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ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

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HISTORY

ARMY SECURITY AGENCY AND SUBORDINATE UNITS

1 JULY 1949 - 30 JUNE 1950

FISCAL YEAR 1950

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

1953

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HISTORY ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

FISCAL YEAR 1950

Fiscal Year 1950 was one of transition for the Army Security Agency. At the beginning of the year the Armed Forces Security Agency was formed. The gradual turn-over of personnel functions and the reorganization of the residuary units to provide for a better integrated military role occupied the attention of Headquarters, ASA. Broad advances in policy were made and a renaissance in military objectives occurred, but the substantial progress was not reflected in Agency strength figures. For the general attrition of the military establishment toward a more typical peacetime status was not interrupted until the invasion of Korea in the last week of the period changed the tide. This event came too late for perceptible effect until the following Fiscal Year. In the meantime, although military strength increased in some categories, the total assigned and pipeline strength ebbed from a total of 6900 personnel in July 1949 to 6380 personnel on 30 June 1950. Increases were in operational enlisted personnel and resulted from the recruiting program and procurement of personnel from training divisions. The decreases were in pipeline enlisted strength; although a small reduction in civilian component officers was carried out, the total changes in officer strength were slight. The total strength figures are deceptive. Assigned strength appeared to be in excess of authorized

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1. Annual Report, AG Section, FY 50, Tab 11.
 - 1a. Ibid, Tab 12.
 2. Annual Report, G1, FY 50, Tab 11.

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strength, which was only 476 officers, 34 warrant officers, and 4928 enlisted personnel.^{2a} Actually, the assigned strength remained below the authorized figures, but the inclusion of pipeline personnel enlarged the total. At the beginning of the year, civilian strength was more than 100 under authorization,^{2b} and the budget was cut by \$660,000 to \$13,246,492 figures.^{2c} Because of the setting up of AFSA, civilian strength, which was 2,881 on 1 July 1949, fell off to about 250.³

While the subordinate units continued their operations and made considerable progress, administration and policy developed in headquarters, assumed special importance. A total of 505 directives were prepared by the Chief and his staff sections and processed through the office of the Adjutant General.⁴ These Special and General Orders, Bulletins, Circulars, Staff Memoranda, and similar papers included sweeping changes in policy and successive measures for manning and equipping units, and improvement of installations.

The program of ASA in support of a Field Army and the ASA Mobilization Plan were among accomplishments of the year.

Seven fixed stations remained in operation throughout the year; 8601st Vint Hill Farms Station, 8602d Two Rock Ranch Station, 8604th Asmara, 8605th Helemano, 8606th Herzo Base, 8607th Fairbanks, and

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- 2a. Ibid, Tab 1.
2b. Semi-Monthly Rpt, GS-25, 1-15 July 49.
2c. Semi-Monthly Rpt, GS-25, 16-31 August 49.
3. Ibid, p. 24.
4. Annual Rpt, AG Section, FY 50, Tab 19.

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8609th in the Philippines. There were four tactical units operational in the Pacific Theater; the 111th, Okinawa, the 126th Kyoto, the 50th in Tokyo, and the 51st at Chitose. In Europe there were three more tactical units. The 114th and the 52d were at Herzo Base, and the 116th at Scheuern. The 50th and 51st, and 52d, were security detachments. The rest were intelligence companies. In the Zone of Interior the 60th Signal Service Company was at Fort Lewis, and the 53d at Vint Hill Farms Station.

Four ASA ORC units, the 997th and 998th Signal Service Companies, and the 6390th and 6483d Signal Service Companies (Training), all Radio Intelligence Units, were given field training in the summer of 1949.

The beginning of the year was marked by the establishment on 1 July 1949 of the Armed Forces Security Agency (AFSA) as an agency of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, by direction of the Secretary of Defense. At this time, Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke was Chief, Army Security Agency. The Armed Forces Security Agency was to be a headquarters and operating organization, the command of which was to be taken in rotation by the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force with similar rotating representation of other military personnel. Responsibilities in the communications intelligence and security field which had been common to all the services were assigned to AFSA as the operating and coordinating agency. Broadly speaking,

5. Annual Rpt, FY 50, p. 6, 7, 28.

6. Annual Report, G5, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 31.

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the Armed Forces Security Agency was to prepare and produce all cryptographic material, receive intercept material from the Army Security Agency and its counterparts in the other services, process it, and turn the product over for use by G-2, ONI, Air Intelligence, CIA, the State Department, the Joint Chiefs, and the White House. Operational control of ASA's fixed stations was assumed by AFSA on 1 October 1949.⁷ Each service was responsible for intra-service distribution and accounting for cryptographic material. The Army Security Agency was to command theater headquarters, fixed intercept stations, and adequate tactical units to support Army Forces in the field. Many aspects of the specific functions of the Army Security Agency and its relationship with the Armed Forces Security Agency still had to be interpreted and worked out during the fiscal year. A major part of the year saw the staff sections of the Army Security Agency occupied in studying the Joint Chiefs of Staff documents pertaining to the responsibilities of the Services in the cryptologic field (primarily JCS 2010 and JCS 2010/6), and in conducting the necessary liaison. The Chief, Army Security Agency, remained under the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, D/A.

The original budget authorization for the Agency was \$13,906,988 for Fiscal Year 1950, while the final revised authorization was \$9,708,730. The difference between the revised and original authorization is due primarily to the transfer of 2,383 employees from

7. Field Stations so notified; Msg (TS), Arlington 17942, Chief Army Security Agency, dated 30 September 1949, to all overseas detachments of 2nd Signal Service Battalion.

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ASA to AFSA during the year and the transfer of funds to cover these employees, which totaled \$4,485,000. Of the final revised authorization, \$4,525,930 was for procurement, while \$5,182,800 was for personnel. The year was completed with a surplus of \$28,547,48 part of which was used to cover the year end deficit of the Armed Forces Security Agency.

After the formation of AFSA, the Chief, Army Security Agency lacked opportunity for monitoring and pointing out means for improving the COMINT effectiveness of his theater headquarters and field units. Thus, the question arose as to whether the Agency should establish a unit for processing combat intelligence at Headquarters, Army Security Agency, similar in operations to the Air Force Security Service at Brooks Air Force Base, Texas, but having as its intent, only the monitoring and support of ASA field units. Various drafts of organizations and functions of proposed combat operations branches had been prepared by the office of the ACoS, G3, and the Technical Consultant for study purposes. It was the informal concensus of opinion that some unit for the Agency was desirable. These studies led the way to the formation of a Special Operations unit.

Half the personnel from the Station Engineering Branch in the Operations Divisions of the old Army Security Agency organization were retained in the Army Security Agency in a new Fixed Plant Engineering Branch of G4. Duties of the new section included the preparation of station specifications indicating the manner in which the intercept equipment was to be installed and to prepare modifications to

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 equipment layouts. The responsibility for testing and evaluating the operation of new equipment and of devising procedures for operation and maintenance of this equipment lay with the section. Engineering drawings from data and sketches from the field were processed. The organization of this section to perform these duties will be discussed later.
 x

The organization continued to plan new units. On 5 July, personnel from Headquarters, ASA investigated sites for an intercept station in Canada. Reception in Newfoundland was found to be little better than at Vint Hill Farms, and unfavorable construction factors and difficulties of logistic support led to a decision against installation of the unit.
 8

Another reception survey team continued operations on the Kenai Peninsula in Alaska with more favorable results. The TDY for the enlisted personnel was extended to permit further activity.
 9

On 15 July^{13 July} the Security Monitoring Detachment (Caribbean) was established on Quarry Heights in the Canal Zone.¹⁰ It was organized a few days later. About this time, on 13 July, the 9th Detachment in the Philippines was redesignated Field Station 8609 AAU, ~~and~~ ^{Area Unit} and attached to the 13th Air Force except for operations, training assignments, transfer, and promotion of enlisted personnel, functions which remained with the Chief, ASA Pacific. The 60th Sig-

Note x: See pages 15 and 16.

8. Annual Report, G4, Fiscal Year 1950, also noted in Annual Report AS94.

9. Semi-Monthly Report, AS-23, 15 July 1949.

10. Annual Report, G3, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 28.

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nal Service Company at Fort Lewis was relieved of all operational missions for a 120 day training program, to assume the role of a mobile RI unit rather than a fixed station in order that it could serve as a general reserve mobile unit. ¹¹ At the end of the month

several former ASA units with Air designations were inactivated. They included the 300th, 301st, 303d, and 304th, Radio Squadron Mobile, and the 1st, 3d, 4th and 6th Sections, 310th Radio Security Detachment. ¹² The WAC Detachment, AHS, was discontinued. ¹³

In July, the Chief, ASA Pacific informed the Chief, ASA that certain difficulties had arisen between ASAPAC and G2, Far East Command. When the Chief ASAPAC requested additional space, non-indoctrinated personnel demanded to know about operations of ASAPAC as justification for the space. Since this information was not given, G2, FECOM received reports of non-cooperation on the part of the Chief, ASAPAC. Before the matter was straightened out, the Chief, Military Intelligence Services Division, G2, FECOM attempted to reorganize Headquarters Company, ASAPAC and take over control. ¹⁴

Additional billet space for Headquarters, ASAPAC was acquired from the Technical Intelligence Detachment, which had occupied part of the Tokyo Arsenal. ¹⁵

A new Operations building for the 11th was provided. It con-

11. Annual Report, G5, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 9.
12. Annual Report G4, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 31.
13. General Orders, Headquarters, ASA, No. 10, 10 August 1949, Effective 31 July.
14. Annual Report ASA Pacific, Fiscal Year 1950.
15. Summary Annual Report, ASA Pacific, Fiscal Year 1950, par 1, 2.

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sisted of two 72-foot gunsets joined by a 6' hall forming an X shaped structure. On the west end of the operations building a new prefabricated building was constructed to house the operations office, teletype repair section, supply signal section, and radio repair.

When Typhoon "Gloria" swept Okinawa, and caused extensive damage in the Company area, the new operations building weathered the storm. D/F transmission lines and antennas suffered heavy damage, however.

At Arlington Hall Station, old security fences around "A" Building and "B" Building were replaced with modern fences of chain-link construction.

In the field of equipment and research and development, there were a few developments in July. A trial test of Western Union Push-button switching equipment gave ASA a chance to test the use of ASAM 2-1 in a modified transmission encipherment-decipherment system associated with the switching equipment. Three contracts for cryptoequipment totaling \$650,000 were let in July. Work was continued on the development in Electronics of pulse transformers, circuits, recorders, and computers. A machine method was developed for discovering the re-use of double transposition keys. The 604 Electronic Calculator computed the cipher-plain text relationships which permitted assembling portions of the cipher in plain text sequences for

16. Annual Report 111th, Fiscal Year 1950, pp 2, 4.

17. Semi Monthly Report, ABS, Post Engineer, 1-15 July 1949.

18. Semi-Monthly Report, AS-81, 16-31 July 1949.

19. Semi-Monthly Report, AS-77, 16-31 July 1949.

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20

inspection by cryptanalysts.

A security problem arose when the military attache in Moscow found that the quantity of tapes on hand were beyond his storage facilities and requested authority to destroy certain tapes held for emergency purposes only. Authority was given to destroy all old tapes bearing SIG short titles, but to keep the ones with ASAT short titles, in other words, the systems made prior to 1 July 1948 could be destroyed.

21

In the production of intelligence the fixed stations were concentrating on general search for communist traffic. In the situation in Greece, organizational changes and the transfer of the main battle area caused disappearance of most identified links in the Greek Guerilla Traffic. Additional activity of Russia continued. Code recovery was accomplished in some systems, and some machine traffic was read; considerable plain text was published. Some Polish air traffic was intercepted, and a new Yugoslav [redacted] Some slight changes occurred in [redacted] Lebanese, and Argentine.

22

Extensive analysis of Chinese Communist systems was continuing.

Major target throughout the year was the groups of Soviet Forces in Germany, including ground armies in Soviet Zone, the 24th Air Army and various auxiliary units stationed in Soviet Zone and adjacent Soviet or Statellite occupied territory. Also studied at end of fiscal year were the Soviet ground and Air Forces in the Russian occupied zone of Austria.

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20. Semi-Monthly Report, AS-92, 1-15 August 1949.
21. Semi-Monthly Report, AS-82, 16-31 July 1949.
22. Semi-Monthly Report, Operations Division, 15 July 1949.

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Next in priority were military, air and police forces of Soviet Satellites. Studied was traffic of Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Roumania. Particular attention was given to the Security Police nets which made wider use of radio than the armies.

Both [] military traffic of Yugoslavia monitored by the 116th Signal Service Company and the Detachment at Trieste.

In addition to above, which were of primary interest to the command, communications in Soviet Union itself was studied to determine subordination of units, communications characteristics, and probable wartime use.

Soviet illicit traffic also studied, both for information to be derived therefrom and to train both intercept and analysis personnel in Soviet characteristics.

23

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Work on [] was already in progress at the beginning of the year. When the system was changed [] it was only a matter of days before the changes were determined and the first translation prepared.

24

Recruitment for military personnel in July totaled 174 enlisted personnel. Basic or refresher training for these personnel was carried on at Fort Dix, New York; Camp Jackson, South Carolina, Fort Riley, Kansas, and Camp Chaffee, Arkansas. Liaison Officers and teams represented the Army Security Agency at these posts.

25

23. Summary Annual Report, ASAE, Fiscal Year 1950.

24. Summary Annual Report, Headquarters, ASA Pacific, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 44.

25. Annual Report G1, Fiscal Year 1940, p. 11.

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In August, civilian personnel still outnumbered enlisted men.
26

[redacted] but 155 additional enlisted men were recruited.
27

In August, Colonel Harold D. Jones became the first Inspector, General, and Colonel John C. Arrowsmith and Colonel Julian H. Baumann in turn were made Comptroller; Colonel Emil Passoli, who came in July, Lt Colonel Clearfield P. Wade, Lt Colonel D.W. Bernier, and Colonel Myles J. Conner were heads of the four general staff sections in the order named. Colonel Arrowsmith became Deputy Chief, and Colonel Baumann, Chief of Staff. Thereafter the headquarters functioned on a scale comparable to a field headquarters with a well organized General and Special Staff, although the changes to this organization was a gradual one.

A proposal was received from London for the Publication of a formal Annex to Appendix N of the Interim Emergency Plan of the 1948 BRUSA Agreement. ASA withheld publication until an item was worked out regarding a plan for British assistance in the evacuation and re-
28
location of the station at Asmara.

In an emergency relocation plan a reasonable priority was established for ASA units to depart military posts, travel within the com-
29
mands, and outship from Southern France to England.

Following action on 25 July requiring all employees of ASA to submit a new Personal History Statement, steps were taken to accomplish

-
- 26. Semi-Monthly Report, GAS-61, 1-15 August 1949.
 - 27. Annual Report, G1, Fiscal Year 1950, pp 10-11.
 - 28. Semi-Monthly Report, GAS-23, 16-31 August 1949.
 - 29. Staff Minutes, Headquarters ASA, 27 June 1950.

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this objective. A new section was added to the Appointment Affidavits which read: "I am not a Communist or Fascist. I do not advocate nor am I a member of any organization that advocates the overthrow of the United States by force or violence or other unconstitutional means or seeking by force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States. I do further swear (or affirm) I will not so advocate, nor will I become a member of such organization during the period that I am an employee of the Federal Government."

There was considerable activity regarding the establishment and location of units. The report of the survey team on the Kenai Peninsula was considered sufficiently good to justify establishing a semi-mobile intercept station there.

