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HISTORY OF THE ARMY SECURITY AGENCY AND SUBORDINATE UNITS

FISCAL YEAR 1952

VOLUME I ADMINISTRATION

Declassified and Approved for Release by NSA on 11-17-2016, MDR Case # 62310

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9 Feb 78	J. J. Gillet
9 Feb 79	[Signature]

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HISTORY OF THE ARMY SECURITY AGENCY AND SUBORDINATE UNITS

Fiscal Year 1952

VOLUME I - Administration

Prepared by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

1955

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I. FOREWORD

This volume contains the history of the Army Security Agency, (ASA or the Agency) excepting its operations which are recorded in volume II, for the period 1 July 1951 through 30 June 1952.

Content has been derived from reports, records, and correspondence developed by requirement on ASA commanders world-wide.

Authority and methods of compilation for this document are contained in AR 200-345, Subj: Field Organizations, 18 Oct 1954; SR 525-45-1, Subj: Combat Operations, 24 Mar 1953; DA Pamphlet 20-200, Subj: Guide to Preparation of American Military History, Aug 1951; Staff Memo No. 28, Hq ASA, Subj: Records Administration, 9 Nov 1953; Circular 23, Subj: Historical Activities of the Army Security Agency, 28 June 1955.

Throughout the report period, Headquarters ASA was located at Arlington Hall Station, on the southwest corner of Arlington Boulevard and Glebe Road, in Arlington, Virginia.

Command of ASA was held by Major General Robinson E. Duff, 07388, USA from ^{1 AUG 51 - 60 31, 1 AUG 51} ~~1 July~~ 1951 through 30 June 1952. Colonel Julian H. Bauman, 016326, ARTY, was Chief of Staff from 1 July 1951 through 22 December 1951, Colonel John C. Arrowsmith, 011373, GE, from 23 December 1951 through 2 May 1952, and Colonel Hugh C. Johnson, 015345, AS INF., from 3 May 1952 through 30 June 1952. Names of subordinate personnel are recorded elsewhere within Historical Branch, GAS-22. See G.O. 1951
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II. BACKGROUND

The Agency had been ineffective as a mobile support force from the close of WW II until the Korean attack in the last month of fy 1950.

Fiscal year 1951, coinciding with the first year of Korean operations, was a period of build up in a dual role. The Agency concentrated on obtaining men, money, and material for an immediate mobile support in Korea, while effecting increased capability in support of the strategic Armed Forces Security Agency (AFSA) effort. It was also a period of improvisation in immediate needs, with long range planning for future activity.

At the end of fy 1951, increased mobile support was being afforded the Eighth Army in Korea, and strategic support had been maintained world-wide. With the expected arrival of the 501st Communications Reconnaissance Group (CRG) in Korea to command the Communications Reconnaissance Battalions (CRB) already present, the practical application of the concept, ASA in support of a field army, would be underway.

As the preliminaries had passed the planning stage and were in process of activation, fiscal year 1952 opened with the promise of increased capability in both the strategic and tactical fields.

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III. THE SITUATION, 1 JULY 1951

A. Mission

The Chief, ASA, was responsible for Communications Intelligence (COMINT) and Communications Security (COMSEC) for the Department of the Army (DA).

This mission included:

- (1) Formulation and implementation of plans, policies and doctrine on COMINT and COMSEC for the Army.¹
- (2) Technical supervision of DA COMSEC activities to include cryptographic instructions and monitoring intra-service circuits.²
- (3) Preparation, procurement, storage, distribution, and accounting for all registered cryptographic equipment used by the Army.³
- (4) Conduct of Army cryptologic activities to maintain direct support of combat operations including intercept and processing of combat COMINT.⁴
- (5) Provision for Army personnel, facilities, and fiscal and logistic support to include intercept stations for AFSA.⁵

Outbreak of Korean hostilities in fy 1950 had established need for rapid Agency expansion from its relatively weak post-WW II position. The Agency had to meet requirements of the Eighth Army, while

-
1. AR 10-125, para 3.
 2. Ibid. para 3d.
 3. Ibid. para 35
 4. G2, DA, Ltr. 20 Feb 50, para 6a.
 5. Ibid. paras 7a, 7b, (1).

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expanding its capability world-wide. It was evident that the Korean situation would continue and would require additional support tactically and strategically. It was apparent also, that the Agency was considered a permanent organization within the Intelligence establishment, and programming for maximum mission accomplishment had been initiated in April 1951.¹

The 303d CRB and the 304th CRB with supporting companies were already in Korea, operating under ASA Pacific (Advance) in support of Eighth Army. The 501st CRG was at sea, enroute to the combat zone, and within the Zone of Interior (ZI), additional units, strategic and tactical, were in various stages of readiness for further support in every area of the world.

B. Units

The following table reflects the status of mobile and fixed units in being and projected on 1 July 1951. The list includes General Reserve and Civilian Component units.

<u>Unit Designation</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Deployment</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
501 CRG	Oct 50	enroute to Korea	
502 CRG	May 51	Ft. Devens	Scheduled for Europe
503 CRG	May 51	Ft. Devens	ORC unit
504 CRG	Apr 51		Programmed for ASA Europe. Needed for support of Army Overseas. ✓
301 CRB	Oct 50	Camp Pickett	
302 CRB	Sep 50	Ft. Devens	Programmed for ASA Europe

1. ASA Program Directive, fy1952, Pl.

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303 CRB	Sep 50	Korea	
304 CRB	Sep 50	Korea	ORC unit
305 CRB	Jun 51		No personnel assigned
306 CRB	May 51	Ft. Devens	ORC unit needed for support of Army Forces Overseas. Programmed for Europe.
Hq & Hq Det 307 CRB			ORC unit originally to be assigned to Gen. Res., but activated in Europe.
308 CRB			Pending assignment upon activation.
309 CRB			To be assigned upon activation to Gen. Res.
*326 CRC (Int)	May 51	Korea	
327 CRC (Int)		Okinawa	
328 CRC (Int)	May 51	Ft. Devens	ORC unit
329 CRC (Int)	Nov 50	Korea	Originally programmed for ASA Alaska. Reprogrammed for FECOM.
330 CRC (Int)		Korea	
331 CRC (Int)		Europe	
332 CRC (Int)		Europe	
333 CRC (Int)	Oct 50	Alaska	
334 CRC (Int)	May 51	Ft. Devens	Programmed for Gen. Res.
335 CRC (Int)	Apr 51		Programmed for Europe for direct theater support.
336 CRC (Int)			Programmed for assignment to Gen. Res.

* CRC (Int) - Communications Reconnaissance Companies (Intelligence)

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337 CRC (Int)			Programmed for assignment to Gen. Res.
* 351 CRC (Scty)	Sep 50	Ft. Devens	Programmed for ASA Pacific for support to Army Forces Overseas.
352 CRC (Scty)	Sep 50	Korea	
353 CRC (Scty)	Oct 50	Europe	
354 CRC (Scty)	May 51	Ft. Devens	ORC unit programmed for assignment to Gen. Res.
355 CRC (Scty)			Programmed for assignment to Gen. Res. on activation.
356 CRC (Scty)		Japan	
357 CRC (Scty)	Jun 51		Programmed for assignment to Gen. Res. on activation.
358 CRC (Scty)	May 51	Ft. Devens	Programmed for assignment to ASA Europe to support Army Forces Overseas.
359 CRC (Scty)			Programmed for assignment to Gen. Res. on activation.
**851 CRD (Scty)		Japan	
852 CRD (Scty)	Oct 51	Europe	
853 CRD (Scty)		Ft. Devens	ORC unit programmed for assignment to ASA Europe to support Army Forces Overseas.
***601 CRD (Ln)	Mar 51	I Army, New York	
602 CRD (Ln)	Mar 51	II Army, Maryland	
603 CRD (Ln)	Mar 51	III Army, Georgia	

*Security

**CRD (Scty) - Communications Reconnaissance Detachment (Security)

***Liaison

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604 CRD (Ln)	Mar 51	IV Army, Texas
605 CRD (Ln)	Mar 51	V Army, Illinois
606 CRD (Ln)	Mar 51	VI Army, California
711 CRD (Ln)	Mar 51	Army Field Forces, Virginia

TD Units*

Hq ASA, 8600 AAU	Arlington, Virginia
Hq & Hq Co, 8617 AAU	Arlington, Virginia
Hq & Hq Co, VHFS, 8623 AAU	Warrenton, Virginia
ASA Training Center, 8622 AAU	Ft. Devens, Massachusetts
ASA School, 8622 AAU	Ft. Devens, Massachusetts
ASA Unit Training Reg.	Ft. Devens, Massachusetts
ASA Training Det.	Ft. Devens, Massachusetts
Det "V", 8615 AAU	Arlington, Virginia
Hq ASA Europe, 8620 AAU	Frankfurt, Germany
Hq & Hq Co, 8606 AAU (provisional)	Herzo, Germany
Hq ASA Pacific, 8621 AAU	Tokyo, Japan
Hq ASA Hawaii, 8624 AAU	Fort Shafter, Oahu, T.H.
Hq ASA Alaska, 8614 AAU	Fort Richardson, Alaska
Hq ASA Caribbean, 8616 AAU	Quarry Heights, Canal Zone
** FS 8601 AAU	Warrenton, Virginia
FS 8602 AAU	Petaluma, California

* ASA Troop Program, fy1952, Appendix E.

** Field Stations

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FS 8603 AAU	Okinawa
FS 8604 AAU	Asmara, Eritrea
FS 8605 AAU	Helemano, Oahu, T.H.
FS 8606 AAU	Herzo, Germany
FS 8607 AAU	Fairbanks, Alaska
FS 8608 AAU	Scheyern, Germany
Det "A" 8608 AAU	Wels, Austria
Det "B" 8608 AAU	Trieste
FS 8609 AAU	Philippine Islands
FS 8610 AAU	Kyoto, Japan
FS 8611 AAU	Programmed for ASA Europe
FS 8612 AAU	Chitose, Japan

C. Manpower

ASA authorized military strength for fy 1952 was 14,111, of whom 7,248 were assigned. Authorized civilian strength numbered 520, with 411 assigned.¹

D. Finance and Fiscal

The ASA budget for fy 1952 totalled \$13,492,202; funds were distributed as follows:²

Administrative Supply	\$21,989.50
Operational Supply	21,710.00
Cryptographic Equipment	5,679,515.00
Fixed Station Equipment	4,503,582.50
ASA Training Center (2 Accts)	37,138.00
Maintenance Supplies	144,412.00
Regular ASA Tng Ctr	90,000.00

1. Annalytical Review ASA, fy 1952, Sec. D.

2. Annalytical Review ASA, 3d Qtr. fy1952, Tab F.

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Administrative Personnel	980,782.00
Operational Personnel	224,016.00
ASA Tng Ctr	660,000.00
G-4 Research & Development	20,000.00
Travel Hqs ASA - Camp Carson	51,000.00
School TDY Hqs ASA & ASA Tng Ctr	75,000.00
ORC-ASA Tng Ctr	2,275.00

Total	<u>\$13,492,202.00</u>
-------	------------------------

E. Plans and Policy

The ASA Program Directive had been introduced in third quarter fy 1951. This directive established major plans, and interpreted specific policy governing both military and civilian personnel in the fields of command and management, intelligence training, research and development, industrial mobilization, major procurement, supply, services, and construction. Each segment had been devised to assure maximum mission accomplishment.¹

In addition, the Agency had published a detailed plan for increased cryptologic support to ASA and AFSA under Army Mobilization Plan II (revised). This document provided for timely procurement of necessary cryptomaterial and issuance of guidance to ASA commanders required to produce data for inclusion in the mobilization plans of pertinent continental armies.²

F. Training

The ASA School was training or committed to train personnel for ASA units activated or to be activated. The school was also providing

1. ASA Program Directive, fy1952, Pl.

2. Analytical Review, ASA, fy1952, P29.

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training for certain specialists of the Air and Marine Corps. In addition to individual training, unit field training exercises were being conducted in both COMINT and COMSEC. Plans had been approved for participation of ASA units in army-wide field exercises in accordance with the concept of ASA in support of a field army.¹ A Training Aid Center had been established, training publications were in process of revision, and film strips for COMINT and COMSEC training were in production.²

Supplementing the school program, on-the-job training was being provided at all echelons of the Agency with the broadest program in effect at Hq ASA, at Vint Hill Farms Station, and at AFSA.

G. Equipment

The Agency was lagging somewhat in its efforts to secure sufficient equipment to service programmed tactical units, to support the AFSA effort, and to establish an operational reserve. Progress had been achieved, however, in procurement planning, and in rapid modification of existing equipment for field use. A major delay sprang from inter-agency indecision on military specifications for planned equipment.

ASA funding requirement for construction had been fixed at \$42,093,000 to include fy 1954. Most projects initiated for completion in fy 1951 were in existence on target date. A notable exception was

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1. ASA Program Directive, fy1952, P51.
 2. Ibid. P52.

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construction in the amount of \$2,394,400 distributed among Arlington Hall Station, Two Rock Ranch Station, Vint Hill Farms Station, and US Army Station, Asmara.¹

H. Morale

ASA inspection teams reported morale high at the start of the report period. Facilities and equipment were in step with planned expansion, and adequate for immediate needs of existing units. Particular enthusiasm was noted in units committed to overseas missions.²

1. Analytical Review, ASA, fy1952, P106.
2. Ann. Rept. IG, fy1952, p 6

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IV. THE PROBLEM

A. Mission

The increased scope of the ASA mission imposed the overall problem of increasing the producing power of every branch of the Agency. Fundamentally the job was to put more men with more equipment into operation in order to answer the demand for more COMSEC and COMINT support both strategic and tactical, all over the world.¹

Specifically, the Agency faced a need for:

1. An intensification of liaison with Army Field Forces, ZI armies, consumer agencies, and other cryptologic agencies to coordinate the overall COMINT and COMSEC effort.
2. The establishment of training, supply, research, and command and management facilities.
3. Increased procurement of newly developed cryptomechanisms, rehabilitation and improvement of existing mechanisms, and wider allocation, distribution, and accounting for cryptoequipment used by the Army and other services.
4. Mobilization of ASA tactical units to provide COMINT and COMSEC support to field commanders.
5. Maintenance of fixed intercept facilities world-wide to support AFSA.

B. Units

Prior to fy 1952, ASA had expressed a requirement for 80 units,

1. ASA Program Directive, fy1952.

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44 TOE and 36 TD, to support effectively a 27-Division Army and the DA portion of the AFSA mission by end of fy 1954. This figure was readjusted to an overall of 69 during the early part of fy 1952. The final figure was to comprise 36 TOE, and 33 TD units. Date of readiness for TOE units was to be end of fy 1952. Date of readiness for TD units remained end of fy 1954.

Of the 33 TD units, 17 were to be field stations, 13 of them in readiness by end of fy 1952, and the other 4 by end of fy 1954. Operation of the 17 field stations would afford 563 positions by end of fy 1952, and 975 by end of fy 1954.¹

C. Manpower

A total of 11,653 assigned personnel to TD and TOE units was set as a goal for the end of fy 1952.

Among the problems met in procuring this personnel were shortages in specialists experienced in fields peculiar to the Agency, the release of reservists and regular Army enlistees on involuntary extensions, and inadequate procurement of enlisted men. World-wide rotation from overseas areas and continued DA levies on personnel raised other obstacles.

In the first quarter of the report period, it was determined that a work force of 529 civilian employees was essential to the Agency to meet requirements. This was necessary in view of the high turnover rate

1. ASA Program Objectives, fy1952, PPl-20.

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of civilian employees during fy 1951, and the continuation of that situation during the year.¹

D. Finance and Fiscal

The principal problems were to formulate and coordinate an evaluation of fy 1954 funds; to defend and firm-up the requirements of the fy 1953 budget; and to supervise the obligation of fy 1952 funds in accordance with scheduled dates set forth in DA directives; to revise cost accounting procedures by January 1952; to augment an evaluation of standards program by September 1951; to implement an analysis of cost and performance by October 1951; to expand the auditing system by January 1952; and to establish a financial property accounting system, by January 1952.²

E. Plans and Policy

The completion of pre-mobilization activities in order to be prepared on M-Day, the procurement of cryptologic material, and the mobilization and training of units and personnel required to support AFSA and forces to be generated by the Army were the chief problems facing the Agency. In addition, the ASA Mobilization Plan had to be revised to conform with revisions of the Army Mobilization Plan, Emergency Plans of overseas commands, and the AFSA Mobilization Plan.³

F. Training

In individual technical MOS training, the ASA School was faced with the problem of expanding instruction in technical courses

1. Analytical Review, ASA, fy1952, P59.

2. Ibid. P40.

3. Ibid. P29.

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for officers and enlisted men of the Agency as well as other services. The increase in enrollments in the school to meet expansion demands presented still another problem. At the start of fy 1952, a total of 983 agency personnel was enrolled. It was first estimated that an additional 3,023 would have to be enrolled to meet fiscal year 1952 requirements. This had to be increased to 4,410, for at the time of preparation of the original training objectives, losses of personnel due to expiration of terms of service and release of ORC and ERC personnel were not firmly established. Consequently, the original objectives were based only upon known requirements to fill newly activated units.

