed over one million, three thousand feet of color film, including gun camera, pod, blister footage and ComDoc support. Also in this period support was given to AFRTS on news films on an average of 10,000 feet of color film per month.

The training program as of December consisted of three Airmen on OJT with this training being accomplished in the laboratory.

On 10 December 1966, two airmen were sent TDY to Clark Air Base, Philippines to set up and provide support for a Viscomat machine.

During November 1966, the laboratory at Tan Son Nhut had some problems with edge skiving of motion picture film and spots or specks on the emulsion. The cause of this problem was not yet determined by 31 Dec 66. Since the laboratory had changed from a straight Ansco

chemistry to a combination of Eastman-Ansco chemistry about the same time, it was suspected by laboratory personnel that the changeover may have had a bearing on the problem. Assistance was requested from AAVS. The problem was expected to be soon resolved.

Mr Bud Adamson and his AAVS Assistance Team began to install permanent lab equipment at the Thailand bases in August.

In October Detachment 1 improved the print quality from Bi-Mat positive materials by substituting fine grain positive material for the polaroid positive-negative film.

The new ME-4 motion picture processing systems arrived at detachments one and five during November.

The Viscomat processors arrived at Detachments 3, 4, and 7 in October and at Tan Son Nhut in November. The Tan Son Nhut Viscomat supported the Charging Sparrow Program at Clark AFB.

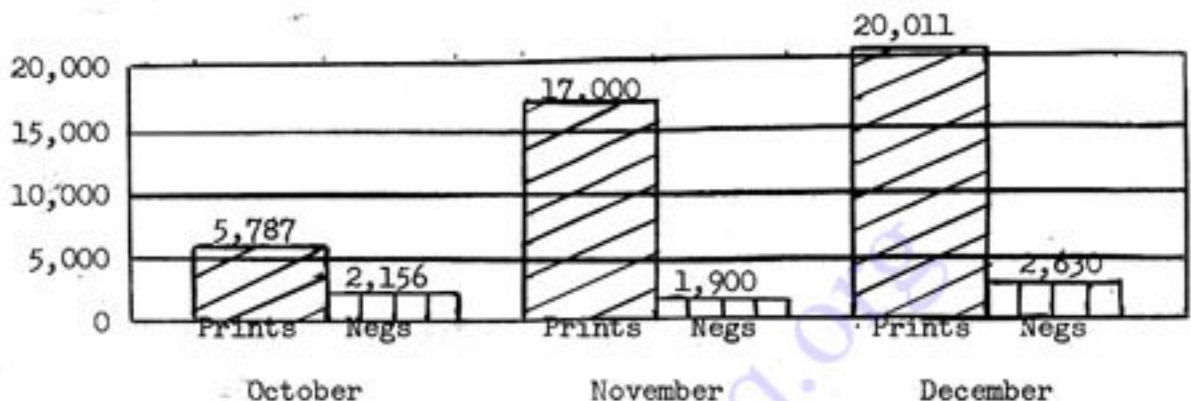
Motion Picture production figures are in Appendix B.

Still Photography (see picture following page)

MSgt Robert N. Cooper was NCOIC of Still Photography until 16 September 1966 when MSgt Hewlon D. Robinson replaced him. The Production Laboratory NCOIC was SSgt Sydney Levin until 5 December 1966 when he was replaced by TSgt Harold J. Davidson. During this six month period as many as seven TDY personnel were brought to Tan Son Nhut from various detachments to assist in the workload. This was required due to many reasons, including the heavy increase



in Office of Information requirements, both in quantity and quality. The following figures covering the last three months demonstrate this large increase. Prints mentioned are 8 x 10.



Mr. Sal Mamonie from the 1352d Photo Group arrived in late October 1966 to spend just over a month with the 600th Photo Squadron. His technical assistance, both in still photo and lab administration, was invaluable.

The only new equipment received by the section during the six month period was a 1P 35 slide duplicator.

Interim still labs were established and became operational with the assistance of the team of Mr. Urpschot and Mr. Johnson, at Bien Hoa AB in July. Still labs at Cam Ranh Bay, Phan Rang, Da Nang and Nha Trang followed.

Some of the problem areas included 1) new workloads, 2) problems indigenous to the transfer of the duplicating function from the 1352d Photo Group to the 600th Photo Sq, 3) the voltage fluctuations from 90 to 150 volts and, 4) the receipt of projection paper which had been improperly stored, causing many



manhours in redoing prints that were poorly exposed or done on fogged paper. No solution was found for correcting the power situation but this was expected to be completely corrected with the receipt of the new photo facility which will come equipped with two 100KV Generators. Most of the fogged paper was removed from the supply system and the problems of the duplicating function smoothed out.

An extensive training program was established 5 December 1966 for the 16 trainees assigned at that time. OJT materials were obtained by TSgt Davidson and SSgt Walker from Vandenberg AFB in sufficient quantity to establish all needed records.

On 29 November 66 MSgt Robinson and Mr. Mamoine initiated through operations a request for an increase in the UMD for the 232XO AFSC. This was prompted by the increased workload and the expected arrival of the new Type I Base Still Lab Facility which is expected in late January 1967. The existing manning of fourteen 232XO's for the Still Lab function was considered totally inadequate.

The Still Laboratories of the 600th Photo Sq including detachments, made the following number of enlargements:

August	30,539	October	46,269	December	65,663
September	40,277	November	53,630		

A table showing the number of still pictures exposed by the 600th Photo Sq during the six months, including the detachments is in Appendix B.

### Film Control

The NCOIC of Film Control was TSgt Charles E. Lanier until 23 Dec 66 when he was replaced by TSgt Robert L. Ethridge. TSgt Lanier became the Squadron Duty NCO. There were two enlisted men assigned at the beginning of the period, which soon rose to seven. Two of these were assigned TDY, one to Det 8 and the other to a different section.

The only new equipment was a set of heavy duty scales received 13 September 1966.

The mission of Film Control was to control, number and issue unexposed motion picture film, control and issue unexposed still film, maintain accurate records on all exposed motion picture footage received, shipped and distributed, establish and maintain control of color display prints, wrap and ship motion picture and still materials, prepare work orders to deliver with exposed film to the motion picture laboratory. During the six months one million forty six thousand four hundred and fifty one feet of motion picture film was shipped.

There was no formal training accomplished during this period.

### Editorial

SSgt Thomas M. Young was NCOIC of Editorial until 1 November 66 when SSgt Marquestia A. Johnson replaced him. On 1 December 1966 SSgt Charlew W. Moree replaced SSgt Johnson as NCOIC. During this 6 month period four airmen came in PCS and three TDY. SSgt Johnson

went to Det 5, Phan Rang the end of November. Total strength at Tan Son Nhut grew from 2 to 5 men during the reporting period, making the section 100% manned.

A new Bell & Howell Aq-2A(3) 16mm projector arrived 15 November 1966 with a new Kodak Carousel Model 800 35mm slide projector.

Both Siemens projectors were out of commission, one was returned to the 1352d Photo Group for repairs, and the other was out due to the lack of a replacement sound bulb. Lack of spare parts has been a problem on these projectors.

From 1 July through 31 December 1966 the section cut 173 Skypoint I and Skypoint II clips. These included coverage from the gun camera, pod, blister and ComDoc programs. They also cut several briefing films. A total of over 1,010,000 feet of original and work print 16mm color film was handled by the section during the six months.

#### Project Charging Sparrow

Project Charging Sparrow was initiated as a test of the F4C aircraft system and missiles to determine the effect of a year in RVN on the system and its performance. An instrumented range was established near Clark AB, Philippine Islands, to provide the necessary data collection system.

The 600th Photo Sq was tasked to provide film processing for the radar scope photography obtained during the test period. On

9 November, an advance party from the 600th Photo Sq went to Clark AB and made preparations for the mission support. A viscomat processor had been installed in the base photo lab and was fully operational by 14 November. All preparations for support of the project were completed by 16 November. The project has been most successful for the 600th Photo Squadron's position. Production figures for this period of 20 November through 31 December were as follows:

Exposed film processed:	Bit and Firing passes - 17
	Firing passes - 99
	Bit (Camera & Radar Checks) - 221
	Other - 3
Film and magazines processed:	Film Mags processed - 340
	Total processed footage - 8,997 ft

The 600th Photo Sq Detachments have experienced some difficulties in equipping each aircraft deployed to Clark AB with correlator lights. The correlator light requirement was established by the data collectors who were evaluating the project. As the aircraft were deployed to Clark AB, detachment personnel insured that working correlator lights were installed. A theater wide shortage of this item generated numerous over time hours and camera changes prior to aircraft departure.

Chapter III  
ADMINISTRATION

OIC of Administration for this period was 1st Lt Mitchell Walton.

During the six months between 1 July and 31 December 1966 the mission of the Administrative Section grew directly proportionately with the increased organizational expansion and mushrooming photographic commitments in SEA. As the Squadron increased from nine to fifteen detachments during this period, the squadron Administrative Section increased in its scope of operations and also became more distinctly divided into three major areas. These included Squadron Programs Administration, Personnel Administration, and Administrative Services. The total 600th Photographic Squadron Administration functions were:

1. Supervise Squadron activities.
2. Provide for general welfare of assigned personnel.
3. Maintain discipline and morale.
4. Provide counseling and guidance services to assigned personnel.
5. Conduct collateral training and OJT Programs as required.
6. Administer personnel recognition program.
  - (a) Letters of favorable communications.
  - (b) Airman/NCO of the Month Program.
  - (c) Awards and Decorations Program.
7. General Squadron Programs Administration:

- (a) Fire prevention: AFM 92-1.
- (b) Top Secret Control: Chapter 6, AFR 205-1.
- (c) Security: AFR 205-1.
- (d) OJT Administration. MAC Sup 1 to AFR 39-4; AFR 50-26.
- (e) Voting: AFR 211-19.
- (f) Postal Functions: AFR 182-11.
- (g) General Military (Collateral) Training: MR 50-6.
- (h) Retention Reenlistment Program: AFM 39-9.
- (i) Censorship: AFM 205-30.
- (j) Cost Reduction: AFM 400-12.
- (k) Information: AFR 190-6.
- (l) Unit Personnel Functions: AFM 30-3.
- (m) Accountability for appropriated funds property: AFR 67-10.
- (n) Safety: AFR 127-1.
- (o) Disaster Control: AFR 355-1, TSN OPLAN 500-66.
- (p) PRIDE, EOP: MM 30-1.
- (q) Mortuary: AFM 143-1.
- (r) Pay Call: AFM 177-105.
- (s) Vehicle Maintenance and Control: AFR 66-8.
- (t) Civic Action: 7AF Reg 190-1.

There were a total of 8 programs established during this period:

A. The Hometown News Release Program was vitalized by the notification of all awards, decorations and items of interest on assigned personnel.

B. Commander's Call was held monthly in the Base Theatre or Squadron area with all decorations and awards being presented by the Commander. The entire program was taped and copies sent to all detachments, this affording coverage of the program to isolated units.

C. Pay Call for enlisted personnel was launched in such a manner as to simplify the payment of Military Payment Certificates and its conversion to Piasters, thus saving countless manhours spent in pay lines.

D. The Thu Duc Orphanage became a front line project with the Squadron personnel. A chapel was started and half finished by 31 December 66. Two Christmas parties were given with the traditional dinner and presents, games, a period of worship, and medical treatment of those orphans needing it.

E. The 600th Photo Sq latrine has been rehabilitated with self help and was put in good shape.

F. The area mortar shelters were rebuilt due to rotten sand bags caused by rain and continual moisture.

G. A program for Vietnamese workers was initiated and approved for the employment of drivers to alleviate the need to use technically trained military personnel for this task.

H. A program to create, design and submit a squadron insignia was instituted in August. During the last part of the reporting period the newly approved and officially documented squadron insignia was received. It appears in Appendix G.

## Chapter IV

### TRAINING

The formal training program for the squadron was initiated by the Commander on 12 Sept 66 by a letter to all Staff Sections and Detachments. On 9 October 1966, SSgt Richard H. Walker was assigned Squadron Training NCO. The Administrative Services Officer was designated Squadron OJT Administrator and was made responsible for monitoring the overall training program within the organization. Prior to this all training was done on an individual basis by each man's supervisor on a workload permitting basis.

Staff assistance in the OJT Program was accomplished 16 through 23 October 1966 at detachments 4, 5, 6 and 7. In November a staff visit was made to Detachments 1, 2, 3, and 9.

As of 31 December 1966 the following number of personnel were in training:

<u>AFSC</u>	<u>AFSC</u>	<u>AFSC</u>	<u>AFSC</u>
23230 - 8	23352 - 12	40270 - 10	70230 - 1
23250 - 16	23372 - 6	40450 - 2	70250 - 1
23270 - 13	23373 - 1	40470 - 1	Total - 115
23370 - 4	40250 - 39	64550 - 1	

The number of personnel who were administered SKT was 17. Of these, 7 passed, 3 failed and 7 were still waiting for test results at the end of the reporting period.

## Chapter V

### MAINTENANCE(see picture following page)

The Squadron Photographic Maintenance Section functioned for the field maintenance sections at Tan Son Nhut and Korat, as well as the organizational maintenance at all detachments. OIC was Captain Peter J. Ott, and MSgt Keith E. Melick was Maintenance Superintendent. The field maintenance at Tan Son Nhut was accomplished by two sections, Aerial and Ground photographic equipment. The mission of the photographic maintenance section was to provide field maintenance support for the squadron and detachments. In October authorization for a field maintenance shop at Korat, Thailand was received and was set up. Subsequently, field maintenance support for Vietnam was accomplished at Tan Son Nhut and at Korat for Thailand.

TSgt Chance Kimball was the supervisor for the Aerial Photographic Equipment Maintenance Section. The strength grew in the six month period from 12 to 16. There were 9 new men coming in, 5 of which went PCS to Detachment 8. The section was authorized 8 men, so they were 200% manned. This overmanning was due to the 8 persons assigned to detachment being retained at Tan Son Nhut until the detachments opened.

23 new items of test equipment were assigned 24 August 1966.