A permanent intercept station designated USM-31A was established at Rothweston in August and grew from an original strength of [] men to a strength of [] enlisted men. Administratively the detachment was part of the 114th Signal Service Company, but operational activities were directed by the Operations Division, Headquarters, ASA, Europe. The major mission of USM-31A was low level Soviet Air and Ground nets in the Soviet Zone of Germany, with emphasis on maneuver and training traffic.

In the Zone of Interior, Second Army and Sixth Army, concurred

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30. Semi-Monthly Report, GAS-61, 1-15 August 1949.
31. Semi-Monthly Report, GAS-90, 15-31 August 1949.
32. Summary Annual Report, Europe, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 31.

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in the establishment of ASA Liaison Detachments. At that time, the only Army not to concur, the Fourth would not agree to a separate channel cryptosystem for the ASA Liaison Detachment. ³³

A casual detachment was activated at Vint Hill Farms Station with the designation of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, (pipeline), ³⁴

It was on 19 August that the last two units completed the movement of the ASA School to Carlisle Barracks. Then, for the first time all three major units of the school were together and functioning under a single command. ³⁵ The school included an officers training division, and enlisted training division, an adjutant's section, an intelligence and security section, a plans and training section, and a supply section. A three year training program for Reserve Officers of the Agency was completed. ³⁶

At Headquarters, ASA, the processing of equipment and intelligence operations continued on a considerable scale. By the end of August a total of more than eight hundred ASAM 2-1 modified M-228, (SIGCUM), had been packaged or delivered unpackaged for distribution or storage. ³⁷ The theater headquarters were advised that ASAM 2, the SIGCUM, and the ASAM 3, the M-228 (SIGHUAD) were available. The SIGHUAD was a modification of the SIGCUM for sending weather. The new ASAM 2-1 had modified wiring which increased its security.

33. Annual Report, G3, Fiscal Year 1950, pp 45, 46.
 34. Summary Annual Report, Vint Hill Farms Station, Fiscal Year 1950, p.9.
 35. Annual Report, ASA School, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 1.
 36. Semi-Monthly Report, GAS-22, 1-15 August 1949.
 37. Semi-Monthly Report, GAS 85, 1-15, and 16-31 August 1949.

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Additional Rock Terminal equipment was placed in operation at Clark Stotsenburg and at Fairbanks, Alaska. ³⁸

All Air Force holders within Continental United States were taken over by the Air Force Security Service at the end of the month. ³⁹

Work was begun on the improvement of the radio-teletype equipment for the presidential plane in new designing for reduction of size, weight, and complexity of the radio equipment. ⁴⁰

Operations continued to have priority. Stations were copying Chinese Communist government traffic from the [redacted] and the [redacted] links. The volume of messages taken was small but there were indications that an increase could be expected.

Information from London verified the fact that German "Sturgeon" (T-52E) machine was used [redacted]

On 15 August a training program on the Sturgeon machine's operation and [redacted] techniques were employed. ⁴¹

In September, field promotions in the non-career field within the first three enlisted grades were suspended. ⁴³

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- 38. Semi-Monthly AS-90, 1-15 August 1949.
- 39. Semi-Annual Report, Materiel Branch, 15 August 1949.
- 40. Semi-Monthly Report, AS-82, 1-15 August 1949.
- 41. Semi-Monthly Report, GAS-90, 1-15 August 1949.
- 42. Semi-Monthly Report, 16-31 August 1949, GAS-90.
- 43. Semi-Monthly Report, G1, 1-16 September 1949.

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In both military and civilian fields, efforts were made to obtain additional personnel. A list of the total number of common military specialists required for mobilization was computed for the Director of Organization, General Staff, Department of the Army, for determination as to whether the ASA or pertinent arms and services would train these specialists. On-job-training was instituted for new personnel in the 53d Signal Service Company at Vint Hill Farms Station. A small group was sent to Arlington Hall for TDY in the Operations area. This training program would help fill the need for man-power in operational duties.

All possible outlets were continually utilized for new civilian employees. In addition to the usual government employment service, college, schools, and industrial concerns were visited. When word was received that the General Electric Company in Echenectady was reducing its staff, plans were made to interview engineers affected to interest them in employment with the Agency.

As a result of intensified recruiting, enlisted attendance at ASA School reached a peak of 829. The increases in personnel created a housing problem. ROTC units showed an increase. Totals from three colleges, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Texas A&M and the University of Illinois, rose from 227 to 368. The 130th Signal Service Company was being organized in Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

- 43a. Semi-Monthly Report, AS-22, 15 December 1949.
44. Semi-Monthly Report, AS-61, 1-16 September 1949.
45. Annual Report G5, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 16.
46. Semi-Monthly Report GAS-22, 15 September 1949.
47. Annual Report G5, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 36.
48. Semi-Monthly Report, AS-22, 1-15 September 1949.

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With increases in personnel, clearance regulations, which had been in effect since 1946, were reviewed. Previous regulations provided that military personnel with ten or more years continuous service in the Army need not be investigated unless there were adequate reason to doubt their loyalty. SR 380-160-10, 19 September 1949, required an investigation of all personnel assigned to crypt duties. Clearance of an individual was subject to immediate revocation in the event of marriage to a foreign national. When application for marriage to a foreign national was made, the clearance of the individual was withdrawn, but the applicant was assigned to administrative overhead and retained by the unit until redeployment to the Zone of Interior.

49

At Headquarters ASA, there were many changes in connection with the organization of the Armed Forces Security Agency. The Fixed Plant Engineering Branch referred to above was organized in G4 to supply the fixed intercept stations with installation and operational data necessary to enable these stations to carry out their missions efficiently. The new Branch was subdivided to accomplish its mission. The Branch had a station installation unit, a methods and investigations unit, and a drafting unit. The installation unit prepared specifications for modifications to equipment and layouts to meet changes in AFSA requirements. The methods and investigations unit tested and evaluated the operation of new equipment and devised procedures for operation and maintenance of this equipment. It also furnished technical information for training purposes.

50

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49. Annual Report G2, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 22.

50. Annual Report G4, Fiscal Year 1950, pp 10, 11.

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The Research Division at Headquarters, ASA was given approval to establish a facility for the chemical analysis of metals at a cost not to exceed \$200,000.⁵¹

The new chain link security fence being constructed around "A" Building and "B" Building was 80 per cent completed in September.⁵²

Closer relations were established with major military units. In September a plan was prepared for orientation of officer personnel expected to serve as ASA Liaison Section with ZI armies.⁵³

Around the globe the Agency continued to improve its installations. When the Agency wide military construction program for the next fiscal year was submitted to the Chief of Engineers in September, some important new projects were listed: \$611,000 was provided for Okinawa including a \$550,000 Operations Building and a \$58,000 emergency power building. For Kenai Peninsula in Alaska, \$7,873,700 was listed.⁵⁴

These projects were delayed for a later period. In September, the Commander in Chief, Alaska, requested a restudy of the ASA requirements for Alaska. It was pointed out to him that the requirements for an installation at Kenai was based on belief that the location would be used for a theater allocated Radio Intelligence Company. CINCAL stated, however, that the proposed RI Company would not be used at Kenai, but

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51. Semi-Monthly Report, GAS-24, 1-15 September 1949.
 52. Semi-Monthly Report, GAS-40, 15 September 1949. The variety of problems facing the Commandant, Arlington Hall Station is indicated by a report that in September the grounds department mowed 65 acres of grass and the extermination unit killed 18 mice.
 53. Annual Report G3, Fiscal Year 1950, pp. 45, 46.
 54. Annual Report G4, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 44.

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[REDACTED]

would be located at Anchorage with Detachments at Campgell, Nome, and Kotzebue. In this event, the 7th Detachment, 2d Signal Service Battalion would be shifted from Fairbanks to Kenai." The Chief, Army Security Agency indicated a preference for retaining the 7th Detachment at Fairbanks, rather than concurrence in CINCAL's plan.

On 16 September, CO, Vint Hill Farms Station requested construction of 40 family quarters under the provisions of the Wherry Bill, National Housing Act. It was approved by the Chief, ASA, but held up temporarily by the Logistics Division, D/A.

An indication of the supply problem for an ASA installation is seen in the supplies consigned to Asmara. A total of 243.26 tons arrived at Massaua, the seaport, in July, an unloading took two days. In September 217.27 tons more of supplies came by sea and were trucked up the mountain road to the high plateau where the station is located. By the time the year was up a total of 1,194.45 tons had been received.

On 8 September 1949 action was initiated by ASA Pacific to obtain authorization for a message center at Headquarters, ASA Pacific in Tokyo for the purpose of handling the load of administrative and operational traffic. Elsewhere in Japan, Major Clayton V. Swears and two other officers visited Camp Crawford, near Sapporo, Hokkaido, and Camp Chitose, near the town of that name, also in Hokkaido, in search of a suitable intercept site for the 51st Signal Service Detachment. Tests were conducted at both locations and Camp Chitose was decided upon.

55. Annual Report G3, Fiscal Year 1950, P. 22.

56. Annual Report, 4th Detachment, Fiscal Year 1950, pp 19-21.

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Other factors, such as available buildings, a large open field for radio direction finding influenced the decision. Operational activity of the 51st was discontinued, but the unit continued at Headquarters, ASAPAC collecting supplies and equipment until January.

57

Back at headquarters, ASA, liaison matters were under consideration. When the question of the division of crypto materiel reserves between the Army and the Air Force arose in September, it was decided that more time would be given for determining the amounts of equipment to be maintained by the Air Force Security Service and the separate services themselves. In the meantime the Air Force would be allowed to draw equipment from the Army Security Agency on account, provided that it did not draw more than that needed for an operating reserve.

58

A meeting was held between ASA and the Navy to determine how Army Transports would be supplied with cryptomaterial in the future. In the past the ASA has supplied these vessels and the various POE with a World Wide Alphabet Strip system. However, with the unification of the Army-Air-Navy water transportation facilities into one organization (Military Sea Transport Service) under Navy jurisdiction, that service will be responsible for the supply of necessary material.

It was decided that the present ASA system would be used for the rest of the fiscal year when the Navy would take over all responsibilities for the production and supply of this equipment.

59

57. Annual Report, 51st Signal Service Detachment, Fiscal Year 1950, pp 1, 2.
 58. Semi-Monthly Report, GAS-81, 1-15 September 1949.
 59. Annual Report, GAS-82, Fiscal Year 1950.

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In the field of communication security, new cryptonet, ASAB 5200 was set up in September for use in the retirement of ASAM 2 (SIGCUM) and ASAM 3 (SIGHUAD). The military attaches at Stockholm and Berne received SIGROD editions and one time pads in replacement for the ASAM 1 (SIGABA). These shipments were part of the replacement program for the SIGABA. Pads, key lists, rotors, miscellaneous spare parts, tapes, greases, and oils were hermetically sealed and shipped to these attaches.

Revision of the attaché cryptonet was brought about by the consolidation of the three Services at attaché offices. A plan for the new cryptonet charts was prepared by AFSA and found generally acceptable to the Army Security Agency.

In G4, at Headquarters ASA, a mission assignment code (MACO and a tracking code TRACO) were under preparation for direction finding. During World War II each RI unit devised its own method of assigning and controlling D/F missions, most of the systems consisting of simple brevity codes. The project studies were initiated in order to meet the requirements for a more security and efficient method of assigning and controlling D/F missions.

An investigation of the direction finding equipment used by the Federal Communications Commission indicated that the Army Security Agency and the Signal Corps Engineering laboratories were using more advanced equipment than the Hallicrofter receivers O28 and Finch loops used in the Commission.

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60. Semi-Monthly Report, GAS-82, 1-15 September 1949.
 61. Annual Report, G2, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 36.
 62. Annual Report, G4, Fiscal Year 1950, pp 34 and 36.

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In the field of equipment, a service test was made in CIFAX equipment ASAX 2, between Andrews Air Base and Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska. The equipment was found to be operating satisfactorily in September. Engineers from Headquarters, ASA observed the service test at both terminals. A study was started to determine the feasibility of eliminating strip systems and replacing them with one-time pads. Charts were prepared for all holders and several months traffic was examined. As a result of the study, the strip cipher systems were reduced to emergency and training uses.

63

One of two models of Impulse Recording Reproducing equipment was completed by Melpar, Inc., and tests started. The contract was changed requiring the completion of only one model and allowing additional funds for the project. Technical difficulties encountered with ASAM 8 terminal equipment was corrected in September, service models being developed by National Electrical Machine Shops. Cathode follower circuits were being installed as amplifiers in ASAX 2. Circuits for blackout operations were built. Large hole tests on ASAX 2 indicated that this type of coding was preferable, and the assembly for punching the holes was begun. A miniature output combiner was completed and scheduled for tests. Work continued on a binary-denary converter.

64

An Intelligence Bulletin, largely the product of Traffic Analysis, was put out by ASA Europe in September. Distribution was made through Special Security Officers attached to the various headquarters. Among subjects covered were the 16th Soviet Air Army in the Eastern Zone of

63. Semi-Monthly Report, GAS-81, 1-16 September 1949.

64. Semi-Monthly Report, GAS-76, Fiscal Year 1950, 1-15 September 1949.

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Germany and general information of Yugoslavia. Translation of Hungarian, and later of other Satellite police traffic was included in the later issues.
65

By September all Chinese communist search traffic at Headquarters, ASA was being recorded in IBM runs for use in both traffic analysis and cryptanalysis. An [redacted] intervals was noted on certain Chinese communist traffic. Overlaps were established and attempts made to recover code.

Continued successful Greek National Army operations caused a reduction in Greek guerrilla net activity. Study of Russian search materials sent in by the Kenai survey team revealed that about half of the messages had passed on various links in the [redacted] series.
66

Improvement and adjustments on present Geiger-Mueller counters increased their sensitivity to radio-active inks, and a study was made to determine whether a more definite determination of the type of inks could be made by use of the Geiger counter.
67

The major reorganization of the Communication Intelligence Field continued. On 1 October, the Director of the Armed Forces Security Station assumed operational control of intercept stations. Administrative and Fiscal Control and all matters of assignment of personnel remained with
68

- 65. Summary Annual Report, ASAE, Fiscal Year 1950, pp 39-40.
- 66. Semi-Monthly Report, GAS-90, 1-15 September 1949.
- 67. Semi-Monthly Report, GAS-91, 1-15 September 1949.
- 68. Annual Report, ASA Pacific, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 8.

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Headquarters, ASA, and logistic support was provided by the theater, except for special equipment. All future missions and assignments came from AFSA.

Organizations and Functions, Headquarters, Army Security Agency was also published on 1 October. Here the changes brought about by the advent of AFSA were in evidence. The Comptroller of the Army Security Agency continued during the interim period to be responsible for such budgeting, cost accounting, fiscal and statistical functions as may be required by the Armed Forces Security Agency

69

The Plans and Operations Section, Lt Colonel Bernier's G3 section, received certain operational planning functions which were formerly carried out in the operating divisions.

The ~~Message~~ Section was under the Adjutant General, which included a cryptocenter to handle all traffic except raw intercept for both ASA and AFSA. AFSA was to provide a courier service. All military recruiting and personnel liaison activities went to the Adjutant General.

Civilian Administration, however, was separate from both the AG and G1, and was a joint office for ASA and AFSA for personnel administration and training. In October this responsibility was still carried by ASA.

The Supply Branch had interim responsibility for supply for the two agencies at Arlington Hall until AFSA set up its own organization.