The problem was to ready 14 TOE units to meet requirements for the report period. This had to be reduced by 3 due to rephasing of the 503d CRG, the 334th CRG, and the 358th CRG (Scty). Two of these units suffered shortages of personnel during critical phases of training. The other had large and continuous turnover of key personnel.¹

Other problems concerned the development of a training program for civilian component personnel technically qualified to perform analytical duties in event of emergency; the conduct of inspection; and a system of efficiency testing of individuals and units assigned to the Agency; and training and equipment status. In addition to these,

1. Analytical Review, ASA, fy1952, Sec. A.

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training publications, extension training courses, training films and strips were required.¹

G. Equipment

In this field the principal issues were to procure and supply sufficient equipment to install 975 intercept positions for the support of AFSA in accordance with JCS 2010/46. It was also necessary to establish a reserve of 155 positions, 113 of which were to be an AFSA mobilization reserve, and 42 to be an operational reserve.

In addition to this, equipment was to be provided over and above that authorized by TOE for thirteen Comm Recon Co's (Int) at 100% and eight Comm Recon Co's (Int) at 50% and for eight Comm Recon Co's (Scty) at 100%. This automatically created a requirement for the following cryptologic equipment.²

	AFSAM	AFSAM QW/209	AFSAM AN/309	AFSAM 16	AFSAY 806	CHEST CH76	AFSAM 12	AFSAM 399 A
18 Div	2604	1236	181	116	43	700	148	250
9 Div	1105	552	76	48	16			
27 Div @ 50%	1713	1314	227	145				
15 Div Yrs Combat	135	4						
TOTAL	5557	3106	484	309	59	700	148	250

To meet this problem, it was essential that the following be provided:

1. Analytical Review, ASA, fy1952, Sec. G.
2. Ibid. P87.



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1. Adequate quantities of the latest type ASA equipment and expendable supplies for certain signal items for all ASA units.
2. A stock pile of ASA and AFSA equipment for the Agency's operational reserve and AFSA Mobilization Program.
3. 100% initial issue and replacement of cryptologic equipment at peacetime rates including sufficient quantities to provide the authorized intercept positions in support of AFSA, and a reserve to meet authorized AFSA expansion.

In research and development, the principal problem was timely provision of combat COMINT intercept equipment and combat intercept processing equipment. The need for both these items necessitated initiation of new projects indicated by operational necessity, new developments, and basic research.¹

In industrial mobilization, the principal problem was to undertake measures to reduce the time required for industrial conversion and build up to higher-valued war production levels.²

In construction of facilities, the principal problem was to complete construction as follows:

(1) Two Rock Ranch Station

An \$817,500 program to include a sewage treatment plant, sewage pumping station, 32 NCO family quarters, 1 field grade officer family quarter, a post headquarters, an EM day room, a BOQ and lounge, and

1. Analytical Review, ASA, fy1952, P83.

2. Ibid. P86.

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a 40-man barracks. This construction was to be of permanent nature to meet the peacetime need of ASA. The barracks were to meet the total peacetime need for the station.¹

(2) Vint Hill Farms Station

A \$1,063,800 program to include a total of 30,000 square feet of warehouse space at \$155,000 to meet storage requirements of Hq ASA, as a result of operational requirements, and the need for 64 NCO family quarters, at \$908,800.

(3) Arlington Hall Station

A \$116,100 program to include 26 NCO bachelor quarters and recreational facilities for 142 men. This was to meet a need for troop housing brought about by an increase in operational requirements of AFSA.

(4) USARS, Asmara

A \$397,000 program required by an expansion of AFSA facilities which placed upon this installation additional operational requirements far beyond those which it was capable of supporting. Of immediate necessity was an addition to the existing operations building. Also fifteen 24-man barracks and facilities for 330 men were necessary to meet the increased construction requirement.

One problem which arose concerning this construction was the fact that a reduction of funds from \$2,394,500 to \$1,043,700 brought about

1. Analytical Review, ASA, fy1952, P106.

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deletion of projects at both Two Rock Ranch Station and Vint Hill Farms Station.²

H. Morale

No particular morale problems existed during the course of the period under review.

1. Analytical Review, ASA, fy1952, P107.

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V. THE SOLUTION

A. Mission

The expansion of the Army establishment and hence ASA, produced a high degree of achievement of mission during fy 1952. Significant gains were recorded in practically every activity peculiar to the Agency with the net result of increased effectiveness in world-wide support of the tactical forces of the Army and the DA portion of the AFSA mission.

In the Far East, ASA units were speedily built up, and support to the 8th US Army in Korea was intensified. An excellent testing ground for ASA techniques and equipment was also provided. An outstanding achievement was the introduction of low level intercept in the forward areas of operation in Korea. This development in the COMINT field provided the Agency with one of its more effective means of close support, and division commanders in the field expressed enthusiasm over the results.

In Europe, production increases were realized in COMINT despite no unusual increase in ASA units in the area. In Alaska, the tactical forces of the Army were supported for the first time by an ASA unit.

B. Units

By the end of the report period, 74 units had been activated of which 44 were TOE units, and 30 were TD units.

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During the year activation dates were set for 16 ASA units. By year's end, 9 of these were actually in operation, 1 was fully manned and in training, and 6 still had no personnel assigned.

Of 9 units which had been activated previous to the opening of the report period, but which were not then operational, 4 were completely trained by the end of the year and were either enroute overseas or awaiting orders to sail, and 5 were in the process of training.¹

Following is a list of TOE and TD ASA units showing their status and deployment at the end of fy 1952:

UNIT (TOE)	ACTIVATION DATE	DEPLOYMENT	REMARKS
501 CRG		Korea	Operational
502 CRG		Enroute to Europe	
503 CRG		Ft. Devens	In training
504 CRG		Programmed for ASA Europe	No personnel assigned
301 CRB		Korea	Operational
302 CRB		Ft. Devens	Reorganized and participating in field exercises.
303 CRB		Korea	Operational
304 CRB		Korea	Operational
305 CRB			No personnel assigned

1. Analytical Review ASA, fy1952, Sec. A.

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306 CRB		Ft. Devens	Participating in technical field problems.
Hq & Hq Det 307 CRB	Dec 51	Activated in Europe	Operational
308 CRB	Aug 51		No personnel assigned
309 CRB	Oct 51		No personnel assigned
326 CRC (I)		Korea	Operational
327 CRC (I)	Oct 51	Okinawa	Operational
328 CRC (I)		Ft. Devens	Awaiting overseas shipment
329 CRC (I)		Korea	Operational
330 CRC (I)	Oct 51	Korea	Operational
331 CRC (I)	Oct 51	Europe	Operational
332 CRC (I)	Oct 51	Europe	Operational
333 CRC (I)		Alaska	Operational
334 CRC (I)		Ft. Devens	In training
335 CRC (I)			No personnel assigned
336 CRC (I)	Aug 51		No personnel assigned
337 CRC (I)	Oct 51		No personnel assigned
351 CRC (Scty)		Ft. Devens	Awaiting overseas shipment
352 CRC (Scty)		Korea	Operational
353 CRC (Scty)		Europe	Operational
354 CRC (Scty)		Ft. Devens	Awaiting overseas shipment
355 CRC (Scty)	Aug 51		No personnel assigned
356 CRC (Scty)	Oct 51	Japan	Operational

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357 CRC (Scty)		No personnel assigned
358 CRC (Scty)	Ft. Devens	In training
359 CRC (Scty) Nov 51		No personnel assigned
851 CRD (Scty) Oct 51	Japan	Operational
852 CRD (Scty)	Europe	Operational
853 CRD (Scty) Jan 52	Ft. Devens	In training
601 CRD (Ln)	I Army, New York	
602 CRD (Ln)	II Army, Maryland	
603 CRD (Ln)	III Army, Georgia	
604 CRD (Ln)	IV Army, Texas	
605 CRD (Ln)	V Army, Illinois	
606 CRD (Ln)	VI Army, California	
711 CRD (Ln)	Army Field Forces, Virginia	

TD Units

STATION	ACTIVATION DATE	LOCATION	REMARKS
Hq ASA, 8600 AAU		Arlington, Va.	
Hq & Hq Co, 8617 AAU		Arlington, Va.	

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Security Guard Co	Mar 52	Arlington, Va.	
WAC Co	Mar 52	Arlington, Va.	
Hq & Hq Co, VHFS, 8623 AAU		Warrenton, Va.	
ASA Tng Ctr, 8622 AAU		Ft. Devens, Mass.	
ASA School, 8622 AAU		Ft. Devens, Mass.	
ASA Tng Regt		Ft. Devens, Mass.	
ASA Tng Det		Ft. Devens, Mass.	
Det "V", 8615 AAU		Operational	
Hq & Hq Co, 8620 AAU		Frankfurt, Germany	
Hq & Hq Co, 8606 AAU			Deactivated & personnel transferred to FS 8606.
Hq ASA Pacific, 8621 AAU		Tokyo, Japan	
Hq ASA Hawaii, 8624 AAU		Fort Shafter, Oahu, T. H.	
Hq ASA Alaska, 8614 AAU		Ft. Richardson, Alaska	
Hq ASA Caribbean, 8616 AAU		Ft. Kobbe, C.Z.	
FS 8601 AAU		Warrenton, Va.	
FS 8602 AAU		Petaluma, Calif.	

FS 8603 AAU	Okinawa
FS 8604 AAU	Asmara, Eritrea
FS 8605 AAU	Helemano, Oahu, T. H.
FS 8606 AAU	Herzo, Germany
FS 8607 AAU	Fairbanks, Alaska
FS 8608 AAU	Scheyern, Germany
Det A, 8608 AAU	Deployed
Det B, 8608 AAU	Deactivated
FS 8609 AAU	Philippine Islands
FS 8610 AAU	Kyoto, Japan
FS 8611 AAU	No personnel assigned
FS 8612 AAU	Chitose, Japan

C. Manpower

At the end of fy 1952, the Agency had 11,610 military and civilian personnel assigned and 4,739 classified as pipeline personnel -- a total of 16,349. This was 3,276 personnel in excess of DA space authorization of 13,073. The 4,739 personnel considered "pipeline" consisted of 2,636 attending schools, and 2,103 who were awaiting processing for discharge, overseas shipment, reassignment, clearance, etc.

Considering these totals, the Agency was short of its goal 43

assigned personnel. However, most fy 1952 personnel objectives were not on a MOS basis. Consequently, there were some shortages. Specifically these were MOS [] (radio communications interceptors), [] (Morse code interceptor) [] (high speed radio operator), [] (traffic analyst) and in the MOS requiring language ability.¹

By 30 June 1952, nearly all enlisted personnel involuntarily recalled to active service had been released. Consequently no more unexpected losses of large groups of personnel were anticipated. The release of Category IV reserve officers had progressed smoothly, however, sizeable losses in fy 1953 were expected to impose temporary shortages in a few types of officer specialists. The flow of students through the ASA School was considerably speeded up, and DA authorized the establishment and temporary appointment of WO (JG), W-1, AUS in the MOS field of cryptanalytic officer (MOS 9605).

Plans to effect an increase in civilian personnel were not achieved during fy 1952. Although requirements were submitted to DA for as high as 646 civilian personnel spaces, full allocation was not made. Despite this, at no time during the year did the civilian strength reach the number of spaces already provided by DA. During the first and second quarters of fy 1952, the Agency was authorized 520 spaces, but a DA freeze precluded the hiring of additional personnel above the 31 August 1951 actual strength of 439. In January 1952, DA authorized

1. Analytical Review, ASA, fy1952, Sec. A.



a total of 548 spaces for the balance of the year. Of these, only 420, or 77%, were filled as of 30 June 1952.

These gains in manpower during the report period were achieved by means of intensified recruiting.

D. Finance and Fiscal

Budget objectives for the Agency were attained in accordance with scheduled dates for various phases as determined by DA. This included obtaining estimates of funds required for fy 1954 and submitting them to the Comptroller, Office Chief Signal Officer, as of 12 June 1952. It is important to note that fy 1952 was the first year that it had been possible for the Agency to show the relationship of the budget estimates to the various programs, at the time of preparing the estimates.

Fiscal year 1952 funds were obligated as follows:

Classified activity.....	\$16,058,216
Commercial Line-Haul Trans.....	66,224
Research & Development.....	237,365
Printing & Binding.....	30,905
TDY Attendance Schools.....	33,402
	<hr/>
	\$16,456,112

The discrepancy of \$2,963,910 between the budget at the beginning of the year and the obligated funds at the end of the year represents funds returned to DA because of the inability of the Agency to obtain needed cryptographic equipment.

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The fy 1953 budget was defended during the report period before the Budget Advisory Committee, the Bureau of the Budget, Senate and Congressional Committees. The final defense was made before the Congressional Appropriation Committee 24 March 1952. A tentative funding requirement was received by DA which indicated that the Agency would be amply funded during fy 1953.

A revised cost accounting system was implemented in January 1952, which provided data for costing program performance on a world-wide basis. A system for relating fiscal records to program performance with a view toward evaluating functional standards of program segments was inaugurated to furnish information relative to cost and performance through streamlining records. A complete internal audit system was established during December 1951.¹

E. Plans and Policy

Considerable progress was made in pre-mobilization activities during the reporting period but attainment of the mobilization base was not realized because of the limitations and restrictions involved. The Agency received notification from DA that 784 spaces had been allocated ASA for its general reserve during fy 1953 with an additional 1,006 spaces to be allocated during fy 1954. DA also approved the activation of two additional CRC's (Int) during fy 1953 which would bring the number of units in the general reserve to 50% of those required.²

1. Analytical Review, ASA, fy1952, P40.

2. Ibid. P33.

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A revision of the ASA Mobilization Plan for incorporation into the Army Mobilization Plan was not completed during the report period. This was due to many changes in missions and functions of staff sections within Hq ASA which resulted in reorganization from seven general staff sections and/or operating divisions, into five such elements. In view of this, publication of Part I, ASAMP III was expected during the first quarter of fy 1953.

F. Training

During the report period 4,700 ASA personnel were in training at the ASA School, of which number, 2,003 were graduated.¹ Eleven TOE units received partial or complete training, including maneuvers and COMINT or COMSEC field exercises.

Two ASA ROTC summer camp sessions were held at Fort Devens during fy 1952. The first, from 18 June through 27 July 1951, was attended by 116 cadets. The second extended from 22 June 1952 through 2 August 1952 and was attended by 129 cadets.

Three college ROTC units participated in ASA training. These were MIT ROTC, 1112 ASU, Cambridge, Massachusetts; University of Illinois ROTC, 5402 ASU, Champaign, Illinois; and the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas ROTC, 4519 ASU, College Station, Texas.² Four ASA ORC units participated in training. These were the 505 CRG, Boston, Mass; 305 CRB, Atlanta, Ga; 308 CRB, New York, N.Y.; and 357 CRC, (Scty),

1. Analytical Review ASA, fy1952, Sec. A.

2. Ibid. P74.

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Los Angeles, California.¹

A number of training manuals were published during the year, two motion picture training films were produced and one training film strip was in production.²

G. Equipment

The increase in price of equipment during fy 1952 caused many changes in original procurement plans. Initially it appeared that the Agency could not meet its objective. Additional funds were made available, however, and the surplus, i.e. the difference between the price increase and these additional funds, was obligated to meet the requirements placed upon ASA by JCS 2010/46 which increased anticipated intercept positions from 780 to 975.

At the close of fy 1952, the procurement of cryptoequipment was as follows: (Includes fy 1951 procurement)

AFSAM 7	AFSAM 9/w/209	AFSAM 9/w/309	AFSAY 806	CHEST CH 76	AFSAM 12	AFSAM 399A
3108	1742	206	4	700	148	250

To obtain this equipment, the Agency committed the following funds:³

	FY 1951	FY 1952	Total
AFSAM 7	2,378,230	5,598,425	7,976,655
AFSAM 9		6,826,990*	6,826,990

1. Analytical Review ASA, fy1952, P81.
 2. Ibid. PP68-69.
 3. Ibid. P90.
 * Includes 3.8 million dollars of fiscal year 1951 funds programmed in fy 1952.