An OJT program was initiated in August 66. Four airmen were placed on OJT to the 40230 skill level, two for the 40250 skill



level, and two NCO's for the 40270 skill level. Concentrated classes were given three days a week for two months.

A Milliken Camera (DEM-5a) was mounted in the forward oblique compartment of an RF-101 aircraft in August 1966. The mount was designed by 1st Lt Chambers of the Office of Information. The purpose of this project was to fly chase with an RF-101, to show reconnaissance aircraft at work. A total of five missions were flown to acquire 400 feet of color film.

Also in August an aerial motion picture camera (B-1A) and a Milliken high speed motion picture camera (DEM-4) were installed in an O-1E aircraft. The DEM-4 was mounted in the rear section of the cockpit, in line of sight to the target of a special weapons system. The B-1A was mounted on the left wing strut for verification of pilot actions during combat operations utilizing the special weapon. The purpose of this project was to check the effectiveness of this weapons system and the added requirements placed upon the pilot. A total of five missions were flown.

Between 1 Nov and 31 Dec 1966 a new type of photo documentation was implemented at Detachment 7 when two motion picture cameras were installed on a HH36 helicopter for rescue operations. One was external, the other internal. These were used to film rescue pick-up operation.

The supervisor of the Ground Photographic Maintenance Section was TSgt Richard E. Layton. The strength of the section increased

from 4 to 10 during this period, with an authorized manning strength of seven. No men were rotated out.

Tools assigned to the shop were considered adequate except for some needed specialized tools such as a small spanner wrench, and friction wrenches. These were not Air Force stocked items. Equipment maintained presented only two problems: 1) lack of parts supply by base supply and 2) the use of many cameras not covered by parts supply or, special training needed to maintain them. These included the Cannon Scopic 16mm, Bronica  $2\frac{1}{4}$  x  $2\frac{1}{4}$ , Mamiya  $2\frac{1}{4}$  x  $3\frac{1}{4}$  and the Pentax 35mm. The motion picture processors caused problems at times, due to the makeshift design and exceeding operational limits of the machine.

Maintenance support improved since the start of the period due to a better working shop area and the familiarization with the various equipment used. Maintenance time was increased by half due to wear of once new equipment, environment problems, and performance requirements higher than previously required. N-9 Gun Cameras and the LB5A and KS27 systems were modifications of equipment used in the Korean Conflict and World War II. The T.O.'s used were written by the division. The Milliken cameras were designed to run only 10,000 feet of film between overhauls. However, due to the small number of cameras and the expanding mission requirements, this was not always plausible. Some of the environment problems were caused by moisture, salt, fungus and corrosion.

The training program was conducted by TSgt Park on electronics, management, and photo equipment. Two men were in training.

The Base Office of Information and Base Special Services were assisted with maintenance on their photo equipment.

[www.600thphotosq.org](http://www.600thphotosq.org)

Chapter VI  
SUPPLY HISTORY

The Tan Son Nhut Supply Center was authorized one 6424, three 645XO's and three 647XO's. OIC of the Supply Section was 1st Lt Max E. Furrer. There were no changes in personnel assigned during the period 1 July through 31 December 66. The equipment, trailers and vehicles shipped for More Pix continued to arrive at each designated location. On 1 July, approximately forty percent of the Combat Pix equipment had been received. Many of the items shipped were not located without a thorough search of the supply warehouses and outside storage areas. Several items were still missing or were replaced by subsequent shipments. As of 31 December, approximately 90% of the equipment destined for the 600th and its More Pix I Detachments were on hand. The automatic shipments of film, paper and chemicals intended for Tan Son Nhut were released by depot and received during July, August, September and October. In August and September, the Supply Center initiated requisitions to the local base supply at Tan Son Nhut for follow-on support. The requests for supplies were routed to COAMA for funding. The items requested were normally received within 45 to 60 days. The rate of fill on requisitions was approximately seventy percent. Many requisitions were not received at depot or the shipments were lost in transit. Beginning 13 October 1966, the TSN BASO began converting to the UNIVAC 1050-II. Base support was limited

to priority requisitions. This presented a mammoth supply problem of non-arrival of ordered items. The supply center was unable to obtain Bench Stock Support and could not provide off base requisition numbers to Hq AAVS for follow-up during the conversion.

The estimated operational date on the 1050-II was 30 November. However, on 31 December the computer was still not operational. During October and November, the Supply Center began supporting Combat Pix II bases with film, paper, chemicals and miscellaneous photographic equipments. In October, Mr Art Voss of the 1352d Photo Group assisted the Supply Center in transferring equipment to the Base Equipment Management Offices at detachment locations. A complete inventory of equipment at all Combat Pix I detachments was accomplished prior to the equipment transfer. November was a month of change in the supply concept. The 600th Photo Sq obtained permission from AAVS to convert from the supply center concept to host base supply support. Each detachment received written instructions for obtaining Bench Stock Support for their BASO. The requirements for supplies were submitted to BSO and forwarded to depot during December. The anticipated date for complete local support was 30 January 1967. The Supply Center arranged for the transfer of funds to the 1352nd Photo Gp for emergency procurement of photo supplies. In the first quarter FY 67, \$12,000 in OCC 2600 funds was transferred. Second quarter FY 67 transfer was \$30,000 in two increments of \$18,000 and \$12,000

each. In addition to funds required for supplies, \$12,200 in OCC 3100 was transferred for procurement of lighting equipment. An additional \$65,000 was transferred in order to expedite the new Air Platform Cameras (Pods) required in SEA. The total dollar value of funds transferred to Lookout Mt AFS during the period of this report was \$119,200.00. The mission of the supply center, to provide supplies and equipment to the squadron, remained constant during this period. However, the rapid growth of the Squadron and its detachment also increased the workload in supply. The number of off base shipments increased by fifty percent from July to December. The quantity contained in each shipment more than doubled. Consumption of film, paper and chemicals required several adjustments in the stock levels maintained by Supply. Several items such as Ektachrome X film, Dektol, and 16mm MS film reflected a use rate over three hundred per cent higher than originally programmed. Throughout this period of adjustment a fill rate of approximately eighty percent was maintained on all requests.

## Chapter VII

### FOOTNOTES

1. AAVS OPLAN 501, 10 Jan 66, page 1 and letter, Hq PACAF (DOOT) to Hq USAF (AFXOP), 8 Sep 65, Subj: Photographic Capability in SEA.
2. Letter, Hq USAF (AFXOPX) to MATS (MAXPD), 29 Sep 65, Subj: Photographic Capability in SEA.
3. AAVS OPLAN 601, 10 Jan 66, page 2.
4. 2nd Indorsement (APCCO/MET 36) to Ltr, Hq USAF (AFXOPX), 29 Sep 65, Subj: Photographic Coverage in SEA.
5. AAVS OPLAN 501, 10 Jan 66, page 2.
6. Letter, Hq USAF, 10 Dec 65, subj: Photographic Build-up in Southeast Asia (SEA), Project "More Pix".
7. Annual Report Department of Defense TV-News Film Releases, January through December 1966.
8. Monthly APCS Form 41D for July through Dec 1966.
9. COA Monthly Activity Reports submitted 1352d Photo Gp for July through Dec 1966 and 600th Photo Sq Supply Report of 8 Jan 67.
10. Monthly APCS Form 41D for July through Dec 1966.
11. Monthly APCS Form 41D for July through Dec 1966.
12. Monthly APCS 41D and MATS Form 36k for July through Dec 1966.
13. Monthly APCS 41D and MATS Form 36k for July through Dec 1966.

APPENDIX A

Projects assigned to the ComDoc Sections 1 July - 31 December 1966:

6/701	First C-141 Med Evac
6/702	Lucky Boy
6/703	Skypoint I and II
6/704	Stills (Display Prints)
6/705	Base Documentation (Base Construction)
6/706	Prime Beef Vietnam
6/707	Prime Beef Thailand
6/708	Camermen in Action
6/709	IO Stills
6/710	Medals and Presentations
6/711	Portraits
6/712	Visiting Dignitaries
6/713	Contingency Procurement in SEA
6/714	Transfer of CV-217's to USAF (MACV 1-10-66(AF))
6/715	Base Congestion
6/716	Ranch Hand for ABC
6/717	Alert Photocrew
6/718	Color Stills of SEA Radar Sites
6/719	Tan Son Nhut Radar Dedication
6/720	Distinctive Aircraft Markings
6/721	Phyllis Ann
6/722	Cam Ranh Bay Story
6/723	John Paul Jones
6/724	El Paso II
6/726	Advisor's 500th Mission
6/727	Vinh Tan Valley County Fair
6/729	Captured Viet Cong Weapons
6/731	Yankee Survival System
6/732	CH3C Picks up (crashed) U-10
6/733	Project Turn Key, for FR 741
6/733A	Base Opening
6/734	Bernstein Nooner
6/735	Gun Camera
6/736	Arrival of Thai Air Force Pilots
6/737	Inadequate Recreation Facilities

6/738	Communications Briefing
6/739	Phu Cat
6/740	AFLC Rasc Team
6/741	Eaglet Nooner
6/742	Recon in SEA
6/743	POL Facilities in RVN
6/744	Col Beamer Nooner
6/745	Psychological Warfare Updating
6/746	Tan Son Nhut Motor Pool
6/748	Forest Fire Research
6/749	KA-71A
6/750	Stray Goose (Cancelled)
6/751	M113 APC Vehicle
6/752	CH-3C Story
6/753	Weather Observers
6/754	Air Drop to First Cav
6/755	Twelve Hamlets
6/756	Boy Scout Jamboree
6/757	The Chaplain Story
6/758	C-123 Resupply of Special Forces Camp
6/759	TV Network Films FAC
6/760	Huynh Tai Story
6/761	Air Evac - Polar Route
6/762	Major Dresser Nooner
6/763	C-123 Emergency Repair
6/764	Civil Engineering Stills
6/765	Support for SFP 1562 (Star Eagle)
6/766	C-123 Stills
6/767	A-26's in SEA
6/768	Col Howarth Nooner
6/769	Return of Downed Pilot
6/770	Camp Cloudy
6/771	Fire Power Demonstration
6/772	Arrival of General LeBailey
6/773	Air Force Data Automation in SEA
6/774	One Millionth ECI Graduate
6/775	F4C Record Flight
6/776	Medical Facilities in SEA
6/777	Messing Facilities in SEA
6/778	Rapid Fuel Delivery

6/779	Capt Blood Nooner
6/780	New Conveyor Packaging Operation
6/782	Prime Beef Historial Report - Nha Trang
6/783	Pop Eye
6/784	ABC Reccy Story
6/785	AC-47 Stills
6/786	AIE Crash - Tan Son Nhut AB
6/787	Maj Taffet Nooner
6/788	SEA Air Bases
6/789	Slides for Col Warndorf
6/790	SAC B-52 Bombing Assessment
6/791	C-123 Short Field Landing/Take Off
6/792	Hometown News Release
6/793	Display Prints for 14th ACW
6/794	McNamara in Vietnam 1966
6/795	Delta Country
6/796	The VNAF Story
6/797	Pods, Blisters and KA-71A Stock
6/798	US Savings Bonds Campaign
6/799	NBC FAC Story
6/7100	SEATAC Fighter Insignia
6/7101	CBPO Air Crew Photos
6/7102	Air National Guard Supports SEA
6/7103	600 Photo Sq Aids Orphanage
6/7104	Aerials of Aircraft in SEA
6/7105	Combat Control Team in SEA
6/7106	Nurses in Vietnam
6/7107	Contract Airline Story
6/7110	Correspondents Briefing Slides
6/7111	USAF Men in SEA
6/7112	NBC Actuality/Shenandoah
6/7113	Gen Momyer Portrait
6/7114	Camera Support for FR 748
6/7116	Flood Relief
6/7119	FAC School at Binh Thuy
6/7120	Alert Crew
6/7121	Special Photo Team for IO
6/7122	General Holloway Visit
6/7123	Camera Support for PS 130-6/52
6/7124	Camera Support for PS 60-7/52

6/7125	Strike Proficiency for Gen Momyer
6/7126	B-52 Mission
6/7127	PACAF Command Briefing
6/7128	Stock Scenes of Aircraft in SEA
6/7129	BDA for SACLO
6/7130	1st Air Commandos (Sq)
6/7131	Support for FR 742 "Red Horse"
6/7132	Hometown News Releases
6/7133	460 TFW Distributes Presents
6/7134	Gen Harris Presents Medals
6/7135	Med Air Evac
6/7136	Runway Approach Aerials
6/7137	Operation Safe Side
6/7138	1 Millionth Ton Cargo
6/7139	Christmas in Vietnam
6/7140	Hot Line Communications
6/7141	Flood Relief
6/7142	Airborne Combat Control Centers
6/7143	Quick Reaction
6/7144	XY Dial Telephone School
6/7145	Pink Rose
6/7146	Thanksgiving in Vietnam
6/7147	Weather Units in SEA
6/7148	Aerials and Ground Coverage of Nha Trang and Bien Thuy
6/7149	Francis Langford Visits Bien Thuy
6/7150	BDA, Ground and Air
6/7151	14th Air Commando Wing Story
6/7152	C-130 and C-123 Transparencies
6/7153	Attleboro II (Wrap-Up)
6/7154	834th Air Division Story
6/7155	Gen Moore's Tour
6/7156	Monsoon Weather for IO
6/7157	Tan Son Nhut Mortar Attack Damage
6/7158	Casualty Staging
6/7159	Operation Pickett
6/7160	Slides for Col Swift
6/7161	USAF Pets in RVN
6/7162	AP Medal Presentation (postponed)
6/7163	Base Improvement Program
6/7164	Charging Sparrow