The Operations Division, single remaining Division, 6AS-50, was the

69. Organization and Functions, Headquarters ASA, 1 October 1949.

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office of the Chief of Operations who directed the activities of the technical operations branches of the headquarters and provided them with administrative services." There three of these," the Materiel Branch handled and accounted for cryptomateriel for the Department of the Army, distributed and cared for registered cryptomateriel, and took action for direct replacement of compromised systems. The Maintenance Branch maintained a fifth echelon repair shop for cryptologic equipment, inspecting and repairing the devices prior to issue. The branch also performed the lesser levels of maintenance for Department of Army equipment within the Zone of the Interior, establishing stock levels of replacement parts. The Procedures Branch declared compromises in the name of the Chief ASA on technical compromise criteria supplied by the Armed Forces Security Agency, and prepared all traffic required for strategic communications cover and deception purposes. Security monitoring activities and transmission analysis on intra-Army circuits as not performed elsewhere were among the functions of the Branch. Operational control of security monitoring of joint circuits and transmission security of analysis of the traffic provided was furnished. Programs of examination of Army communications were conducted.

The organization did not yet have a Chief of Staff, but the Deputy Chief (CSGAS-20) and the Assistant Deputy Chief and Executive Officer performed some of the duties of a Chief of Staff. The Assistant Chief assisted in the formulation and announcement of policies and the Executive routed correspondence within the Staff Headquarters, checked

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correspondence prepared for the signature of the Chief, and developed procedures and instructions on the preparation and handling of all communications.

G1 exercised general supervision over the Adjutant General and the civilian administration. Policies and procedures which relate to personnel were formulated in coordination within AFSA and the affected D/A organizations.

G2 formulated and administered security policies, measures, and standards, and conducted liaison on security matters. In addition the section exercised staff supervision over public information activities of the Agency, prepared a magazine type periodical, and was responsible for the historical program and historical files.

G3 formulated policies on methods of mobilization and demobilization, and in accordance with D/A policies exercised staff supervision over the organization and composition of the Agency. Training policies were formulated. Military occupation specialty requirements were reviewed and MOS qualifying examinations prepared.

Land and buildings, housing, procurement of supply, printing, maintenance, and technical matters such as the establishment of military characteristics and tests of new cryptologic equipment in coordination with the Armed Forces Security Agency, were functions of G4.

G5 carried out many duties associated with G3 responsibilities. The Section formulated strategic, logistical, and operations plans, prepared requirements for the allocation of personnel, and coordinated requirements for intercept program.

70. Organization and Functions, Headquarters, ASA, 1 October 1949.

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In October, it was anticipated that civilian personnel authori- zation would be reduced by about 10 per cent. Department of Defense issued freeze orders on hiring and instructions regarding reduction in force. By attrition administrative controls on hiring the actual operating strength was reduced to

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The classification Act of 1949 became effective on 30 October providing pay increases for all employees ranging from \$91.25 to \$290.80. All salary steps were made in round dollar figures. The waiting periods of periodic pay increases were changed from one year for grades GS-1 through GS-10 to 52 calendar weeks. For grades GS-11 and above it was changed from 18 months to 78 calendar weeks. Longevity increases were provided for persons who had reached the top of their grades and remained there for three years, providing they had 10 years of government service. The new act also provided step in- creases for persons being promoted. Any employee being promoted who already had a salary equal to the pay of the new grade was given the next pay step of the new grade.

The Agency received a small allocation of National Guard units in the National Guard Troop basis for Fiscal Year 1950, being limited to two units. In the meantime the 130th Signal Service Company (RI which had been organizing at Hazleton, Pennsylvania), received Federal recognition.

Out in the field in October, ASA Europe was carrying out its mission on an increased scale, administrative correspondence being

- 71. Annual Report, G1, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 25.
- 72. Annual Report, G1, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 27.
- 73. Annual Report, G5, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 35.

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50 per cent greater than in September. A crypto maintenance school at Hq, ASA, Europe, was discontinued after two classes had satisfied for the time being the need for trained personnel for maintenance duties there.⁷⁴ Chief overseas activity in October, however, was in the Pacific area. In the Philippines, additional personnel were requested for the operation of a message center.⁷⁵ Both the inside and outside construction teams assigned to Hq, ASA Pacific, were kept busy. From the Philippines they were sent to Okinawa in time to rehabilitate facilities damaged by Typhoon "Gloria"; new construction there proceeded rapidly.⁷⁶ The future of the station of Okinawa was assured. Requirements for the overall mission of the Agency indicated the necessity for a permanent type intercept station in an area to permit the best coverage from eastern Siberian and northern China. A survey indicated Okinawa as the closest and best location. Public Law 240, authorized legislation for the construction program on the island.⁷⁷

In Japan, the 126th had two additional page printers installed on the "Simplex" non-Morse section, bringing the total of page printers to 5. This eliminated the use of reperforators and thereby reduced the man hours for full simplex coverage.⁷⁸ SHORTY equipment units were provided to replace two channel Rock equipment units.⁷⁹

74. Summary Annual Report, ASA Europe, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 32.

75. Summary Annual Report, ASA Pacific, Fiscal Year 1950.

76. Ibid, p. 5.

77. Annual Report, G3, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 45.

78. Annual Report, 126th Signal Service Company, Fiscal Year 1950.

79. Summary Annual Report, ASA Pacific, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 62.

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In Headquarters ASA, Pacific, cryptanalytic efforts were re-warded in October. Under the direction of Captain John C. Apollony, [redacted] translation submitted on the 27th. [redacted] recorded in ASA Pacific, were later confirmed by Headquarters, ASA. Unfortunately, one copy of SIGUAF was lost on Okinawa, creating a compromise.

In October and November, the teams completed construction both at the 9th Detachment in the Philippines and for the 111th Signal Service Company on Okinawa, providing a new operations building and additional antennas on Okinawa; they then built new antennas and re-located existing ones for the 126th at Kyoto. Later there were ex-tensive repairs of TC-9's.

In November, the turn over of functions, personnel and equipment reached major proportions. From a maximum civilian strength of [redacted] at the beginning of the month, the totals for the headquarters de-clined to [redacted] by the 25th of the month. ASA Employees already under the operational control of AFSA totaled [redacted]

Part of the equipment and personnel that had been the Army Se-curity Agency and became AFSA was moved to the Naval Communications Station on Nebraska Avenue in the District of Columbia and other per-sonnel were moved to Arlington Hall Station from the Communication

- 80. Ibid, p. 44.
- 81. Ibid, p. 51.
- 82. Annual Report Headquarters, ASA Pacific, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 7.
- 83. Semi-Monthly Report, Office of Comptroller, 1-15 November 1949.
- 84. Annual Report G1, Fiscal Year 1950.
- 85. Annual Report G1, Fiscal Year 1950, pp 29, 30.

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Station.

All logistical support for those elements moving from Arlington Hall Station to the Naval Communications Station and vice versa was furnished by Headquarters, Arlington Hall Station. The move began on 1 November and was completed on 27 January. Altogether 1,057 tons of equipment were relocated. A total of \$17,584 in Engineer funds were expended for the renovation of buildings at Arlington Hall to be used by the sections involved in this move. Approximately 20 enlisted men were used each day as a labor force. Most of the enlisted personnel were borrowed from Vint Hill Farms Station; guard personnel used for moving classified equipment were furnished by Arlington Hall Station.

The headquarters for the Armed Forces Security Agency was opened at the Naval Security Station and the old GAS-14, the office of the Director of Communications Research, including Mr. William F. Friedman and Mr. Mark Roads, of ASA, and personnel associated with TICOM activity, joined the new headquarters. In ASA Mr. Albert W. Small continued aspects of their work appropriate to the new mission of the Army Security Agency under the designation of Technical Consultant. Mr. Small had been a member of the Technical Staff of the Security Division.

In the main the huge Operations Division occupying the greater portion of "B" Building continued its former mission under AFSA with most of the same personnel and equipment. Mr. Frank Rowlett, the ASA Chief of the section continuing as before. Some elements of this D1-

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vision were transferred to Nebraska Avenue, and some Navy personnel were brought into the "A" Building location, which now contained the chief operational center for cryptanalysis in the Department of Defense.

The Security Division of the Army Security Agency, the Chief, Dr. Abraham Sinkov, and his office went to Nebraska Avenue. The Agency underwent a more difficult evolution. The Technical Staff (CAS-81) was abolished. In addition to Mr. Small, Mr. D. Wolfand remained with ASA. Mr. Chittenden continued with Dr. Sinkov at Nebraska Avenue. The Material Branch, retained Mr. W.V. Russo as Chief with his office at Navy Security. The subordinate units of this Branch were divided. The offset printing office and the bindery went to Nebraska Avenue. The letter press remained at ASA. The Distribution Section stayed in ABE, but the Machine Processing section moved to Nebraska Avenue as part of AFSA. Leaders of the Methods Branch were divided. Mr. F.C. Austin and the greater part of the section moved to Nebraska Avenue. Mr. Warren Beck remained in ASA. The Protective Security Branch went entirely to Nebraska Avenue and the Maintenance Branch remained in ASA at Arlington Hall Station.

The residuary units of the Security Division became the Operations Division of ASA consisting of several Branches: the Materiel Branch, the Procedures Branch, the Maintenance Branch, and the Signal Branch. Colonel Harry E. Lardin became Chief, and Mr. Beck, referred to above, the Assistant Chief. The Materiel Division, received, stored, distributed, and accounted for cryptomateriel and distributed instructions

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for the use, handling, maintaining, and safeguarding of this equipment. The Procedures Branch supervised Army communications security activities, including cryptocenters. The Maintenance Branch was responsible for the establishment of stock control levels and for procurement of all electronic supplies utilized in equipment by Department of the Army use. The Signal Branch operated the Headquarters Communication Center at Arlington Hall Station, which had been under the Adjutant General in earlier plans. This new Division was chiefly in the planning stage in November.

The Communication Security Engineering Branch, G4, assumed all the ASA technical functions of the old Technical Staff, Security Division. These functions included the preparation of the budgets of materiel in coordination with other branches, comprehensive planning relative to provision, allocation, use and stockpiling of existing and proposed and coordinating of plans, and cryptographic engineering. It kept up with trends in various military, commercial and industrial fields related to G4, made engineering and planning studies for specific COMSEC purposes. The branch prepared COMSEC budget estimates and carried out liaison with other agencies in its field of intercept, for awhile in November it was composed of only one electronics engineer.

The Research and Development Division, continuing under Dr. Solomon Kullback as Technical Director, moved to Nebraska Avenue, and all elements became AFSA units. A large laboratory and some other units con-

86. Annual Report, G4, FY 1951, (Cg), pp 21-22 and Annual Report Security Division, FY 49, Tab A1.

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sisting all told of more than ten units, remained physically at Arlington Hall Station, but assumed AFSA designations. The Civilian Training School in "A" Building, became an AFSA unit. The Director of AFSA and the Chief of each of the Divisions to be converted to AFSA were Naval Officers who were to be relieved in turn by Army and Air personnel on an annual rotation basis, the Civilian Technical Directors serving under them. Hundreds of civilian personnel from Nebraska Avenue and numerous Chief Petty Officers and other Navy enlisted personnel came on duty at Arlington Hall Station in AFSA areas. Officer components of the AFSA units although chiefly of the Navy, included some Army and Airforce personnel.

87

The new Operations Division, AS-50, suggested the establishment of a Command Issuing Office to operate as executive agent for distributing and accounting for registered crypt material in Joint or United Commands. Final action was held over for the following fiscal year.

88

With the move of AS-14 to AFSA the Historical Unit was placed under the Chief, Intelligence Section, G2. In this section preliminary ground work for the resumption of publication of the ASA Review was under way.

89

The Review was approved by the Army Publication Board on 26 March 1948 and by the Bureau of the Budget on 21 September 1948.

Resumption has been delayed by provision for additional personnel and other administrative details regarding publication. The transfer of the offset printing facilities and bindery to AFSA required an arrangement with that Agency. AFSA agreed to publishing the Review as part

87. ASA Telephone Directory, Effective 15 June 51.

88. Annual Report, G3, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 59.

89. Semi-Monthly Report, GAS-27, 1-15 November 1940

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of the reciprocal agreement by which the Army Security Agency would provide areas in "A" and "B" Buildings at Arlington Hall Station and other support, in return for which AFSA would support the mission of the Army Security Agency.

The setting up of AFSA cleared many personnel problems. On 7 November, the Army Security Agency at the request of AFSA established a freeze of personnel actions for enlistment of new positions and reclassification of existing positions, promotions, and reassignments until 31 January 1950, when the greater part of the changes made in connection with the setting up of AFSA were concluded. Appointment actions were still processed, but were held to a minimum.

In connection with the security policy functions of G2, a policy was established by Headquarters, ASA in November that only cleared personnel were eligible for overseas assignments. As vacancies occurred, cleared personnel were reassigned from Zone of Interior units to overseas units.

In the field of military personnel, a plan for dividing MOS 0801 (Cryptographic Equipment Maintenance and Repair Specialist) into two separate MOS's to cover former C-1 and C-2 designations. The type C-1 called for Crypto equipment installation, maintenance and repair especially for the ASAM 2-1, the modified SIGCUM. This is teletypewriter equipment and other equipment used in conjunction with cryptosystems employing one time taps. The type C-2 was for duty of the

90. Annual Report, G1, Fiscal Year 1950.

91. Annual Report, G2, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 11.

92. Semi-Monthly Reports, AS-22, 1-15 November 1949.

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same nature with ASAM-1, the SIGABA; ASAM-5, the SIGROD, the ASAM-12, the Half JODO, and the M-209, the hand-operated Hagelin equipment, none of which use one time tapes.

The Chief Army Security Agency directed measures for the enlarged role of the Agency Headquarters in connection with the Army Field Forces. It was ordered that wherever possible, ASA units should participate in all field exercises and maneuvers scheduled.

A complete and coordinated plan for participation in Exercise TARHEEL was prepared. Other exercises in which ASA was to share were PORTEX, including a joint amphibious landing by Army-Navy-Air Force units on Vieques Island near Puerto Rico, SWARMER in Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, and LOGLEE, SWEETBRIAR, TIMBERLINE, and HARVEST. The last was to take place in Europe. ASA was to participate only as an observer.

Of tactical units, the 60th Signal Service Company was building up, reaching a peak of 242 enlisted men in November

In ASA Pacific, in November, an arrangement was made for improved liaison with G2, General Headquarters, Far East Command. A representative of the Agency headquarters was associated with G2, FECOM on a permanent basis for the immediate exchange of information with the Theater Intelligence Division.

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- 93. Semi-Monthly Report, AS-22, 1-15 November 1949.
- 94. Semi-Monthly Report, Organization and Training Section, GAS 22. 1-15 November 1949.
- 95. Annual Report, G5, Fiscal Year 1950, pp 11, 16.
- 96. Annual Report, 60th Signal Service Company, Fiscal Year 1950.
- 97. Summary Annual Report, ASAPAC, Fiscal Year 1950.

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In Fiscal Year 1950, Herzo Base continued to increase in importance. It handled many Russian missions and the greater number of Polish and Czech missions. In Mid November, the first Soviet mission was assigned the 116th Signal Service Company. By this time Herzo had the greater part of the qualified analysis personnel of the European theater.

