



NEWSLETTER

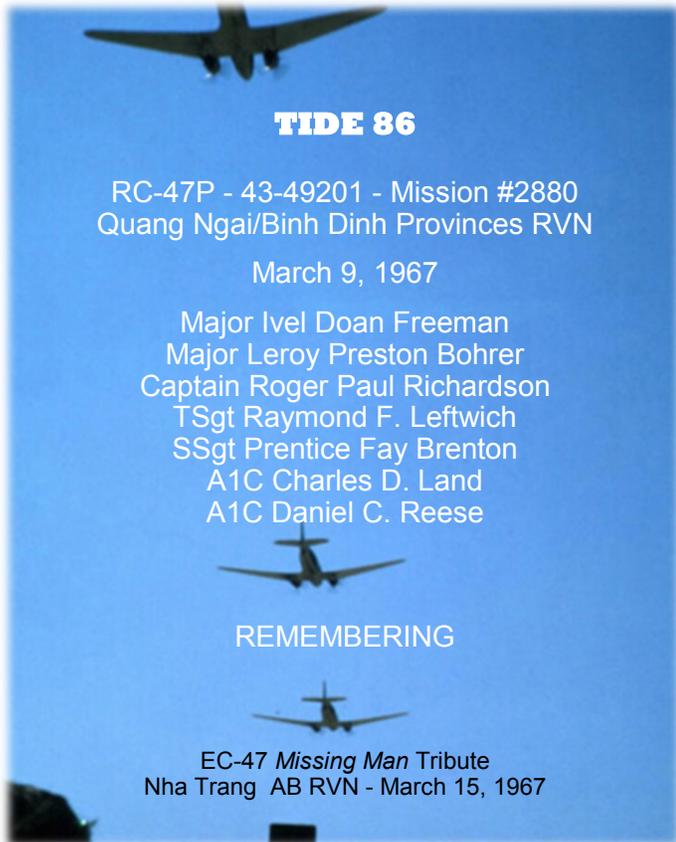


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Welcome to the EC-47 History Site Newsletter

REMEMBERING THE CREWMEMBERS OF TIDE 86



In candor, over the years, I have not discussed Tide 86 as it brought back some bad memories; so much so, that I often awoke in a cold sweat, reliving my putting the bodies in the rubber body bags. This haunted me for more than ten years. When we landed with our precious cargo, I stepped on the tarmac and stumbled. Not because I was overwhelmed as such, but because I had sat on my feet all the way back. There was no way I was going to put my feet on the bodies. – Tom Echols



Ray asked me if I would talk with Dan before the mission. I took him aside and encouraged him to not let us down. I made it clear that this was his last chance to become an airborne operator. Should he fail this time, he would be immediately reassigned to a ground unit. During our discussion, I learned that his wife was pregnant. That is when I threw in that flying pay would be a big help.

The day of the mission for Tide 86, Ray and I stood on the front porch waiting for the driver to pick him up. I wished him good luck and a safe flight. Incidentally, one of the flight commanders not flying was the standby contact. Four hours after the flight was to recover, the driver came and woke me and I went in and called the 361st Officer of the Day. He initiated a ramp-check for EC-47 No. 43-49201. We waited. Nothing! I sent the driver to get Major Mellott and SMSgt Floyd Harrison.

As the other personnel began to arrive during the duty day, we asked them to assemble in the upstairs recreation area for us to brief them about what was happening. Naturally, all of us were sad to hear that Tide 86 had not checked in and a ramp-check was not successful.

As the hours unfolded during the day of our missing aircraft and crew, we concluded that something serious was looming. Each and every one volunteered to fly in search of our people. Sadly, the rain was monsoon-like and we could not immediately initiate a search. As soon as the bad weather lifted, the entire military assisted in the search.

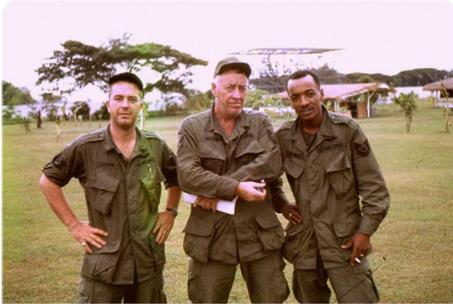
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Tide 86: A First-Person Account By Tom Echols

Detachment 1, 6994th, Nha Trang, Vietnam, had limited enlisted quarters in the cantonment area, and Staff Sergeants and above had to find quarters on their own. Sixteen NCOs (2 per room) lived in a villa at 8 Le Lai, downtown Nha Trang. Ray Leftwich and I had adjoining rooms. We both were Enlisted Flight Commanders and we often sat on the front porch chatting about many subjects, including aircrew personnel.