6/7165	Briefing Slides for 460 TRW
6/7166	Bob Hope Christmas Show
6/7167	Construction Photos
6/7168	Support for FR 774
6/7169	Nav Aid Checkout
6/7170	See All
6/7171	Base Facilities (13AF)
6/7172	Operation Swamp Fox
6/7173	Operation Dan Chi
6/7174	Camera Support for ABC
6/7175	903rd Air Med Evac
6/7176	O-2A
6/7177	North Strike
6/7178	MAC in SEA
6/7400	Rifles and Radar at Dong Ha
6/7401	Men of Monkey Mountain
6/7402	Da Nang Post Office
6/7403	Medical Civic Action
6/7404	Ranch Hand Mission
6/7405	Night POL Attack
6/7406	Blind Bat
6/7407	Thai King and Queen at Udorn
6/7408	Sky Tankers
6/7409	Major Doucette's 100th Mission
6/7410	Gooney Bird Turns Dragon
6/7411	Reins of Command
6/7412	Airlift to the Mountain
6/7413	Turn Around and Take Off
6/7414	Fox Hole to Hospital
6/7415	Air Rescue in SEA
6/7416	Night People
6/7417	Air Defense (F102) Support for FR 673
6/7418	Red Horse
6/7419	Wizards
6/7425	Rescued Helicopter
6/7426	TAC Air Recon in SEA (RF101)
6/7427	Sparrow Hawks
6/7428	The Other Side of the World

MACV(MACOI-P) projects assigned to the ComDoc Sections 1 Jul 66 -  
31 Dec 66:

MACV-1-10-66(AF)	CV-2 Turnover (6/714)
MACV-1-11-66(AF)	B-52 Mission (6/7126)
MACV-1-12-66(AF)	AF Search and Rescue
MACV-2-12-66(AF)	AC-47 Gatline Gun Weapon System
MACV-3-12-66(AF)	Big Eye - EC121 Story
(AFVR) MACV-4-12-66(AF)	Refugee Village
(AFVR) MACV-5-12-66(AF)	VN Nurses OJT at 8th Field Hospital
(AFVR) MACV-6-12-66(AF)	National Volunteer Service Experimental Farm Operation
(AFVR) MACV-7-12-66(AF)	Pig Cooperatives
(AFVR) MACV-8-12-66(AF)	Refugee Resettlement
(AFVR) MACV-9-12-66(AF)	Sling Blade Mfg.
(AFVR) MACV-10-12-66(AF)	Animal Project Breeding Farm
MACV-11-12-66(AF)	Gen Westmoreland Christmas Message
(AFVR) MACV-12-12-66(AF)	Billy Graham Coverage
(AFVR) MACV-13-12-66(AF)	Bien Hoa Pax Terminal

## Appendix B

Production Statistics: Motion Picture production figures for 1 July 66 - 31 Dec 66:

	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Gun Camera Original	10,315	21,555	19,554	37,716	33,692	11,122	133,954
Gun Camera Print	4,833	4,915	10,489	20,163	34,908	11,823	87,954
Blister Original	1,580	550	7,520	12,485	13,975	8,420	44,530
Blister Print	356	2,262	2,659	8,354	17,734	4,780	36,145
Pod Original	32,465	37,235	45,027	19,305	16,389	13,075	163,496
Pod Print	34,852	36,693	48,506	10,524	12,039	9,884	152,498
Other Original	11,805	22,400	11,195	11,401	16,715	13,369	86,885
Other Print	58,647	50,342	37,521	66,963	65,017	34,954	303,444
Total Original Processed	56,165	81,740	83,296	77,907	79,771	45,886	424,765
Total Work Print Processed	88,688	94,212	99,175	106,004	129,698	61,431	578,208
Total Original & Work Print	144,853	175,952	182,471	183,911	209,469	107,317	1,003,973

Still pictures exposed from 1 July 66 through 31 December 66 by the 600th Photo Sq, including  
the Detachments:

	Color					Black and White					Enlargements	Contacts
	P-2	2½x2½	4x5	35mm	70mm	P-2	2½x2½	4x5	35mm	70mm		
July	0	48	101	2,716	250	400	1,464	5,083	880	700	38,615	30,135
Aug	0	382	143	3,500	125	0	1,675	6,024	1,229	5,464	30,539	18,033
Sep	0	324	612	5,134	294	0	324	612	1,574	633	40,277	22,219
Oct	0	1,521	253	8,958	181	0	3,630	8,508	3,089	1,277	46,269	22,909
Nov	0	526	1,407	8,647	585	0	5,826	10,225	2,655	5,406	53,630	40,964
Dec	0	573	158	8,680	190	0	8,245	9,787	2,993	5,332	65,663	41,066
TOTALS	0	3,377	2,674	37,635	1,625	400	21,164	40,239	12,420	18,812	274,993	175,326

## APPENDIX C

### Lineage

The 600th Photographic Squadron was activated on 8 February 1966. It was formed from the resources of Det 5, 1352d Photo Group which was activated at Tan Son Nhut Airfield, Republic of Vietnam, on 1 January 1963. The 600th Photo Sq is an Air Force Controlled Unit (AFCON Unit), and as such its lineage dates back to 12 February 1943 when the 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit was formed at Culver City, California. The 13th AAF CCU remained at Culver City until 5 March 1943. It operated from Noumea, New Caledonia from 13 - 19 May 1943; from Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides from 25 May until 18 Oct 1943; from Guadalcanal, Solomons from 22 October 1943 until 20 August 1944; from Culver City, California from 7 September 1944 until 19 December 1945. During this latter period the 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit, on 30 July 1945, was redesignated the 13th Combat Camera Unit. The 13th was redesignated the 600th on 2 February 1966. The 13th CCU was awarded one service streamer and two campaign streamers.

[www.600hpphotosq.org](http://www.600hpphotosq.org)

APPENDIX D  
DETACHMENT REPORTS

DET 1, 600TH PHOTO SQUADRON

Korat RTAFB, Thailand

PERSONNEL: Key Personnel of Det 1 consisted of:

Major Bruce A. Rummer	Detachment Commander
1st Lt Joseph E. Tarpley II	Operations Officer/Chief of Documentation
MSgt Robert G. Gagnon	Operations NCOIC
MSgt Harold V. Carter	ComDoc NCOIC
MSgt Arthur F. Granley	Still Lab NCOIC
MSgt Robert E. Humphrey	MoPic Lab NCOIC
TSgt Robert C. Dickens	Maintenance NCOIC
TSgt Edward R. Rodgers	Administrative NCOIC

On 1 July 66, Det 1 had a total PCS strength of 22. As of 31 Dec 66, the total PCS strength grew to 62 with 4 TDY for a total strength of 66. The Detachment sent one NCO PCS to Udorn, one to Takhli and one to NKP along with two additional airmen to NKP, one motion and one still. They also sent two airmen TDY to Ubon for a period of 30 days to help with the additional workload.

On 5 Sep 66, SSgt Edwin Watson was replaced as NCOIC of Still Lab by MSgt Gagnon. Sgt Watson was then assigned to ComDoc. MSgt Carter replaced TSgt Turner as NCOIC of ComDoc in Oct 66. In Nov 66, MSgt Gagnon took over as NCOIC of Operations from MSgt Granley.

The percent of manning as of 31 Dec 66 for each AFSC assigned was as follows:

<u>AFSC</u>	<u>AUTHORIZED</u>	<u>ASSIGNED</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
232X0	10	19	190%
233X0	6	5	90%
233X1	2	2	100%
233X2	5	17	220%
402X0	13	20	170%
702X0	6	3	50%
751X1	3	3	100%
2362	1	1	100%
2316	1	1	100%
404X0	6	6	100%

EQUIPMENT:

At the beginning of the reporting period Det 1 had very little photographic equipment on hand. They were using safelights, timers, trays, tanks, enlarger, easel, print roller, etc., on loan from Special Services. They had 2 speed graphics, 1 Mamiya and 3 Arriflex cameras. By the end of the year all equipment in support of Combat Pix (414) was in, minus a few accessory pieces. The equipment came in on base, then it was taken into Quonset buildings inventoried, consolidated boxes were opened and items checked, information included on shipping documents and filed by equipment custodian. The camera equipment was issued out immediately on individual hand receipts to the photographers and to the proper sections. AF Form 601B's were made on each item as it was issued with serial number of bodies and

lenses listed, the 601B's were then turned into BEMO along with a copy of the shipping documents. As soon as they noted an item missing, Mr. McBride (CCPLO) was notified and tracer action or requisition of that same item was initiated. The CCPKO (Commodity Control Point Logistics Officer) was a representative of OOAMA Hill AFB, Utah, the photo equipment AMA. Mr. McBride assisted the 600th Photo Sq in Vietnam and Thailand with logistics problems associated with depot support with his direct contact with the source of supply (OOAMA). Some of his help included:

1. Monitoring recent supplies and equipment aggregated by depot and shipped to SEA.
2. Assisted in requisitions with long pipeline time.
3. Obtained assistance from the depot for items that had little or no technical data (such as tech orders or stock lists) available. This was especially important in new systems procured specifically for the 600th, i.e. - the new Mopic Lab KA71A Program.
4. Obtained supply status of critical items and followed up on emergency items causing work stoppage conditions.
5. Visited detachment locations giving on the spot assistance with supply problems.
6. Coordinated current and future supply support requirements with BSO/BEMI at detachment locations.

On 10 and 11 November new Mopic trailers were received, but the pad they were to go on was not yet ready. While it was being

readied, the MoPic men were busy getting their equipment in shape to set up the trailers. On 17 November the cement was poured and by the 19th the complex was in place on the pad. (see pictures next two pages)

On 21 Nov, 2 Graflex XL Systems Kits were received for ComDoc from Tan Son Nhut. These XL's included all the items missing in the previous XL cameras sent to the Still Lab earlier. They included Graflex back, 120 backs, focussing ring and sports-finders. Still missing in the package were filter sets for these cameras. On 28 Nov, the detachment received 6 badly needed tripods to complete the ComDoc capabilities.

MISSION:

Pods: On the 1st of July three pods were available. One more was acquired by the end of the year. During the first month 2,025 feet of film was expended for the low and 8,680 feet for the high in December. With total footage of 31,240 feet, the detachment learned how to use pods to their best advantage. First the pilots had to be motivated. If they were not, acceptable footage could not be filmed. At times the pod was provided with a gun camera next to the front Miliken. The gun camera was equipped with a 50mm lens and the Miliken with a 100mm. This gave two different views simultaneously.

Gun Cameras: During August the Detachment took over four special mission aircraft. This gave the maintenance personal a



DET. L. GOOTH  
PHOTO SQUADRON  
ORDERLY ROOM



chance to get acquainted with the gun camera system. At 0400 on 28 Sep 66, Det 1 took over the responsibility for all gun cameras at Korat. They also took over the test equipment and a few parts from A&E. A&E gave Det 1 three maintenance people, two of which have since rotated. Bench stock on parts was set up and some have been received off and on. In July, Det 1 filmed 15 feet of film which accelerated to a high of 6,753 feet in October. During this six month period 10,548 feet of gun camera footage was expended. The reliability rate went from 82.3% to 91.3%. Prior to the takeover, the reliability rate was approximately 30%.

Blisters: In July, Det 1 had one aircraft equipped with Combat Documentation Cameras. In October, a modification team came to Korat to install 5 blisters and KA71 on some of the aircraft. By the end of the year six blister planes were in operation. Det 1 went from a low of 75 feet of film in August to a high total of 23,450 feet for December. A grand total of 33,470 feet of film was shot.

KA-71: The first KA-71 was received on 24 July and on 28 July five more were received. All of the cameras were installed in the F-105F and the F-100's were sent to another base. An aircraft was modified for the KA-71, but due to different type of wiring, the existing control box would not work. Fairchild cameras were scheduled to make necessary changes. Due to the mission of the aircrafts that carry KA-71, not much footage was filmed from them, but this problem

was expected to be alleviated when the cameras were installed. With all these problems 10,990 feet of film was exposed and footage rose from a low in July of 110 feet to a high of 3,870 feet in August.

P-2: Due to the high altitude the aircrafts were flying, the P-2 camera was not very practical due to the small image size. It was also in need of repair. As soon as the KA-71 cameras were installed in the F-105D model at a future date, the Det was scheduled to abandon this system. Only 825 feet of film was used in this system, 95 feet in July and in August a high of 335 feet.

ComDoc Photography: This part of the mission was gradually increased. Photographers exposed 58,000 feet on various projects during this period. From a low month of 6,400 feet to a high of 11,940 feet. Also during this period a production team was formed consisting of one writer, two cameramen, one sound man and a still photographer. This team, called SEA Productions (Southeast Asia), and headed by 1st Lt Thomas Trahan, traveled all over Thailand and out of country covering the big stories on sync sound. (see picture following page) They were a great asset to the combat documentation team and turned out some outstanding footage. The still side of the ComDoc team did not really get going until the end of September when two still photographers were taken out of the lab and assigned permanently to ComDoc. During that period they took 4,457 photos with the first month's low of 760 and a November high of 1,742



negatives exposed. On 3 Nov, TSgt Marvin Gottlieb was assigned to head the ComDoc Still Section. 106 projects were handled by the ComDoc team, some of the most outstanding were:

Base Documentation at Korat and U-Tapao

Big Eagle

Helicopter Air Rescue

Ordnance Handling in SEA

Wild Weasel

Many Wheels Rolling

Blood Line of the USAF

23rd Air Support at NKP

POL Facilities SEA

ABC TV Special

Recovery & Rescue

Still Lab: The lab was set up in a small hootch with dust, vibration and crowded conditions. The section grew from 5 to 12 men. In July the personnel took 192 pictures for the first month low which rose to 4,109, a new high in September for a grand total of 10,612 negatives exposed. Also, in September, a section of the finishing room was closed in and air conditioned. It was here that the KA71A Bimat presoaking and processing function started. With the help of Mr. Joseph Schimelphinning, Mark Systems Technical Representative, the first test roll was processed on 9 Sep 66, 45 minutes after being shot. The results were considered very good.

On 14 Nov, the first mission roll was processed in 30 minutes. The intelligence people and pilots concerned were elated with the results. During October, a rotating crew of two photographers per night was assigned to night shooting. They were put on their own to use their imagination and come up with some night scenes of the flight line and the base area. From the experiment came some outstanding night scenes of F-105 maintenance men at work, dining hall and base chapel. (see picture following page) The Still Lab processed over 15,000 B&W and color exposures in antiquated surroundings with temperature and dust problems. They also made 58,872 prints, half with a 35mm and 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  X 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  enlarger. The base officials started on a new building the end of December. The Still Lab crew was to move into their new quarters shortly after the first of the year.