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AFSAM 12	168,000		168,000
AFSAM 399A	61,600		61,600
AFSAY 806	200,000		200,000
Cryptographic Equipment	10,234,435	5,510,545	15,744,980

Although procurement progressed satisfactorily during the report period, deliveries fell behind original estimates of AFSA, due mainly to difficulties in getting production models "debugged", and the design frozen.¹ During fy 1951, AFSA had requested ASA to convert 400 SIGABA to CSP 2900, due to their inability to meet the deadline for conversion. With AFSA supplying the necessary spare parts, this project, partially accomplished in fy 1951, was completed, thereby affording adequate supply of this equipment and providing an operational reserve.

The rehabilitation of 336 SIGROD and 6 CSP 1700 was completed, and 300 pieces of this equipment were made available to complete this portion of US Army support for NATO communications.

Two hundred forty-three SIGCUM and one hundred fifty-three SIGHAUD were converted to ASAM 2-1 to complete this additional program of conversion to provide a stockpile of this equipment. In addition, 960 SIGCUM were sent to AFSA for conversion to ASAM 2-1 and transfer to AFSS.

Equipment as follows was rehabilitated during fy 1952:

TYPE EQUIPMENT	QUANTITY
ASAM 2-1	58
ASAM 4 (SIGNIN)	91
ASAM 5 (SIGROD)	70

1. Analytical Review, ASA, fy1952, P91.

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ASAM 12	1
AFSAM 399A	146
CSP 1600 C	157
CSP 1700	30
CSP 2899	57
CSP 2900	134
SUBSET 131 B2	5

In addition, 4 SIGNIN were converted to radio teletype, and 2 each were installed in planes used by CINCFC and SACEUR.¹

Some progress was made in ASA research and development, although funds were not obligated as planned. This was primarily due to a shortage of engineers to prepare specifications and supervise the work scheduled. Secondly, delay was encountered in obtaining coordination of other agencies concerned, and in passing military specifications through several new DA boards and committees for review of jurisdiction and import on supply of critical materials. These are discussed in detail below:

PROJECT NO. 1-29-01-003 - Investigation of Special Combat Wire Intercept Equipment.

Military specifications were prepared which could be developed subsequently, submitted to the Intercept D/F Sub-committee of the ASA Technical Committee.

It later developed that the concept of employment of combat wire interceptors had to be reviewed with the Army Field Forces and the Signal Corps (Sig C). Agreement had not been reached at the close of the report period.

1. Analytical Review, ASA, fy1952, P91.

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PROJECT NO. 1-29-01-004 - Investigation of Special Combat Intercept Recording.

Of \$200,000 programmed for this project in fy 1952, \$153,000 was obligated on joint Wright Air Development Center - ASA projects. The balance was scheduled for development of a 500 KC recorder based on a current study with the Armour Research Foundation. Due to slow progress on the part of the contractor, a final report had not been received at the end of fy 1952.

PROJECT NO. 1-29-01-005 - Investigation of Combat Intercept Techniques.

[] was programmed for this project during fy 1952. About one-half of this was scheduled for a project for mobile RFP equipment. Initiation of this project was originally scheduled for December 1951, but the Sig C requested additional time for review, resulting in a delay until April 1952. As a result, it was not possible to implement a contract on this project.

The balance of funds on this project was scheduled for the support of propagation studies with the Bureau of Standards and for such requirements as might develop from broad-band receiver and D/F investigations.

In accordance with plans, the Sig C was to assume administrative and fiscal responsibility for the Bureau's work during fy 1953. ASA was to continue to maintain the 8617 Research Detachment (Prov) for an additional 12 months. [] of surplus funds for fy 1952 were

1. Analytical Review, ASA, fy1952, P84.



transferred to the Sig C for support of the Bureau's work.

PROJECT NO. 1-29-01-006 - Investigation of Combat Rapid Processing Equipment and Techniques.

[redacted] was programmed for this project during the report period.

[redacted] was scheduled for implementation of end-item development resulting from the DENHAM study. This study was completed in April of 1952, however AFSA's evaluation was required. The DENHAM system was also to be evaluated against an alternative, more general-purpose scheme based on the AFSA Atlas II equipment. An end-item development based on this evaluation was scheduled for implementation at the close of the year.

P.L. 86-36
EO 3.3(h)(2)

[redacted] was applied toward procurement of a service test model of MAISIE equipment. In conjunction with an IBM van being developed, MAISIE equipment was to provide machine capability to field units pending development of the ultimate equipment resulting from the DENHAM study.

PROJECT NO. 1-29-00-007 - Authorized Investigation

[redacted] was scheduled for such work as might be required under this project, however, no activity was undertaken during the year.¹ The DA Alt Hq Plan necessitating the choice of adequate alternate headquarter sites and corresponding communication support by certain DA headquarters, resulted in the Agency's issuing duplicate cryptomaterial to many existing Army holders, and to many alternate sites of headquarters

1. Analytical Review, ASA, fy1952, P85.



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e. The distribution of ASAM 4 (SIGNIN) equipment and systems to ASA Europe and ASA Pacific for use in the D/F and air warning net.

In general, the furnishing of the US Army portion of the US cryptographic support for NATO progressed satisfactorily, during the report period. 300 CCM's and a portion of CHESTS CH-76 were transferred (the total Army support). Additional material, as agreed upon by the Army, Navy, and Air Force was supplied including CSP 845, SIGOWDJ, JANAPS, ROTORS, etc.¹

In general, most construction projects funded for by fy 1951 military construction appropriations, were completed. Those which were not, were delayed because of fund shortages, bad weather, changes in design, changes in site plans, or shortages in construction materials.

Formal hearings before the House Armed Services Committee on the fy 1953 construction program began late in May 1952. ASA representatives appeared on 2 June 1952, and no deletions or cuts were made. Congressional hearings on the program were not complete at the close of the report period.

H. Morale

In both the ZI and overseas, a marked improvement in morale was noted each time a unit was committed to an operational mission.

1. Analytical Review, ASA, fy1952, P98.

VI. INDIVIDUAL UNITS

A. Continental United States

1. Headquarters ASA Washington, 8600 AAU, Arlington, Va.

No significant change occurred in the organizational structure of the Agency's headquarters during fy 1952, but numerous revisions were made in the organization of several general and special staff sections.

GAS 21 (ACofS, G1)

In January 1952, plans were made to revise organization of the section along functional lines. The old Personnel branch, consisting of officer management and enlisted management sub-branches, was dissolved and from the spaces thus made available, two new branches, Personnel Management, and Planning, were formed. The Administrative branch was incorporated into the executive office of the section; actually it had never functioned independently.¹ The Miscellaneous branch of the section had numerous changes in key personnel during the report period. One other significant change involved the transfer of the Career Management branch of G3 to G1.²

GAS 22 (ACofS, G2)

Basic organization remained unchanged throughout the report period. Progress was hindered, however, by exceptionally high military personnel turnover rate, and reductions in civilian personnel. Backlog in sections concerned with processing of personnel investigations and historical studies was reported.³

GAS 23 (ACofS, G3)

On 1 July 1951, this section, concerned with plans and operations, consisted of three branches, namely Administrative, Plans and Policies, and Operations. It was reorganized three

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1. Ann. Rept. G1, fy1952, P2.
 2. Ann. Rept. G3, fy1952, P61.
 3. Ann. Rept. G2, fy1952, P2.

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times and redesignated twice during the report period. The first reorganization occurred on 8 October 1951, when an Employment branch and a Program Management branch were established.

The second reorganization occurred 27 December 1951 when the section was reorganized into four branches concerned with Administration, Plans and Policies, Employments, and Program Management. The former Operations branch and its missions were transferred to the Operations division (GAS 50), a special staff section.

The second redesignation and third reorganization were effected 6 May 1952. These redesignated the section "Assistant Chief of Staff, G3, Plans and Policies" as "Assistant Chief of Staff, G3, Plans and Policies, Organization and Training."¹ The changes also terminated the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff G5, Organization and Training (GAS 25) and transferred that staff section's mission and functions to the Assistant Chief of Staff G3, Plans, Organization and Training.

The section was then reorganized into Administrative, Plans and Policies, Program Management, Doctrine (formerly Employment), Organization and Equipment, and Training branches.²

GAS 24 (ACofS, G4)

No significant change in organization took place during the report period. Several reductions in personnel occurred within specific sub-sections, and some functions were transferred to the Operations division (GAS 50) coincident with its general reorganization.

GAS 50, Special Operations Division *516566*

The organizational structure of this division remained substantially the same throughout the year. However, on 10 June 1952, the Field Units branch, formerly GAS 60, became a part of the Special Operations division. In addition, the name was changed from Security to Special Operations, and it consisted of the Chief and four branches: Material and Maintenance (GAS 51) formerly Material branch (GAS 51) and Maintenance branch (GAS 53); Security branch (GAS 52) formerly

1. Ann. Rept. G3, fy1952, P67.

2. Ibid. P68.

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Procedures branch; Field Units branch (GAS 53), formerly Operations division (GAS 60); and Signal branch (GAS 54).

The functions and personnel of GAS 50a were transferred to G4 during the month of June 1952.¹

The Special Operations division operated under the name Security division throughout most of the year. With redesignation, authorized strength was substantially increased. Military strength fluctuated and civilian strength never reached authorized level during the report period.²

Some change occurred in the internal organization of the offices of the Comptroller and the Adjutant General, during the year. In the former, several changes were effected within the Management, Review and Analysis, Budget, and Accounting branches, which resulted in a general decline in personnel at the close of the year. Replacement of specialized requirements personnel was reported difficult.³ The Adjutant General's office was reorganized into an executive office and two divisions in August 1951 to enable the section to operate more efficiently with fewer personnel.

a. Arlington Hall Station, 8617 AAU

During fy 1952, Arlington Hall Station continued to function as a Special Class II DA installation under the command of ASA. Personnel increased from 1240 on 1 July 1951 to 1544 on 30 June 1952.

The First Battalion, 8617 AAU was organized 10 March 1952. Authorized strength was 16-0, 1175 EM and 115 EW, and included Hq and Hq Co, "A" Co, "B" Co, Security Co, and a WAG Co. As the 7005th ASU,

1. Ann. Rept. Spec Ops Div, fy1952, P7.

2. Ibid. P8.

3. Ann. Rept. Comp, fy1952, Pl.

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whose personnel comprised Station complement, was under the administrative control of battalion, its strength of 1-0 and 30 EM was included in that of the battalion.¹

The casual detachment, a subsection of Hq Co, operated as a separate company during fy 1952. Its function was primarily that of processing all enlisted men reporting for duty at the station. On 10 March 1952 TD 92-8617 was amended to augment the detachment's cadre strength by 1-0 and 7 EM. Overall strength varied from a low of 372 assigned to a high of 612 during the report period. Approximately 3600 EM were processed by the detachment during the year, and overcrowding had to be avoided by the opening of three additional barracks.

During the year, the larger of the battalion's units were Hq & Hq Co, "A" Co, and "B" Co. Whereas the old Hq & Hq Co had an assigned strength of 900 EM, the new organizations had assigned 160 men ("A" Co), 317 men ("B" Co), and 423 men (Hq & Hq Co). The Security Guard Co and the WAC Co remained intact, with strengths of 166 and 69 respectively, and the casual detachment had an assigned strength of 564 men.² The strength of the WAC Co as of 30 June 1952 was 1-0 and 55 EW; that of Company "A", 197 men, while Company "B" had exceeded its authorized enlisted strength of 323 several times since activation.³

Effective 20 February 1951, Hq & Hq Co, 8617 AAU was authorized 21-0's, 1 WO, and 775 EM. Under TD 92-8617, the company was reorganized

1. Ann. Rept. GAS 40, fy1952, Sec D. P1.

2. Ibid. P2.

3. Ibid. Sec G, F, & H, P1.

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and those personnel assigned to AFSA sections were transferred to newly organized Companies "A" and "B", 8617 AAU. Fifteen officers, 1 WO, and 272 EM were authorized.¹ On 30 June 1952, assigned strength was 355.²

A training program for station personnel, commenced 7 Dec 1951.³ The training of EM was both technical and tactical, the former being advanced on-the-job training in basic subjects at VHFS, Fort Devens, Camp Gordon, or Fort Monmouth. The latter was devoted to TIP and strictly military subjects.

2. Training Centers

a. ASA Training Center, 8622 AAU, Ft. Devens, Mass.

After the ASA Training Center moved to Fort Devens late in fy 1951, it was organized under TD 92-8622, which established the ASA Training Center (Hq), the ASA School, and the ASA Training Regiment.⁴

At the beginning of the fiscal year, the following TOE units were attached to the Center.⁵

Hq & Hq Co 502 CRG
 Hq & Hq Co 503 CRG
 Hq & Hq Det 302 CRB
 Hq & Hq Det 306 CRB
 328 CRG (Int)
 333 CRG (Int)
 334 CRG (Int)
 351 CRG (Scty)
 354 CRG (Scty)
 358 CRG (Scty)

1. Ann. Rept. GAS 40, fy1952, Sec D Para 2, Pl.

2. Ibid. P4.

3. Ibid. P3.

4. Ann. Rept. ASATC, fy1952, P2.

5. Ibid. Pl47.

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During the year, the 502d and the 333d left for overseas duty, and on 10 Jan 1952, the 853d CRD (Scty) was activated and attached to the Center.¹

Within the School, five divisions were formed as follows: officer; enlisted; extension training; training literature; and research and evaluation. Three ORC units arrived for training during July and Aug 1951. They were the 8605th OR ASU (ASA School, Det #1) of New York; Hq & Hq Co 505th OR CRG of Boston; and the 5606th OR ASU of Carlisle, Pa.²

The early months of fy 1952 were a period of readjustment during which the rapidly expanding school became a part of the center. By the end of the report period, the school had graduated 2,003 students and had given instruction to more than 5,000 officers and enlisted men.³

Organization of the ASA Training Regiment became effective 1 May 1951. Under TD 92-8622-2, 46-0 and 203 EM were authorized. At the close of the report period, 50-C, 1 WO, and 630 EM were assigned. Of the EM, 345 were casual, leaving 285 on duty with Hq Co of the regiment.⁴

In general, administration of the regiment was centered in four large segments, namely: Hq & Hq Co; the Tng Bn (Prov); the Reception Det (Prov); and the Student Bn.⁵

During the report period, the regiment developed into a mature

1. Ann. Rept, ASATC, fyl952, P148.

2. Ibid. P38.

3. Ibid. P66.

4. Ibid. P140.

5. Ibid. P141.

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training organization in spite of many difficulties. First among these was a shortage of trained cadre personnel. Also there was a large number of "short ETS", i. e., men assigned and trained, then lost and replaced with untrained men. Still another problem arose from excessive levies for overseas shipment, or for units that had not yet completed their training cycle, and their replacement by men unqualified for advanced training.¹

The regiment supervised all phases of training and discipline of attached TOE units from the time of their activation until their movement to overseas stations. Further, it administered, trained, and supplied ASA students and casualties under control of ASATC.²

Hq Co of the regiment furnished administrative and service personnel to Regimental Hqs, the Reception Det (Prov), and to the Student Bn. The Training Bn (Prov), organized 19 June 1951, provided administrative and logistic support, as well as coordination, to all tactical TOE units assigned to the Center. However, it was disbanded on 4 June 1952, and its subordinate TOE units were assigned under the 503d CRG on a Gp, Bn, and Co basis. The Reception Det (Prov) processed all personnel arriving at or being transferred from the ASATC. By the close of the fiscal year, plans had been made to use this organization as the "hub" of the pipeline system of replacement in ASA.³ The Student Bn,

1. Ann. Rept. ASATC, fy1952, P150.

2. Ibid. P140.

3. Ibid. P146.

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with its letter companies "A" through "G" provided food, clothing, shelter, and recreational facilities for student personnel assigned to ASATR.¹

(1) 503d Comm Recon Gp

Throughout the report period, the mission of the 503d was to train its personnel to supervise the operations and administration of two or more battalions and subordinate units; to perform COMINT; and to supervise COMINT and COMSEC functions within various commands.

In October 1951, a four-week cadre training program was initiated to develop qualified instructors for subsequent training phases.² Team training, which began 18 February 1952 and continued for 12 weeks, provided instruction for men assigned MOS technical specialty numbers. Forty-eight hours of message center, teletype, and related procedures were also included.³

A tactical field problem for the Gp, the 306th CRB, and the 334th CRC was conducted during the latter part of the report period to train units to provide for their own security in bivouac areas and during movement by foot or motor convoy.⁴

(2) Hq & Hq Det 302d Comm Recon Bn (Int)

A permanent change of station from Camp Pickett to Fort Devens was effected by Hq & Hq Det 302d CRB on 1 July 1951. Assigned strength at this time was 5-0's and 21 EM.