One of the subjects we discussed was Dan Reese, who had flown nine missions and still could not pass his aircrew evaluations. Ray and I thought that if Dan could be trained, he would learn from Chuck Land, a top-notch operator. Plus, Ray would also fly to insure Dan was not distracted during the flight. Further, he and I discussed that flying a night mission might be best because it was not as busy as day missions.

The Missing Man Flypast



Jim Clark, Floyd Harrison, Tom Echols at Jungle Survival School - Nov 1966

When the wreckage was located and the aircraft tail number confirmed, Colonel Casey, 361st Commander, and Major Mellott, Commander, Det. 1, 6994th, had coordinated with the powers-that-be about going in to recover

crew and classified information. I was told four people would go in via helicopter, two from each unit.

The recovery team needed to know that the aircraft was on the military crest of a mountain, no signs of life, and behind enemy lines. Those chosen had to be told that if the enemy discovered the team and it looked like they might be overrun with capture imminent before the bodies and classified equipment were gathered, a flight of F-100s, flying cap, would destroy the entire site.

Even though I was asked to choose two people, I went to the recreation room and looked each one in the face before making a selection. Practically every individual was young, single and had not lived. Since I was married and had three children, I chose myself. The other one from our unit was Donald A. Bernard, our maintenance supervisor, who knew every piece of our classified equipment in detail.

I personally knew the entire crew: pilot, co-pilot, navigator, flight mechanic, and of course, our three. My task was to identify every man to ensure no one had been taken. Of course, I had expected to encounter a great deal of blood and possibly dismembered bodies. But, since it had rained for a few days, the bodies were washed and there was no hint of blood. Our crew members were all intact, but shrapnel wounds were evident in the bodies, though not in the faces. The front-end crew members were dismembered as they suffered the impact to the ground. We accomplished our mission and brought the entire crew home.

Incidentally, as we were loading the bodies, we were advised that we had been spotted. The 1st Air Cavalry was notified, and when the commanding general learned that our unit was in danger, he deployed gun-ships to strafe the enemy to protect us until we were airborne. Later, we learned that the 1st Air Cavalry once received information from one of our EC-47s that resulted in the saving of one of his Green Beret units. I don't recall the general, but he was a three star who met us when we landed with our crew.

While at the crash site, it appeared to me that the aircraft was getting a Doppler set and was hit with ground fire, what we referred to as a BFG. I passed on my observations when I debriefed. But, I could not be absolutely certain and it was recorded "cause unknown." I debriefed with the USAFSS Commander and senior staff via teletype. Major Mellott and Col. Casey were present, and a duplicate copy was forwarded to the 360th and 7th Air Force.

It is British in origin and it was used infrequently and privately during War I. The first written account of the maneuver shown publicly is by the RAF in 1935 when flying over a review by George V. Prior.

During World War II, it evolved into a ceremonial tradition as part of RAF programs. The United States first began the tradition in 1938 during the funeral for MG Westover with over 50 aircraft and one blank file.

The Missing Man formation in the United States was still seldom used until the Second Indochina War, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia when the public at large caught its first glimpse.

The USAF Thunderbirds were the first military aerobatics unit to ever perform the maneuver. They flew it for the first time to honor the men and women who were then POWs in Vietnam. Aerial demonstration squadrons have now adopted the formation and perform it during ceremonial events such as National POW-MIA Recognition Day, Memorial Day, during funerals and at interment of repatriated remains of Prisoners of War and Missing in Action.

Courtesy: <http://www.patriotconnections.org/>



The 361st Reconnaissance Squadron, subordinate to the 460th Reconnaissance Wing at Tan Son Nhut, was activated at Nha Trang on April 8, 1966. Lt Col Ralph Stapper was the first commanding officer and he arrived on July 24, 1966. The first RC-47 (44-77016) and two crews arrived on October 17, 1966.



Detachment 1, 6994th Security Squadron, was activated at Nha Trang on July 1, 1966. The first commander was Captain Charles Crowell. Aircraft 43-49201 (Tide 86) arrived on December 3, 1966. Major Lester Mellott was the squadron commander in March 1967.