Training Program: The OJT Program began in November, with an all out effort. The Operations and ComDoc sections had nobody on OJT. The Still Lab had 3 airmen on training for 23270 and 2 airmen for 23250. The Maintenance section had successfully tested two NCO's for the 7 level and 2 airmen to the 5 level. They had 4 NCO's and 2 airmen on OJT. The Motion Picture Lab 10 airmen cross training from 232X0 to 233X0 and one NCO had already been tested for 23270.

Contributions to the Base: Some outstanding prints have been displayed in Base Supply, Comm Group, Headquarters Building and Base Operations. They were also outstanding color photographs of medals



for display by the Wing Commander and a very extensive color slide briefing of Korat for all VIP visitors. Det 1 was awarded a letter of appreciation and given a picnic by the 1974th Comm Group as a tribute for the Detachment's cooperation. A fine rapport was established with the fighter squadrons and other service organizations which have enabled the Det to get things done not otherwise possible. Nine men have been nominated for Bronze Stars and Air Medals for exposing themselves to hazardous duties during documenting of Rescue Helicopter, and Recovery Second Chance and a recovery of explosive materials after an aircraft accident. The airmen nominated for those awards: TSgt Gottlieb, TSgt Turner, A1C Stringfellow, A1C Whalley, A1C Valenson, A1C Berg, A2C Jacobs, A2C Grozier, and A2C Landen. A1C Santoya was nominated for the Base Airman of the Month. MSgt Gagnon was selected as NCO of the Month for November.

During September, Det 1 designed and built the Canopy mounted gun camera. It consists of a gun camera equipped with a 50mm or 75mm lens mounted in the windshield of an F-105 aircraft. It took only 10 minutes to install. The power (28VDC) was supplied by removing the bulb from a socket near the windshield and plugging in the camera cable into it. There was a circuit breaker in the line as a safety feature.

Problem Areas: Difficulties were encountered in obtaining outstanding award photos due to the restrictions placed upon the

cameramen and photographers. There was a need to pose these presentations so as to give the news media the type of photos they will publish. This situation was being worked out with the awards presentation people.

Key people needed Top Secret clearances so they could have access to advance information necessary to perform their duties effectively. These have been applied for.

More mission frags were needed and more aircraft equipped with back seat capabilities to take care of Aerial Combat photos.

The Auto-Strobonar 660 flash units were considered inadequate for our operation in SEA. The units took too long to recharge (15 seconds) and hampered the mission when continuous shooting was required. They held approximately 80 flashes before they needed to be recharged. The units were easily damaged by an overload. Recommendation was made that AAVS purchase the alternate professional Honeywell unit - the 65D unit which cycles in 2 - 3 seconds. It uses dry cell 540 volt battery with a higher guide number and light output, and would last at least 6 months under normal use and when the battery is low it is discarded and replaced with a new one. This unit would cost \$67.00 as compared to the \$180.00 that was paid for the 660 unit.

A filter unit was needed for the water supply for the new still lab. The water was filled with rocks, mud and dirt.

A suitable water chiller was needed with proper accessories

to tie in to the water line.

Administration: During the period 1 Jul through 31 Dec 66, assistance visits to Dets 2, 3, and 9 were performed by the Administrative NCOIC to ensure compliance with applicable administrative and personnel directives and to assist administrative sections, etc., as required. In addition, the Administrative NCOIC has been appointed OJT Monitor for Det 1 and all other detachments in Thailand. Each activity has taken positive steps towards a formalized OJT Program within their detachment, which consisted of pointing out to all supervisors, trainers and trainees their specific responsibilities, reviewing AF Form 623's, and pointing out discrepancies.

Job breakdowns and the appointment of trainers in writing, indicating their trainee(s) and the specific function for which they were responsible were additional areas covered. Follow-up inspections were scheduled for the near future. The following programs were also established:

- a. Transmission Security Programs
- b. Disaster Preparedness Plans
- c. Control of Personnel, TDY and both on and off duty.
- d. Protection of public property in possession of the Air Force, Custodial Responsibility Program.
- e. Airman Performance Reports Program - to ensure maximum compliance with both the Squadron's and higher headquarters

requirements.

f. Establishment of positive duty hours for all detachments.

g. Wearing of the uniform in accordance with Host Base and Higher Headquarters directives.

During this period, Hq, 13th Air Force, presented TSgt Edward R. Rodgers, the Administrative NCOIC, Detachment 1's Savings Bond Drive Monitor (Jun/Jul 66), the United States Treasury Department's award "For Patriotic service in support of the United States Savings Bond Program," signed by Henry Fowler, Secretary of the Treasury, dated 1 Nov 66. The Detachment achieved 100% participation during the Bond Drive.

DET 2, 600TH PHOTO SQUADRON

Takhli RTAFB, Thailand

PERSONNEL: Key personnel of Det 2 consist of:

1st Lt Eric E. Anderson	Detachment Commander
MSgt Robert W. Banks	Operations NCOIC
TSgt Bobbie D. Black	Airborne Photo NCOIC
MSgt Carmon D. Higgins	ComDoc NCOIC
SSgt Maynard Vander-Yacht	Still Laboratory NCOIC
SSgt King Murphy	Administrative NCOIC

SSgt Maurice O'Neal was replaced by SSgt King Murphy as Administrative NCOIC in December 1966. SSgt Benjamin W. Barnes was replaced by MSgt Carmon D. Higgins as ComDoc NCOIC on 14 Nov 1966.

On 1 Jul 66, Detachment 2, had a total PCS strength of seven (7) and a TDY strength of three (3) for a total strength on station of ten (10). As of 31 Dec 66, total PCS strength grew to thirty one (31) with one (1) TDY for a total strength on station of 32. During this reporting period Det 2 reached a total strength on station of 43 in the month of November. Because this base was unable to support a Motion Picture Processing Unit, the unit with fourteen (14) personnel were reassigned PCS early in December to support the facility at Detachment 5.

Our percent of manning as of 31 Dec 66, for each AFSC assigned was as follows:

<u>AFSC</u>	<u>AUTHORIZED</u>	<u>ASSIGNED</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
2324	1	1	100%
232X0	10	13	130%
233X0	5	2	40%
233X1	1	0	0%
233X2	11	0	0%
402X0	16	13	81%
404X0	2	0	0%
702X0	4	2	50%
751X1	3	0	0%

EQUIPMENT: At the beginning of this reporting period, Det 2 had very little photographic equipment, e.g., one (1) super speed graphic, one (1) arriflex 16mm camera, and two sun guns. By the end of the reporting period all the equipment in support of Combat Pix (Project 414) had come in. On 15 Nov 66, Det 2 moved from a screened-in hootch (approximately 500 sq ft of dusty plywood floor) to its current facility with approximately 3600 sq ft of clean tile floor. (see picture following page). At that time all the Combat Pix equipment was uncrated and installed in the new facility. During the interim months of August, through November, Det 2 designed and had built a trailer lab to support the increasing photographic requirements at the location. It began operation on 15 Aug 66, and continued to operate through the end of this reporting period.

MISSION:

Pod: At the beginning of the reporting period, Det 2 was



supporting an average of four (4) to five (5) pod missions a week. By the end of the period they were supporting as many as 15 to 20 pod missions per week.

Gun Camera: On 1 July 66, Det 2 began supporting four (4) aircraft with color film. By the end of August they had assumed the total maintenance responsibility for all of the gun camera systems at Takhli. The peak period was the week of 18 Dec 66 when a total of 90 rolls of gun camera film was exposed. The system reliability on the stock system went from 25% when first taken over, to 90% by 31 Dec 66. Early in the reporting period, Det 2 was delegated the responsibility for designing, fabricating, and flight testing a modified gun camera system. SSgt Edwards from Det 5 arrived TDY to provide technical assistance. The configuration originally generated at Det 2 was officially adopted by Hq AAVS as the new modified gun camera system. This conception evolved from a simple mirror arrangement to a simple prism arrangement.

Blister: Det 2 received its first and only blister aircraft 19 Aug 66. It has supported as many as eight (8) blister missions in one week. Using either and/or both cameras, forward and aft, this system appeared to be the most promising for documentation purposes.

KA71A: Det 2 began actively supporting this program during the last week of October with a total of two (2) missions for that week. Since then, this mission responsibility steadily increased.

Det 2 supported as many as 63 pre-flights in one week with the highest number of missions on which film was exposed reaching 15, recorded during the week of 18 Dec 66.

Scope Photographic: Det 2 began supporting this mission 15 Aug 66, following the completion of the trailer facility which was specifically designed for that purpose. By the end of this reporting period, Det 2 personnel "hand processed" better than 55,000 feet of 35mm scope film in the trailer facility. Det 2 was scheduled to convert the processing of this material in the next six months from the trailer to the Versamat in the recently completed Still Laboratory.

ComDoc Photography: Photography in this mission steadily increased. Det 2 cameramen exposed better than 20,000 feet of film on various projects during the period. Some of the projects documented are as follows:

- Base Documentation
- Prime Beef #14 Documentation
- KC-135 Crew Hits 10,000 Hours
- The Major Kasler Story
- Airmen Learn Thai
- Hometown News
- Precha Meelaphsom Story
- KC-135's in SEA
- Sky Divers in Action

Visiting Dignitaries

Somebody up There (Rescue Story)

Pod, Blister, and Scope Equipment Installation

Fighter Squadron Decals

Det 2 Build-up

Raw Material (Cement)

Raw Material (Asphalt)

Jet Engine Field Maintenance

Foreign Object Damage

Fighter Pilots in SEA

Thanksgiving 1966

Bob Hope Show 1966

Still Photo Laboratory: Det 2 supported all facets of the Still Photo Lab function that Hq AAVS was committed to support in Southeast Asia. By 25 November 1966, Det 2 was fully operational in its new laboratory with the exception of the Versamat equipment which required specialized wiring. The Still Lab function grew during this period from a one (1) man Photo Lab doing limited photo assignments to a fully manned lab supporting each photographic request in a timely manner. Close to 9,000 still photographs were exposed in this six months.

Training Program: Det 2's OJT program grew from nothing in August to an effective OJT Program with six (6) men on OJT; two (2) in the 23270 training, one (1) in the 23350 training, and three (3)

in the 40250 training. Three (3) of the foregoing were scheduled to be submitted for testing in the January cycle.

Contributions to the Base: By the end of this reporting period, Det 2 was providing the Host Base with photo support on a 24 hour a day basis. They also photographed display tape material and made these photographs available to key personnel on base. An extensive photographic display was made available to the Aerial Port Squadron.

DET 3, 600TH PHOTO SQUADRON

Ubon RTAFB, Thailand

PERSONNEL:

On 1 July 66 there was 1 officer and 8 enlisted personnel assigned to Det 3. On 31 December there was 1 officer and 25 enlisted men assigned. There was 77.4% of the manning allocation.

Supervisors of Det 3 on 1 July 66:

2d Lt Roger M. Dobeck	Commander
SSgt Pat Abernathy	NCOIC Det 3
SSgt Arthur C. McGraw	NCOIC Pod Crew.
SSgt Wilson Banks, III	NCOIC Camera Maintenance

On 1 Aug 66 Pat Abernathy, SSgt became NCOIC of the Motion Picture and SSgt Wayne W. Wright became NCOIC of Photo Maintenance.

SSgt Kenneth F. Burt	NCOIC Motion Picture
SSgt Manuel Esquibel	NCOIC Still Photo
MSgt Herbert H. Morgan	NCOIC Operations/NCOIC Det 3

On 1 November SSgt Joseph Montgomery replaced SSgt Burt as NCOIC of Motion Picture.

On 16 December 66 SSgt Cleveland E. Rankin arrived this station and assumed duties as NCOIC of Still Photo. SSgt Esquibel was named Asst NCOIC of Still Photo.

MISSION:

The mission of Detachment 3, on 1 July 66, was to accomplish all backseat photography, both motion and still, pod and blister

photography and all base documentation for Ubon RTAFB. As of 31 December 66, in addition to the above mentioned items, this detachment was given the additional responsibility for all still lab production for all Thailand based detachments of the 600th Photo Sq.

From the period 1 July 66 to 27 Aug 66, this detachment was operating out of a small hootch like building. This building had only 3 small rooms with no storage space. There was a great increase in personnel in this period (17 arrivals) and it became evident that new accommodations were necessary. Finally on 28 July 66, construction began on a new photo building, but work was stopped on the 3rd day by order of the Thai Base Commander. Work was resumed on the 5th of August and the building was completed on the 9th of August. (see picture following page) This detachment was delayed in moving into the new building due to the lack of power. On the 26th of August Mr. Montague F. Adamson and his team arrived this station to install the equipment in the photo lab. Power was supplied by portable generators, and the Det moved in the new building on 28 Aug 66. The installation of the equipment progressed slowly due to some difficulty in locating the equipment, but by 15 Oct the Still Lab was operational. The Still Lab became 99% operational on 13 Nov 66, as it is to date.

There has been a definite increase in production during this period in all areas.

In the two month period before the Still Lab was operational



there were 2,231 still exposures shot. These negs had to be sent to Tan Son Nhut for processing and printing, and then returned to the Det for distribution, taking anywhere from one to two weeks from when the pictures were taken to when they were distributed to the parties concerned. In the two month period after the still lab was operational there were 4,957 still exposures shot, more than a 100% increase. These exposures were processed and printed at this Still Lab and returned to the requesting agency within 3 days.

There was no noted change in Pod footage for the first 5 months of this period, but in Dec there was 11,050 feet of film shot, this is an increase of over 1,000 feet for the three month period of 1 July to 30 September 66.

All in all, the past 6 month period has shown a marked increase in every month. This upward trend should continue in the next six month period.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO BASE:

The still lab accomplished all processing, printing and still work for the Ubon Air Base. The Detachment initiated special project numbers for the base, i.e., 3-6/705 Base Documentation, 3-6/711 Portraits, 3-6/727 Personnel Services. They also shot all the I.D. Cards, Controlled Area Cards, Crew Portraits and any other special project requested by the base.

#### SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS:

The KD26B Camera Program was started on 20 Nov 66.