1. Ann. Rept. ASATC, fy1952, P145.

2. Ibid. PP235-6.

3. Ibid. PP238-9.

4. Ibid. PP239-40.

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Effective 15 October, the battalion was reorganized under TOE 32-500, which called for major personnel and equipment adjustments. On 1 Nov 1951, requisition of personnel and equipment to 100% of strength was authorized.¹ During the same month, the 302d was informed that, together with the 351st CRC, it would participate in Exercise LONGHORN at Fort Hood. The battalion underwent a POM inspection on 4 and 5 June 1952 pending overseas movement.²

(3) 306th Comm Recon Bn

During the report period, the 306th CRB completed individual and unit training, and undertook preparations for a ten-day technical field problem, which began 19 May 1952.³

(4) 328th Comm Recon Co (Int)

The 328th CRC completed training for overseas movement during fy 1952. At one time during the year, the company trained with the 306th CRB. However, this arrangement became mutually inconvenient, and was abandoned. Upon receipt of essential equipment, the 328th was able to proceed on its own. One of the first extensive training periods was devoted to an eight-day field problem. Orders for overseas movement were received 23 June 1952.⁴

(5) 334th Comm Recon Co (Int)

The 334th CRC was activated on 1 May 1951.

Assigned strength was 4-0's and 12 EM.

1. Ann. Rept. ASATC, fy1952, PP249, 251.

2. Ibid. P264.

3. Ibid. P265.

4. Ibid. P268.

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Following arrival at Fort Devens, all personnel were enrolled in the ASA School. Six months later, pre-cycle training commenced with 1-0 and 64 EM participating. Eleven weeks of individual MOS training followed, during which operating and administrative sections were formed.¹

On 3 March 1952, tactical and technical team training began for a 12-week period. In the ninth week, the company had its first overnight bivouac. Training came abruptly to a halt in the eleventh week as troop turnover reached unworkable proportions. Operational efficiency had dipped sharply as the year ended.²

(6) 351st Comm Recon Co (Scty)

The 351st CRC effected a permanent change of station from Camp Pickett, Va. to Fort Devens, Mass. on 2 July 1951. The move took place along with that of Hq & Hq-Det 302d CRB, to which the company was attached. Company strength upon arrival at Fort Devens was 8-0's and 122 EM.

Four weeks of cadre training were completed 1 Sep 1951. Following this, the company began individual MOS training, with emphasis on Morse code reception and transcription. Intensive team training commenced 3 Dec 1951 and included two field problems and an administrative bivouac.

On 18 Feb 1952, personnel and equipment of Hq & Hq Det 302d CRB

1. Ann. Rept. ASATC, fy1952, P273.
2. Ibid. PP275-276.

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and the 351st departed for Exercise LONGHORN at Fort Hood. Upon arrival, the units assumed their joint mission of providing security and cryptologic support to the XV Corps and attached units. A secondary mission involved testing new operational phases designed for ASA units supporting field armies.¹

Periodic shortages of personnel were the company's most perplexing problem. After its return to Fort Devens from Exercise LONGHORN, for example, nearly half of its officers and a third of its field-experienced personnel were transferred.² Gradually replacements were secured, and on 1 May 1952, orders for overseas movement were received. By 30 July, the company was ready to depart from the ZI.

(7) 354th Comm Recon Co (Scty)

The 354th CRC was used solely as a non-training holding unit until 1 Oct 1951, at which time it commenced intensified training. By 16 Feb 1952, pre-cycle and individual training had been completed, and eleven weeks of team training initiated. Trainees received instruction in teletype, net operation, identification, relay, traffic diagrams, tapes, impulses, distortions, and keyboard operation. A series of tactical bivouacs and technical field problems followed.³

On 30 June 1952, the company received word to prepare for overseas movement, with the condition that MOS training was to continue until 12 July 1952.⁴

1. Ann. Rept. ASATC, fy1952, PP284-285.

2. Ibid. P287.

3. Ibid. PP288,291.

4. Ibid. P292.

(8) 358th Comm Recon Co (Scty)

The 358th CRC was activated at Fort Devens on 9 May 1951. Organized as a security company, its basic mission was to monitor friendly communication systems.

Pre-cycle training commenced in Oct 1951. Cadre training, delayed several weeks because of insufficient personnel, commenced 7 Jan 1952, with assigned strength at 7-0's and 103 EM.¹ At the conclusion of specialist training, the company began to lose considerable strength; half-trained men were being called out to fill vacancies in other units. As a result, advanced technical training was suspended and the company was left unqualified to fulfill its mission.²

(9) 853d Comm Recon Det (Scty)

The 853d CRD was activated 12 Jan 1952. From this date until the end of the report period, all training phases were stifled by lack of equipment.³

b. The ASA Training Detachment, 8622 AAU, Camp Pickett, Va.

Keynoting activities at Camp Pickett during fy 1952, was the departure, beginning late in summer of 1951, of all ASA units, thereby terminating the Agency's use of the camp as a holding area. Involved were the 333d, 329th, and 353d CRCo's, the Training Det, 8622 AAU, and the 301st CRB, to which they were attached.⁴

1. Ann. Rept. ASATC, fy1952, PP294-295.

2. Ibid. P297.

3. Ibid. PP300,305.

4. Ann. Rept. 301CRB, fy1952, P2.

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(1) 301st Comm Recon Bn

The 301st CRB was relieved from attachment to Second Army just prior to arrival at Camp Stoneman, California, on 16 Nov 1951. The battalion was immediately shipped to FECOM, where it was reassigned to ASA Pacific.¹

(2) 333d Comm Recon Co (Int)

The 333d CRC began preparation for movement to Fort Devens, Massachusetts on 1 July 1951. Authorized strength for the move was 8-0's, 7 WO, and 321 EM. Upon arrival at Fort Devens on 6 Aug 1951, the company was attached to ASA Tng. Ctr, 8622 AAU.²

(3) 353d Comm Recon Co (Scty)

Following its return to Camp Pickett from Fort Bragg and Exercise SOUTHERN PINE, the 353d CRC received alert orders for overseas movement. After thorough analysis, however, the company was found unprepared for such a move.³

By 10 Jan 1952, after nearly 70 hours of MOS training, weapons qualification and familiarization, infiltration technique, and hand-to-hand combat, the 353d was ready to move. Five days later, it was on its way to Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, from where it was to ship overseas. Authorized strength on 15 Jan 1952 was 8-0's and 148 EM.⁴

The detachment itself was discontinued 1 Feb 1952. All remaining personnel were assigned to the ASA Tng Ctr, Fort Devens, Mass.

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1. Ann. Rept. 301CRB, fy1952, PP1-2.
 2. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA, Alaska, fy1952, PP3-4.
 3. Ann. Rept. 353CRC, fy1952, P2.
 4. Ibid. PP3-4.

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which was activated 23 March 1952. Post operations were performed for the most part by Hq Co 8623 AAU and 7092 ASU with a minimum of assistance from the technical organizations when required by military necessity.¹

(1) Hq & Hq Co., 8623 AAU

Hq & Hq Co, 8623 AAU was reorganized on 1 August 1951. Authorized strength following reorganization was 13-0's and 152 EM.² The company supplied personnel during the report period for the operation of headquarters, motor pool, security guard and the consolidated mess.³

(2) ASA Casual Det, 8623 AAU

This detachment was activated on 16 April 1951, to handle large numbers of casualties assigned to ASA after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Prior to this time, it had existed as a detachment of Hq and Hq Co 8623 AAU. With this change, the detachment received its own TD authorizing strength of 3-0's and 32 EM, which was predicated on processing approximately two hundred-fifty men per month.⁴ As of 30 June 1952, the detachment's assigned strength was 3-0's, 1 WO, and 45 EM. During fy 1952, these personnel processed an average of six hundred seventy-five men per month.

While it was possible for personnel to increase beyond average working norms, physical space could accommodate only 725 men. Several

1. Summ. Ann. Rept, VHFS, fy1952, P7.
2. Ann. Rept. Hq & Hq Co, 8623 AAU, VHFS, fy1952, PP1-2.
3. Summ. Ann. Rept, VHFS, fy1952, PP7,8,9.
4. Ibid. PP7,9.

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times during the year, the number of casualties assigned was so much greater than space available that men had to be accommodated by Hq & Hq Co, 8623 AAU.¹

(3) Communications Security Det #1, 8607 AAU

COMSEC Detachment No. 1, 8607 AAU was organized for the specific purpose of supporting the COMSEC effort of Joint Task Force 132 in Operation IVY at Eniwetok Atoll, Marshall Islands.

It was activated at Vint Hill Farms 23 March 1952, with an authorized strength of 4-O's and 31 EM. Strength was supplied from personnel transferred from FS 8601 AAU and the ASA Training Center. On 5 April 1952, 4-O's and 30 EM were assigned.

The detachment was placed under JTF 132 on 1 April 1952, for operational control and under 8623 AAU, for logistic support and disciplinary control.² It was then subdivided into headquarters, monitor, and traffic analysis sections.

During the period 23 March to 30 June 1952, the mission was to train assigned personnel in the use of equipment, and to produce a functional team capable of maintaining COMSEC.³

Training was designed to qualify the detachment for overseas movement, and to orient assigned personnel in the specific job individually required in operational missions. This included basic military subjects, as well as an adequate program of physical education. Specialized

1. Ann. Rept. ASA Casual Det, 8623 AAU, fy1952, P4.
2. Ann. Rept. VHFS, fy1952, P9.
3. Ann. Rept. COMSEC Det #1, 8607 AAU, VHFS, fy1952, P1.

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training included instruction in high speed radio intercept, voice intercept, T/A, and the use of magnetic-type recording equipment. Radio intercept personnel and voice intercept personnel were cross-trained and were also given 20 hours of instruction in T/A. This was done to provide flexibility and to prepare for unexpected changes in personnel or intercept assignments.¹

(4) Field Station 8601, AAU.

Field Station 8601 AAU, assigned to Hq ASA and attached to Hq VHFS, was reorganized under TD 92-8601 during fy 1952.² As of 30 June 1952, its total assigned strength was 13-0's, 3 WO, and 277 EM. As in past years, the station filled personnel requisitions for Hq. ASA, and carried out operational functions.

The Operations Branch was organized under TD 92-8601, until 25 March 1952, at which time the TD was changed reducing the number of assigned personnel. Until April 1952, the branch was responsible for combined administrative and operational efforts of FS 8601 AAU. It then became necessary to transfer increased administrative load to the office of the Operations Officer, thus leaving purely operational functions. After a conference with AFSA in June 1952, the intercept assignment was reduced to make it commensurate with decreased manpower.³ REF: VOL. II P. 13

b. Two Rock Ranch Station, 8602 AAU, Petaluma, Calif.

At the beginning of fy 1952, Two Rock Ranch Station

1. Ann. Rept. COMSEC, Det 1, 8607 AAU, fy1952, P5.

2. Ann. Rept. 8601 AAU, fy1952, P1.

3. Ibid. P10.

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was operating under TD 92-8602 which authorized 18-0's, 3 WO, and 345 EM. Assigned strength at the beginning of the report period was 18-0's, 2 WO, and 345 EM. Authorized strength was increased to 17-0's, 3 WO, and 371 EM on 3 July 1951. However, the station never reached full strength during the report period.¹

The Sixth Army continued to provide personnel for medical, supply, telephone, and special services activities (6900 ASU). Personnel of 6002 ASU were attached to 6900 ASU for engineer functions.

Large numbers of casualties scheduled for overseas shipment arrived at the station lacking minimum training requirements for overseas movement. Because of insufficient training facilities, it was necessary to transport them to Fort Ord, California for close combat and infiltration training.

The training program, which comprised 264 hours of training, included all casual and assigned personnel. A comprehensive cadre training program was conducted for certain selected personnel.²

No basic change occurred in the operational mission of the station during the report period.

(1) Field Station 8602 AAU

The major problem confronting operation of FS 8602 AAU during fy 1952 was a shortage of trained personnel, due to

1. Ann. Rept. 8602 AAU, fy1952, P14.

2. Ibid. P13.



overseas requirements, discharge losses, and a lack of qualified replacements. Many school-trained replacements required three to six months' further on-the-job training to become productive.¹ Classroom instruction and on-the-job training were accelerated to meet the demands.²

The scope of the station's operational mission was reduced during the report period because of personnel shortages. [REF: VOL. II P. 19]

4. Communication Reconnaissance Detachments (Liaison)

These ASA units, originally activated 30 March 1951 were reorganized during fy 1952 in line with changes to TOE 32-500. Their basic mission, station, and components remained unchanged.

Annual reports, emanating from all but the 601st and 606th, reflected varying degrees of progress in becoming established within assigned areas. Individual accomplishments were as follows:

- a. 601st Comm Recon Det (Ln), First Army, New York
No report received during fy 1952.
- b. 602d Comm Recon Det (Ln), Second Army, Maryland
One officer and one EM were assigned. Both

participated in training with 2d Army personnel during report period. ASA officer was designated by CC, 2d Army as his personal representative in all activities of a cryptologic nature. Area cryptologic problems were resolved satisfactorily during the year.³

1. Ann. Rept. 8602 AAU, fy1952, P4.
 2. Ibid. P7.
 3. Ann. Rept. 602 Comm Recon Det, fy1952, P1.



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c. 603d Comm Recon Det (Ln), Third Army, Georgia

The 603d CRD was attached to the 3d Army for logistic support and courts martial jurisdiction by Hq 3d Army, on 25 April 1952.

Effective 1 May 1952, the detachment was attached to Fort McPherson, Georgia for supply, mess, billets, and enlisted personnel management. One officer and two EM were assigned throughout the report period.

Training of enlisted personnel was conducted under the direction of the CO, ASU 3000, Hq Co Third Army. Detachment personnel attended 164 hours of training, and received on-the-job training in their assigned MOS during the report period.¹

Standardization of the cryptographic network within the Third Army area was the principal achievement.

d. 604th Comm Recon Det (Ln), Fourth Army, Texas

The 604th CRD was activated 2 May 1951 at Arlington Hall Station for training prior to movement to Fort Sam Houston, Texas ^{on 1 AUG 51} for attachment to Hq, 4th Army. One officer and 1 EM were assigned.

Following arrival, procedure was established whereby the detachment recommended action on all matters pertaining to cryptologic clearances within 4th Army area, including review of background investigations for access to cryptologic information.

As part of the Army area's cryptosecurity program, liaison trips were sponsored during the period Dec 1951 - Feb 1952. In addition, ASA Ln O made trips to Fort Hood in connection with participation of ASA

1. Ann. Rept. 603 CRD, fy1952, PP1-2.

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units in maneuvers.¹ The detachment also established liaison with Hq USAFSS.²

e. 605th Comm Recon Det (Ln), Fifth Army, Illinois

Authorized and actual strength of the 605th CRD remained at 1-0 and 1-EM throughout the report period. The detachment continued as a self-administered TOE unit under operational control of Hq ASA, and was attached to Hq Fifth Army for logistic support and disciplinary control.

During the year, the detachment commander visited ASA ROTC Branch at the University of Illinois in behalf of the Fifth Army, and informal contact was established with the ASA Research Det (Prov).³ Little enthusiasm was registered on the part of Hq 5th Army for the fact that ASA was providing a liaison representative. There existed an unwillingness to expend Army funds on the detachment, which resulted in fewer trips through the Army area than were desirable.⁴

f. 606th Comm Recon Det (Ln), Sixth Army, California

No report received during fy 1952.

g. 711th Comm Recon Det (Ln), Army Field Forces, Va.

The 711th CRD remained assigned to Hq ASA, and attached to the Office, Chief of AFF, Fort Monroe, Virginia throughout the report period. Enlisted personnel were attached to Hq Co, AFF for quarters and rations. The detachment operated as a division of the

1. Ann. Rept. 604 CRD, fy1952, P3.

2. Ibid. P5.

3. Ann. Rept. 605 CRD, fy1952, P2.

4. Ibid. PP3-4.

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G-2 section, AFF. Assigned strength was 2-0's and 2 EM.

Liaison activity at AFF level, and coordinated training of ASA units recently activated or phased into active service were the detachment's principal activities during the year.¹

5. ASA Research Det (Prov), 8617 AAU, Camp Carson, Colorado
Originally activated 9 April 1951, the ASA Research Det (Prov) was organized to assist the National Bureau of Standards in conducting research under DA project #1-29-01-005 for a period of fourteen months. This was extended an additional twelve months during fy 1952. Authorized strength upon organization (1 May 1951) was 1-0 and 7 EM. Reorganizations on 15 June 1951 and 6 Sep 1951 provided 3 additional EM.²

The detachment was attached to the 5022 ASU Hq Det station complement at Camp Carson for rations and quarters, and to Special Troops Hq 5022 ASU for logistic and administrative support.