The production of traffic by intercept stations other than at Herzo illustrated the need for having intelligence produced from traffic at the central headquarters to which traffic of all stations might be directed rather than at an out station which received no other intercept than its own. The establishment of new and expanded intercept activities at stations other than Herzo pointed up the need for closer control by a central headquarters which could be kept adequately informed of the availability of positions at each station. Consequently, the Chief, ASA Europe reversed the policy of centralizing all activity at Herzo and concentrated both the production of intelligence and the control of intercept under Headquarters, ASA Europe at Frankfurt. Concurrently with this direct assumption of control, the Frankfurt Headquarters evolved the system of forwarding collateral material to the various stations in accordance with the needs of their respective missions.

98

In November, four-color maps of the mythical country of ZENDIA were completed by the Army Map Service for use at the ASA School.

99

98. Summary Annual Report, ASAE, Fiscal Year 1950, pp 26, 27.

99. Annual Report, G5, Fiscal Year 1950.

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Zendia is a sub continent conceived in the imagination of Mr. Labros Demetrius Calimahos and Major Clarence W. Hellend and given an imaginary location west of the Equator in the Pacific. Its government, industries, geography, and military establishment were devised to give subject matter to manufactured intercept without causing offense to any potential enemy of the United States.

By December 1949 the exchange of responsibilities, personnel, and equipment between ASA and AFSA had progressed to the stage in which each was operating at Arlington Hall Station on a considerable scale as a separate organization. The AFSA organization was fully activated in December.

It was made clear at Headquarters, ASA, that the reorganization and creation of AFSA in no way diminished the technical interest of the Army Security Agency. The Technical Director, AS-15, Mr. Albert Small, visited the office of the Deputy Director, AFSA where it was stated for the record that ASA was still interested in every aspect of every technical subject in cryptanalysis. An Ad Hoc working sub-committee of an Ad Hoc technical group was set up by G3. This committee prepared a plan calling for an ASA Technical Group as well as an ASA Technical Committee to provide the Chief ASA with advice on technical matters requiring only intra-Agency coordination. The body paralleled the AFSA Technical Group in general concept.

A rough draft was prepared which might be termed a check list of the ASA technical effort to determine holes in the present effort, covering such neglected matters as a survey of the actual and potential

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PL 86-36/50 USC 3605

enemy field cryptography, statistical data, methods and cryptanalytic techniques for possible use in the field. ^{99a}

By the end of the month [redacted] employees had been transferred to AFSA along with [redacted] in funds. Part of the surplus of [redacted] existing at the end of December, was used to cover the year end deficit of the new AFSA organization. ^{99b}

The Chief, Army Security Agency still shared in the creation of broad high level policy to include the whole field of communications intelligence and communication security. G3, ASA was working on the future status of AFSA and AFSAC in view of recent reorganizations and on an AFSAC plan to place AFSA under JIC and JCEC jointly. ^{99c}

Authority was received in early December from the Department of the Army to establish Table of Distribution positions for the five general staff sections, and one Office of the Comptroller. ¹⁰⁰ The Staff was organized along general staff lines and the positions filled by staff officers who devoted their full time to the development of policy, plans and operating procedure embracing the mission of the Agency and its activities. ¹⁰¹ The six positions for G SC w/troops, were included in D/A ASA personnel authorizations.

The Agency was not included in the bulk authorization of either

- 99a. Annual Report, G-15, Fiscal Year 1950.
99b. Annual Report, AS-17, Fiscal Year 1950.
99c. Semi-Monthly Report, AS-23, 1-15 December 1949.
100. Semi-Monthly Reports, AS-21, 1-15 December 1949.
101. ASA Personnel Authorization No. 21, 12 December 1949.

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the Intelligence Division or the Military District of Washington. It continued to supervise all communication intelligence and communication security personnel, units and facilities in the Army, and assumed responsibility for the production of intelligence and the maintenance of communication security, as well as for the training of personnel to carry out these responsibilities.

102

The civilian personnel for the two divisions was carried on by one AFSA office after 9 December when ten employees of the NCS personnel branch moved from Nebraska Avenue to Arlington Hall. Administration of ASA civilian employees became the administrative responsibility of AFSA 53 on 25 December 1949 under the general staff supervision of G1, ASA.

103

The Hopley report on National Civil Defense was reviewed to determine D/A communication security responsibilities in the event the Hopley plan was put into operation. The report proposed a peacetime system of civilian defense which would round out the defense structure of the nation and could be expanded quickly and easily in an emergency.

Many policies were reviewed by the new General Staff sections. It was decided later in 1949 that only cryptographically cleared enlisted personnel would be sent to overseas stations. Although such a policy had been considered desirable, urgent requirements occasionally had necessitated the shipment of personnel who were thought to

102. Tab B, Annual Report, G1, Fiscal Year 1950.

103. Annual Report G1, Fiscal Year 1950.

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be capable of clearance. When this assumption proved false, considerable difficulty was often met in reassigning the individuals who did not prove acceptable. Therefore, men capable of being cleared were to be assigned to Zone of Interior units until their clearance was actually obtained.

A deficit of \$209,000 as a result of a pay raise for civilians and an Army wide reduction in officer strength required administrative action in December. By keeping civilian strength somewhat below the minimum, the civilian strength problem was answered. The relief of 36 officers from active duty was carried out in line with budgetary limitations which required a reduction in the Army of approximately 3,300 commissioned officers.

As a result of recommendation of the Inspector General, ASA, a study was made to establish accounting procedure for ASA units which would cover equipment issued from Headquarters, ASA.

Much else of interest was accomplished, G4 prepared drafts of T/O & E's for security monitoring companies and forwarded them to G3 for comment. The activation of additional liaison detachments for the General Reserve was prepared and forwarded to the Adjutant General. In the Adjutant General's section in December, work was resumed on the preparation of career fields for Communication Intelligence and Communication Security.

104. Semi-Monthly Report, Comptroller's Office, 1-15 December 1949.

105. Annual Report, AG Section, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 10.

105a. Annual Report, G4, Fiscal Year 1950.

105b. Annual Report GAS-22, Fiscal Year 1950.

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In December the Comptroller's office, which had begun to play an increasingly important role, was reorganized. The single Fiscal and Trends Research Section was modified and reorganized as the Fiscal, Budget, and Cost Accounting Branch and a Management Branch was added. The Trends Research activity was eliminated.

EO 3.3(h) (2)
PL 86-36/50 USC 3605

The mission of the new Management Branch consisted mainly of making management surveys in ASA, carrying out a Reports Control Symbol program, and activity in the field of personnel control.

The chief item of activity for the Office of the Comptroller continued to be the budget. The original budget of [redacted] for Fiscal Year 1951 was revised to a final [redacted] of which [redacted] went for personnel.

Outside ASA efforts were also being made to cope with existing conditions. At the ASA School, a program was presented to establish one course that would enable a student to acquire all technical training in about half the former time of 53 weeks. Two Rock Ranch Station received a Russian Air Assignment in December, starting with the coverage of just one circuit.

From Vint Hill Farm Station, the 53d was engaged in field exercises at the A P Hill Military Reservation. At Vint Hill Farms Station casuals, personnel of the 7092d Army Service Unit, and certain specific individuals who were not to be reassigned were all under

- 106. Annual Report, AS-17, Fiscal Year 1950.
- 107. Annual Report G1, Fiscal Year 1950.
- 107a. Annual Report TRRS, Fiscal Year 1950.
- 108. Annual Report, 53d Fiscal Year 1950.

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the assignment authority of the Commanding Officer of the station.

As a result of the inactivation of the 5th Division at Camp Jackson, it was determined that recruiting stations which formerly shipped enlisted men to the 5th Division were to send them to the 3rd Armed Division (Training) at Fort Knox, Kentucky, whence the ASA Liaison team at Jackson was ordered to proceed.

Outside Continental United States the chief activity in December was in the ASA Pacific Command. One ROCK terminal equipment item and two BC-794 radio receivers were placed in operation at Headquarters, ASA Pacific. This equipment installation, designated as USM-86, was employed primarily in search for 2-channel military circuits.

On 20 December, Headquarters, ASA Pacific initiated a rotation policy for the assignment of its personnel which authorized lateral transfers between the headquarters in Tokyo and the field units of the ASAPAC Command. The new policy offered all personnel the opportunity of serving in more than one unit of ASA Pacific after completion of a tour of duty with the originally assigned organization. The leave policy of ASAPAC was emphasized and periods of cessation from routine work for travel and healthful recreation were encouraged.

A picture badge system was placed in effect at Headquarters ASAPAC in Tokyo; a new SOP dealt with admittance to restricted areas there.

109. Semi-Monthly Report, AS 2-1, 1-15 December 1949.

110. Semi-Monthly Report, AS-21, 1-15 December 1949 and Annual Report, G1, Fiscal Year 1950.

111. Summary Annual Report, ASAPAC, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 38.

112. Ibid, Tab 76.

113. Summary Annual Report, ASAPAC, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 19.

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Steps were taken in December at Hq ASAPAC for the development of an Information and Document Section. An index to Soviet Ground and Air Units, a geographical file of place names and military potential in the Soviet Far East, a Soviet and Chinese personality file, and files regarding Russian types of aircraft, industrial centers, and Korean locations were built. ¹¹⁴

Further, repatriates from Soviet controlled territory and Japanese military personnel were interrogated by Captain R.G. Legion for their knowledge of cryptologic procedures and material. Six reports from this source were completed and six more were in process at the end of the year. ¹¹⁵

As a result of conferences between the chief representatives of ASA PACIFIC and G2, GHQ, FEC, civil censorship was continued in Japan under the auspices of the Counter Intelligence Corps. Material obtained was received at Headquarters, ASAPAC in microfilm form and forwarded to Washington. ¹¹⁶

The 51st Signal Service Detachment, reassembling equipment after being burned out at Camp Chitose, Hokkaido, during the previous year, completed inspections and was found by Lt Colonel Morton A. Rubins, Chief ASAPAC to be available for further intercept duty; its return movement to Chitose was directed on 6 December. ¹¹⁷ By 15 December, the 51st was established at Chitose in its semi-fixed po-

114. Summary Annual Report, ASAPAC, Fiscal Year 1950.

115. Ibid, p. 41.

116. Ibid, p. 42.

117. Summary Annual Report, ASAPAC, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 43.

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sition and performed CW Intercept, Voice Intercept, and Direction
118

Finding. A year later its T/D 32-1012 called for (9) officers,
and (3) Warrant Officers, and 263 enlisted men. The unit had its
own mess and motor pool and was engaged in search, intercept, and
direction finding. A security guard of 27 men, a traffic control
section, a maintenance section for special equipment, and a section
for items of usual military supply supported the operations. 119

The 50th Detachment Company, the 111th Company, and the 126th
Company, likewise in semi fixed positions, were however, to perform
their missions as Mobile Units. The 50th monitored friendly military
communication networks in the Far East Command, and the 111th and
the 126th were occupied with CW intercept, and non-Morse military
intercept. To this Direction Finding was added for the 111th and
Cryptanalysis and Traffic Analysis for the 126th. The 126th per-
formed non-Morse commercial as a secondary mission. The 111th was
attached to the 11th Signal Service Battalion except for operations
and training. 121

In Europe the transmission of raw traffic was reviewed. The
British requested that raw traffic be transmitted direct from ASA
Europe to the British GCHQ by electrical means instead of by courier,
throwing a greatly increased burden on transmission facilities
in ASA Europe. After the subject was taken up at Headquarters ASA the
coordinator of Joint Operations turned down the British suggestion. 122

118. Summary Annual Report, ASAPAC, Fiscal Year 1950, Tab 88.

119. T/D 32-1012, 13 December 1950.

120. Summary Annual Report, ASAPAC Fiscal Year 1950, Tabs 87, 89, and 90.

121. Annual Report, 111th, Fiscal Year 1950.

122. Annual Report, G3, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 52. Page 43 of 96 Pages
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Difficulty was being experienced in December in transferring out personnel from whom clearance had been withdrawn. Although it was contended in the European command that these personnel could not be absorbed because the Army in Europe was overstrength, TAG stated that this was not so, but that the Army was in a position to absorb these personnel, and that a request to return the uncleared personnel to Zone of Interior would not be approved.

123

Direction finding was inaugurated at Asmara with the construction of a D/F installation in December by a civilian contractor.

124

The request of the Commander in Chief Alaska for an emergency reserve of cryptomateriel was made the object of study. A complete survey of overall requirements outside Zone of Interior and coordination with AFSA was needed before favorable action could be taken.

The project for a fixed intercept station in [] was revived with a recommendation that the matter be referred to AFSA and the project continue to be included in the ASA construction budget with a lower priority until a final determination as to its desirability was made.

125

In January 1950 the relationships with the newly established Armed Forces Security Agency continued to be worked out. Budgetary requirements were revised downward when the responsibilities of the two agencies were clarified.

126

EO 3.3(h)(2)
NSA 3.3b(6)
PL 86-36/50 USC 3605

123. Annual Report, G1, Fiscal Year 1950, p. 16.
124. Annual Report Fiscal Year 1950, AS-04, pp 31, 32.
125. Annual Report AS-23, Fiscal Year 1950.
126. Annual Report, G4, FY 50, Tab 11.

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A memorandum was prepared for Admiral Stone, the Director of AFSA, which called his attention to some confusion among ASA field units as to command relationships ^{with AFSA for} of which operational control many ASA units had changed from the Chief, Army Security Agency to the Director of AFSA. It was proposed that as a simple remedy, AFSA exercise this operational control over ASA fixed stations by passing missions and other guidance for these units through ASA command channels.

A conference to determine the division of cryptomaterial between ASA and AFSS with representatives from ASA, AFSA and AFSS reached an agreement with the staggering of the physical transfer of equipment over a period of several months.

Progress was made with the arrangements for the handling of personnel. Unobligated FY 50 personnel funds were divided between ASA and AFSA on an 88% to 12% basis. ASA was enabled to hire up to and over its personnel ceiling of 319 for the rest of the fiscal year. A total of \$220,000 was transferred to AFSA to meet a personnel fund deficit there; there was some possibility that the funds could be obtained from the Signal Corps instead. A total of \$574,000 had been received from Signal Corps to cover forecast of ASA requirements.

Action was taken to provide accounting procedures where none had existed. For one of the larger supply problems of the Agency was periodically under review, either in general or in detail by

127. Annual Report, AS-23, FY 50.

128. Annual Report, Comptroller, FY 50.

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the officers of the Inspector General's department and by auditing teams of the Army Office of the Chief of Finance.

Since special equipment of ASA units does not appear on TO&E or T/A lists, an inspector ^{OR} an auditor might suppose that the equipment was on hand without authority. In addition, it was difficult for units to requisition maintenance parts for such equipment through normal supply channels.

The problem was taken care of by authorizing the ASA units world wide to use the company property book, D/A, Form 14-10 in accounting for special equipment. 129

A start was also made in cost accounting. In January the basic principle of costing military and civilian labor was changed from group to individual data. At Vint Hill Farms Station cost accounting of supplies and materials was instituted. 130

Two casual detachments were organized in January, ASA Casual Detachment Number 1 at Fort Monmouth and Casual Detachment Number 2 at Camp Gordon. Both were pipeline. 131

Army wide recruiting, except for certain prior service men, was suspended in January, and few enlistees were obtained for ASA during the month. 132

Policy of a very general nature preoccupied the command in January. On 16 January a committee headed by Colonel Joe D. Moss

129. AR G4, FY 50, p. 2.

130. Annual Report, AS 17, p. 5.

131. Gen Orders No. 2, Hq, ASA, 13 Jan 50.

132. Annual Report G1, FY 50, p. 10-11.

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was appointed to draw up a draft directive for the Agency. The directive was to consider the composition, purposes, missions, functions, and responsibilities of the Agency as well as its command relationships within the Army, its relationship with other governmental activities, and other pertinent matters.