The systems were prepared for operation "Charging Sparrow." Because of the lack of spare parts, controls and cameras, the project had a slow start. Since the start of the project, Det 3 prepared forty systems for its use. With the arrival of some spare parts the job was made less difficult. At the beginning the Det had no test equipment or the special power required in the maintenance shop for bench check repair or calibration, but by coordination with the A&E Sq they were given KD26 Test Equipment, the space and proper power test the KD26 and control. This made a noted difference in the operational status of each system prepared for the project. Special parts required for proper repair of the system were still difficult to obtain, such as LA1 boards for LB58 control, the LD-58 control, correlations light blocks, and KD26B cameras. With the required parts and proper power requirements, this system could be kept operational with a minimum of problems.

F4C Blister System: Through 4 Dec 66 Det 3 had one blister system. On 5 Dec 66 a second system was received with aft station only. After inquiry into mod it was found that the nose section (forward camera station) was interchangeable with electronic gear normally installed in the nose of the above aircraft. The nose mounts and aft and forward nose cameras were received on 29 Dec 66. On 31 Dec 66 no technical data had been received for blister camera mod. The use of this system should increase with added interest of

wing personnel, who began to realize the equipment's potential.

TRAINING PROGRAM:

The OJT program was started at Det 3 as of 1 Oct 66. SSgt Nichols was appointed as OJT Supervisor. Phase tests were written and materials and training manuals ordered. As of 1 Oct 66 they had seven 3 levels upgraded to 5 level and five 5 levels upgraded to the 7 level.

Two 3 levels, 40230, were upgraded to 40250 on 7 Oct 66, after successfully passing the SKT.

On 31 Dec 66 there were 14 people on OJT for upgrading.

DET 4, 600TH PHOTO SQUADRON

Cam Ranh Bay AB, Vietnam

PERSONNEL:

The total strength on 1 July 66 was 6 airmen, this rose to 33 airmen as of 31 Dec 66. There has been a total turnover of 3 airmen. Manning on 31 Dec 66 was 100%. The following lists supervisory personnel and changes this period:

Commander: TSgt Arseneau changed to MSgt Burton effective 16 Oct 66.

Operations NCOIC: MSgt Arseneau.

Lab NCOIC: TSgt Bibb changed to SSgt Nix effective 17 Dec 66.

Maint NCOIC: TSgt Ashley.

ComDoc NCOIC: SSgt Felmev (departed 5 Dec 66) changed to TSgt Harris (arrived 22 Dec 66). During the period of 5-22 Dec 66, A2C Gaston was AIC.

EQUIPMENT:

Equipment on hand 1 July 66:

Camera, Arriflex 16mm	2 ea
Camera, Mamiya C33	1 ea

Equipment on hand as of 31 Dec 66 and date received:

Trailer 10' x 55'	16 Jul 66	2 ea	(see pictures next 2 pages)
Trailer Expando 55'	16 Jul 66	1 ea	
Truck, Carryall	16 Jul 66	2 ea	
Truck, 6 Pax Crew Cab	30 Aug 66	1 ea	





Truck, Multi-Stop	22 Oct 66	5 ea
1800 cu ft reefer	25 Aug 66	1 ea
Camera, Superspeed 4 x 5	7 Jul 66	2 ea
Camera, Superspeed 4 x 5	8 Aug 66	8 ea
Printer, Contact	8 Aug 66	1 ea
Printer, Projection	8 Aug 66	1 ea
Dryer, EL2	8 Aug 66	1 ea
Washer, Pako	8 Aug 66	1 ea
Sink, Photo Processing	8 Aug 66	2 ea
Desk, Executive	1 Sep 66	3 ea
Desk, typist	1 Sep 66	1 ea
Typewriter	1 Sep 66	3 ea
Processor, Maurer Matic	5 Oct 66	1 ea
Pods	1 Nov 66	2 ea
Camera, Miliken DEM4	1 Nov 66	4 ea
Camera, P-2	1 Nov 66	3 ea
Processor, Viscomat	15 Nov 66	1 ea
Temperature, Control	15 Nov 66	1 ea
Camera, Graflex XL	15 Nov 66	1 ea
Sun Guns	15 Nov 66	6 ea

The contact printer was water soaked and corroded. It was condemned and turned into supply for a new one.

**MISSION:**

As of 1 July 66 the mission was to set up a Photo Detachment

to support the Blister Program, KA-71 Strike Camera, Gun Cameras, Motion Picture Lab, Photo Lab and ComDoc. The mission as of 31 Dec 66 cancelled the Motion Picture Lab and Gun Cameras; Scope Cameras were added.

There were no missions accomplished with KA-71 Strike Camera as none were on hand.

The Photo Lab was in operation for three months. For this period the mission accomplishment percentage was 50%.

Blister mission accomplishment was 5%. The detachment was programmed for 15 blister aircraft but only one was operational resulting in the low percentage.

ComDoc had a 100% mission accomplishment.

The Scope Program has been initiated as of 31 Dec 66.

#### TRAINING:

Ten airmen required OJT training and were trained by OJT program set up by section heads using CDC courses, ECI courses and phase tests. Five airmen completed training and were scheduled to be tested in January.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO BASE:

Base Photo Lab work, I.O. support, slide briefing for Wing Commander, support of Army in camera maintenance.

#### SPECIAL PROJECTS:

Tigerhound Projects were conducted at the Detachment using pods and backseat photographer. The following film was exposed during

July, Aug, and Sept:

Pods 43,185' 16mm color

Backseat 9,190' 16mm color

This detachment started flying pods the middle of Dec and was using them installed on the centerline, which will double the missions and footage.

Probable problems were that Bench Stock items could be drawn from supply by anyone wanting film, paper and etc. Action was taken to freeze all bench stock items for Det 4, 600 Photo Squadron use only.

DET 5, 600TH PHOTO SQUADRON

Phan Rang AB, Vietnam

PERSONNEL:

The total strength as of 1 Jul 66 was 5 airmen. As of 31 Dec 66, the personnel strength rose to 52 airmen.

Supervisory personnel for this period were:

MSgt Gladek	Commander
MSgt Lusk	NCOIC, Mopic Lab
TSgt Gaudet	NCOIC, Still Lab
SSgt McGraw	NCOIC, ComDoc
SSgt Edwards	NCOIC, Aerial Photo Equipment Maint

During this period TSgt Faricloth was NCOIC of the Aerial Photo Maintenance. SSgt Edwards assumed this position on 9 Dec 66.

Present percentage of manning: Overall 104%. The over manning was due to 4 airmen who were on TDY to this detachment.

OJT PROGRAM:

On 1 Jul 66 only one airman was on OJT. By Dec, 18 personnel were on training status and 5 had taken their SKT. OJT materials were ordered in June but by 31 Dec 66 only a hand full of manuals had arrived. Under the guidance of TSgt Lawrence the OJT program progressed better than expected in all career fields.

EQUIPMENT:

1 July 1966: 1 ea 120mm still camera, 1 tent, 1 borrowed truck, 1 Arriflex 16mm camera, 3 rolls of film, and intestinal

fortitude. At this time the Det consisted of 5 personnel working out of the tiny (16' x 32') base still lab, built for the 366th TFW.

31 Dec 66: The Interim Still Lab was fully equipped and operational with all trailers in place. One trailer was used for Gun Camera, pod and blister maintenance. 1 trailer for supply and film control and a 3 trailer complex housing the ES-62A motion picture processing units was fully equipped and set up. (see picture next page) There were 4 vehicles on hand, 1 Econoline carryall, 1 six passenger pickup and 2 Metros. 3 more Metros were in transit to the detachment.

#### MISSION:

In July the primary mission was to prepare the ground work and coordination necessary to establish an operational detachment at Phan Rang AB. They provided ComDoc still and motion picture photography on a limited basis. The ComDoc crew worked out of the 366th TFW lab. Coverage of Operation Red Horse began in early July.

Det 5 had numerous requirements for color slides from local agencies which had short suspense dates. It would have been impossible to meet these suspenses if they shipped the film to 600 Photo Sq at TSN for processing because of transportation delays. SSgt Phillips used ice chunks to maintain his chemicals at the proper temperature. He processed only during the middle of the night when the water for washing the film had cooled down. Results were better than expected and all requirements were fullfilled,



PHOTO LABORATORY  
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS  
DR. J. D. VAN DER POL  
DR. J. D. VAN DER POL  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO  
2535 LA JOLLA VILLAGE DRIVE  
SAN DIEGO, CALIF. 92161

much to the surprise and pleasure of the Wing Commander and other requestors.

There was no housing available, so the first month and a half the billeting consisted of a 16' x 32' general purpose tent with a dirt floor and a Coleman lantern. Latrine and shower facilities were over 300 yards from the tent. The detachment accumulated enough material to erect a framework, plywood floor with bamboo thatching for sides and used the old tent for a roof. They now have their own hut and the Coleman lantern was replaced by a string of electric lights.

On 16 Jul 66 the 612th TFS arrived and the aerial camera maintenance section, supervised by TSgt Faircloth, began work in earnest. Every gun camera installed in the newly arrived aircraft was removed, stripped to its base plate, cleaned, lubricated and bench checked under the most primitive conditions. Some of the maintenance work was done outside on picnic tables with only a parachute canopy to provide shade. Temperatures were in excess of 120° by mid-day. Camera reliability was averaging about 35% to 40% with the old cameras and magazines.

Concrete pads were poured on the 22nd of July to prepare for the first trailers. On 28 Jul 66 the gun camera trailer arrived and was immediately put in place, stripped out and converted into a maintenance shop complete with work benches, storage shelves, hot box for camera and lens storage, darkroom and office space.

An F4C interim camera test using one N-9 gun camera mounted in the cockpit was begun during the first week in August. The aircraft received ground fire hits putting it out of commission. Pilots did not care for the installation claiming it was distracting. Mount and camera was returned to TSN for testing at Da Nang when the squadron of F4C's left Phan Rang.

Trailer #2 arrived and the Johnson/Uryshott team installed wiring and plumbing to convert it for use as an interim still lab. After the modification was complete it was decided to ship this trailer to Nha Trang because the base still lab was operational and provided the same capability as the trailer. The base gave the large building built by mistake to the 600 Photo Sq for use as their permanent still lab.

Gun cameras were being supported in two squadrons of F-100's and reliability had increased to almost 90%. Maintenance technicians discovered several ways to improve operation of the newly modified magazines and also pointed out several flaws such as the magazine drive gears falling too easily and numerous other small but significant details. The motion picture cameramen supported Red Horse and the Phu Cat Air Base Build-up on a continuing basis.

By mid August three F-100 squadrons were flying gun cameras and were pleased with the results but dissatisfied with the small number of cameras which the detachment was permitted to use. They were limited to only 10 new cameras and 13 new magazines by the

600 Photo Squadron.

By September additional huts had been built to house the incoming personnel. All labor was provided by Det 5. Still lab equipment continued to trickle in. They received a B-12 dryer and a Pakolux washer. The only thing really needed to become fully operational in the Interim Still Lab was a 4 x 5 enlarger. One of the biggest problems was supply. The detachment's local supply was working undermanned and without adequate storage facilities. It has been extremely difficult to identify and procure some of the incoming items even though they are distinctly marked, More Pix and Project 414. This problem was partially licked by visiting the receiving section of BASO twice a day to check the incoming material personally.

All four TFS's were flying gun cameras during this period. Reliability ran 75% to 85%. Thirteen maintenance men attended an AGE familiarization course on MD-3, MA-2 and NF-2 units. Heavy rainfall caused a lot of aircraft weather cancellations resulting in less footage from gun camera.

Det 5 coordinated enlargement of existing concrete pads into a solid 100' x 65' slab to accommodate an ES-62A mobile motion picture film processing lab. They have had difficulty obtaining a guarantee that sufficient water and electricity will be available.

The 4 x 5 Beseler enlarger arrived at the still lab and was fully operational.

When in November BCE could not supply manpower to mix and pour concrete slab for the Mopic Lab, det personnel volunteered to pitch in and help. In 5 days the entire 65' x 100' slab was finished. It required 160 batches of hand mixed cement. The 600 cu ft reefer was erected and put into operation.

The ES-62A trailers arrived on C-133 aircraft 11 Nov 66, in a driving monsoon rainfall. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting them moved from the flight line to the site because none of the vehicles available for towing had suitable hitches. This was solved by using chains and improvised towing rigs. The immediate area surrounding the concrete slab was ankle deep in greasy mud. The base motor pool refused to even try to move the trailers onto the pad until the rain had stopped and the ground had dried for 3 days. We contacted Red Horse personnel and they voluntarily worked all day and most of the night in the rain and mud until the trailers were in place.

TSgt West, a member of the Bud Adamson team, directed detachment personnel and in 3 days the trailer complex was assembled and ready for check out. The team work and vast amount of effort which went into this operation was amazing. Especially since the weather was so foul and the men were soaked to the skin most of the time. They had to lay on their backs in the mud and water to do some of the work.

The BCE ran almost a mile and a half of plastic water line to the trailers. The Detachment has been loading gun camera on every

aircraft flying from this base. Camera reliability was running about 91% to 94%. The first two pods arrived but the proper mounting brackets for the P-2 Milliken cameras were not received. The P-2 exposure frequency timers did not work in either pod.

The chemicals for the Mopic Lab arrived late in November. The only way to get them without an extensive delay was to personally go through the open storage area and round up all the crates. Red Horse provided a heavy duty fork-lift and truck to load and deliver the crates.

Bad weather during the entire month of December slowed down aerial, both Skypoint and gun camera photography. By the end of the month gun camera crews reported 100% effectiveness with 595 sorties flown in a one week period.

MSgt Lusk, NCOIC of Mopic Lab, and TSgt Lawrence, NCOIC of Film Control, reported in along with all personnel assigned to their sections.

During this time several deficiencies in the ES-62A became evident; (1) the roof leaked badly. This was fixed by re-sealing all the seams with roof patching provided by Major Landau. (2) Water pressure was excessively high. 600 Photo Sq provided a regulator which worked nicely. (3) Color developer mix pump motor was bad. A new one was ordered from 600 Photo Sq. Meanwhile mixing was done in a portable mix tank without an automatic distribution system. (4) No gas masks were provided for mixing chemicals. The

1352d Photo Group air mailed one very rapidly. The big hold-up was for prehardener chemicals which were inadvertently omitted from the 501 Plan.