Primary mission was to aid NBS in the task of collecting data on radio wave characteristics at UHF and VHF levels.³ This data was in the form of recorded instantaneous and hourly measurements of radio wave field strength. These were to be analyzed and tabulated in final form for use by ASA. The secondary mission was to train ASA personnel in the techniques of obtaining similar data, both in the field and at fixed stations.

All work performed, except that of a purely military nature, was carried out under the supervision of NBS engineers.⁴

1. Ann. Rept. 711 CRD, fy1952, PP1-3.

2. Ann. Rept, 8617 AAU, fy1952, P1.

3. Ibid. P2.

4. Ibid. P6.

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The Cheyenne Mountain Field Station of NBS was located at Colorado Springs. It had, in addition to the local establishment, sites in southeastern Colorado, southern Kansas, and in northeastern Arkansas.

A complete electronics laboratory was maintained in Colorado Springs to enable personnel to make modifications and repairs of existing equipment, and for the design and building of new equipment as required.¹

The station itself consisted of three buildings in Colorado Springs; two transmitter buildings ten miles from Colorado Springs; four fixed receiver sites at Kendrick, Karval, and Haswell, Colorado and Garden City, Kansas; two mobile receiver sites at Anthony (Danville), Kansas and at Fayetteville (Springdale), Arkansas; a semi-mobile transmitter site based at the southern edge of Camp Carson, about nine miles from Colorado Springs; and a fixed receiver site at Quincy, Illinois.

The upper transmitter site was located at an elevation of 8,000 feet on Cheyenne Mountain. The lower transmitter site, located at an elevation of 7,000 feet on Cheyenne Mountain, was completely destroyed, except for the 50-foot antenna tower, by winds in March 1952. At the close of the report period, reconstruction of the building was in progress, and it was expected that its operation would resume in Sep 1952.²

The four fixed receiver sites were located up to 265 miles distant from Colorado Springs.³ In three of these, equipment consisted of a

1. Ann. Rept. 8617 AAU, fy1952, P13.
2. Ibid. P9.
3. Ibid. P10.

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receiver hut, in which was installed five narrow band receivers operating on 92.0, 100, 192.8, 210.4, and 1046 mcs. Most of the receivers were developed specifically for the mission. Specially constructed folded dipole antennas were mounted on a 30-foot antenna tower. Also included in equipment, were recorders for signals from transmitter sites showing signal strength and intensity, period when transmitters or receivers were inoperative, and other pertinent information. Regulated power and temperature control was furnished all sites. Site locations were Kendrick, Colorado, approximately 60 miles distant; Karval, Colorado, approximately 100 miles distant; and Haswell, Colorado, approximately 140 miles distant.¹

The fourth site at Garden City, Kansas was 265 miles from Colorado Springs.² In addition to the equipment installed in the first three sites, electronic time totalizers and counter panels were installed here with a camera, electrically timed to take pictures every hour on the hour of the counter panels, thus giving additional information for analysis. This location was very unpopular due to severe climate.

At Quincy, Illinois a receiver site was established for the purpose of recording 418 megacycle transmissions being made by the Collins Radio Manufacturing Co. of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 250 miles from Quincy.

The detachment was commended by NBS during fy 1952, for the role it played in the progress of the project, initiation of a successful

1. Ann. Rept, 8617 AAU, fy1952, Pl1.
 2. Ibid. Pl2.

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training program for ASA personnel, and contributions to research.¹

B. Territories and Possessions

1. Hq ASA Alaska, 8614 AAU, Ft. Richardson, Alaska

ASA In Det 8600 AAU was redesignated Hq ASA Alaska, 8617 AAU on 1 August 1951 under TD 92-8614 with an authorized strength of 8-O's, 2 WO, and 2 EM. On 15 February 1952, it was redesignated Hq & Hq Det ASA Alaska, 8614 AAU with the only major personnel change being the creation of the Office of Chief, ASA Alaska. On 1 Nov 1951, Hq ASA Alaska moved from Hq CINCAL, Elmendorf Air Force Base to Ft. Richardson.²

Training of ASA units in Alaska during the year was conducted in accordance with directives of Hq ASA. Hq & Hq Det 8614 AAU and the 333d CRC participated in all alerts held at Ft. Richardson and Elmendorf AFB. FS 8607 AAU took part in alerts held at Ladd AFB.³

In accordance with instruction outlined by Hq ASA on 15 Nov 1951, a T/A section was formed composed of personnel from Hq & Hq Det 8614 AAU and the 333d CRC. First traffic was received from the collection point at Nome in December, but a lack of experienced personnel made quality and quantity poor. By 1 Jan 1952, however, sufficient training and practice had been completed to permit assignment of personnel to areas where routine identification was carried out.⁴

1. Ann. Rept. 8617 AAU, fy1952, P15.

2. Ann. Rept. Hq & Hq Det ASA Alaska, 8614 AAU, fy1952, P1.

3. Ibid. P13.

4. Ibid. P16.

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On 8 January 1952, a COMSEC section was established consisting of three temporary monitoring positions and one T/A position. Plans were made to increase this to five monitoring positions pending approval of TA 32-7 (9 June 1952), for Hq & Hq Det 8614 AAU.¹ The arrival of the forward increment of the 333d CRC in Oct 1951 required expansion of the CIO and a Communications Section was established at Ft. Richardson on a 24-hour basis to handle communications for ASA Alaska.²

a. 333d Comm Recon Co, Ft. Richardson Rtr: VOL 4 P. 23

During fy 1951, the assignment of an ASA unit of this type to the Alaskan Command was widely discussed, and at one time it was generally believed that the 329th CRC would be selected. Action in this direction, however, was not initiated until fy 1952, when, on 27 July 1951, two representatives of the 333d CRC arrived at Hq ASA Alaska to conduct a survey for operational sites for the company. On 30 Aug 1951 Hq ASA notified Chief, ASA Alaska that the first detachment of the 333d would depart for Alaska at the earliest possible date.³

On 2 Oct 1951 the advance detachment left Ft. Devens, Mass for Ft. Lawton, Seattle. The first increment consisting of 3-0's and 27 EM followed. They arrived at Ft. Lawton on 16 Oct, and embarked on the USS FUNSTON docking at Whittier, 23 Oct. They arrived at Ft. Richardson the same day.⁴

On 15 Nov, 32 EM flew to Nome Field to set up the Nome installation.

1. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA Alaska, 8614 AAU, fy1952, P17.
2. Ibid. P18.
3. Ibid. P3.
4. Ann. Rept. 333 CRC, fy1952, P6.

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On 13 Dec 1951 the remainder of the detachment numbering 25 EM, arrived at Nome Field from Ft. Richardson. Construction of the operations facilities then commenced. [] double receiver positions, [] single receiver positions, [] trick chief position, and [] voice intercept position were completed and in operation by 20 Dec 1951.

Cryptographic and T/A rooms were also partitioned; operators were assigned and learned to copy live circuits, which were picked up on search missions.¹ Because of local power interference, reception proved unsatisfactory. It was necessary to relocate the operations site in Feb 1952. A building, located at Submarine Beach, which had been constructed originally to serve as a power shed for D/F equipment power units, was used.

Reception was greatly improved, since there was only light local man-made interference and a slight noise level. Intercept was poor for the first few weeks because the operators were inexperienced.² During the month of February 1952, 1072 msgs were intercepted; in March, 583 msgs totalling 80,438 gps were intercepted; in April, 593 msgs totalling 73,023 gps were intercepted. The decline in totals was due to restrictive assignment. This continued to result in much lower traffic totals, but in much more desirable traffic.³

In March 1952, after the necessary equipment had been received, D/F teams were established at Kotzebue and Gambell on St. Lawrence Island.

1. Ann. Rept. 333 CRC, fy1952, P7.
2. Ibid. P8.
3. Ibid. P9.

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These were operating by 27 March 1952. Voice intercept was also moved to Gambell at this time because of freak receptions and lack of continuity of interception at Nome. Radio communications with Gambell and Kotzebue were established by 31 March 1952. RDF equipment was installed at Gambell, Kotzebue, and Nome in April 1952, however, a great deal of mechanical difficulty was encountered at these locations.

A survey was conducted of sites to be constructed in the summer of 1952. The site selected at Nome was an enlargement of the current lease on Submarine Beach, but, because of plans of the United States Smelting Refining and Mining Company, owners of the property, this lease was unobtainable. Another site, known as "Tract O", was then considered but this also proved to be unavailable for long term lease. The site finally decided on consisted of three mining claims known as the "Grace Association", "Twenty Grand Association", and "Sun Beau Bench." They consisted of approximately 70 acres of land and were situated 1000 feet west of the north end of the north-south runway at Nome Field. Notification was received during May 1952, from the Engineers, US Army, Alaska, that the 42d Engr Construction Co had been directed to initiate immediate action to insure early completion of a 50-man camp at Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, and two 12-man camps, one at Point Hope, and one at Capt Prince of Wales.²

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- 1. Ann. Rept. 333 CRC, fy1952, p10.
 - 2. Summ Ann. Rept. ASA Alaska, fy 1952, P4.

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b. Field Station 8607 AAU, Fairbanks

During fy 1952, FS 8607 AAU remained located four miles west of Fairbanks. The station was organized under TD 92-8607 which authorized 15-C's, 8 WO, and 527 EM. Assigned personnel gradually increased from a low of 105 (1 July 1951) to a peak of 139 (30 June 1952) or approximately 42% of authorized strength.¹

Several minor projects to improve the operational areas and physical security were undertaken during the year. However, no extensive improvements were made because of the impending move of the station to its new operational site on the Kenai Peninsula. Construction at this area was 4.7% complete at the end of the report period.

There were no major changes in operational methods during fy 1952, however, additional operational equipment was received and put into operation.² REF: VOL. II P. 23

2. Hq ASA Caribbean, 8616 AAU, Fort Kobbe, C.Z.

Hq ASA Caribbean, 8616 AAU was located at Quarry Heights, Canal Zone during most of fy 1952. On 5 Feb 1952 the unit moved to Fort Kobbe. Effective 15 Feb 1952, it was redesignated Hq & Hq Det ASA Caribbean, 8616 AAU.³

While stationed at Quarry Heights, the detachment remained attached to Hq Co Special Troops, USARCARIB, Fort Amador for administrative and logistic support. Following the move, the 33d Inf, Fort Kobbe,

1. Ann. Rept. FS 8607 AAU, fy1952, P6.
2. Ibid. P5.
3. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA Caribbean, fy1952, P1.

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assumed this responsibility. Enlisted men were quartered and rationed with the Tank Company, 33d Inf.¹

Authorized strength at the beginning of fy 1952 was 5-0, 2 WO, and 18 EM. Changes in TD 92-8616 amended these figures to 5-0, 2 WO, and 28 EM. Assigned strength as of 30 June 1952 was 5-0, 2 WO, and 16 EM.²

Basic COMINT and COMSEC mission remained unchanged during the year. Monitoring operations were considerably expanded, and personnel filled many requests to accompany various tactical units in the field on maneuvers in the Canal Zone and Puerto Rico.

Duties of distributing and accounting for cryptographic material as well as responsibility for cryptographic maintenance (4th echelon and 3d echelon when necessary) in the Caribbean area, previously discharged by the Signal Officer, USARCARIB, were assumed by ASA Caribbean on 27 Oct 1951.³

3. Hq ASA Hawaii, 8624 AAU, Fort Shafter, T.H.

Throughout fy 1952, Hq ASA Hawaii remained under the command jurisdiction of Chief, ASA Washington. In turn, the detachment exercised administrative control over FS 8605 AAU, a theater-type fixed intercept station under joint operational control of ASA and AFSA.⁴ Both the headquarters and field station were attached to USARPAC for logistic support and disciplinary control.

1. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA Caribbean, fy1952, P2.

2. Ibid. P7.

3. Ibid. P3.

4. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq & Hq Det, ASA Hawaii, fy1952, P1.

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At the beginning of the fy, Hq ASA Hawaii was operating under TD 92-8624. On 15 February 1952, the headquarters was designated Hq & Hq Det, ASA Hawaii, 8624 AAU. On 5 May 1952, a new TD was published reflecting the change in designation.¹

Assigned strength at the beginning of fy 1952 was 11-0's and 24 EM. Due to decreased responsibilities, assigned strength was reduced to 6-0's and 10 EM at the close of the year. Two civilian employees were provided out of overall allotments to ACoFS, G2, USARPAC.²

During the first half of the report period, training was conducted in accordance with Hq ASA directives. During the last half of the year, a revised training program was instituted which reduced the number of man hours to be expended in training because of increased operations. In July 1951 all officers completed training in close combat and infiltration courses. In August, enlisted personnel completed similar training. During the first four months of fy 1952, all personnel, including officers, completed qualifying and familiarization fire with authorized weapons.³

During the year, USARPAC furnished logistic support and provided post, camp, or station property as indicated in TA 32-5. However, in view of the reduction in personnel, a revision of the TA was submitted to Hq ASA Washington on 21 Feb 1952.⁴

No change occurred during the year in the detachment's mission

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- 1. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq & Hq Det, ASA Hawaii, fy1952, P4.
 - 2. Ibid. P7.
 - 3. Ibid. P12.
 - 4. Ibid. P11.

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of furnishing cryptologic support to the CG, USARPAC, on all COMINT and COMSEC activities. This included supplying cryptographic material, monitoring communications circuits (land-line and radio teletype, voice, and CW radio circuits), inspecting cryptocenters, and acting in an advisory capacity to USARPAC on cryptologic problems in general. In addition, support was furnished the JTF at Eniwetok.¹

One of the special assignments undertaken during the year was participation in atomic tests. At the beginning of fy 1952, the operational phase of Operation GREENHOUSE had been terminated, and JTF 3 was in roll-up phase at Eniwetok. In late July 1951, the Chief of Naval Operations advised all interested commands that JTF 132 had been activated to conduct other atomic tests in the Spring of 1952 with the Chief of Staff, Army, acting as the executive agent. On 6 July 1951, Hq & Hq Det ASA Hawaii was requested to furnish a statement of cryptographic support for inclusion in the field orders for the next Eniwetok atomic tests.

In March 1952, the headquarters was advised, in response to an offer of assistance in the next atomic tests, that a Security Monitoring Det would be attached directly to JTF 132 for on-the-spot support in the forthcoming tests. Personnel was provided from authorized spaces in the TD of FS 8607 AAU, Alaska. Until the end of the fy, the detachment furnished copies of all traffic originated and received at Eniwetok over

1. Ann. Rept. Hq & Hq Det, ASA Hawaii, 8624 AAU, fy1952, P20.

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ACAN facilities. To assist the Security Monitoring section further, major procedural and security violations in the traffic were pointed out.¹

Throughout the year, the detachment carried on liaison activities at three different levels. These included command inspections of FS 8605 AAU, intra- and inter-service visits to Army, Navy, and AF activities in the PACOM Area, and joint liaison visits to CINCPAC.²

a. Field Station 8605 AAU, Helemano

FS 8605 AAU remained assigned to Hq ASA and under operational control of AFSA throughout fy 1952. Command jurisdiction continued to be exercised through the Chief, ASA Hawaii except for certain authorities specifically retained by the Chief, ASA. The station remained attached to USARPAC for logistic support and disciplinary control and was further attached to Post of Oahu for rations, quarters, and special courts martial jurisdiction.³

At the beginning of the fy, the station was organized under TD 92-8605 which authorized 11-0's, 2 WO, and 268 EM. Assigned strength at the start of the fy was 10-0's, 2 WO, and 197 EM. By 30 June 1952, 8-0's 5 WO, and 155 EM were present for duty.⁴

Helemano Barracks was completed 5 Jan 1952, and shortly thereafter all single enlisted personnel were quartered there. Married officers and enlisted men occupied family type quarters at Schoefield Barracks.⁵

1. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq & Hq Det, ASA Hawaii, 8624 AAU, fy1952, P41.
2. Ibid. P38.
3. Ann. Rept. FS 8605 AAU, fy1952, P1.
4. Ibid. P2.
5. Ibid. P5.

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No other significant building took place during the year. In April 1952, information was received from USARPAC that \$39,000 had been approved for erection of a D/F site.