One of the important post war developments was the planning for ASA in support of a Field Army, which was initiated in January 1950 and outlined to the Chief, Army Field Forces in a letter dated 6 March 1950. The plan as finally approved in December 1950 (*) established definite command channels within and between each echelon, provided parent organizations for all ASA units within each echelon of the Field Army, or Division Commander for coordinating and directing of all ASA activities at the respective echelon. Intercept capabilities were doubled and D/F facilities increased 25 per cent. A means was provided for coordinating all D/F operations within the Field Army and for increasing cryptanalysis and traffic analysis capabilities. 133

The mission of the Agency in support of a field army was stated to be to produce communication intelligence data, to furnish the necessary facilities and supervisions to insure compliance with Communication Security doctrine, to distribute and account for cryptomaterial within the Command, and to keep the commander advised on all ASA matters.

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* Note: The project was not entitled "ASA in Support of a Field Army" until the revision of 3 October 1950.

133. Annual Report, G3, FY 59, p. 39.

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The plan was worked out with recognition that the expected complexity of future warfare had compounded the need for effective intelligence service by commanders of all echelons and that enemy signal communications constitute one of the most prolific sources of intelligence to our field armies while our own communications are similarly potential sources of intelligence to the enemy. ¹³⁴

The ASA tactical organization consisted of the following units, which were organized under T/O&E 32-500:

Army Level - Hq and Hq Co, Comm Recon Group
 Corps Level - Hq and Hq Det, Comm Recon Bn
 Comm Recon Co (Intel)
 Comm Recon Co (Security)
 Division Level - Liaison Team (part of Comm Recon Bn)

The ASA units were to support a command by producing intelligence data obtained by intercepting and processing enemy communication on the immediate front and by performing or supervising activities designed to deny the enemy information from our communications. The support capabilities of an ASA organization were co-dependent upon the capabilities of each unit of that organization to produce intelligence data to provide security service and the ability to produce technical information within the Agency. To facilitate the rapid exchange of technical information special technical channels between headquarters ASA and each ASA echelon were provided. This special means of contact between ASA units ^{was} also to provide the security necessary to protect cryptologic operations.

134. ASA Memo, 20Dec50, ASA in Support of a Field Army.

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Communications security activities conducted within the field Army were integrated into the D/A world-wide program which facilitated the necessary coordination and dissemination of information concerning the provisions, usage, and safeguarding of cryptomaterial. This integration did not preclude the requirement that the Communication Security activities within an Army Corps, or Division area must be conducted in close coordination with the Signal Officer concerned, and that responsibility for maintaining communication security was a function of command.

An ASA officer was to serve as technical adviser to the G2 and be responsible for keeping him advised on all ASA matters, coordinating ASA missions and providing pertinent communication intelligence data within security limitations. The ASA officers commanded all ASA units assigned or attached at that and subordinate echelons.

An ASA tactical organization when operating with a field force normally would be assigned a primary mission to provide direct cryptologic support to a specific force and when operating as a supporting element would determine the operational mission by study of general directives from supporting command, by application of technical cryptanalysis and traffic analysis requirements. The organization would establish liaison with supported units and with the ASA units at the next lower echelon. The organization would displace as necessary to carry out the assigned mission notifying next higher ASA headquarters as to time and place. The zone of action of the supported unit would be covered and technical information

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would be exchanged through special ASA channels to facilitate accomplishment of the support mission.

ASA organizations would be assigned tactical missions which would enable them to work closely with the supported unit and at the same time maintain technical contact with the next higher ASA echelon processing facilities. Assignment of a tactical mission was not intended to limit the responsibility of an ASA organization to support the intelligence and security missions of the Department of the Army.

The Communication Reconnaissance Group would be the major ASA unit assigned to Hq, ASA overseas and would perform the tactical mission of direct support of an Army in the field. The group headquarters would provide cryptologic support to the command as a whole, serving as adviser to the Army Commander, through G2 on Communication Security activities and technical matters and would maintain liaison with ASA units at lateral echelons. The group would direct the technical operations of ASA units within the Field Army and would direct training, tactical employment, administration control, maintenance, and discipline. The group would provide administrative and logistical coordination necessary for operation of Army Security units within the Army area and would represent the ASA in arranging for field and service tests of equipment.

The Group commander would advise the Army G2, and would assist in coordinating activities related to the development of plans and the implementation of electronic countermeasures and deception where

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ASA activities might be involved. Close coordination with the Army Signal Officer, and other Special and General Staff officers of the Army on these matters was required to insure that these activities would cause the least possible interference with the success of the communication intelligence mission.

Administrative communication between ASA units would normally be routed in accordance with the procedures of the supported units. The group headquarters would submit a monthly report to the next higher ASA headquarters summarizing all activities and projects. The group headquarters would consist of a headquarters and service platoon, a security platoon, and an intelligence platoon. The intelligence platoon would establish priorities and exercise technical direction over the communication intelligence activities within the Army and review the analysis of intercepted traffic and would perform such other analysis as was possible within unit capabilities and security limitations. It would coordinate direction finding activities of all Communication Reconnaissance Companies (Intel) in the command.

The plan called normally for three Comm Recon Battalions within the Comm Recon Group. The Battalion was capable of intercepting enemy radio communications, determining approximate locations of enemy transmitters and performing analysis of information obtained, thereby producing communication intelligence data; monitoring friendly communications, determining departures from established procedures, and forwarding to the commander information which would aid in improving transmission security. The mission of the battalion head-

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quarters corresponded to those of the Group.

The ASA support for a Division was provided by Communication Reconnaissance Liaison Teams, organically a part of the Comm Recon Battalion; these teams would be assigned liaison missions with the Divisions or the Corps by the Battalion Commander and would be attached to the Division for logistic support.

The team at Division would provide cryptologic support to the Division to which attached and serve as advisor to the Division Commander through the Divisions G2 on Communication Security activities and technical matters pertaining to Communication Intelligence.

The Communication Reconnaissance Liaison team was given these duties:

(1) To keep informed of the Division intelligence collection plan to determine what information could be supplied through ASA efforts.

(2) To keep abreast of Theatre ASA activity, especially at the Corps level in order that the Division Commander would be properly advised of possible assistance available through ASA efforts.

(3) To submit recommendations to Corps ASA units for assignment of intercept mission when information of value to the Division could be thus obtained.

(4) To examine all captured documents and machines that might be of cryptologic interest. To arrange or coordinate through G2 with prisoner-of-war interrogation units for investigation of prisoners who might possess enemy cryptologic information. To

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forward information obtained.

(5) To investigate the requirements for, and make recommendations concerning the use of Communication Intelligence units for tactical operations.

The team also had characteristic responsibilities for Communication Security within the division area, including violation reports, clearance of cryptographic personnel, and technical inspections.

The Communication Reconnaissance Company (Intel) was to intercept enemy radio communications, to locate the general area from which enemy signal emanate, to perform crypto and traffic analysis on data gained thereby, and to prepare communication data in useable form.

It was engaged as a flexible organization, operating 30 double receiver intercept positions for interception of CW, ICW, voice, or non morse signals 24 hours per day for extended periods. It was to operate four D/F sets on a 24 hour basis at various distances from the intercept and D/F control point. Each D/F team was to have internal radio communications to communicate with D/F control. Two intercept locations would be operated at one time. Intercept and D/F control and operations control would be operated. D/F bearing reports were plotted.

The company was to analyze results and maintain communications with higher, lower, and adjacent ASA echelons.

Work was broken down into a Headquarters and Service platoon and an operations platoon.

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The Communication Reconnaissance Company (Security) provided 24 hours a day coverage of various friendly circuits. This coverage would consist of 4 teletype circuits and 1 single channel teletype circuit at Division and 2 amplitude modulation or frequency circuits at Regiment. It provided wire communications necessary for normal operation within the company.

All individual training was to be uniform for the Agency and centrally controlled. Team and unit on-the-job training was to be continuous by all ASA units. The training was to be in accordance with the technical directives from high ASA echelons and the general training directives of the commands to which the units were attached. ¹³⁵

In line with the emphasis on tactical units a Security Monitoring Detachment, (Umpires Provisional) was organized under AR 220-5, and consisted of 3 officers and 23 enlisted men. ¹³⁶

Although extensive plans for field units with increased numbers of personnel were being carried out, manpower shortages continued. A persistent decrease in military personnel in ASA Europe during FY 1950 was apparent by January. By 1 January there were 84 officers and 1177 enlisted men. At the beginning of the year there had been 89 officers and 1190 enlisted men. This decrease was due to the normal expiration of enlistment of personnel; it was ¹³⁷ very gradual.

135. ASA Memo, Dec 50, The ASA in Support of a Field Army.

136. General Orders, Eq, ASA, No. 3, 17 Jan 50.

137. Summary Annual Report, ASAE, FY 50, p. 9.

*Note: It was organized at VEFS for operation PORTEX.

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While attention was being given to mobile units, the fixed stations were not neglected.

Headquarters ASA continued its policy making regarding construction. In the Pacific the Commander in Chief, Far East Command requested an additional \$900,000 for Joint Transmitter Facilities on Okinawa, where proposals for a complete new fixed station to be (FS 8603) were nearing completion in January.

138

Provision was likewise made for the troops in the Continental United States. It was found that the Wherry Bill could not be used for housing at Vint Hill Farms Station because after the housing was built, if the post commander were unable to fill the vacancies with military personnel, the lessee would be required to rent to non-military. New plans simplified a NCO family quarters project for Vint Hill Farms Station by eliminating expensive grading. Another project for the ASA School was made less expensive by eliminating venetian blinds.

139

Even more important than housing, was provision for research and development. In January the Technical Consultant assisted the Logistics Section staff in the formation of a preliminary Army Security Agency program for research and development of special mobile intercept and combat processing equipments, and in the estimation of a reasonable budget figure to support the effort in

- 138. Summary Annual Report, ASAPac, FY 50, Tab 107.
- 139. Semi-Monthly Report, GAS-24, 15-31 Jan 50.

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140

FY 51 and 52. In January a study was completed by an Ad Hoc committee from ASA, OCSigO, and AFSA to determine the cost and other characteristics of crypto equipment for speech and other wide band signals making use of pulse-type signals in order to provide high security. A resulting contract was let by Signal Corps Electronic Laboratories to Bell Laboratories to investigate the technical details of this equipment.

141

Demonstrations of new equipment included development models of a new telephone carrier, a new telegraph carrier, and radio relay equipment.

142

The Signal Corps concurred in a draft report of the ASA technical committee draft report recommending adoption of the Northern Radio High Frequency Oscillator as standard and in assignment of procurement, storage, issue, and maintenance responsibility to the Chief, Army Security Agency.

143

While the technicians were busy with considerations regarding the equipment of the future, the operations sections of the field units continued to grind out copy. In this field of intercept much was accomplished in January.

On 6 January, monitoring assignments were received from Agency headquarters and given to intercept stations in order of priority. On the same date the Chief, ASAPAC directed that assignments would be made on a block basis; "A" block would contain a number of

140. Semi-Monthly Report, GAS-15, 15-31 Jan 50.

141. Annual Report, G4, FY 50, p. 26.

142. Annual Report, G4, FY 50, p. 25.

143. Semi-Monthly Report, G4, 15-31 Jan 50.

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assignments sufficient to occupy all facilities, if all were active, and "B" block would consist of alternate missions to be covered at times when inactivity or poor conditions rendered coverage of "A" block assignments impractical.

Headquarters ASA directed that ASA Pacific allot six positions for coverage of Chinese communications. The Chinese problem was not yet of critical interest to the theater. AFSA allotment of positions in the Pacific Theater had increased from 6 initial positions to 15. 144

For security monitoring of friendly circuits in FECOM it was determined that a more flexible program could be effected at Headquarters ASAPAC if sufficient circuits were permanently cross-connected to the incoming teletype circuits at GEQ Main Frame and terminated in model 15 teletype-printers at Hq, ASA Pacific. Ten additional printers were installed for this purpose. 145 Although approximately 1,700 reports of insecure cryptographic procedures were received from units in the Far East, the overall status of training operations in the cryptocenters there was excellent. 146

For both Communication Security and Communication Intelligence, continued supply of adequately trained operators was essential.

Since many personnel in ASAPAC did not have enough training to qualify, all personnel were given on-the-job training as operators for approximately 2 months. In addition to training operators, there was a non-commissioned officers course, a firing range program, and

144. Summary Annual Report, ASAPAC, FY 50, p. 46-47.

145. Ibid, p. 52-53.

146. Ibid, p. 46-47.

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a technical training program to emphasize the employment of a mobile unit on assigned missions for short periods of time. 147

The way intercept assignments were allotted was important for theater commanders. In January AFSA disapproved a recommendation of the Chief, ASA Europe that all intercept missions in his theater except at Herzo base be assigned to Headquarters ASAE as a consolidated mission for allocation to units. It was believed however, that control by Headquarters ASAE would result in more efficiency and theater requirements would be integrated into the Washington mission more readily. Some time later, in May 1950, the issuance of missions for theaters in bulk was approved by headquarters ASA. 148

PL 86-36/50 USC 3605

Personnel shortages elsewhere were not reflected in the 60th Signal Service Company, which was being filled for eventual field service. In January a peak in operator strength of [] operators for the fixed station intercept mission of the 60th was reached. Eligible operators worked on Chinese Communist circuits []

[] 149

EO 3.3(h)(2)
PL 86-36/50 USC 3605

At another station in Continental United States changes were being made. At Vint Hill Farms Station, where Major Lawrence D. Terry had recently relieved Major James B. Nixdorff as Commanding Officer, an operations service section was organized to include all functions which were common to two or more intercept activities. 150

The 53d Signal Service Company, with an assigned strength of between

147. Ibid, Tabs 54, 53.
148. Annual Report, G3, FY 50, p. 17.
149. Annual Report, 60th Signal Service Company, FY 50, p. 8.
150. Annual Report, FS 8601, Vint Hill Farms Station, p. 4.

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[redacted] personnel was stationed at this location.

While troops at Vint Hill Farms Station were making plans to participate in EXERCISE SWARMER, the feasibility of using wire intercept in this exercise was discussed by two representatives of ASA

EO 3.3(h) (2)

and [redacted]

[redacted] Third Army in Europe. It was stated that a wire intercept mission is feasible, but penetration of enemy lines by stealth is not considered practical to depths of more than a mile. Since wire tapping equipment cannot be carried feasibly during this penetration a parachute drop is the best method of delivering operators behind lines, it was said. Radio phone contact, is the best for transmission of intercepted information believed.

7 152

In February precautions against possible trouble in the Philippines and training exercises with new equipment elsewhere in FECOM were among the chief items of interest in Agency units overseas. A cost accounting system, recruitment, and National Guard matters occupied Headquarters, ASA. D/F sets for Asmara and IBM equipment in Europe received attention.

During an annual inspection of the 9th Detachment, the Inspector General, ASA discussed the international situation and emphasized the need for an adequate defense alert plan and destruction plan. He brought out that an airborne attack on the

151. Annual Report 53d Signal Service Company, FY 50, p. 2.

152. Memo for Record, G3, 16 Jan 50. Sub: Wire Intercept behind enemy lines.

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base was a definite possibility and that an attack by Philippine dissidents was an even more distinct possibility. In either eventuality, the primary objective of the detachment would be destruction of classified documents and equipment, he said. ¹⁵³

Training with the TC-9 field equipment was carried out by the 126th Signal Service Company and the 50th Signal Service Detachment in Japan and the 111th Signal Service Company on Okinawa. The 50th ¹⁵⁴ trained with Headquarters, ASAPAC personnel.