The Still Lab received a requirement from the Red Horse Commander for over 3,000 8 x 10 prints. 600 Photo Squadron Lab could not help because of the short suspense date that had to be met and their heavy work load. TSgt Gaudet turned his 16' x 32' hobby shop type facility, consisting of 1 enlarger, 1 washer and one dryer into a mass production line. The men turned out 2,500 8 x 10 prints in 20 hours, and easily met the suspense date. The Red Horse Commander was very pleased.

SSgt McGraw, NCOIC of ComDoc reported for duty and immediately began a more aggressive ComDoc program. The ComDoc section was fully manned and every backseat was being filled by a cameraman. In some cases airplanes were carrying a gun camera, pod with three cameras, and a backseat photographer.

The permanent still lab building was almost ready for occupancy on 31 Dec 66 but did not have any water or electricity.

DET 6, 600TH PHOTO SQUADRON

Bien Hoa AB, Vietnam (see picture following page)

PERSONNEL:

At the start of this period, Det 6 had one officer and 7 airmen assigned PCS. They also had two personnel assigned TDY from 600th Photo Sq, and two people on loan from the local Information Office. On 31 Dec 66 the detachment was 100% manned in all areas with a total of 1 officer and 27 airmen assigned. Key personnel during the period included:

1st Lt Douglas R. Burrow	Commander
TSgt Joseph Torres, Jr.	Administration
TSgt Donald H. Perry	Fixed Photo
TSgt Arnold R. Magill	ComDoc
TSgt Richard Gregory	Photo Lab

TSgt Donald H. Perry was Fixed Photo Section Supervisor during the entire reporting period. TSgt Brown reported in on 19 Jul and assumed duties as NCOIC of the Pod and Blister Program. When the Detachment started servicing gun cameras in one of the squadrons, TSgt Robert G. Williamson assumed duties as NCOIC of that Section. The first KA-71A was received on 5 Nov and TSgt Ronald E. Kitson assumed duties as NCOIC of that section.

TSgt Arnold R. Magill was NCOIC of ComDoc until he was required to go TDY to Tan Son Nhut AB on 25 Sep 66, as a crew chief. SSgt Darrel J. Burns then assumed duties as NCOIC of the Section.



TSgt Richard Gregory was NCOIC of the interim still lab when it became operational on 31 Jul. MSgt Schenck assumed NCOIC duties when he reported in on 12 Sep.

EQUIPMENT:

At the start of the period, the following equipment was on hand:

1 ea Fruhauf Trailer  
2 ea M-16 Rifles  
5 ea .38 cal. revolvers  
1 ea boresight  
1 ea house trailer  
5 ea typist desks  
2 ea executive desks  
1 ea typewriter  
1 ea 60 cu ft refrigerator  
1 ea typist chair  
2 ea filing cabinets  
2 ea carryalls

The following equipment was received sine 1 Jul on dates shown:

7 Jul 3 ea typewriters  
7 Jul 2 ea straight chairs w/arms  
4 Jul 2 ea photo housing sinks  
5 Jul 2 ea straight chairs  
5 Jul 2 ea office stands

6 Jul	4 ea typing chairs
8 Jul	7 ea cameras 4 x 5
11 Jul	1 ea house trailer (Comd/Admin)
5 Aug	1 ea house trailer (Photo Maintenance)
9 Aug	1 ea filing cabinet
7 Sep	1 ea 6 passenger pick-up truck
10 Sep	1 ea model 200 portable processor #66-120
8 Oct	1 ea house trailer (Gun Camera)
20 Oct	4 ea chairs w/arms
20 Oct	1 ea 35mm Nikon Camera w/accessories
20 Oct	2 ea 70mm KS-6
20 Oct	2 ea Cine 60 Power Belt
20 Oct	1 ea 35mm Pentax Camera w/accessories
20 Oct	3 ea Frizzolite Batteries w/heads
20 Oct	1 ea Graflex XL w/accessories
20 Oct	1 ea Sony Tape Recorder Model TC 900
20 Oct	1 ea 16mm Cannon Scopic
20 Oct	1 ea Browning w/accessories
20 Oct	3 ea 16mm Arriflex w/accessories
20 Oct	1 ea Gadget Bag
20 Oct	1 ea Hico Electronic Flash
20 Oct	1 ea tripod
20 Oct	1 ea 16mm Projector Model 920 Graflex
27 Oct	2 ea bicycles

8 Nov 1 ea Metro Van  
10 Nov 2 ea Metro Vans

On 26 Oct the items on loan from the 600th Photo Sq were officially transferred to the detachment's account.

MISSION:

The mission of the detachment at the start of the period was limited to ComDoc Still, Motion Picture, and servicing pods. They were flying backseat "Skypoint" photography at nearly 4 to 8 missions a day, and servicing pods on 2 to 4 missions a day. As they gained equipment and personnel, they increased the mission capability accordingly.

On 20 July, they received the first shipment of modified gun cameras and magazines. At that time, work started on getting the 90th Tactical Fighter Squadron ready to run the cameras. On 5 August, the camera tests were started to determine exact F Stop and frame rate. On 14 August the gun camera program was in full swing servicing the one squadron. Over 9,300 feet of gun camera film was exposed with an average of 1,863 feet a month for the five months they have been in operation.

On 31 July, the Detachment started operating out of the completed interim still lab. Not all the items from the CONUS to build the lab arrived. The AAVS assistance team had to use some locally acquired items; then the lab became operational. To become operational, much of the lab equipment had to come from the base

photo lab at first, then our equipment arrived. Between ComDoc, Still, and the base photo lab, over 12,208 exposures on black and white and color film were made. In only 5 months of operation, the lab was showing a continual rise in output and quality. They made 16,742 contacts and 13,989 projection prints. With the increased workload the personnel gained much experience and becoming acquainted with the equipment.

The Blister Program was supposed to begin before the start of the period. The first aircraft moved here from Tan Son Nhut AB but the aircraft flew non-combat missions before it was in its second accident in less than a month. The aircraft did not fly a combat mission so the blister aircraft was not used. Around 15 Sep, the first blister aircraft from IRAN was received. As soon as it came in it was put on the alert pad, and it took a couple of days to get to it. Another aircraft arrived on 17 Sep. A total of 9 aircraft had arrived by 30 September. Around 18 November, 4 blister aircraft were lost to the detachment when the 416th Tactical Fighter Squadron moved from Bien Hoa AB to Tuy Hoa AB. The blister aircraft had a good deal of maintenance problems, not on the blister, but on the aircraft. During November and December there was around 50% downage because of aircraft being out for maintenance. A total of 18,985 feet of blister footage was exposed. During the four months that blisters were in operation, the best month was October when 11,435 feet of film was exposed. That was before some of the aircraft

were transferred and before the aircraft started running into maintenance problems.

The last operation to be put into effect was the KA-71A Program. The first aircraft arrived around 5 November. The detachment had some maintenance problems when they first received the camera. They did not have a processing capability at the end of the reporting period, but did have one processor. The KA-71A started to give some results at the end of the period but was not reliable.

At first the ComDoc Section was here mainly to fly backseat "Skypoint" photography. A great deal of documentary work was done along with the Skypoint work. The ComDoc motion picture section exposed 38,835 feet of film on all its projects with a good portion of that in the backseat of aircraft. They averaged 2500 feet a month in backseat of F-100 aircraft on the Skypoint Program. Over 1700 feet of backseat photography was filmed.

#### TRAINING PROGRAM:

One man was on 7 level training, and 8 on training for their 5 level. They followed as much as possible the prescribed method for training but much of the needed training materials had not been received. The materials started to arrive at the close of the reporting period. Two persons were tested for their 5 level. One passed and one failed. We have not determined the reason for the failure because the man had done well on the phase test that was

administered at the detachment.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BASE:

A short motion picture clip was completed for the Wing Commander. Most of its footage was stock pod and blister footage. A large briefing slide set was completed for the Wing Commander. In the set were over 100 slides which depicted the mission of the 3rd Tactical Fighter Wing. The Detachment supported all phases of still photographic support required by the base since they set up the lab on 31 July.

DET 7, 600TH PHOTO SQUADRON

Da Nang AB, Vietnam

PERSONNEL:

Key personnel for 1 Jul 66 to 25 Nov 66:

MSgt Verlie D. Stonehocker	Det Commander
SSgt Jackie L. Cook	NCOIC of Maintenance
SSgt Edgar G. Ellison	NCOIC of ComDoc

The total strength at 1 Jul 66 was 6 PCS personnel with 1 TSgt and 1 SSgt 232XO on loan from the 35th TFW Information Office. TSgt Edward L. Knipple, Sr., was assigned PCS to Det 7, 25 Nov 66 and assumed duties as NCOIC Still Section. ALC William E. Dodd departed Det 7, 10 Aug 66 for 30 days emergency leave. He was reassigned PCS to the CONUS 16 Sep 66.

As of 31 Dec 66, a total of 17 personnel were assigned to the detachment. This was approximately 85% in manning according to AAVS OPLAN 501.

EQUIPMENT:

During the period of 1 Jul through 8 Sep 66, Detachment 7 was operating from a 12' x 8' end of a quonset hut. This not only housed the operation part of the detachment but also the maintenance section, still section and ComDoc Section. The Operations trailer was received 30 Jul and the Maintenance trailer, 20 Aug 66, but the detachment was unable to operate from them until 8 Sep 66 due to the lack of a generator.

on 26 Aug 66, a 100KW generator was received from Bien Hoa and operations was moved to the trailers. (see pictures following page) On 1 Oct 66, the generator went out of commission and was unable to be repaired at the base. Temporary power was restored 3 Oct by connecting power with the generator at Base Supply.

During the months of Aug and Sep 66, the Detachment received their photo lab equipment. Since the Supply Storage Area was not established as yet, a periodic walk through had to be conducted to receive the equipment as quick as possible.

The Interim Still Lab Trailer arrived 29 Nov 66. After modification and installing equipment we became partially operational approximately 20 Dec 66.

As of 1 Jul 66, this Detachment had only one vehicle; a 6 pax pick-up that was operating only half the time. During Colonel Warndorf's and Mr Albert's staff visit, 8 Jul 66, a new vehicle which had been issued to another organization was reassigned to this Det. This was the first of three vehicles authorized under AAVS 501 OPLAN. We received the carryall 5 Aug and the Metro 17 Nov 66. All vehicles were in good operating condition.

**MISSION:**

ComDoc : The mission was to record Combat Documentation by Motion Picture and Still Photography. From 1 Jul to 10 Sep 66 the section had to utilize the only still photographer assigned to the detachment. This made them only 75% manned.





On 14 Aug 66 the section became 100% manned, however, due to the lack of proper lighting equipment they could not function properly. Lighting equipment was received in Nov, making the section 100% operational.

Still Lab: On 1 Jul 66, one 23250 was assigned. He filled in as a ComDoc still photographer.

Until receipt of the still lab trailer in Nov 66, no processing or printing could be accomplished. All exposed film was shipped to 600th Photo Sq for processing.

On 31 Dec 66 the detachment was supporting the base with a still lab capability, with the exception of printing 4 x 5 negatives to 8 x 10 or larger which was accomplished at 600th Photo Sq.

By 31 December the lab was 95% operational.

Maintenance Section: From 1 Jul through 31 Jul 66 all maintenance personal assigned reported in for duty.

The section supervised and built two 18 x 32 ft tents for living quarters. July, August and September were devoted mostly to erecting a walk in 800 cu ft reefer and leveling and blocking trailers.

A requirement from higher headquarters directed the maintenance section to check out all Scope cameras for operational status. Since most of these cameras had been inoperative for a long period of time, considerable amount of maintenance had to be performed during October 1966.

In November, a new type of photo documentation was implemented at this detachment. Two motion picture cameras were installed on a HH3C helicopter for rescue operations. This was an added function of this section.

Project "Charging Sparrow" began 31 Nov 66. Only a limited amount of correlator lights worked. This required a continuous change over of operational cameras and scopes to aircraft with inoperative correlator lights. A close monitoring of aircraft flying this project had to be established. Correlator lights were ordered through Base Supply. New lights were scheduled to be installed as soon as they arrived.

The first Blister Camera modified aircraft was received on 17 Dec. During the period, one additional aircraft arrived with an inoperative camera. Actual flying of these cameras was scheduled to begin in Jan 67.

TRAINING PROGRAM:

4 personnel were on formal OJT, including 2 - 232XO still photographers and 2 - 402XO aerospace photographic repairman.

There was a requirement to OJTone 233XO to the 7 level. However no UMD position existed on base for this AFSC and therefore there is no authorized OJT trainer. AF Form 1098 was scheduled to be submitted placing the Detachment Commander as the OJT trainer.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BASE:

These contributions included: Normal base lab requirements,

base build-up pictures for Base Commander and Turnkey photos.

SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS:

Two remote cameras were mounted on the HH-3C helicopter, one external and one internal. They were used to film rescue pick-up operations. The external camera works well, but due to the lack of light, the interior camera film was underexposed. Plans were formulated for a lighting system.

DET 8, 600TH PHOTO SQUADRON

Tuy Hoa AB, Vietnam

Detachment 8 came into being on 5 Nov 1966 with twelve assigned personnel. TSgt Donald F. Monn, was the commander. By early December an interim still lab was in place and operating and a trailer housed office and workshop space for the ComDoc, Maintenance, Still Lab Office and Command Section. At the brand new Tuy Hoa Air Base all personnel were living in tents under field conditions.

The mission of Det 8 was to service and maintain all gun cameras (60) and blisters (3) of the 31st Tactical Fighter Wing, to supply Base Photo Lab service to Tuy Hoa Air Base, and to document in still and motion pictures all Air Force activities in the base area including Air Rescue and Civic Action projects. In its month-and-a-half of operation through December the Detachment exposed 1055 feet of gun camera film, 3060 feet of blister footage, 7445 feet of motion picture documentation, and 1519 still photographs in support of its mission. While the gun camera and blister programs were not, in the early weeks, 100% operational, by the end of December every aircraft that took off had a loaded, working gun camera and all three blisters were operating at full capacity.