During the first half of fy 1952, a total of 143 hours was allotted to training in general and tactical military subjects. During the second half of the fy, a new master training schedule was put into effect in accordance with Hq ASA directives.¹ This arrangement was essentially the same as that of the previous year, with the men continuing to train during off-duty time. A complete, revised set of lesson plans on tactical and general military subjects, was received from the Hawaiian Inf. Ctr., Schoefield Barracks, and, with necessary modifications, was incorporated in the training program.

The operational mission of the station was carried on by five sections; Morse, Non-Morse, Traffic Analysis, Signal Supply, and Communications. The Morse assignment decreased during the report period, and radio communications interceptor strength dropped from 34 to 17 qualified operators. T/A operations remained unchanged and the Comm Ctr staff was increased in June 1952.²

C. Pacific

REF: VOL. II P. 24

1. Japan

a. Hq ASA Pacific, 8621 AAU, Tokyo

Throughout fy 1952, Hq ASA Pacific was located at

1. Ann. Rept. FS 8605 AAU, fy1952, P4.

2. Ibid. P19.

the first Tokyo Arsenal, Tokyo, Japan. Command jurisdiction was exercised over the following headquarters and units throughout FECON:¹

Hq & Hq Co, ASA Pacific, 8621 AAU	Tokyo, Japan
Hq & Hq Co, 501st CRG	Korea
Hq & Hq Det, 301st CRB	Korea
Hq & Hq Det, 303d CRB	Korea
Hq & Hq Det, 304th CRB	Korea
326th CRG	Korea
327th CRG	Okinawa
329th CRG	Korea
330th CRG	Korea
352d CRG	Korea
356th CRG	Chitose, Japan
851st GRD	Matsushima, Japan
FS 8603 AAU	Okinawa
FS 8609 AAU	Philippines
FS 8610 AAU	Kyoto, Japan
FS 8612 AAU	Chitose, Japan

Numerical strength increased approximately forty-two percent during fy 1952. This was due, in part, to the arrival of troop units from the ZI, but primarily to large shipments of casualties which arrived toward the end of the report period, thus allowing some buildup in strength of all units.² Except for a serious shortage of intercept operators, all active units were adequately manned. Some, however, were short of officers, but projected shipments of officers promised to fill most vacancies.³ At the close of the fy, assigned strength of ASA Pacific was 3,284 officers and enlisted men.⁴

Toward the end of fy 1951, it was apparent that some rotation of troops in Korea would become necessary. Otherwise, personnel of

1. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA Pacific, fy1952, P1.
 2. Ibid. P17.
 3. Ibid. P18.
 4. Ibid. P17.



entire units would become eligible for return to the ZI at the same time. A program was established to rotate selected individuals to other ASA Pacific units in the Far East and replace them with new arrivals from the ZI or from ASA Pacific units not located in Korea. This rotation plan was followed throughout fy 1952 and prevented large losses by any unit at any one time.¹

During fy 1952, three ASA Pacific units stationed in Korea were awarded the Meritorious Unit Commendation by the DA or by the CG, Eighth Army.² Decorations, including the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal, and the Army Commendation Ribbon were awarded to ASA Pacific personnel by the CG of major units in Korea and the CinC, FECCOM. In addition, the Chief, ASA Pacific awarded Certificates of Achievement to individuals whose work was outstanding.³

Health of the command was good with no reported epidemics and no serious loss of personnel due to sickness. Morale was generally good, but was affected by delay in rotation and a freeze on promotions to NCO grades. Discipline throughout the command was good with court martial or other disciplinary action required in relatively few cases.

The regular security guard at Hq ASA Pacific was augmented during the report period by a Japanese security guard which included both male and female indigenous personnel. The guard was maintained at a

1. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA Pacific, fy1952, P4.
 2. Ibid. P12.
 3. Ibid. P13.





strength of 43 with little variation throughout the year. It was closely supervised by the regular security guard and was used to provide perimeter patrols, to assist in handling Japanese indigenous employees, and to provide interpreters for certain routine requirements.¹

Liaison with comparable staff sections of other local headquarters was maintained to coordinate activities relating to security control. Contacts were also maintained with local CI units and Japanese law enforcement agencies to exchange information of common interest. The importance of maintaining contacts with certain sources of information was given added emphasis because of the increased activity of Communist-inspired factions which were considered capable of carrying out subversive measures against installations and personnel of the Security Forces.²

To effect a balance between military and technical duties, a continuous training program was conducted for personnel of all ASA Pacific units outside Korea.³ Training directives of Hq ASA established training requirements for the first half of the report period. A new, somewhat more flexible, training directive was received on 7 Dec 1951, and formed the basis for similar directives to the field units. The majority of combat training subjects were well under way by mid-June 1952 in preparation for field training exercises planned for the

1. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA, Pacific, fy1952, P24.
2. Ibid. P27.
3. Ibid. P30.



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summer or early fall of the year. As of 30 June 1952, two units had already completed their field training while continuing to bring newly arrived replacements up to a high standard of combat readiness.¹

A number of plans were prepared or revised. The more important of these concerned post defense, passive air defense, destruction, evacuation, and disaster. Emergency plans for Hq ASA Pacific and subordinate units were completely revised in November 1951. Revisions of emergency plans were submitted to higher headquarters in December 1951 and June 1952.²

Plans were prepared during fy 1951 for the disposition and mission of ASA Pacific units after termination of hostilities in Korea. Post-Korea plans for ASA Pacific at the close of fy 1952 followed approved doctrines concerning ASA support of major ground units, and tied in closely with the plans of FEGOM. It was proposed that reduction of ASA strength in Korea would parallel the phasing out of major tactical units. Initially there would be no change in number or strength of units. Upon reduction of US forces in Korea, a portion of ASA strength would remain in support of major ground units.³

ASA Pacific supply activities increased sharply during the report period. This was caused by the Korean action and the receipt of equipment for field stations under construction. More logistic support to units in Korea than had been envisioned was furnished also. This

1. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA Pacific, fy1952, P31.
2. Ibid. P29.
3. Ibid. P30.



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was necessary because of a lack of spare parts, and inadequacy of TA's for expendable supplies. This problem was solved through support of Hq ASA, local manufacture, procurement of items from Japanese sources, and the cooperation of local supply agencies in Japan.¹

Experience in the Korean conflict demonstrated the necessity for signal equipment, including D/F, intercept, and recording equipment, designed especially for use by low level intercept units. Work was initiated in October 1951 to develop military specifications for a family of receivers and recording devices capable of mounted or unmounted operation, and adapted to the needs of ILI teams.²

ASA Pacific launched an approximate \$1,400,000.00 construction program during the year as part of the overall expansion of ASA facilities. Five major construction projects in Japan were begun, and four were completed. In addition, a construction project for FS 8603 AAU at Okinawa was started, and initial plans were made for the fy 1953 construction program at Clark AFB, Philippines. This program was as follows:

Japan Construction Program

Chitose

At Camp Chitose II, approximately 500 miles north of Tokyo,

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1. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA Pacific, fy1952, P49
 2. Ibid. P51.

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new construction was undertaken to provide housing, administrative and operational facilities for FS 8612 AAU and a CRC.¹ Total area allocated to ASA was 160 acres, including a 150 acre antenna field. Hokutaku Gumi Kabushiki Kaisha, Japanese contractors, completed this project 15 Feb 1952 at a cost of ¥ 164,000,000 (\$455,700).

Matsushima

At Camp Matsushima, approximately 200 miles north of Tokyo, troop housing and administrative buildings were constructed for occupancy by a CRE (Hq & Hq Det) and a CRC. All work was scheduled for completion one month after the end of fy 1952.² Other organizations sharing the use of Camp Matsushima were MATS Air Base, FEC Leaders School, the Post Complement, and an Engineer bn. The area allocated to ASA comprised 4.54 acres. Kosami Gumi Kabushiki Kaisha, Japanese contractors were scheduled to complete this project 31 July 1952 at a cost of ¥ 28,900,000 (\$82,500).

Tokyo

At the First Tokyo Arsenal, construction was initiated to provide additional housing, operational and administrative space, and facility improvements for Hq ASA Pacific. Ando Gumi Kabushiki Kaisha, Japanese contractors, completed this project 15 February 1952 at a cost of ¥ 99,234,000 (\$275,650).

Kyoto

Near Kyoto, approximately 240 miles southwest of Tokyo, construction was undertaken to provide administrative, housing, and operational facilities for several ASA units. Facilities for post-Korea or contingency occupancy by a CRC were prepared at Momoyama, a post at one time occupied by the 126th Sig Sv Co, and later temporarily occupied by FS 8610 AAU.³

Antenna field area covered by procurement consisted only of land beneath approximately 15 antenna tower bases previously used by the 126th Sig Sv Co. Three miles distant from Momoyama was Fushimi, location of the small post previously used by the 551st QM Truck Co, which was enlarged and rehabilitated for

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1. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA Pacific, fy1952, P52.
 2. Ibid. P4.
 3. Ibid. P42.

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occupancy by a CRC (Hq & Hq Det), and a CRC (Scty). The post area was 13 acres; antenna field area, 100 acres. Obayashi Gumi Kabushiki Kaisha, Japanese contractors, completed both projects 9 June 1952 at a total cost of ¥ 188,640,000 (\$524,000).

Kumamoto

At Camp Wood, approximately 600 miles southeast of Tokyo, construction initiated by ASA Pacific consisted of rehabilitation of a portion of the service area of a small post for post-Korea or contingency occupancy by a CRC.¹ The area allocated to ASA comprised 8.6 acres. Obayashi Gumi Kabushiki Kaisha, Japanese contractors, completed this project 28 Dec 1951 at a cost of ¥ 22,300,000 (\$62,000).

Okinawa Construction Program

At Okinawa, approximately 850 miles southwest of Tokyo, the village of Sobe was moved to a new location to make way for what was to be the largest and most complete ASA field station in the world. The final drawings were prepared in fy 1952, and Matsumura Gumi Kabushiki Kaisha, Japanese contractors, received notice of award of contract on 8 Oct 1951.² Progress was slow because of the difficulty of assembling skilled construction tradesmen, necessary machinery and materials, and because of the unfavorable climate and terrain. Although this was the largest ASA Pacific project, it constituted a very small percentage of construction in Okinawa. The ASA Sobe area project had the highest priority in the construction program, but practical considerations required some priority list modifications. Nevertheless, scheduled completion date for FS 8603 AAU remained 1 May 1953. The ASA post was to total 406 acres plus a separate small area for D/F installations. The contracted cost was ¥ 1,121,215,680 (\$4,114,488).

Philippines Construction Program

In Dec 1951, the Chief, ASA notified ASA Pacific of the proposed fy 1953 military construction program at Clark AFB.

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1. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA Pacific, fy1952, P43.
 2. Ibid. P44.

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The project, as originally presented consisted of construction at an estimated cost of \$355,400.¹ By the end of fy 1952, the Clark AFB master planning board had decided on a general location for the construction project but had not allocated a specific area to ASA for this purpose.²

In January 1952, a new concept of operations (ASA in support of a tactical force) was developed which appeared to offer a highly satisfactory solution to the requirement of ASA support at Army and Corps levels. A test of the division operating platoon was begun during April and was still in progress as the year ended.

Perhaps the most interesting development throughout the entire period was the success and expansion of low level intercept, a field previously unexploited by ASA. This effort was initiated in Aug 1951 to provide COMINT of an operational nature to tactical commanders in Korea. At first the effort was of the most rudimentary nature, consisting of quarter-ton vehicles equipped with SCR 300 radios and located in forward combat areas.³ The success of these improvised teams created a clamor for additional support. By the end of Oct 1951, seven low level voice teams had been formed and were located along the I and IX Corps fronts. By the end of the fy, ten teams (two positions each) were in operation along the Eighth Army front. It was significant that during the year not one US military voice interceptor was found competent to intercept low level enemy voice plain text

1. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA Pacific, fy1952, P45.
2. Ibid. P46.
3. Ibid. P63.

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traffic, thus necessitating the use of indigenous personnel and DA civilians (Chinese from Hongkong and Formosa).¹ By the end of the period, spaces for 130 DAC personnel had been authorized ASAPAC by CinCPAC and approximately 60 DAC personnel were on hand, 18 employed on the voice Morse problem, and the remainder with low level teams.

After this effort was introduced in Korea, operating procedures and doctrines for low level operations were developed by ASA Pacific. A preliminary SOP for low level units was prepared by the 501st CRG in Oct 1951. The first important study on low level operations was prepared in Jan 1952, and was entitled "Recommended TOE and Operating Procedure Intelligence Section, Division Operating Platoon". This was the initial attempt to arrive at a workable TOE based on experience up to that time.²

At the inception of low level intercept there was considerable doubt as to the wisdom of ASA carrying out this type of work. It was regarded by some as a local operation which might not be practical in other theaters, and by some, as a "toy" which should be taken over by the Signal Corps. Events of the year proved that the intercept of low level voice traffic was as much a part of the ASA mission as the intercept of high level traffic. It was significant that during the early stages of the low level effort, UN divisions and regiments were not satisfied with the limited ASA coverage and therefore set up

1. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA Pacific, fy1952, P64.

2. Ibid. P65.

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teams utilizing their own personnel. Gradually, as ASA support increased, this trend was lessened, and most non-ASA intercept units were put under ASA operational control.

One of the principal problems encountered in the low level program was the fact that personnel had no previous training in this subject.¹ Since personnel normally rotated from Korea after six months, and their replacements also were untrained in this type of work, the problem was recurrent. As a field expedient, plans were underway at the close of the period to hold low level indoctrination courses for selected officers and NCO's.

Initially, low level teams consisted of one division liaison officer, two enlisted men, and one to four indigenous or DAC personnel. Later, US personnel were provided from the CRC's (Int), and the teams were placed under company administrative control and battalion operational control. This was not a satisfactory solution. On 25 April 1952, the 501st CRG placed all personnel from the companies, who were involved in the low level effort on detached service to Bn. The battalion eventually assumed administrative and operational control of the low level effort.

The lack of suitable equipment was one of the chief handicaps. It became necessary to use numerous receivers of different types, in order to cover the radio spectrum. In many cases, equipment for

1. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA Pacific, fy1952, p65.

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the low level teams was either borrowed from friendly units, diverted from other ASA units, improvised, or obtained from other sources.¹ With the formation of the ten teams in Feb 1952, sources of supply were exhausted. On 24 May 1952, the 501st CRG submitted a Special List of Equipment (SLOE) to the Eighth Army for approval. This was to make possible the requisitioning of equipment for each new low level unit to be formed and for those already in operation.

The static tactical situation in Korea during the greater part of the report period gave commanders and their intelligence officers an ideal opportunity to observe and improve COMSEC within their units.² Consequently, there was increased emphasis on COMSEC throughout the theater. In Korea, it was found that the 352d CRC (Scty) which was originally believed to be sufficient support for EUSAK, was unable to render the desired army-wide monitoring support. At the close of the period, the 351st CRC (Scty) which had been intended for support of the XVI Corps in Japan, was diverted to the Eighth Army in Korea with arrival date set for sometime in Aug 1952. The presence of these two companies in Korea would insure increased security monitoring support particularly within friendly low level units, thereby paralleling the low level intercept effort.

The ASA Pacific Comm Branch effected many improvements during fy 1952 in the various phases of communication activities throughout ASA

1. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA Pacific, fy1952, P66.

2. Ibid. P67.

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Pacific despite the unusually heavy workload. Close coordination was maintained with ASA Pacific units to insure the best possible performance at that level. Assistance rendered included allocation of experienced personnel, suitable equipment, and necessary technical advice to enable them to maintain the highest possible communications standards. Although many problems were encountered, especially in the field units, they were solved through the concerted efforts of all concerned. This spirit of teamwork which was prevalent at all echelons contributed materially to the accomplishment of the communications mission during the year.¹

As in the case of the LLI personnel, rapid turnover of all communications personnel made it necessary to initiate an extensive training program to prevent a drop in efficiency. Most replacements were inexperienced when they arrived, and many were unfamiliar with the cryptographic systems being used. All personnel were trained in as many phases of communications work as possible, so that they could be shifted around to fill vacancies as quickly as they occurred. In most instances, inexperienced replacements were assigned to the ASA Pacific Comm Ctr for further training. Experienced personnel were then transferred to the units to prevent disruption of operations at that level. This procedure proved especially beneficial to the units, and provided the personnel with a better understanding of the entire

1. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA Pacific, fy1952, P151.
 2. Ibid. P155.