A cost accounting system for officer and civilian personnel at Headquarters, ASA was put into effect. A daily check of hours served, leave taken, overtime, etc., for each individual was required. A complete financial report was initiated to be prepared ^(151a) at the end of each month.

The Agency in Washington continued to encounter difficulty in the hiring of civilian personnel, but unemployment was reported increasing in the Washington area in February. The policy of hiring clerical workers below CAF-4 in the Metropolitan Washington area was being followed because it was difficult for lower-paid employees ¹⁵⁵ to establish residence in the area.

In the recruitment of enlisted personnel, the representative at New Orleans was withdrawn because of not being productive for several months and a total quota of 55 a month set up for the remaining six cities, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Minneapolis.

153. Annual Report, FS 8609, FY 50, p. 16.

154. Annual Report for units mentioned for FY 50.

151a. Annual Report, AG, FY 50, p. 9.

155. Semi-Monthly Report, AS-61, 15 Feb 49.

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The quotas for New York and Philadelphia were 40 and 48 respectively.

A new National Guard Troop Basis still limited ASA requirements to 2 units and on 1 February the 113th Signal Service Company (RI) on the New York list was deactivated. The 13th Signal Service Company (RI) Hazelton, Pennsylvania had received Federal recognition in October, 1949.

In February 1950, Direction finding sets AN/CRD-2 and AN/CRD-3 were installed in Asmara and a power cable was laid. A new power unit was needed before operations could begin.

In this month, also the importance of IBM equipment in theater ASA headquarters was reviewed at the request of ASA Europe that some of the equipment be returned because of insufficient use. After it was determined that ASA Pacific used the equipment extensively, it was decided that the equipment was a necessary adjunct for a theater ASA headquarters and that supporting manpower and equipment should be provided for ASA Europe to make proper use of them.

In March the Agency advanced down some main highways of policy tackling problems regarding the availability of civilian components and Regular Army Officers, seeking an extension of the authority of USCIB, and starting the change over of the 60th Signal Service Company to a field unit. Other matters were objects of some note.

Although 36 officers were relieved from active duty in the

156. Annual Report, G1, FY 50, p. 9.
157. Annual Report, G5, FY 50, p. 35.
158. Annual Report, 8604th, FY 50, p. 31-32.
159. Annual Report, G3, FY 50.

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March reduction program, a very close relationship was established with the several career management branches of the Arms and Services and there was a considerable net gain in the officer corps of the Agency.

Difficulties existed in the procurement of civilian component officers, since an average of 6 to 8 months for clearance was required before they became available for duty. A change was needed in the provision which limited assigned Regular Army Officers to one 3-year tour of duty. This limitation prevented the building up of a group of trained replacements and dissipated the training effort without providing an adequate return for the time invested, and made the Agency vulnerable to the renewal of category commitments by losses of non regular Army personnel through various causes. As in the Case of Reserve Officers, the clearance delay was also a factor. All these factors forced a dependence on civilian component personnel out of all proportion to the percentage in the Army.

In order to overcome some of these limitations, the Chief, ASA recommended in March 1950 that the spread of ASA officer requirements by Army and Service be approved as a levy on the various arms and services, and that the level of Regular Army Officers on duty with ASA be brought up to and sustained at the percentage prevailing in the Army as a whole (33.9%).

It was also recommended that the current provisions of the

160. Annual Report, AG, FY 50, p. 7.

161. Annual Report, GI, FY 50, p. 3.

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Career Management Program, which resulted in the loss from the Agency of highly qualified officers he adjusted to require prior availability of a fully trained replacement, and that Regular Army Officers of all arms and services including US Military Academy graduates of fewer than five years service be permitted to request the Agency as their specialized ASA training remain assigned to the Agency indefinitely with their career monitored by the Agency.

At least twelve years of the service of the Regular Army Officer electing the Agency as a specialized field would be spent with the Agency on an alternating basis, except for the fourth or last tour, which would occur after 21 years of service. No more than one normal tour would be served outside the Agency without reassignment thereto. No officer would be relieved without replacement provided by his Arm or Service and authorization for consecutive tours in the Agency would be possible, subject to concurrence of the basic branch.

It was recommended that the various Arms and Services accelerate the supply of their quota of officer personnel for the Agency and that a levy of 100 pipeline replacements be assessed against the arms and services yearly for training in the Agency.

162

In the field of high echelon policy it was requested by the Ad Hoc group of the Security Committee, United States Communication Intelligence Board that the authority of the USCIB be extended to include cryptographic security matters which were formerly handled

162. Annual Report, G1, FY 50, p. 34.

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by the inactive U.S. Cryptographic Security Board. Admiral Stone recommended that USCIB establish a body similar to the U.S. Crypt Security Board which would supersede it.

At the meeting of the Ad-Hoc Committee agreement was reached on combining under the authority of a single high level inter-departmental group both COMINT and COMSEC, and that both COMINT and COMSEC be under a single, high level board. The authority of this board should be to integrate and coordinate, but not supervise or direct. It would serve as the exclusive authority of the United States in dealing with foreign governments in this field and with all U.S. Agencies not represented on the board. The board would also deal with matters involving more than the Agency represented by the board. A charter for the new board was proposed.

163

An important event in Agency history occurred on 9 March 1950 when the 60th Signal Service Company, later to distinguish itself as a field unit in Korea, received its mobile field training mission which required the use of TO&E equipment. The unit has been operating as a fixed station and most of the new equipment was still packed in original containers, which had been in storage since the latter part of 1946. The poles of the fixed station antenna system which had been used for intercept missions, had been condemned and no maintenance work on them had been done because of unsafe conditions. A light wire construction team had constructed a rhombic antenna using a portable Signal Corps antenna pole as an

163. Annual Report, G3, FY 50, p. 63.

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expedient, and a telephone central office set TC-4 was installed providing communication between all buildings.

Work was started to complete the transition from a fixed station to a field unit. When the mobile equipment was unpacked and placed in operation it was found that the long storage period had caused deterioration of many component parts and considerable signal maintenance and replacement of parts was required. 164

Another mobile unit, the 53d Signal Service Detachment, which had to become the 329th Communication Reconnaissance Company and support X Corps in Korea, took part in EXERCISE SWARMER on 23 March. 165

The report of the operations were mostly negative. The maneuver did not offer adequate realistic training due to limited scope operations and lack of any but simple radio communications and the TO&E was inadequate. Units lacked many essential items of equipment, and adequate type mobile D/F was among the missing items of equipment. Mobility was unsatisfactory because of lack of proper transportation and the forced use of obsolete intercept and control facilities. The 53d was assigned a D/F mission beyond the capabilities of the equipment at hand, a fact which was well known to all including the commander of the maneuver. The target was 40 miles away and the ASA unit was not supplied with adequate information on which to base its operational training, nor was third and fourth echelon maintenance available. They lacked adequate

164. Annual Report, 60th Signal Service Company, FY 50.

165. Annual Report, 53d Signal Service Det. FY 50.

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maps of the maneuver area. It was believed, however, that all the difficulties could not be laid to the administration of the maneuver and that the present system of training of the 53d was inadequate. Much progress had to be made with training and equipment before this unit would be ready to take the field.

166

In March, the final scenario for the film "Radio Intelligence in Action" had been rewritten in style suitable for filming and forwarded for the approval of G2, D/A. It was recommended that additional films be made for Radio Set AN/CRD-2, Radio Set AN/PRD-1, Radio Position Finding I (Operation of a Field D/F installation), Radio Position Finding II, (Plotting and evaluation of D/F bearings), Intercept Installations MK-683/GR and Control Installation Kit MC-684/GR, and operation of a cryptanalysis and T/A Field Installation.

167

Difficulties in handling ASA missions in the Far East, an improved security guard for a unit in Europe, high frequency troubles at Vint Hill Farms, and the release of funds for a number of stations constituted the historical record for the field units in March.

Although the Director, Armed Forces Security Agency was to assume operational control of all fixed stations, or in other words of all detachments of the 2d Signal Service Battalion, it was 10 March 1950 before notifications were received at stations like the 9th Detachment in the Philippines of the policies and procedures which were to be used in mission assignments, assignments to operations

166. Annual Report, G5, FY 50, Tab 20.
167. Annual Report, G4, FY 50, p. 37.

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personnel, and instructions for operational reports.

Because of the extreme shortage of skilled operators, the 9th Detachment found it difficult to operate efficiently under the procedure outlined by the director of AFSA; during the changeover it was necessary to put unskilled operators on intercept positions which required highly skilled personnel, and skilled operators were required for supervisors. Difficulty was also noted in the delay in dissemination of information pertaining to intercept data and changes in missions. The delay acted against efficient operation of the station and often resulted in employment of personnel in non-productive assignments, it was stated.

At both ASA Europe and Herzo Base, special attention was being given to the security guard. A detail of enlisted personnel replaced a permanent guard for the headquarters building in Frankfurt and at Herzo, where the guard lines were more extended, a check indicated that the interior guard system was satisfactory. Thirty six posts were manned by Polish guards of the 4086th Labor Supervision Company and two posts were manned by the base military police. Guard towers constructed at intervals along the perimeter fence were equipped with floodlights, and a shortage of power which prevented their usage was expected to end soon. A total of 404 identification passes were in effect.

At Vint Hill Farms station it was noted that the trend toward

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168. Annual Report, 8609th, FY 50, p. 8.

169. Summary Annual Report ASA Europe, FY 50.

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the widespread use of frequencies above 30 megacycles for military communications imposed severe restrictions on intercept in the manner due to the line of sight characteristics of Vint Hill Farms and high frequencies transmissions.

170

Efforts of AEA to discontinue use of joint strip system 4022 by attaches and a new strip system used world wide by attaches only were not favorably received by AFSA. ASA stated that there was a relatively high rate of compromise by others than attaches.

171

During this month funds were released for a number of repair and utility projects for Arlington Hall Station and Vint Hill Farms Station. Projects at Arlington Hall included a \$1,400,000 air conditioning system for protecting certain special equipment, \$560,000 for the construction of vaults, \$320,000 for a sprinkler system including construction of a water tower, and \$472,694 for support of the floors of the operations building with shoring.

An item of \$19,312.70 was for a new incinerator. At Vint Hill Farms approximately \$90,000 was spent on primary gas mains and a sewage system and \$49,618 for replacement of the electrical system.

172

The printing and binding estimate for the Agency was \$145,200 for this fiscal year, of this the Agency used only \$40,678 up to the next to the last month of the fiscal year.

173

The increasing interest in mobile units continued in April.

- 170. Annual Report, VHS, FY 50.
- 171. Annual Report, G3, FY 50.
- 172. Annual Report, G4, FY 50, p. 40-51.
- 173. Ibid p. 53.

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when these units were permitted to subordinate intercept activities to their primary mission of field service and the 60th Signal Service Company was reaching the inspection stage in its reorganization on a field basis. Provision for a radio wave propagation project and for moving the crypto issuing office from Frankfurt to England were among several other items of importance.

In April, the primary responsibility for maintaining the records to reflect the current status of each board and committee on which ASA is represented was transferred from G5 to AG, ASA. ¹⁷⁴

The suspension of non-career field promotions which had included Grade E-4 on 15 March. This measure had an adverse effect on reenlistment and threatened serious personnel replacement problems for the Agency. ¹⁷⁵

An important decision was reached in April regarding the employment of mobile units stationed overseas, which had been carrying out intercept missions for the Armed Forces Security Agency, providing additional cover of strategic targets. ASA naturally desired that this additional coverage made available to them when they took over operational control of the fixed station in the same areas. However, it would be disadvantageous to the theater for the mobile units to continue straight intercept and delay training and equipping activities which would permit them to function efficiently in their primary role as theater mobile radio intelligence units.

174. Annual Report AG, FY 50, p. 20.

175. Annual Report, G1, FY 50, p. 17-18.

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On 21 April provision was made in a letter, Chief, ASA to Director of AFSA, that the theater commander would have the use of ASA mobile units located within their commands for their primary mission. Should we have no immediate need for mobile units, they could be used by AFSA to perform such missions as they could with the equipment at hand, provided, that for four months out of every year, commencing 1 September 1950, these units would perform Army missions exclusively, engaging in tactical unit training and in field maneuvers.

176

At this time, the 60th Signal Service Company, which was being equipped at Fort Lewis, Washington for service as a mobile unit, was frequently inspected regarding training and the condition of operating equipment. A rating of excellent was given them by the Inspector General, much remained to be done, however, before this unit would be ready to depart for a field mission.

177

In April provision was made for the organization of an ASA Research Detachment to work in Colorado with the National Bureau of Standards in the investigation of certain radio propagation characteristics. It was organized as ASA Research Detachment Provisional, with a strength of 1 officer and 7 enlisted men.

178

Out in the field intercept and radio direction finding missions continued. At the 4th Detachment in Asmara, a direction finding mission was assigned for AN/CRD-2 and AN/CRD-3 equipment installed in

176. Annual Report, GS, FY 50, p. 10.

177. Annual Report 60th Signal Service Company, FY 50. p. 1.

178. General Orders No. 13, Hq, ASA.

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February. D/F operation was on a 16-hour a day basis.

In the Philippines, the 9th Detachment received instructions to install Radio Direction Finding facilities in a temporary location and to make a survey to determine a permanent site. The equipment was installed in the operations building with the antenna array on the top. Because of the mass of intercept antennas in the area, and the iron fence, initial results were poor. After a survey, equipment was moved to a new site, which, however, was not entirely satisfactory to Headquarters, ASA, although better results were obtained and the use of the site continued.

181

To reduce the danger to communication security from large stocks of cryptomaterial at Hq, ASA, Europe, action was taken to move the command issuing office from Frankfurt to England.

182

In April, G3 requested that a fixed Table of Organization for a Communication Reconnaissance Company (Security) be drafted to include security monitoring and staff information monitoring missions, a move resulting from efforts of the Combat COMINT and Combat COMSEC branches of G4.

183

AFSA prepared a plan generally acceptable to the Army Security Agency for a revision of the Attache cryptonet brought about by the consolidation of the three service attache offices. The draft

180. Annual Report, FS 8604, FY 50, p. 31-32.

181. Annual Report, FS 8609, FY 50.

182. Annual Report, G3, FY 50, p. 20.

183. Annual Report, G4, FY 50, p. 27.

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was prepared on 18 April. 1949

On 9 May Colonel John C. Arrowsmith was designated as Chief, Army Security Agency, effective 1 June, replacing Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke, who had received an assignment in Japan. General Clarke had been chief of the Agency since 19¹⁰ January 1949. General Clarke, as Chief, Special Branch, G2, and in other capacities, had been a principal in Communications Intelligence and Communications Security for many years. Colonel Arrowsmith, former director of Research and Development and Commanding Officer of the Research and Development Laboratory, joined the Agency as Comptroller on 1 August 1949.

On 12 May, Army Security Agency units were given Army Area Unit designations as headquarters, field stations, and special detachments. The old Second Signal Service Battalion designations, identified with the Communications Intelligence Field since January 1939 when the battalion was organized as a company, disappeared from the roster of Agency units. The various fixed stations designated Second Signal Service Detachments, retained the old number in their new designation. The 1st Detachment, at Vint Hill Farms Station became Field Station 8601 AAU. The 2d Detachment at ^{Tue} Vint ~~Rock Ranch~~ Hill Farms Station became the Field Station, 8602d, the 4th Detachment at Asmara, became the 8604th, the 5th Detachment, at Helemano, Hawaii, the 8605th, the 6th Detachment, at Herzo Base, the 8606th, the 7th Detachment at Fairbanks, Alaska, the 8607th, and the 9th in the Philippines became the 8609th.