Also by the end of the year detachment manning was supplemented by three maintenance men, a TDY motion picture cameraman, and a TDY interim Commander, 1st Lt Rogert H. Gordon.

Two of the primary jobs of Det 8 were the continuing documentation of the Turnkey and Red Horse base construction programs. One full day a week was scheduled for photography on each of these projects. Coverage was given in both color and black and white stills and in 16mm ECO motion pictures. The detachment also performed all the duties of Base Photo Lab, i.e. Air Police investigation photography, accident reports, portraits and I.E. photos and support for the Office of Information.

In late December an ABC Television crew arrived on base to do a documentary film about the 31st TFW. Det 8 supported them with blister photography and installed a special mount in an F-100 model aircraft cockpit in order to obtain in-flight photography of one of the pilots. The resulting footage was scheduled to be used in the production of an ABC-TV one hour special to be aired in June 1967.

The major problems encountered by Det 8 were lack of work space, equipment, and transportation. Sixteen men were operating out of a very small still lab and one support trailer. This crowding caused inefficiency. The scheduled arrival of additional trailers should solve the problem. (see picture following page) Lack of equipment, in the form of an inadequate still lab, insufficient cameras and camera accessories (both motion picture and still), insufficient tools for the maintenance section, and general shortages in supplies also caused difficulty to varying degrees. The major problem was transportation. Tuy Hoa AB, built entirely on a sandy beach, was



a vehicle killer. The constant wind forced grit into all moving parts and eventually destroyed them. The lack of paved roads, which made all driving a long succession of bumps, caused trucks not built for such treatment to be literally shaken apart. Det 8 had three vehicles by 31 Dec 66. All three were in maintenance awaiting parts which were not available. During the period of this report the vehicle "in service" record was no better than 40%. The only possible solution to this problem was the importation of newer, heavier duty vehicles for this location.

Both the base and the Detachment were beginning to fall into shape by the end of November. Soon it was scheduled to have all its facilities, all its equipment, and all its personnel, then it would be ready to swing into full operation.

DET 9, 600TH PHOTO SQUADRON

Udon RTAFB, Thailand

PERSONNEL:

Det 9 NCOIC was MSgt John G. Hagerty, who arrived this station 29 Sep 66. He replaced SSgt James E. Wright Jr, who arrived 29 Aug 66. At the beginning of FY 67 there were no PCS personnel assigned this detachment. There has been no turnover of personnel during the reporting period. The following listed figures reflects strength and percentage of manning allocations:

<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Presently Assigned</u>	<u>% of Manning Allocations</u>
9 - 232X0's	6 - 232X0's	66%
1 - 702X0	1 - 702X0	100%
3 - 233X0's	2 - 233X0's	66%
0 - 402X0's	1 - 402X0	100% average

EQUIPMENT:

At the beginning of FY 67, equipment on hand at this detachment were three (3) cameras as listed below:

Camera, Still, Graflex Type KE-12

Camera, Still, Rolliflex

Camera, Motion Picture, Type B1a 16mm

Equipment received at this Detachment during the reporting period:

<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>Date Rec'd</u>
Two Chemical Storage Tanks	22 Sep 66
2 ea Dehumidifiers	22 Sep 66



1 ea replacement camera super speed Graflex	22 Sep 66
2 ea air conditioning units	1 Oct 66
1 ea refrigerator	1 Oct 66
2 ea consolidated shipping cases containing ground cameras and accessories	1 Oct 66
5 ea sinks	8 Oct 66
8 ea studio lights (4 floods, 3 kegs, 1 boom)	8 Oct 66
1 ea slide duplicator	15 Oct 66
3 ea print washers	15 Oct 66
1 ea Miliken Boresight, Model BC-2	15 Oct 66
6 ea Colortran lights	29 Oct 66
1 ea light table	29 Oct 66
2 ea projection printers, Omega Type	8 Nov 66
2 ea contact printers, Morse Type	8 Nov 66
1 ea boresight kit	6 Nov 66
1 ea Pakolux print washer	8 Nov 66
1 ea Versamat Processor	8 Nov 66
2 ea Pako Print Washers	8 Nov 66
2 each bench easel combinations	8 Nov 66
1 ea slide mounting press	6 Nov 66
Darkroom safelights	6 Nov 66
1 ea slide projector	6 Nov 66

The Versamat Stand arrived this station in an unusable condition and was repaired by the Base Welding Shop.

MISSION:

At the beginning of the reporting period the mission of Detachment 9 was to accomplish base still lab photography involving camera work only. The photographic laboratory became partially operational 10 Nov 66; as of that date they had black and white processing capabilities for film and paper. Prior to 10 Nov 66 negatives that were exposed by Det 9 were processed and printed by 600 Photo Sq. The information and rush work orders were processed and printed by 432nd Recon Tech Photo Lab. Percentages of work accomplished prior to 10 Nov 66 were as indicated:

B&W negatives exposed - 100%  
Processed - 0%  
35mm slides - 0%  
Projection prints - 0%  
Contact prints - 0%  
Gun Camera - 100%  
ComDoc Motion - 100% 12 Aug - 26 Sep 66  
ComDoc (B&W still) - 100%  
ComDoc (Color Still) - 100% 12 thru 31 Aug 66  
B&W negatives exposed 10 Nov to 31 Dec 66 - 100%  
Processed 10 Nov to 31 Dec 66 - 100%  
35mm slides exposed 10 Nov to 31 Dec 66 - 100%  
Projection prints 10 Nov to 31 Dec 66 - 100%  
Contact prints 10 Nov to 31 Dec 66 - 100%

ComDoc (ground) 25 Oct to 31 Dec 66 - 100%

ComDoc (aerial) 25 Oct to 31 Dec 66 - 100%

ComDoc (ground) 27 Sep to 24 Oct 66 - 0%

ComDoc (aerial) 27 Sep to 24 Oct 66 - 0%

ComDoc (still) 27 Sep to 24 Oct 66 - 100%

#### BASE CONTRIBUTIONS:

One still photographer was loaned to 432nd DXI. Motion Picture coverage of 606 Air Commando Squadron was given in training and community relations. The KE-28 Program began as of Dec 66. Prior to this date the KE-28 program was done by the 432nd Recon Tech Sq.

#### OJT PROGRAM:

An OJT Program was initiated by Detachment 9, approximately 20 Nov 66. Orders were cut appointing OJT Trainers, supervisors and monitor by the 432 TRW. Key position occupants were well indoctrinated on their positions and responsibilities.

During the reporting period there were two airmen on OJT at the Detachment. One was administered the SKT in the 232XO career field and attained a percentile score of 55%. The other airman was enrolled in a CDC course (232XO) for further training.

#### GUN CAMERA PROGRAM:

During the reporting period, Det 9 assumed the responsibility of maintaining the F-104 gun camera system. At the beginning of the program, there appeared to be a great deal of enthusiasm on the

part of the Fighter Squadron and the camera crew. This was evidenced by the amount of film obtained during the first month of operation. The program began late in July with an output of two hundred (200) feet of film. The month of August showed an increase to two thousand eight hundred and ten (2,810) feet. The following months showed a gradual decrease; Sep - 1545', Oct - 950', Nov - 560'. This decrease in film output can be attributed partly to the fact that there was a gradual changeover in fighter squadron personnel and missions. In Dec, the film output increased. The Det also had a commitment to install a Miliken Gun Camera in the forward oblique position of the RF-101.

#### MAJOR PROBLEM AREAS:

Since moving to the Photo Lab from 7/13th IO Office on 12 Oct 66, this detachment has experienced a repeated electrical problem and water outage problem. Since they had averaged  $1\frac{1}{2}$  days stand-down each week, due to an outage of water or power failure, this handicap was looked into. The Base Commander estimated by mid March the Photo Lab would be working on a day to day basis as water was available. Program time for base power was 1 Mar 67. The estimated time received from power production was 1 Aug 1967.

Detachment 10, U-Tapao, Thailand, was not activated during this period.

Detachments 11 at Don Muang, Thailand, 14 at Pleiku AB, RVN, and 15 at Binh Thuy AB, RVN were manned with 600th Photo Sq personnel or cursory responsibility was assumed by the Squadron with personnel at these locations in November to fill in until Combat Pix II personnel arrived.

Detachment 13, Nha Trang, Vietnam, was manned by 600 Photo Sq personnel on a TDY basis to support the Base Information Office. They had extremely limited facilities, which was scheduled to be expanded when personnel will be assigned and the detachment activated.

DET 12, 600TH PHOTO SQUADRON

Nakhon Phanom, Thailand

On 30 Oct 66 TSgt Marvin H. Gottlieb, A1C Joseph Santoyo and A2C David Landen reported to the 23rd Tass on TDY. The airmen flew backseat strike photography from O1-F aircraft. While there a semi-trailer was acquired from the base to be used as a photo lab. The base Civil Engineers under the direction of TSgt Gottlieb began renovating the trailer for use as a lab. All processing of film was accomplished at Udorn RTAFB by the 432 RTS. On 3 Nov 66 Sgt Gottlieb and the two airmen returned to Korat RTAFB. At this time the photo trailer was 2/3 complete. It was left in place to be used by the Base IO.

DET 14, 600TH PHOTO SQUADRON

Pleiku AB, Vietnam

A Photo Team arrived at Pleiku 7 Oct 66, consisting of SSgt C. Riggs, and Airmen Harvey W. Finn, W. Smith, and E. Smith. They were later joined by SSgt Mason and Airman McGeorge. This team later became Det 14. The only PCS personnel on 31 Dec 66 were Airmen W. Smith and E. Smith; the rest were TDY.

The mission consisted of Photo Documentation of ALE air strikes, which was obtained by camera pods and N-9 gun cameras and a man flying backseat who supplemented the documentation of the pod and gun cameras. Also included was the arranging for needed photo frags and wiring of aircraft when the detachment arrived. Due to having only one aircraft wired for the pod and many other variables the detachment was not successful on pod footage. This was discussed with Capt King, 600 Photo Sq Ops, and the necessary work was put forth to insure the wiring of more aircraft for the utilization of both photo pods and to obtain maximum photo footage.

Equipment on arrival consisted of two camera pods, cameras and necessary support equipment to fulfill the strike documentation coverage. Since then some clerical equipment consisting of desks, and typewriters with supporting equipment for the administration part of the detachment were obtained. In December the Detachment began setting locations for the still lab and maintenance trailers that were scheduled to arrive in early 1967.

On 31 Dec 66 there was no OJT Program.. There were two airmen with three levels that were studying for their five level, the rest had their needed skill levels.

Various motion picture coverage was photographed for the base including Civic Action jobs of various Montagard's Ceremonies, Presentations, and visits of various personnel.

[www.600thphotosq.org](http://www.600thphotosq.org)

DET 15, 600TH PHOTO SQUADRON

Binh Thuy AB, Vietnam

Det 15 was designated and organized effective 1 Oct 66 at Binh Thuy AB, RVN, on SO G-157 dated 20 Sep 66. There were no personnel or equipment assigned to the Detachment at that time. The photo requirements were being met, when possible, by one information photographer assigned to the base Information Office. On 14 Nov 66, SSgt Roger G. Hulse arrived TDY from TSN to organize a detachment, and make advance arrangements for equipment and additional personnel. On 21 Nov 66, ALC Harry R. Borders arrived TDY from TSN. On 2 Dec 66, SSgt Hulse, ALC Borders plus the information photographer formerly assigned to the 632 Combat Support Group (SSgt Franklin D. Spencer) were assigned PCS to Det 15, bringing the personnel strength to its present level of 3.

EQUIPMENT:

When the detachment was organized, there was no equipment except for two Speed Graphic 4 x 5's and one Rollei which then, and as of 31 Dec 66 belonged to the Base Information Office. In the latter part of November a 35mm Asahi Pentax was obtained from TSN. This was the only piece of equipment actually assigned to the detachment.

PROBLEMS:

On 31 Dec 66, they did not have a darkroom facility and relied on a local VN studio to process and proof exposed film, or send it

to TSN. The local VN studio processed and proofed exposed film through a contract with the AP for the Base Information Office. The quality of his work was acceptable, but resulted in a 3 day delay before receiving finished prints.

**MISSION:**

The prime job of the detachment has been to support the Base Information Office.

