6147 TACTICAL CONTROL GROUP



MISSION

LINEAGE 6147 Tactical Control Group

STATIONS

Pyongtaek, Korea Chunchon, Korea

ASSIGNMENTS

COMMANDERS

HONORS Service Streamers

Campaign Streamers

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Decorations

EMBLEM

Azure, a caricatured mosquito, wings bench/vise Or, cap, gloves, wing tips, and tail Gules, headphone and tail bandage Argent, earpiece and eyes Sable and of the fourth; in chief three aircraft, one and two bend sinisterwise of the last, all within a diminished bordure of the second. (Approved, 23 Sep 1953)

ΜΟΤΤΟ

OPERATIONS

The 6147th Tactical Control Group originated at Taejon, South Korea, within the "operations section" of the Joint Operations Center three pilots and two aircraft testing the airborne forward air controller concept. On July 9, 1950, two airborne controllers flew their first mission in L 17s borrowed from the U.S. Army's 24th Infantry Division. Despite attacks from enemy aircraft, each controlled about ten flights of F-80s. The next day, controllers testing T 6s spotted and directed the destruction of 17 enemy tanks. The following day the small group of controllers left for Taegu to organize as a squadron. The 6147th Tactical Control Squadron, Airborne, activated effective August 1 to provide target-spotting information to tactical aircraft in flight. After the UN landings at Inchon in late September, the squadron (its aircraft nicknamed "Mosquitoes") directed air strikes against retreating enemy troops ahead of the advancing UN lines and operated as the eyes of UN ground forces.

Squadron controllers also conducted deep penetrations into enemy country, search and rescue, night direction for B 26s, parachute-drop mission coordination, and artillery adjustment. As the enemy fled, the squadron moved to Kimpo AB, where the pilots were within minutes of their working areas but also within range of enemy snipers on takeoffs and landings. By late October, the squadron had moved to Pyongyang, but in December it retreated to Taegu, where it returned to controlling close air support missions. In January 1951, the 6147th TCS gained a C 47 that provided an airborne radio relay between the JOC and controllers, enabling Mosquitoes to adapt to the changing combat situation. In April 1951, the 6147th elevated to group level and organized three squadrons, two of which provided airborne controllers while the third provided the U.S. Army with ground tactical air control parties. A year later, the group moved to Chunchon, from where it directed interdiction missions. In the closing days of the war. it assisted allied aircraft in crushing a last-minute enemy offensive in the vicinity of the Kumsong River.

Combat Components.

942d Forward Air Control Squadron: attached June 20, 1953 6148th Tactical Control Squadron: April 25, 1951 6149th Tactical Control Squadron: April 25, 1951 6150th Tactical Control Squadron: April 25, 1951-June 20, 1953

Stations Taegu AB, South Korea, August 1, 1950 Kitnpo AB, South Korea, October 5, 1950 Seoul, South Korea, October 18, 1950 Pyongyang East, North Korea, October 28, 1950 Taegu AB, South Korea, late November 1950; Pyongtaek, South Korea, March 12, 1951 Chunchon, South Korea, April 18, 1952

Commanders.

Lt. Col. Merrill M. Carlton, August 1, 1950 Col. Timothy F. O'Keefe, March 28, 1951 Col. John C. Watson, c. January 1952 Col. Paul Fojtik, January 10, 1953

Campaign Streamers UN Defensive UN Offensive CCF Intervention First UN Counteroffensive CCF Spring Offensive UN Summer-Fall Offensive Second Korean Winter Korea, Summer-Fall 1952 Third Korean Winter Korea, Summer 1953

Decorations. Three Distinguished Unit Citations July 9-November 25, 1950 July 9-November 27, 1951 December 1, 1952-April 30, 1953

Two Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citations July 9 November 25, 1950 October 1, 1952-April 30, 1953

USAF Unit Histories Created: 7 Aug 2022 Updated:

Sources Air Force Historical Research Agency. U.S. Air Force. Maxwell AFB, AL.