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Five units, the Headquarters, ASA, two Casual Detachments, and two Liaison Detachments, one at the Army Field Forces and the other in Alaska, all used the designation of 8600th AAU.

The permanent party, Headquarters, ASA Europe, became Hq, ASA Europe, 8620 AAU. The Headquarters Detachment at Herzo Base and the Casual Detachment for ASAE also received the 8620th AAU designation.

The Operating Headquarters, ASA Pacific, became Headquarters, ASA Pacific, 8621st AAU, the same number being used for the Casual Detachment there. Headquarters, Arlington Hall Station, and Casual Detachment, pipeline EM Army, were each given an 8617th AAU designation, the former Headquarters and Headquarters Company and the latter as ASA Casual Detachment.

ASA Hawaii, became Headquarters, ASA Hawaii, 8624 AAU and the Security Monitoring Detachment Caribbean, retaining the title became the 8616th AAU.

Units of the ASA School all were designated as 8622d AAU units, the Headquarters, ASA School Bn, (permanent party) became Headquarters, ASA School; Headquarters Company, ASA School Bn (students) became Headquarters and Headquarters Company, ASA School Bn, (students), and the three student companies of the school battalion were given their previous designation with the 8622d AAU number added.

Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Vint Hill Farms Station and the ASA Casual Detachment there were both designated 8623 AAU.

Detachment "V", was still Detachment "V" but also was the 8615th. The redesignated units inherited the lineage and battle honors of the

185. Gen Orders Hq ASA No. 13, 12 May 1950.

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superseded organizations.

On 17 May, Commanding Officers of ASA, Europe, ASA Pacific, ASA Hawaii and Vint Hill Farms Station were each delegated command and assignment jurisdiction over all Army Security units located within their theater or station respectively. The exceptions to this assignment jurisdiction were individuals given direct assignments in a specific MOS or personnel in a special D/A unit or unit of Headquarters, ASA.¹⁸⁶

A project for the reorganization of the Adjutant General Section, ASA, following the organization pattern of the office of TAG, was completed on 22 May.¹⁸⁷ The section assumed full responsibility for record keeping activities for the headquarters.^{187a}

The organization consisted of a Miscellaneous Division and a Personnel Division. The Miscellaneous Division, consisted of four branches dealing with operations, correspondence control, mail and distribution and records administration. The Records Administration Branch setting up an effective system of Central files, was an outgrowth of the arrangements for handling files which had become inadequate to the growing needs of the Agency. The Correspondence Control Branch, likewise gave new vitality to a neglected field.

The two branches of the Personnel Division, were personnel actions and classification and assignment. The strength and accounting sub-branch and procurement sub-branch were under classifica-

186. Ltrs, Chief ASA, to CO's indicated, 17 May 50.

187. Annual Report, AG Section, ASA, FY 50, p. 1.

187a. Annual Report, AG Section, ASA, FY 51, (cq) p.

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tion and assignment branch.

In May some rulings which applied well to the Department of the Army as a whole but affected the Agency adversely because of its nature were of concern to GI, made the policies that the office of the Adjutant General carried out. One such item was the application of Army policy regarding career fields to the special situations found in the Agency. For example in the Machine Accounting Career Field, covering the IBM field, the monitoring was done by the Adjutant General, who jobs in D/A differed considerably from those in the Agency, for IBM activity in the Agency is concerned with cryptologic work and techniques while those in the Department of the Army are concerned with personnel accounting. Hence ASA personnel would be placed at a disadvantage in taking technical proficiency examinations, which would be written by the office of TAG.

During March 1949 it was informally agreed that ASA would use the machine accounting jobs as written for TAG, Civil Service provided that it would be guaranteed that the qualifying examinations would be directed toward the fundamentals of standard IBM procedures and operations. ASA would not agree on any compromise examination that would place its IBM personnel at a disadvantage with those of TAG in qualifying for promotion.

TAG however, insisted on 23 May 1950 that regardless of an individual's particular unit of assignment or the unit's lack of

188. Annual Report, AG Section, ASA, FY 50 (cq), pp 3-4.

189. Annual Report, GS, FY 50, p. 43.

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familiarity with any items in a promotion test uniformly applied, all individuals would be held to the full span of knowledge covered by the MOS and will therefore be tested on the same uniform promotion examination.

The letter stated that the Career Guidance Program placed a responsibility on all enlisted personnel for maintaining reasonable proficiency in all skills, knowledge, and abilities as reflected in their MOS designations and that the use of self study guides would prevent undue penalty to individuals occupying "fringe" positions. TAG took the view that ASA IBM operators were not placed at any more disadvantage than the numerous other personnel in many MOS's having greater incidence." 190

In Fiscal Year 1950, however, technical proficiency examinations were still subject of study. In addition to planning the specific subject matter to be covered in a technical proficiency examination, there was a considerable amount of analytical work involved. A test item card file system was set up. The file contained validating information on each available test item as to its ability to discriminate between qualified and unqualified examinees and its degree of difficulty. By the end of the year, examinations of the first 4 grades of MOS 0799 and 0225, Radio Intercept Officer and Radio Intelligence Officer, had been completed and 80% of all other test items on hand had been allocated to specific promotion examinations.

190. TAG Ltr, to Chief, ASA, 23 May 50 in Annual Rpt. G5, FY 50, TAB 22.

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The validity of test items for use in promoting examinations of MOS 0709, Radio Traffic Analyst, was only moderately successful. After a statistical analysis of a sample test, certain test items had to be revised.

An exchange of test items for EM specialist promotion exams was made between ASA and the Naval Communication Station. This included 337 test items for use in promotion examinations for enlisted cryptanalysts. A review indicated that additional items had to be constructed fully to cover the subject.

A number of military occupational job specifications were completed during the FY for inclusion in the Communication Intelligence Career Field. These included the following:

- MOS Code 1709 - Chief Radio Traffic Analyst, Grades E-6 & E-7.
- MOS Code 1717 - Radio Communication Interceptor, Grades E-5, 6,7.
- MOS Code 1799 - Morse Code Intercept Supervisor, Grades E-6 & E-7.
- MOS Code 1801 - Cryptographic Equipment Repairman, Grades E-5, 6,7.
- MOS Code 1807 - Chief Cryptosecurity Specialist, Grades E-6 & E-7.
- MOS Code 1808 - Chief Cryptanalytic Specialist, Grades E-6 & E-7.
- MOS Code 2538 - Voice Interceptor, Grades, E-4, E-5, & E-6.
- MOS Code 3709 - Radio Traffic Analyst, Grades E-2, E-3, E-4, & E-5.
- MOS Code 3717 - Morse Code Interceptor, Grades E-4 & E-5.
- MOS Code 3807 - Cryptosecurity Specialist, Grades E-2, 3, 4, & 5.
- MOS Code 3808 - Cryptanalysis Specialist, Grades E-4, & E-5.
- MOS Code 8709 - Radio Traffic Analysis Superintendent, WOJG, W-1 & 2.

191. Ibid, p. 38.

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MOS Code 8717 - Radio Intelligence Superintendent, WOJG, W-1 & 2.

MOS Code 8801 - Cryptographic Equipment Repair Superintendent, WOJG, Grades W-1 & W-2.

MOS Code 8807 - Communication Security Superintendent, WOJG, W-1 & 2. 192

Chief command activities were at Headquarters ASA in May. In ASA Pacific, a Unit Commanders conference was held for which suggestions were submitted and an agenda prepared. The conference provided opportunity for discussion of mutual problems and coordination of planning by Hq, ASA and the subordinate units. The conference was set up as a recurring event for a week in June and September in the 193

command. The post exchange at Hq, ASA Pacific was relocated and provided with expanded facilities, show cases, shelves, and new 194 furniture.

In the Philippines in May and June a more extensive training program was introduced including the functioning of the Carbine M-1, and M-2, marksmanship, and qualification in basic weapons. Training 195 films on basic military subjects were used.

There was considerable headquarters activity in May regarding the technical aspects of the Agency mission. Headquarters ASA Europe desired a greater number of intercept positions to be made available for mission of interest to EUCOM and to other headquarters serviced by ASA Europe. This action was approved by the Chief of the Agency

192. Annual Report, G5, FY 50, p. 39.

193. Summary Annual Report, ASAPac, FY 50, p. 25.

194. Ibid, p. 36.

195. Annual Report FS 8609, FY 50, p. 17.

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and the Chief, ASA Europe assumed control of a fourth of the Morse intercept positions in the command for use in theater missions. They included 1 double position controlled search of the team from Herzo base at Eisenach, (USM 31a), two double positions controlled search of the 331st, two more of the same sort at Herzo Base, two double positions of Special Research Team B from the 332d, working at Trieste which were handling Yugoslav commercial, three double positions of Special Intelligence Team A of the 332d at Trieste included two which worked with Hungarian Police and one which worked with Rumanian police; and seven double positions of the 332d, working with Yugoslav military, and one handling Russian illicit traffic.

ASA Europe received its first bulk allotment of D/A missions in mid June.

On the other side of the world, ASAPac units were given primary responsibility for theater intelligence requirements and AFSA missions were adjusted to use only those facilities available after the theater mission was satisfied. As in the case of ASA Europe, all future AFSA missions would be issued to Hq, ASAPac in bulk for allocation to subordinate units.

On 1 June 1950, T/D 32-1000 dated 19 May 1950 became effective, reorganizing Headquarters, Army Security, 8600 AAU. Redesignations were numerous. The Office of the Deputy Chief, GAS 20 became Deputy

196. Summary Annual Report, ASA Europe, FY 50.

197. Annual Report, G3, FY 50, p. 25.

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Chief, GAS-10A, the Personnel Section, CSGAS-21 became ACofS, G1, GAS 21, the Personnel Intelligence Section, G2, CSGAS-27 became ACofS, G-2, GAS22, Intelligence; Plans and Operations, Sec, G-5, CSGAS-23 was raised to a staff section, ACofS, G-3, GAS23 Plans and Operations; the Logistics Section, G-4, CSGAS24 became ACofS, G4, ACofS, G-5, GAS25, Organization and Training. Supply Branch CSGAS62 became Chief, Supply Branch, GAS27.

The Technical Consultant, AS-15, the Inspector General AS-16, and the Comptroller, AS-17 remained the same. The three branches of Operations Division were Material, AS-51, Maintenance, AS-52 and Procedures AS-53.
198

At this time the staff serving under Colonel Arrowsmith were as follows: Deputy Chief, Colonel Moss; Chief of Staff, Colonel Julian H. Baumann; G-1, Colonel Emil Pasolli, Jr; G2, Lt Colonel Clearfield P. Wade; G-3, Lt Colonel Donald W. Bernier; G-4, Colonel Myles J. Connor; G-5, Lt Colonel Pennock H. Wollaston; Technical Consultant, Mr. Albert W. Small; Inspector General, Colonel Harold D. Jones; Acting Comptroller, Mr. Ezra Lender; Adjutant General, Lt Colonel Harold L. Whitten; Chief, Operations Division, Lt Colonel Harry E. Lardin; Chief Supply Branch, Lt Colonel Milton E. Muller;
199
and Hq Commandant, Lt Colonel Charles H. Reed. Four weeks later, when the invasion of South Korea caused important changes in Agency

198. General Orders, Hq, ASA no. 14, 19 May 1950, effective 1 June 50.

199. General Orders, Hq ASA, No. 16, 1 June 1950.

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activity, this was the group under Colonel Arrowsmith's leadership which took the necessary action:

On 1 June measures were initiated to provide a more secure and adequate system of handling correspondence. To insure that records maintained would give a more strict accountability of TOP SECRET and SPECIAL Material, the control point for this highly classified material was transferred from the office of the Chief of Staff to the Correspondence Control Section of AG. In addition, a system of cover sheets was initiated to maintain a more accurate suspense system on the control of correspondence. Delinquent suspense cases were reported daily.

An important item of information received on 7 June 1950 was that the Army War College would be installed at Carlisle Barracks, and that planning was beginning relative to the movement of the training center to a new location. The movement of the school was to be completed so that the War College could open there in the fall of 1951.

Resources of the school were needed to augment the number of trained Agency personnel for the personnel situation in the Agency in mid June was short of satisfactory. A large number of civilian component officers were serving under category statements that would expire in 1951, and it was determined that the total of personnel not intending to sign new category statements would create

200. ASA Staff Memos, No. 21, 1 June 50.

201. Staff Minutes, 13 June 50. On this date the weekly staff minutes were submitted for the Monthly Staff reports.

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a serious replacement problem. In this connection permission was granted by the D/A for certain classes of civilian component officers to renew their category statements without forfeiting the right to enlist later in Grade E-7.

202

Inspection of recruiting officers in Boston, New York and Philadelphia indicated that the recruiters were getting new recruits but that the only field they were presenting to the recruits was radio intercept.

203

Civilian strength was down to 305 from an authorized 347.

204

In June the setting up of an intelligence career plan was brought to the attention of the Agency. General Strategic Intelligence and ASA specialists would be included. An Intelligence Career Management Branch, G2, was to be put in active operation.

204

Incidental items of this time were the discontinuance of the ASA Casual Detachment at Fort Monmouth and the closing out of the ASA Casual Detachment, and the initiation of a new publication the ASA ORC Information Bulletin.

205

206

Activity regarding technical aspects of the Agency mission continued to be interwoven with administrative matters. In June measures were initiated to eliminate "normal" use of ASAM 2-1, (the modified SIGCUM, M-228, NOT the SIGHUAD). There are two ways to use the ASAM 2-1, it may be employed in a "normal" type

202. Annual Report G1, FY 50, p. 51.

203. Staff Minutes, 13 June 50.

204. Staff Minutes 27 June 52.

205. Staff Minutes, 13 June 50, p. 26.

206. Annual Report, G5, FY 50, p. 34.

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operation in which a key list gives a daily arrangement of 5 rotors from a set of 10. A special strip board gives the setting of 5 switches and the alignment of rotors for each message. Such a key list is effective for 1 month, the "normal" type of operation is considered insecure because of the many possibilities of having messages in depth, or part of a message in depth. The ASAM 2-1 may also be used in "one-time" operation in which the key list gives the arrangement of 5 rotors which remain in 1 position for an entire period. Each succeeding message starts at the last rotor alignment for the preceding message. This "one-time" system was less favored for multio-holder use because the rotor setting for each new message would have to be forwarded by the use of another system in order for each of several holders to have the same setting. Messages in depth could not be read.

A review of Army cryptonets indicated that the ASAM 2-1 could be used in "one-time" operation with very few changes necessary in the cryptonets, this making unnecessary any use of ASAM 2-1, in "normal" operation.

The chance of insecurity through "normal" operation depended on the traffic load but can be appreciable. Use of the "normal" operation was accepted over land lines on the grounds that wire tapping by an enemy was unlikely. The matter of a change was introduced when the Director of AFSA apparently believing that wire tapping was then likely, limited the use of ASAM 2-1 even on land in normal operations to the encipherment of Restricted and Confiden-

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tial messages.

ASA took the position that policy should not permit the use of any device to encipher even Restricted or Confidential messages if there is expected to be a certain percentage of messages subject to compromise through cryptographic weakness. Full cryptographic protection should be assumed for any classification, it was believed. Hence the reply of the Chief, ASA to Director AFSA indicated the desire of this Agency to eliminate the "normal" use entirely and to consider restricting the use of the ASAM to 1-time operation only.