Thomas J. Echols enlisted in the USAF in February 1955. He completed the Communications Systems school at Keesler AFB, MS., and served tours in Libya, England, Germany, New Mexico and Texas. In September 1966, while at Goodfellow AFB, TX, Echols was reassigned to Detachment 1, 6994th Security Squadron, Nha Trang Air Base, RVN. He served as an enlisted airborne flight commander and flew 121 missions as an airborne radio direction finding operator and supervisor. After Vietnam, he went on to complete a distinguished 31-year career with assignments in resource management and plans & programs directorates. Promoted to Chief Master Sergeant on February 1, 1974, Chief Echols served as the Senior Enlisted Advisor to the USAFSS commander from 1975-1978. Chief Echols wears enlisted aircrew member wings and his awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star Medal with "V" device, Meritorious Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster, and the Air Medal with five oak leaf clusters.



Missing Man Monument Randolph AFB, Texas



THOMAS J. ECHOLS

CMSgt Thomas J. Echols retired with 31 years of service after a distinguished Air Force career which culminated as Senior Enlisted Advisor for the North American Aerospace Defense Command, the Air Force Space Command, and the United States Space Command, with consolidated headquarters at Peterson AFB, Colorado. The responsibilities for the command Senior Enlisted Advisor encompassed the role of advising the Commander-in-Chief and headquarters staff on all matters relating to the welfare, interests, and concerns of the enlisted force.

Chief Echols was born in Lawrenceville, Georgia. After high school, he attended Morehouse College and Atlanta University, both in Atlanta, and the University of Maryland overseas program with campus in Heidelberg, Germany. He also completed several Leadership, Management, and Technical training courses.

Enlisting in the Air Force in February 1955, he completed basic training at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas and attended the Communication System School, Keesler AFB, Mississippi. His first assignment was with the 6934th Radio Squadron Mobile as Communications System Operator at Wheelus Air Base, Tripoli, Libya. In 1957, he was assigned to Royal Air Force Base, Chicksands, England, as an operator with the 6950th Radio Group.

Returning to the United States in 1958, the Chief worked in the Intelligence Division and Alert Center with the 93rd Fighter Squadron, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico. Going back to Europe in December 1960 he was assigned to the 6911th RGM, later re-designated the 6910th Security Wing, Darmstadt, Germany. While at this assignment he served as Communications System Supervisor, Plans Noncommissioned Officer, and later Programs Noncommissioned Officer the Wing.

Chief Echols became a ground flight commander in August 1965 with the 6940th Security Wing, Goodfellow AFB, Texas. In September of the following year, he was assigned to Southeast Asia as an enlisted airborne flight commander at Nha Trang AB, Vietnam with Det 1, 6994th Security Squadron, flying the EC-47 aircraft. While in Vietnam, Chief Echols was decorated for hazardous mission behind enemy lines in the Vietnam highlands. The team recovered the remains of crew members and equipment from a downed Air Force EC-47.

In October 1967, he moved to Kelly Air Force Base, as Noncommissioned Officer in Charge of Validation, Manpower Requirements Division, Headquarters, US Air Force Security Service. Chief Echols returned to Germany in July 1970 where he served as Noncommissioned Officer in Charge of Directives Management European Security Region Headquarters, Frankfurt, Germany. In this assignment, Chief Echols was appointed special assistant to the Director of Operations. His primary function was to work with Army and NSA in developing plans for, and subsequently, the relocation of the 6910th Security Wing, Darmstadt to Augsburg.

When the ESR headquarters was closed in 1972, he became Deputy for Resource Management, National Security Agency, Europe, Stuttgart, Germany. The Chief then returned in August 1973 to the U. S. Air Force Security Service Headquarters at Kelly Air Force Base as Noncommissioned Officer in Charge, Mission Requirements Section, Directorate of Manpower and Organization. He was named Senior Enlisted Advisor to the commander in 1975.

From August 1978 to August 1981, Chief Echols served as Senior Enlisted Advisor, Headquarters Electronic Security Pacific, Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii. He then moved to Pacific Air Forces, Clark Air Base, Republic of the Philippines, as Senior Enlisted Advisor for the Thirteenth Air Force. He assumed his duties in Colorado Springs, Colorado, in September 1984.

Chief Echols wears the aircrew member wings with nearly 1,100 flying hours, including 121 aerial combat missions over Southeast Asia. His military decorations and awards include the Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star Medal with "V" device, Meritorious Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster, Air Medal with five oak leaf clusters, the Air Force Commendation Medal with two oak leaf clusters, Outstanding Airman of the Year ribbon with star device, National Defense Service Medal, plus other Vietnam decorations and awards. The Chief also was selected as Outstanding NCO of the Year, European Area, in 1973. Senior NCO of the Year, US Air Force Security Europe, 1975, and one of the Air Force 12 Outstanding Airmen of the Year, 1975. The Chief was promoted to Chief Master Sergeant February 1, 1974.

Chief Echols is widowed after 57 years of marriage. Chief has three children and two grandchildren.