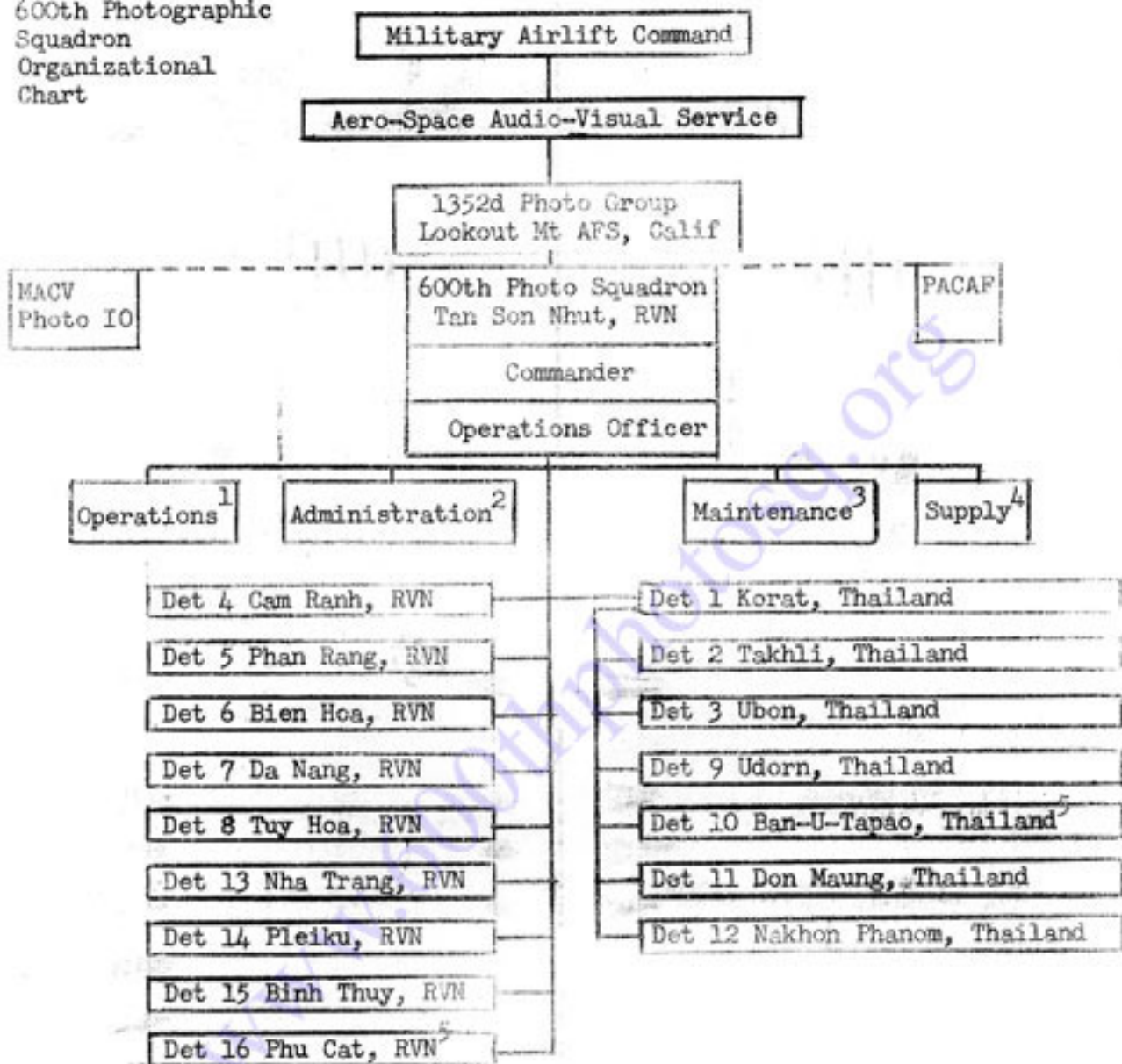
**CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BASE:**

The detachment supported the base with limited amount of base photo lab work; Spec Assignment Photos, UR's vehicle accident photos, color slide briefings, etc.

**MAJOR PROBLEMS:** The major problem on 31 Dec 66 was the lack of a darkroom facility. There were assured that they were scheduled for a trailer sometime in March 1967. Then they will be able to fully support the base requirements.

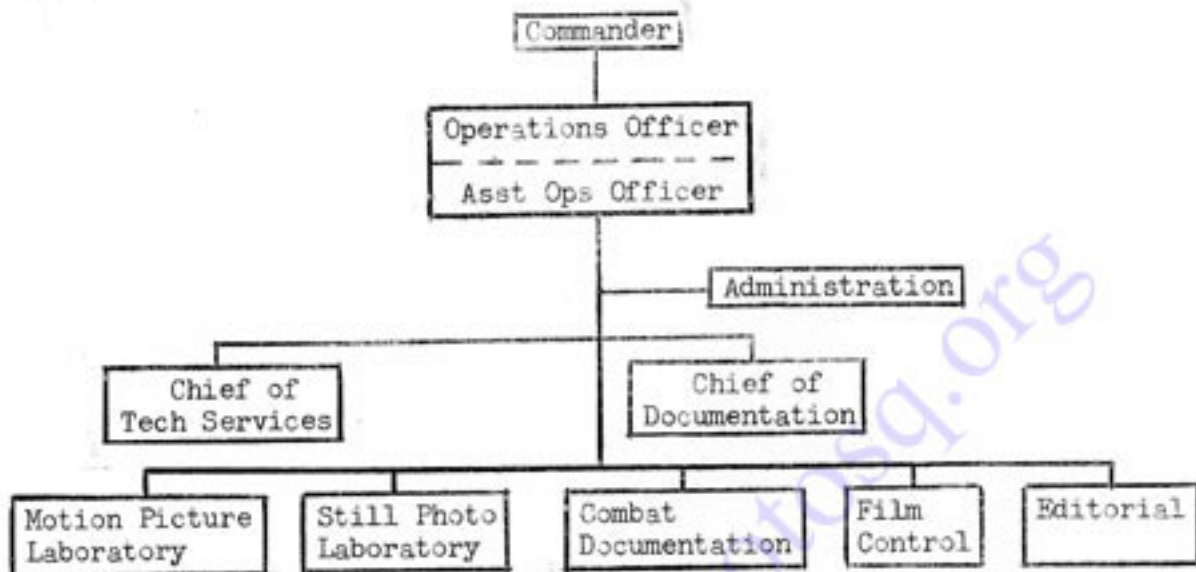
APPENDIX E

600th Photographic Squadron  
Organizational Chart

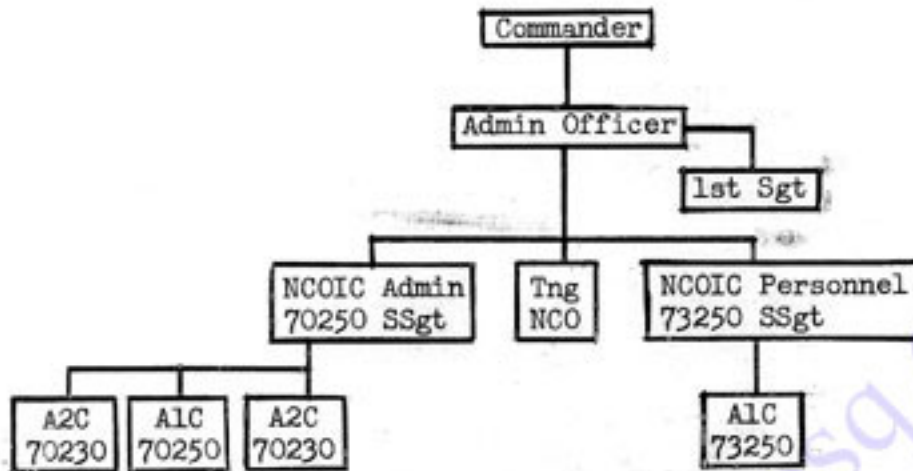


- <sup>1</sup>For Operations organization chart see page 112  
<sup>2</sup>For Administrative Services organizational chart see page 113  
<sup>3</sup>For Maintenance organization chart see page 114  
<sup>4</sup>For Supply organizational chart see page 115  
<sup>5</sup>Not manned during period.

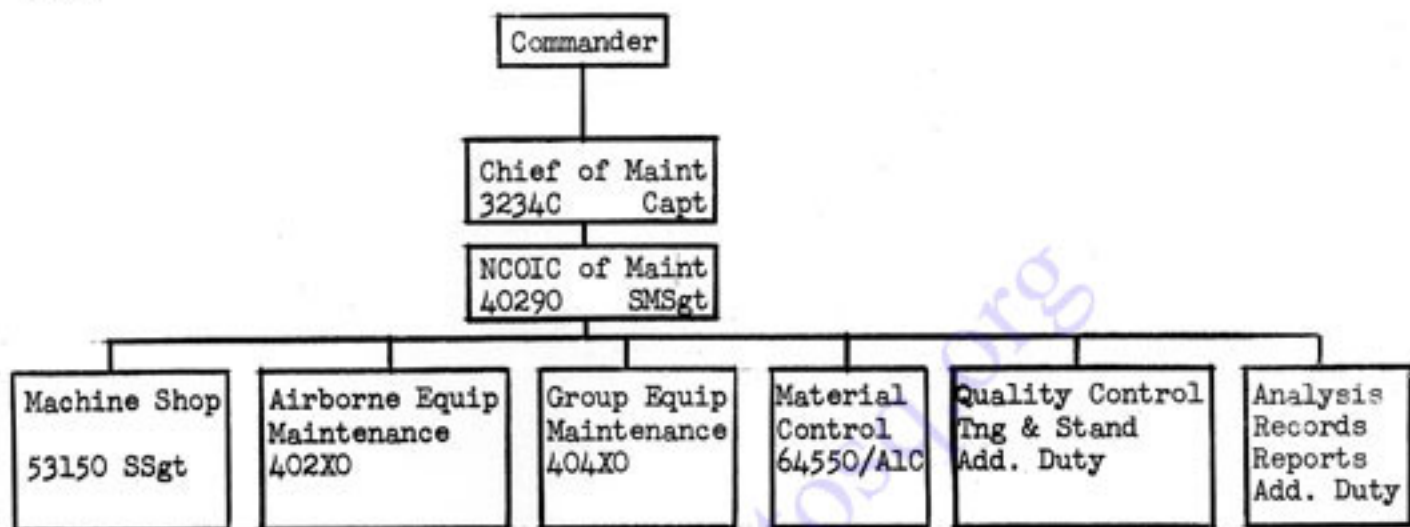
Operations  
Organizational  
Chart



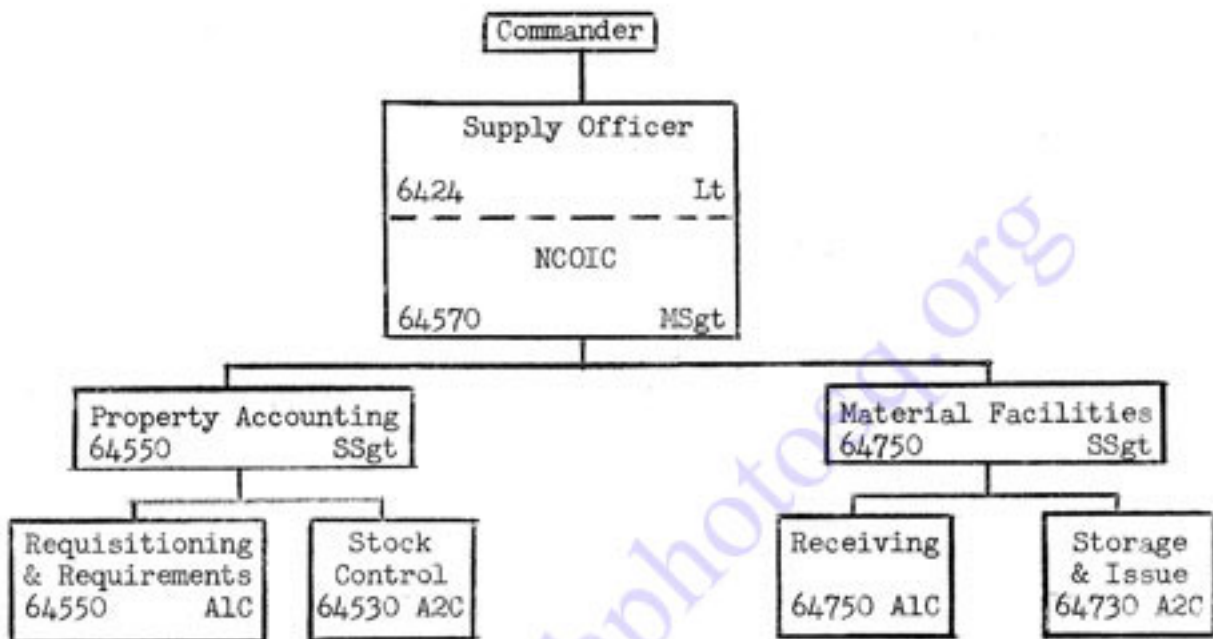
Administration  
Organizational  
Chart



Maintenance  
Organizational  
Chart



Supply  
Organizational  
Chart



Appendix F

KEY PERSONNEL - 31 December 1966

Colonel James P. Warndorf, Commander  
Major Howard B. Landau, Operations Officer  
Captain J. Robert King, Asst Operations Officer  
Captain Thomas G. Fields, Chief of Documentation  
Captain Peter J. Ott, Chief of Maintenance  
1st Lt Max E. Furrer, Supply Officer  
1st Lt Mitchell Walton, Administrative Services Officer

MSgt Leon P. Bashaw, First Sergeant  
TSgt Maxwell P. Godwin, NCOIC Unit Administration  
TSgt Charles E. Lanier, Squadron Duty NCO

SMSgt Forrest L. Regan, Jr., ComDoc NCOIC  
SMSgt Jerry Marcella, SEA MOPIC Lab NCOIC  
MSgt Hewlon D. Robinson, Still Photography NCOIC  
TSgt Robert L. Ethridge, NCOIC Film Control  
SSgt Charles W. Moree, Editorial NCOIC  
SSgt Dale L. Purcell, NCOIC Operations Administration  
SSgt Richard H. Walker, Training NCOIC

Major Bruce A. Rummer, Commander Det 1, Commander's Representative  
for Thailand Activities  
1st Lt Joseph Tarpley, Operations Officer, Det 1  
1st Lt Eric E. Anderson, Commander Det 2  
2d Lt Roger M. Dobeck, Commander Det 3  
MSgt Andrew J. Burton, Commander Det 4  
MSgt Ignatius P. Gladek, Commander Det 5  
1st Lt Douglas R. Burrow, Commander Det 6  
MSgt Verlie D. Stonehocker, Commander Det 7  
TSgt Donald F. Monn, Commander Det 8  
MSgt John G. Hagerty, Commander Det 9

Appendix G

TACPS/4209

26 November 1966

Use Aerial Camera Platform (Camera Pod and Photo Blisters)

3 TFW Bien Hoa	12 TFW Cam Ranh Bay	35 TFW Phan Rang
366 TFW Da Nang	1 ACS Pleiku	308 FIS Tuy Hoa
14 ACW Nha Trang		

1. To satisfy the requirements of 7AFReg 95-3 dated 27 Oct 66, an "Open Frag" is established. Commanders concerned and representatives of the 600th Photographic Squadron are authorized direct coordination to insure maximum utilization of all Camera Pods and Photo Blisters. Specific use of these photo items will not appear on the daily frag order.
2. Cameramen/photographers are qualified aircrew members for purpose of securing aerial photography and are so authorized by competent orders.
3. To be consistent with tactical consideration mission accomplishment will take precedence over the installation of the camera platform.

s/C.M. Talbott  
C.M. TALBOTT, Brig General, USAF  
Deputy Director  
Tactical Air Control Center



600 陸 PHOTO SQ