207

Operation of the ASAM 2-1, was one of many problems brought up with the Armed Forces Security Agency. Relative with AFSA regarding Communication Security publications, Research and Development projects, and COMINT were subjects of consideration in June. On 23 June, it was pointed out to AFSA that since the services are charged with detailed responsibility for carrying out Communication Security policy, they should also have responsibility to indicate non-concurrence on plans or policy which did not appear capable of practicable operation. It was pointed out that the Joint Security Committee panel of the Joint Communication Electronics Committee was officially established to review matters of this nature.

Shortly after the end of the Fiscal Year, AFSA said that they would not fail to coordinate all crypt material with the services through JCEC for the service concerned whenever it was thought

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necessary to do so. A change on JCS 2010 to make it mandatory for AFSA to obtain service concurrence on all COMSEC publications was sought as a result of the interchange on this subject.

208

The manner in which approval was given to AFSA Research and Development sub-projects was subject of investigation in June. While AFSA Research and Development sub-projects must be approved by the AFSA Technical Committee, tasks under sub-projects need not be. And these tasks were unlimited in cost.

The Technical Consultant of ASA recommended that ASA adopt an Army stand that AFSA Research and Development tasks also be approved by the AFSA Technical Committee if more than \$5,000 was to be spent.

209

It became evident that the operations units of AFSA could use and needed more intercept. A study was made to determine methods of expanding the production of intelligence through the augmentation of the COMINT effort by expansion of the interest program through increased personnel, equipment, and facilities, and greater use of the School Staff and Faculty, to provide additional trained personnel, and finally, by implementing a program of construction of operating facilities and development of new equipment. A program of approximately \$30,742,411 was envisioned. Employment of additional personnel at a cost of \$1,698,425,50

208. Annual Report, G3, FY 50, p. 57.

209. Tech Consultant Report/ in Staff Minutes, 20 June 50.

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and used \$150,000 additional equipment was also sought.

At this time a statement was received from AFSA that they would like to continue their policy of a minimum of 20% mobilization base requirements plus 20% of the war reserve.
211

A new location for providing intercept was sought. The Agency sent special manual survey to DHAHRAN Air Force Base, DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia, near the end of June to search for military and air targets and determine the usefulness of the bases as an assistant site for FS 8604, Asmara. However, general operating conditions, together with living facilities were found unsatisfactory.
212

Efforts to improve existing sources of intercept were temporarily thwarted when construction in projects for ASA installations in Alaska were held up by a strike of electricians and carpenters. Work was almost halted by the strike which was referred to as serious.

Progress was made, however, in the largest Agency project in Alaska. On 27 June approval was granted for the \$7,000,000 Kenai project, and the Office of the Chief of Engineers stated that the project was tentatively scheduled for construction in 1951 and 1952, dependent upon legislative approval of funds. Plans were completed to start air photographic coverage of the area in a few days.
213

210. GAS23, Rpt. Staff Minutes 13 June 50.
211. Comptroller Report, Ibid.
212. Annual Report, FS 8604, FY 50, p. 30.
213. Staff Meeting, 13 June 50.

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On 24 June 1950 the general situation throughout the Agency was one of gradually increasing activity in a peace time pattern when at 0440 South Korea was invaded by four divisions of North Koreans, on 25 June the United States Army Attache with Headquarters of the Republic of Korea forces was forced to destroy his cryptomaterial by emergency methods under combat conditions. He destroyed SIGROD machines and associated material by the use of thermite. It marked the first time in the history of ASA that cryptomaterial was denied to the enemy by the use of thermite under combat conditions.

The North Korean armies continued to sweep ahead and on 26 June the United States Military advisory group with the Republic of Korea Army in the Seoul area was forced to destroy its crypt material. On 20 June the Suwan Air Strip was being threatened and the United States Cryptomaterial accounts Number 152, 181, and 335 were similarly destroyed, to save them from falling into the hands of the enemy. More than three months later on 29 and 30 September 1950, after the Reds had been driven back, the location at Suwon where the material was destroyed was inspected and no evidence was found to indicate that the enemy had paid any attention to the material. The destruction, however, had not been satisfactory, from the wreckage it was possible to recover all of the SIGROD and 2 rotors.

214. Annual Report, GAS 50, FY 51 (cq), p. 18.

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Further light on the incidents regarding the attempted destruction and later recovery on cryptomaterial is provided in an interchange between Brigadier General William N. Gillmore, Chief of the Agency when the conversation took place, and Colonel Lardin of GAS 50, published in the Staff Minutes. ²¹⁵ Colonel Lardin is speaking in the first quotation:

I would like to mention as an indication of North Korean and Soviet interest in crypto devices and equipment that the items which the Military Assistant's Group destroyed the 2d day of the war in Seoul and the items theoretically destroyed at the Advanced Command Post of the 8th Army in the latter part of June at Suwon have all been recovered. Some whole rotors were recovered and parts of others. On one SIGROD the name plate was still legible, which was number 8-81. This was picked up at Kimpco Air Field at Seoul and returned to ASAPAC; apparently the equipment had not been touched. They said they did not look around too much because artillery fire began to come in and they left.

You say when they found these rotors they had not been touched? General Gillmore asked.

That's right. It's hard to believe that the Soviets examined them and left them where they were but that is apparently what they did; they must not have known what they were; replied Colonel Lardin.

Were they hidden in any way? asked General Gillmore.

No, replied Colonel Lardin.

It was indicated at the Armed Forces Security Agency that the basic principle of SIGROD had been compromised previously and was not a cause for concern. Later equipment at Pohang Air Strip and with the 2d Infantry Divisions was destroyed to prevent its falling into enemy hands. ²¹⁶

215. Staff Minutes 17 October 50.
216. Annual Report, GAS 50, FY 51, (q) p. 18.

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While Army Security Agency personnel were destroying crypto-material and drawing back before the first shock of the invasion, action was being taken to meet the emergency. At noon on 26 June, the President announced that all possible resources of the United States would be placed at the disposal of the South Korean government.

Headquarters ASA Pacific and the field units under that headquarters were placed on a 24-hour basis when hostilities broke in Korea. All available equipment at Hq, ASAPac in Tokyo was assigned promptly to cover the Korean problem utilizing the personnel of the 50th Signal Service Detachment, which was attached to Hq, ASA Pac and quartered at the Tokyo Arsenal. Priority of assignment for the field units was changed immediately with the emphasis on the Korean front.

Korean communications had been picked up previously. For Pacific Intercept Stations had been engaged in Chinese search missions since early 1949. In November, Headquarters, ASA, had requested ASAPac to provide additional intercept coverage for Chinese cases. Analytical personnel was requested for Headquarters, ASAPac, and for the 111th which was to have the Chinese assignment. The 111th was not authorized any analytical personnel and analysts furnished had to be carried by Headquarters ASAPac for which there was already inadequate authorization.

In Tokyo operations branch, Hq, ASAPac had little difficulty.

217. Summary Report, ASAPac, FY 50, p. 48.

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in shifting emphasis to Chinese missions when the invasion occurred.

Direction finding missions were assigned to Hq, ASAPac from Hq, ASA Washington and special missions from Hq, GHQ, Far East Command. Missions were set periodically on a priority basis. Special missions assigned from time to time included attempts to determine by D/F the location of jamming transmitters on Voice of America Programs as well as on frequencies used by various US Agencies in the Far East Command. A recurring mission was the monitoring of contacts between agents and their contacts with Russia. The mission was requested by Joint Special Operations, GHQ, FEC. Approximately 12 missions from G2, GHQ, FEC were assigned to ASAPac field units for D/F bearings on suspected local interference or clandestine stations during FY 1950. This experience was helpful in the emergency.

An additional mission performed for Hq, ASA was the securing of censorship traffic from both Korean and Japanese sources. Receipt of Korean traffic had been temporarily stopped after the withdrawal of troops from Korea but the project was soon re-initiated and materiel of this nature had been received from Seoul up to 16 June 1950.

On 27 June four positions in the operations building of the 50th Signal Service Detachment, were temporarily assigned to Korean intercept. In spite of inexperience of detachment operators on the

218. Summary Report, Hq ASAPac, FY 50, p. 40.

219. Ibid, p. 41.

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new type of mission, results were said to be gratifying as the
220
fiscal year closed.

By 30 June personnel at Headquarters ASAPac had been placed
on 12 hour shifts and each section as being manned 24 hours a day.
The traffic intercepted by ASAPac field units was being studied at
Hq ASAPac in Tokyo in many cases within 2 hours of the time of
221
intercept.

Outbreak of the war in Korea was chief event of Agency in-
terest in the last few days of the fiscal year. A reappraisal of
the war time responsibilities of the Agency was still in the plan-
ning and coordinating stage as the fiscal year ended. Aside from
the usual military functions outlined in current D/A war plans,
the responsibilities included participation in domestic, civilian
censorship inclosing wire, radio and press, institution and im-
plementation of a system of censorship of military communications,
monitoring of clandestine communications, and performance of
communications security functions in connection with civil defense
activities.

The Counter Intelligence Corps indicated that ASA could assist
the Corps in investigations of espionage, sabotage, treason, sedi-
tion and subversive activity where in the interception of enemy
radio and wire traffic by electrical means, the location of enemy
radio transmitting stations, and solution of enemy codes, ciphers,

220. Annual Report, 50th Sig Serv Det, FY 50.

221. Summary Annual Report, ASAPac, FY 50, p. 48. Page 91 of 96 Pages
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and secret inks would be an aid toward the successful completion of the cases involved. In addition Counter Intelligence Corps personnel would be indoctrinated in types of enemy communications, and in the detection of codes, ciphers, and secret inks.

Outside of the Pacific theater, there was little to note. In Germany, intercept at Rothweston had increased to 6 CW and two voice positions. ²²² At Headquarters, ASA, equipment lists and preliminary drawings for the installation of a new station for Okinawa, FS 8603, had been completed. ²²³ Additional radio printer equipment for the 11th on Okinawa, was installed.

Half of the antennas at Vint Hill Farms Station had been re-orientated by 30 June. Here planning was being initiated to move the 53d Signal Service Company. A general Reserve Unit and part of a mobile striking force, to Fort Bragg to be near V Corps, or the ASA School for use as school troops. ²²⁴

The permanent installation of the 8609th at Clark Stotsenberg in the Philippines was completed and in full scale operation. ²²⁵

In Amara a second floor for the operations building was completed. Additional radio printer equipment was instated at FS 8605 at Helemano, Hawaii, departure of the 2d Radio Squadron Mobile from Herzo gave FS 8606 double the amount of space formerly available. At Fairbanks, Alaska, FS 8607 had a new operations building and the old one was moved and put to use as well.

- 222. Summary Annual Report, ASA Europe, FY 50.
- 223. Annual Report, G4, FY 50, p. 11. Page 97 of 96 Pages.
- 224. Annual Report G5, FY 50, p. 8. Copy 1/0 of 1/0 Copies
- 225. Annual Report, FS 8609, FY 50.

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At Fort Lewis, Washington, the 60th Signal Service Company was able to get 3d and 4th echelon maintenance parts for signal equipment, cutting down the delays in repair of equipment by the Post Signal Repair Office. ²²⁶

Throughout the Agency, the biggest maintenance problem for the year was lack of authorization for 3d and 4th echelon maintenance. Units were authorized Signal Corps repair trucks M-30 giving them improved maintenance facilities for the mobile units. ²²⁷

An important project being considered in G4 at the close of the year was the DENHAM project for investigation of Combat Rapid Processing Equipment and Techniques. The project was established to equip field units eventually with machine aids for field crypt-analysis and decryption of both speech and lateral ciphers. Informal action was taken with AFSA 351 regarding use of ASA engineers to work on the problem. ²²⁸

A major policy decision was taken when it was decided that mobile radio intelligence companies should no longer be employed in semi fixed installations but retained to support major army units by providing adequate communications intelligence functions for those units. Further emphasis was given the role to be played by D/F. ²²⁹

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226. Annual Report, 60th Signal Service Co, FY 50.
 227. Annual Report, G4, FY 50, p. 33.
 228. Omitted.
 229. Annual Report, G4, FY 50, p. 32.

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On 30 June 1950 officer strength conformed with authorized strength and arrangements had been successful to procure a higher proportion of Regular Army officers and to keep indefinitely those civilian component officers already connected with the Agency. ²³⁰

The total officer procurement from 1 July 1949 to 30 June 1950 was in excess of 200. ²³¹

In order to meet the office needs of the Agency complete new courses were written for the officers course at ASA School. An ASA General Officer, General Course of 13 weeks, designated primarily for officers newly assigned to the Agency and containing basic and background material, was established as a prerequisite for courses in Communication Analysis and Communication Reconnaissance. Communication Analysis was to train cryptanalyst and T/A officers in MOS 9600 and 9605. The Communications Reconnaissance Course was to train radio intelligence and communications officers in MOS 0225, 9240 q, and 9610. During FY 1950 the ASA School graduated 122 officers and 1,699 enlisted men. ²³²

Plans were being made for the organization, mission, and functions of an ASA Training Center for mobilization which would consist of an ASA Specialist School with a capacity of 2,000 and an ASA Training Regiment with a capacity of 3,000. ²³³

In addition to the training provided by the school, the processing of officer candidates for commissions on a considerable

230. Annual Report, G1, FY 50, p. 34.

231. Annual Report, AG, FY 50, p. 7.

232. Annual Report F5, FY 50, 1-20.

233. Ibid, p. 21.

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scale from the Agency point of view. In the Fiscal Year there was a marked increase in the number of applications for ASA Reserve commissions. A total of 36% of the 180 applications submitted was approved for direct commission in the ASA Reserve. On completion of ASA ROTC courses at universities, 52 Second Lieutenants were commissioned.

A number of small items given sight into the human factor in connection with Agency service. Of 190 enlisted men who were discharged at Arlington Hall Station, 81 enlisted in the Enlisted Reserve Corps.
234

Members of the 111th on Okinawa took part in practically all organized sports on the island. The track team made 63½ points to 28½ for the nearest opponent. The Chief, ASAPacific, awarded 46 good conduct medals and 4 certificates of achievement during the fiscal year. In ASA Europe the VD rate dropped from 76 per thousand in 1949 to 43.32 per thousand in 1950.
235
236
237

Toward the end of the fiscal year, both the Army Security Agency and the Armed Forces Security Agency had completed their shake down run in squadron formation with the new Armed Forces Security Service and the complementary service in the Navy, and had

-
234. Annual Report G5, FY 50, p. 30.
235. Annual Report, 111th Sig Serv Co., FY 50, p. 9-10.
236. Summary Annual Report, ASA Pacific, FY 50, p. 33.
237. Summary Annual Report, ASA Europe, FY 50, p. 23 and Tab 5.

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made considerable progress in plotting parallel courses.

While many problems remained, the Army Security Agency with its new general staff organization comparable to that of an Army theater headquarters, was holding to the new course in operations improving its fixed stations, and preparing mobile units for eventual field service.

Then as the period closed, the invasion of Korea, only a few days old, carried the Agency into new channels for which the bearings remained to be plotted and new sightings in the direction of close order support of a field Army made.

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Directive establishing AFSA on 1 July 1949

TS MSG Arlington 17942, CE, ASA, dated 30 Sept 49 (Operational control established by AFSA)

Annex to Appendix "N" 1948 BRUSA Agreement

SR 380-160-10 (19 Sept 49)

Public Law 240, referred to in October 1949