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communications system.¹ REF: VOL. IV P. 26

(1) Hq & Hq Company, 8621 AAU, Tokyo

During 1952, Hq & Hq Co, ASA Pacific remained located at the First Tokyo Arsenal, Kita-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.²

Average strength was 655 officers and enlisted men. In addition, a monthly average of 164 men were temporarily attached to the unit for intra-theater reassignment. A steady increase was also recorded in the number of men being quartered on the post while on R & R leave from Korea. This number varied from 97 in Jan 1952 to 238 in June, the monthly average being 153 men.³

On 26 Nov 1951, the Office of the Headquarters Commandant was established to provide a coordinating and controlling agency over the various activities involved in the physical operation of the post.⁴

The Security Guard, which at the beginning of the year, had been an integral part of the S-2 section, was reorganized in Oct 1951 as an independent function under the Hq Commandant. The guard assumed responsibility for supervision and administration of the Japanese guard force which was armed with riot-type shotguns.⁵

In general, the training of the enlisted men followed the program of the previous year. A 60-hour field training problem was held in June 1952 at Camp Palmer. Extensive night training in infiltration and attack of combat outpost constituted the major portion of this

1. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA Pacific, fy1952, P155.
2. Ibid. P1.
3. Ibid. P162.
4. Ibid. P161.
5. Ibid. P166.



maneuver. Training ammunition such as blank cartridges, M-80
 firecrackers, and smoke and flare grenades added realism to the problem.¹
 At the close of the report period, an average of 425 men were
 attending training exercises four hours each week.²

b. 356th Comm Recon Co (Scty), Chitose

On 25 Oct 1951, the 51st Sig Sv Det was reorganized
 under TOE 32-500, and was redesignated the 356th CRC. Change #2 (18 Jun 51)
 authorized 8-0's and 149 EM. FS 8612 AAU had been attached to the
 51st Sig Sv Det on 1 April 1951 pending receipt of an approved TA
 and the issue of equipment.³

From July until Nov 1951, the 356th remained at Camp Chitose #1,
 until completion of construction at Camp Chitose #2, which was to be
 the future site for the company and FS 8612 AAU. Both units moved to
 the new site in mid-November, and FS 8612 AAU assumed operational
 and administrative control, and the 356th was attached.

At the beginning of the fy, assigned strength was 3-0's and 98 EM.
 However, after the company was attached to FS 8612 AAU, strength was
 reduced to 1-0 and 2 EM, the others being transferred to FS 8612 AAU
 for use in administrative and operational sections.⁴

Following reorganization, steps were not taken to balance the
 equipment on hand with the TOE allowances, because the intelligence
 mission assigned the 356th could not be accomplished with the equipment
 authorized a security company.⁵ Although the general mission remained

1. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA Pacific, fy1952, P164.

2. Ibid. P165.

3. Ann. Rept. 356 CRC, fy1952, P1.

4. Ibid. P2.

5. Ibid. P3.

unchanged, major equipment changes were made during Jan 1952.

The Morse Section successfully operated six double positions at Camp Chitose #1 until the building expansion program started, after which time, power equipment caused interference.¹ DF equipment consisted of a MC-551 bearing indicator, one R-127/CRD-2 receiver, and a TG-7B teletype unit. A PE-95 power unit was installed to supplement commercial power sources.²

REF: VOL. II P. 54

c. 851st Comm Recon Det (Scty), Matsushima

The 851st CRD, which had been redesignated from the 50th Sig Sv Det on 25 Oct 1951, was stationed at Camp Matsushima, Honshu, Japan, 32 miles northeast of Sendai throughout the report period. A sub-unit, which monitored friendly R/T and R/Telegraph communications of tactical troops, was located at Camp Chitose.³ One member was on DS to Hq XVI Corps at Camp Sendai to perform a wire telephone monitoring mission.⁴ Logistic support was provided by Hq Northern Command.⁵

Authorized strength was 3-0's and 37-EM. Operating strength averaged 3-0's and 40-EM. Prior to 25 Oct 1951 the detachment was organized under TOE 11-500. After 25 Oct 1951, TOE 32-500 (18 June 1951 Changes 2-5), which authorized administrative and overhead personnel, was placed into effect.

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1. Ann. Rept. 356 CRC, fy1952, p4.
 2. Ibid. P5.
 3. Ann. Rept. 851 CRD, fy1952, PP12,13.
 4. Ibid. P1.
 5. Ibid. P18.

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During the period 1 July 1951 through 30 June 1952, training was conducted in conformity with directives of Hq ASA Pacific. Most operational training was accomplished on the job.

The detachment's mission during fy1952 encompassed the security monitoring of radiotelegraph, teletype tape relay, radiotelephone and wire telephone communications within XVI Corps and JIC. Units monitored were XVI Corps, 1st Cav Div, 24th Inf Div, 40 Inf Div, 45th Inf Div, 34th RCT, 187th AB RCT, 2d Engr Spec Brig, 40th AAA¹ Brig, and JIC.

The central monitoring section at Camp Matsushima employed six radiotelegraph positions, one general search position utilizing radio receivers, one R/T position, and six teletype monitoring positions. Teletype monitoring was accomplished by the XVI Corps Comm Ctr which patched in on corps teletype circuits, transmitting signals by landline to the Camp Sendai VHF carrier. Signals were transmitted from Camp Sendai carrier to the Camp Matsushima carrier and further transmitted to the 851st area by landline.

Raw traffic was received by the central analysis section daily and was graded. Procedure discrepancy reports were submitted to all units monitored. R/T traffic was transcribed from recorded tapes and logged; wire telephone traffic recorded tapes were analyzed to

1. Ann. Rept, 851 CRD, fy1952, Pl.

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in enlisted personnel when a new peak strength of 312 EM was attained.¹

Permanently assigned enlisted guard personnel continued to maintain physical security of FS 8610 areas in the Kyoto region. Additional security measures were required during the report period because of frequent civilian demonstrations in the Kyoto and Osaka areas after the ratification of the Japanese peace treaty. The guard section was increased to 56 permanently assigned enlisted guards,² and perimeter roving patrols were increased to prevent attempts at infiltration and sabotage.

Additional permanent guard posts were established at the D/F site, and the Fushimi "A" area, future site of FS 8610 AAU. A newly constructed antenna field at Fushimi "A" area, presented a security problem which had not been solved as the year ended. Copper antenna wire and sections of coaxial cable, extremely valuable on the Japanese market, were exposed to theft and sabotage, and positive measures could not be taken to guard the field with military personnel or Japanese guards in the employ of the US Army. The field, although procured by, and under control of American forces in Japan, was tenanted by Japanese farmers who continued to farm the land.³

Throughout fy 1952, supplies and equipment were obtained as required through normal supply channels from Camp Kyoto.⁴ Signal equipment, replacement parts, and expendable items were also

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- 1. Ann. Rept. FS 8610 AAU, fy1952, P3.
 - 2. Ibid. P7.
 - 3. Ibid. P8.
 - 4. Ibid. P4.

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requisitioned through Camp Kyoto. Items peculiar to classified equipment were procured through regular ASA supply channels. The transportation problem was rather acute at the beginning of the report period as only a minimum number of vehicles was on loan from Hq Camp Kyoto. This situation was remedied in Sep 1951, by the issuance of vehicles as authorized under TA 32-1-10.¹

Training requirements prescribed by Hq ASA for field station personnel were fulfilled throughout the year. Mandatory subjects, including fire fighting, atomic energy, and military justice, were also completed by all personnel. Training classes were suspended during the period 17 Apr - 6 May 1952 due to a personnel shortage that necessitated all operations personnel working seven days a week.²

Within the operational framework of FS 8610 AAU, several changes occurred. Intercept personnel losses resulted in a gradual drop from [] manual Morse positions manned in July 1951 to 10 positions in June 1952. This was paralleled by a much sharper drop in the volume of intercepted traffic.³

Replacement intercept operators arrived at a much slower rate than losses occurred. Until Apr 1952, nearly all replacements were experienced Korean rotatees who required only minimum on-the-job training before becoming effective taper intercept operators. During the last quarter of this period, school trained operators began to

1. Ann. Rept. FS 8610 AAU, fy1952, P7.

2. Ibid. P9.

3. Ibid. P12.

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arrive direct from the ASA Tng. Ctr. On-the-job training was provided these men in view of the fact that they had been trained primarily as automatic Morse intercept operators.

In July 1951, [] multi-channel, six single-channel LTPA, and two single-channel LTPB positions were in operation. Additional positions were installed, and by June 1952, a sharp increase was noted in all types of radio printer traffic.

FS 8610 AAU initiated a T/A section at the beginning of fy 1952. The section consisted of only one man with additional personnel on loan from the 126th Sig Sv Co.

The lack of skilled analysts became a major problem, and was solved by increasing the hours of duty for all personnel, and supplying intercept operators with complete information to assist them in traffic identification. Trick T/A personnel had to be assigned to straight day duty because of the shortage, and this necessitated closer liaison between analysts and intercept operators.

FS 8610 AAU operated two D/F positions, one in Kyoto, and the other located at Camp Hakata during the report period. On 29 Feb 1952 the Camp Hakata site was moved to Camp Wood. Also the ASA Pacific D/F Net Control was moved during the year to a location adjacent to the Morse Intercept Section of the station. Coordination of the intercept mission and the D/F mission improved as a result.

1. Ann. Rept. FS 8610 AAU, fy1952, P13.
2. Ibid. P14.
3. Ibid. P17.
4. Ibid. P16.
5. Ibid. P17.



In November, a parallel control by means of radio was installed to bring other D/F stations into the net. Additional transmitters and frequencies were provided, and in Mar 1952, simultaneous keying of two transmitters was initiated to overcome the various distance and readability factors. All transmitters were installed in Fushimi "A" area, approximately 2.5 miles north of Camp Momoyama, and keyed remotely from D/F Control.

The Comm Ctr of FS 8610 AAU was considerably understrength at the start of the year, however, subsequent rotatees from Korea relieved the deficiency in operator strength. In Oct 1951, equipment was rearranged making it possible for enciphering operators to break back simultaneously. Installation of the Apollo system saved many man-hours in enciphering outgoing reports.

FS 8610 AAU was scheduled to move to the newly constructed Fushimi "A" area on or about 1 Aug 1952. The fixed station intercept mission was to continue in the new location. It was expected that the unit would retain control of the Camp Momoyama area for possible use by an ASA unit to be deployed from Korea upon cessation of hostilities.¹

e. Field Station 8612 AAU, Chitose

REF: VOL. II P. 55

Activated during the last quarter of fy 1951,

FS 8612 AAU began 1952 as a "paper unit" carrying but 1-0 and 1 WO as present for duty.²

1. Ann. Rept. FS 8610 AAU, fy1952, P21.

2. Ann. Rept. FS 8612 AAU, fy1952, P1.



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In September, the station's location was changed to Camp Chitose #2, approximately five miles east of its former site. This move was predicated on dispersion of troop units as well as on objections from the AF regarding antenna towers near the Chitose air strip.

By 25 July 1951, thirty-seven EM were assigned in accordance with reorganization. Because of the lack of an operational mission, they were placed on DS to Hq ASA Pacific until an operational need recalled them to the station. The need for administrative personnel was known by the parent organization but came at a time when this type of personnel was critically short, and the demands of units in Korea had priority.¹

At the beginning of Sep 1951, the first four EM assigned for duty with the station's Security Guard arrived, and were used to man guard posts for the 51st Sig Sv Det.² By the end of Dec 1951, enough EM were assigned to permit inauguration of formal internal security for all sections of the station.

New antenna towers were erected in an area covering about 150 acres, the circumference of which had no fence or natural barriers for security. Petty theft of ground rods, wire, etc., by Japanese nationals became a problem. This was solved by using a motorized patrol during the hours of darkness.³ Another post was created on 1 June 1952 for increased security of the unit's D/F equipment.

1. Ann. Rept. FS 8612 AAU, fy1952, P4.

2. Ibid. P5.

3. Ibid. P6.

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FS 8612 AAU supply section did not begin to function until 24 Nov 1951 when supply personnel of the 356th CRC were transferred to the station. Company supply was a formidable task during fy 1952 because it included liquidation of properties held by the 356th, and transfer to the accounts of FS 8612 AAU.

Transportation personnel and vehicles were not available at the beginning of the year. During the last week in Nov 1951, motor pool personnel of the 356th were transferred to the station and TOE vehicles belonging to the 356th continued to be used. Construction of the 8612 AAU motor pool was completed and became available 1 Jan 1952.¹ On 2 June 1952, authorized vehicles were received.

Operations began 20 Nov 1951 when all personnel of the 356th CRC were transferred to FS 8612 AAU. Original location of the operations building was Camp Chitose #1, however, this was changed on 15 Jan 1952 to Chitose #2. Eight sloping "V" type antennas had been erected as interim antennas pending arrival of supplies to erect rhombics. No time was lost in the move, and continuity was maintained throughout.²

Personnel, particularly intercept operators, were in short supply following the move. In March 1952, it was necessary for trick personnel to go on a three trick schedule until the end of the report period.

On 20 Nov 1951, the Morse section of FS 8612 AAU was organized.

1. Ann. Rept. FS 8612 AAU, fy1952, P7.
2. Ibid. P13.

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Personnel, mission, and equipment remained as it had been under the designation of the 356th CRC.¹ By 30 June 1952, the station had 32 receiving positions operational, all serviced through multicouplers.

On 8 June 1952, Navy personnel began operation of a voice position at the station's site. The Navy team consisted of 2 transcribers, 1-O, 1 EM, 1 traffic analyst, and 8 operators.

In Nov 1951, the D/F section of FS 8612 AAU moved to its permanent site at Chitose #2. Teletype procedures were changed and literal one-time pads were used for enciphering and deciphering messages. Numerical one-time pads were used for tracking targets.² It was found that a large octantal error was present in the first site in the new area. A move of approximately 800 feet in an easterly direction eliminated error, and the permanent D/F building was installed at this site.

Radio D/F net went into operation 20 May 1952. Missions were sent by radio, and round-robin teletype net was used to transmit bearing results, tip-offs, and procedure messages.

Emergency power for D/F activity was supplied from the main operations area. Power supplied at 110 volts was run into a 5KW transformer, stepped up to 3000 volts, and then sent out to a 5KW transformer 800 feet from the D/F shack. There it was stepped down to 110 voltage. A double transformer eliminated the need for emergency

1. Ann. Rept. FS 8612 AAU, fy1952, P11.

2. Ibid. P13.

generators.¹

Communications channels between FS 8612 AAU and Hq ASA Pacific flowed from the Comm Ctr via direct land-line to Sapporo carrier facilities, land-line, and submarine cable to Aomori on Honshu and land-line to Sendai, Honshu, and Tokyo. Northern Command back-up facilities were VHF via the same route.²

REF: VOL. II P. 57

2. Korea

a. 501st Comm Recon Gp, Seoul

At the start of fy 1952, 9-0's and 56 EM of the 501st arrived at Inchon Bay, Korea, aboard the LST USNS SERGEANT MULLER. At the same time, 1-0 and 25 EM arrived aboard another craft, making a total landing party of 10-0's and 81 EM. Approximately four hours following debarkation, all personnel departed for Seoul.³ Temporary Hq was established in Seoul.

Two days after establishing permanent headquarters, the CO of the 501st assumed administrative and operational control of all ASA units in Korea. These included:

Hq & Hq Det 303d CRB
 Hq & Hq Det 304th CRB
 60th Sig Sv Co
 352d CRC (Scty)
 126th Sig Sv Co (Adv).

Paralleling this move, ASA Pacific (Adv) was deactivated and all equipment and records transferred to the custody of the 501st.

1. Ann. Rept. FS 8612 AAU, fy1952, P14.

2. Ibid. P20.

3. Summ. Ann. Rept. 501st CRG, fy1952, P1.

The 501st roster of 10 July 1951 showed a total of 15-0's and 87 EM assigned to sustain group command functions. At this point, the expansion of facilities and the later annexation of additional personnel, could not be foretold because of a changing operations situation.¹

All organizations of the 501st were reorganized under TOE 32-500 (Changes 1, 2, 3, and 4) effective 25 Jan 1952.²

Initial operations of the 501st in support of the Eighth US Army, Korea were based in part on the support mission envisioned by Hq ASA in its doctrine of December 1950, and by further lessons learned during field operations in 1950 and 1951. The concept had never been tested in a combat theater by ASA until the outbreak of the Korean conflict.³

The entering of the 501st into the role of support of a field army on 1 July 1951, produced a rudimentary COMINT organization.⁴ Group's mission encompassed the expediting of COMINT data and the furnishing of necessary facilities and supervision to insure compliance with COMSEC doctrine. Further, the distribution of, and accountability for cryptomaterial within the command, as well as advising the CG, Eighth US Army, Korea, on all ASA matters were an indispensable part of the mission.

As the year 1951 moved to a close and practical experience had

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1. Summ. Ann. Rept. 501 CRG, fy1952, P3.
 2. Ibid. P52.
 3. Ibid. P1.
 4. Ibid. P6.



been gained through evaluation and analysis of all phases of ASA COMINT, additional operation sections were formed, and team missions altered.

Initially, the Traffic Analysis Section of the 501st had a total of 2-O's and 29 EM. At the close of the year, strength had decreased to 2-O's and 23 EM. In order to further delegate responsibility for all phases of operation and to coordinate effort on the major problems, three subsections were set up as follows:

Voice Morse: This section performed the normal functions of T/A and scanned decrypted messages for possible net identities and intelligence. Local liaison with D/F, low level voice, and CW intercept was maintained in an attempt to tie-in the voice Morse effort with other levels of intercept.

Continuous Wave: This section was limited in its production of intelligence by the fact that CW traffic was not being read by the C/A section. It was able, however to derive characteristics and patterns of operation which later produced intelligence.¹

Research: The Research Section was established to perform top-level T/A on such problems as [redacted]

[redacted] Within 10 days after its initiation, the section reconstructed a priority system. Analysts from voice Morse and CW were assigned, and performed analysis on both

1. Summ. Ann. Rept. 501 CRG, fy1952, P23.

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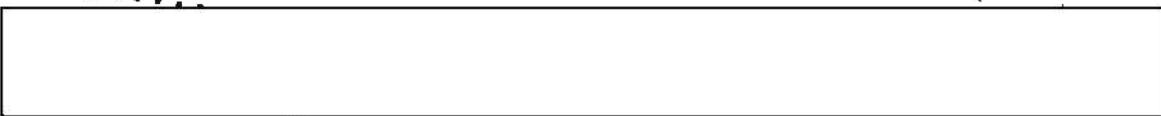
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types of traffic.¹

Lack of adequately trained T/A personnel was the primary problem. An alternate job training program was arranged so that personnel from other sections could immediately assume case responsibility in T/A when vacancies occurred. Unskilled T/A personnel, when first assigned, were given on-the-job training. This did much to relieve the personnel shortage.²

To furnish direct support to potential UN user agencies in the field, a crypte-linguist team was dispatched from ASA Pacific to Korea to translate readable systems, and to disseminate resultant information to user agencies with a minimum of delay. Advance elements arrived in Korea on 15 Aug. By early Sep, translations were moving on a daily basis to user agencies of the 8th Army.³

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that both additional translator and cryptanalyst personnel could be used advantageously in the Korean theater. In late Sep, additional C/A personnel arrived.

The COMSEC section of the 501st became 100% operational on 17 Dec for the first time. On that date, it relieved the 352d CRC of all monitoring and analysis duties. This was done in spite of the handicap created by a shortage of vital equipment, the necessity to

1. Summ. Ann. Rept. 501 CRG, fy1952, P24.
2. Ibid. P25.
3. Ibid. P26.

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operate the section under strength, and having to utilize personnel¹ on jobs for which they had no prior experience.

In Dec, the Mobile Radio Monitoring Team of the 501st monitored four nets on a 16-hour daily schedule. These were: (1) EUSAK Command, (2) 19th AAA Gp, (3) 2d Logistic Command, and (4) 8075th Air Ground Liaison. Raw copy was furnished to the Security Analysis Team for processing. The team had no assigned mission until 31 July, when the IX Corps requested monitoring of POW broadcasts from Radio Peiping. This assignment continued through Aug. In Sep, the team again had no assigned mission. Normal monitoring operations were maintained at Army and Corps until a complete call sign changeover

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Considerable effort was expended in Nov to make it possible for the team to become operational.² Tentative plans were made for the performing of procedural analysis only. By Jan, the team monitored 8 nets, for a total of 816 monitoring hours, and passed all traffic and chatter to procedure analysis teams for processing and reporting. A Procedure Analysis Team was formed in Jan and introduced its operation by reporting on 10 units.³ Meanwhile, the Mobile Monitoring Section was transferred to the 352d CRC (Scty) on 23 Feb.

The Wire Monitoring Team originally had been scheduled to monitor 8th Army Korea wire nets. It had no assigned mission during July due

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1. Summ. Ann. Rept. 501 CRG, fy1952, P29.
 2. Ibid. P31.
 3. Ibid. P32.

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to EUSAK refusal to permit group to monitor wire nets.

The Security Analysis Team was placed on TDY with the Security Analysis Section of the 352d CRC and assisted in their operation during July. The team, working in connection with the 352d, submitted violation reports to the 10th AAA Gp, 20th Air Ground Liaison Gp, and EUSAK (Adv). Plans were made to analyze traffic to corps and divisional level units. In Nov, the team failed to function due to a lack of personnel and monitoring facilities.¹

In Feb, the Special Radio and Wire Monitoring Team maintained telephone monitor equipment on VHF lines for 16 hours a day. Tapes were submitted to the 352d for transcription and analysis.²

The Comm Ctr of the 501st Hqs officially began operations on 21 Sep 1951, with processing and transmitting raw traffic from Det 13, 1st Rad Sq Mbl, and the Republic of Korea Int Gp "M", in addition to processing LLI from the 303d and 304th CRB. As the month ended, volume stood at 35,000 gps per day, of which 60% was outgoing traffic.

By Nov, two new types of traffic were introduced and the Comm Ctr began sending code recoveries and translations. The number of code gps processed increased in Dec. Peak day was the 30th, when a total of 66,808 gps were recorded. In Jan, a further increase was attributed to movement of certain activities from subordinate units to the 501st.³ Traffic volume continued to rise from 29 Mar until the close of the

1. Summ. Ann. Rept. 501 CRG, fy1952, P32.

2. Ibid. P33.

3. Ibid. P35.

report period. Shortage of personnel was the major obstacle to smooth operation.

Throughout the year, responsibility for POW interrogation in Korea was assumed by the 501st CRG, and carried out by interpreters. In Sep, arrangements were made with the 8th Army for transporting prisoners to Seoul for interrogations directly concerned with LLI. As the problem of adequate interrogation had not been solved at this time, a proposal was made to establish a separate compound for detaining prisoners of particular interest to the Agency, and plans¹ were made for the inspection of enclosures in Pusan and Koji-Do.

Intensive interrogation of 4 North Korean guerilla prisoners was begun on 14 Dec in conjunction with the 30th CIC and EUSAK G2. Two POW's were found to possess cryptographic and communications information.²

[REF: VOL. P P. 58]

b. 301st Comm Recon Bn.

Immediately following its arrival in FECOM on 2 Dec 1951, the 301st was assigned to ASA Pacific. In Korea, on 3 Dec 1951, the unit was further assigned to the 501st CRG. On 10 Dec 1951, the bn was attached to the X Corps for logistic support and court martial jurisdiction. On 21 Dec 1951, D/F Det #3, 330th CRC³ was assigned to the 301st for administrative supervision.

The 301st was organized during this period under TOE 32-500, which

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1. Summ. Ann. Rept. 501 CRG, fy1952, P45.
 2. Ibid. P46.
 3. Ann. Rept. 301 CRB, fy1952, P3.

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authorized strength of 8-O's and 16 EM. From the time the bn arrived in Korea, reassignments of personnel were numerous. In many cases, officers did not possess the technical qualifications necessary, and most recalled reserve officers were filling assignments with limited training or no previous experience. By 19 Jan 1952, operations had dropped to a minimum and many officers and enlisted men were reassigned to units where trained men were needed. As a result, the unit operated at 50% TCE strength for many weeks. As the year came to a close, an effort was being made to build up the unit with enlisted men. As of 30 June 1952, there were 3-O's and 13 EM assigned.¹

The operation of the 301st in cryptologic support of X Corps and subordinate units in Korea began on 30 Dec 1951. Basic mission consisted of liaison with X Corps G2, and Corps SSO. The mission also included liaison with signal and communication officers concerned with traffic monitored by Det #2, 352d CRC (Scty) and with the operators of all ASA LLI teams in the X Corps sector.²

The security function of the bn entailed visits to units monitored by the 352d, classes in COMSEC and radio procedure, and delivery of cryptographic material to using units in the X Corps area.

The assignment of LLI operations in X Corps on 30 Dec 1951 brought unique and complex problems to the bn. First, officer and enlisted personnel bore MOS's that had no relationship to the technical problems

1. Ann. Rept. 301 CRB, fy1952, P14.

2. Ibid. P9.



encountered. This created an urgent need for trained personnel in LLI.

Several supply problems never envisaged under normal mission assignments were also present. All radio and allied technical equipment, as well as many field items peculiar to this type of operation, had to be borrowed from supported units, other ASA units, or obtained through separate letters of authorization. In May, three out of five wpn carrs of the 301st were on MR to the 303d CRB. As the year ended, the supply situation had not improved.¹

c. 303d Comm Recon Bn

REF: VOL II P. 68

At the beginning of fy 1952, Hq & Hq Det 303d CRB was composed of 9-0's and 15 EM. Other than an exchange of a few personnel between the 352d CRC and the bn on 10 Aug 1951, no further changes occurred.² The bn was relieved from attachment to EUSAK on 6 Aug 1951, and attached to the I Corps for logistic support and disciplinary control. On 14 Aug 1951, four detachments of the 303d were attached to I Corps divs for logistic support and court martial jurisdiction.³

In the original concept, a Hq and Hq Det of a CRB was to be attached to a Corps Hqs with one liaison team at each div hqs. However, with only one bn in Korea during the period Dec to June, it became necessary to locate the bn at Eighth Army Hq and to place

1. Ann. Rept. 301 CRB, fy1952, P10.
2. Ann. Rept 303 CRB, fy1952, P1.
3. Ibid. P2.



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its liaison teams at I, IX, and X Corps Hq, thus advancing it one level higher in the chain of command.

In Aug, the 501st CRG was able to place the bn in the chain of command in a type of field army for which it was originally designed. Accordingly, the 303d was reorganized and given the mission of supporting the I US Corps.

The bn's liaison teams were redesignated as dets and attached to divs in I US Corps as follows: Det #1 to 3d Inf Div, Det #2 to 1st Cav Div, Det #3 to 25th Inf Div, and Det #4 to 1st British Commonwealth Div. Prior to moving the units into the field, logistic support and messing facilities were provided. Following this, the teams moved into div CP's where they became operational.¹

As dets detailed to divs were not equipped as monitoring units, security violations which they delivered to div sig officers had to be gathered by other sources and forwarded to them. This was accomplished by close coordination with the 501st Gp and the 352d CRG (Scty), whose dets were located in the Corps areas with specific monitoring assignments. Processed traffic and the reports of violations were then forwarded to det commanders at div level.²

In Oct 1951, an SOP outlining LLVI was distributed to CRB's and liaison teams which were located at each of the divs in the

1. Ann. Rept. 303 CRB, fy1952, P5.

2. Ibid. P6.

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I US Corps. Originally it was believed that the proposed mission could be accomplished by sending out a radio jeep equipped with one BC-683 and manned by an ASA liaison officer, one driver, and one intercept operator-translator.

The plan was tried and was considered successful. One serious drawback, however, was that a moving vehicle with such equipment would sooner or later attract enemy attention and draw fire. It was then decided to try to choose one permanent location which would afford the best maximum intercept coverage of low echelon enemy nets.¹ After many possible intercept sites had been tested, each team selected the one best suited and "dug in", building secure and permanent positions of the front line bunker type. By the end of Oct, the deta were redesignated as LLVI teams.

There were many equipment and personnel problems involved in setting up the teams. Inasmuch as no radio equipment was provided in the TOE of the 303d, all such items had to be borrowed from the 501st, the 326th CRC, and from other units.² Enlisted personnel needed for the teams who could not be furnished by bn were placed on DS from the 326th. The minimum number of enlisted men needed was five, two of whom were furnished by bn.

From the inception of the low level program, the problem of

1. Ann. Rept. 303 CRB, fy1952, P9.

2. Ibid. P10.



obtaining sufficient qualified Chinese interpreters and translators was serious. At first, some of the team leaders attempted to obtain translators from div IPW teams on a loan basis. However, this was not wholly satisfactory because they were not always available when needed. Therefore, arrangements were made through EUSAK and GHQ FECOM for the allocation of translators for LLI work.¹

Traffic was brought down to the base camp from the forward site at the end of each shift and processing and basic T/A work was performed before it was forwarded to bn. Although the 501st performed final T/A, it was decided late in May 1952 that the bn would take over this function in the future.² By mid-June, additional trained personnel were allotted and at the end of the fy, the 303d performed complete T/A on traffic submitted by its teams.

No hard and fast rules were followed in locating the various base sites, nor for determining the working hours of shifts due to the many different circumstances encountered by each team. Generally base camps were located at div hqs. The two most popular shifts used were, (1) a 24-hour duty period followed by a 24-hour rest period, and, (2) a 12-hour shift followed by a 12-hour rest period at the base camp.³

The most satisfactory radio receivers for LLVI were the BS-683

1. Ann. Rept. 303 GRB, fy1952, P10.
 2. Ibid. P11.
 3. Ibid. P12.

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and SCR-300. While the BS-683 was preferred, its use in a fixed site presented a problem, because the batteries were bulky and hard to handle. As most of the sites could not be reached with a vehicle, the men were forced to carry these batteries up and down steep hills. Later, special authorization allowed each team a battery charger. As the SCR-300 was equipped with a BA-70 dry cell battery, there was no problem in securing these through normal supply.¹

d. 304th Comm Recon Bn

On 1 July 1951, the main body of the 304th CRB, consisting of 6-O's and 20 EM, was aboard the USS JOSEPH E. MULLER enroute to Korea for duty with Eighth Army (Adv). On 2 July, the battalion arrived at Inchon and moved immediately to Seoul.²

On 12 July, the 304th was placed on TDY with the IX Corps for an indefinite period. The unit then moved to IX Corps Hqs at Chunchon where it was assigned to the 501st CRG effective 15 July 1952. On 5 Aug 1951, the 304th was relieved from attachment to Eighth Army, and attached to IX Corps for logistic support and court martial jurisdiction. On the same day, the bn began operations at IX Corps.

On 21 Aug 1951, the 304th assigned liaison officers to the 24th and 7th Inf Divs to take charge of newly formed LLI teams, and to maintain constant liaison with IX Corps Hq, and Hqs of Inf Divs operating in the IX Corps sector.³

1. Ann. Rept. 303 CRB, fy1952, P15.
 2. Ann. Rept. 304 CRB, fy1952, P1.
 3. Ibid. P2.



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On 25 Oct 1951, the 304th was reorganized under Change 2, TOE 32-500.¹

On 14 Apr 1952, the Operations Section of the 304th moved to a new location at IX Corps (Adv) CP. Shortly thereafter, on 22 Apr, remaining personnel moved to a new location near Chipori.²

In Oct 1951, the Operations Section was organized to work on LLVI at Corps level. Additional Chinese interpreters and radio equipment was received. D/F equipment was also procured and set up on an experimental basis, but very little intelligence could be derived from this source due to faulty equipment.³

By 5 Apr 1952, the 304th was operating 3 LLVI sites along the IX Corps front. Following assignment of additional Chinese interpreters, a fourth intercept site became operative in May 1952.

e. 326th Comm Recon Co (Int)

At the beginning of fy 1952, this unit was known as the 126th Sig Sv Co. At that time it was divided into the 126th (Main), located in Kyoto, Japan, and the 126th (Adv) operating in Korea.⁴

On 1 July 1951, the 126th (Adv), consisting of 7-0's and 99 EM, moved to the site of the IX Corps (Main), in the Chunchon area where the company was placed under administrative control of the 304th CRB. Operations began on 12 July. Meanwhile, the main body of the 126th

1. Ann. Rept. 304 CRB, fy1952, P3.
2. Ibid. P4.
3. Ibid. P5.
4. Ibid. PP1,2.

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was operating a semi-fixed intercept station at Kyoto, Japan.¹

Because the main body was scheduled to join the advance unit in Korea, a suitable site had to be found for the entire company. No site in the IX Corps area would serve the purpose, so an acceptable location was selected in the I Corps area, just north of Seoul.²

In the meantime, on 1 July, FS 8610 AAU took over operational control of the main body of the 126th in Japan, with individual personnel continuing to work at their respective jobs. An advance party of administrative and supply personnel was sent to link up with the 126th (Adv) in Korea, to prepare for the company's arrival. During the last week in July, the 126th severed connection with FS 8610 AAU, and moved out to a staging area near Kyoto to prepare to ship to Korea.³ Here, a training cycle was instituted, consisting of seven full days of training and three days on bivouac. While in the staging area, all TOE equipment was drawn and readied for shipment. On 27 Aug, vehicles moved out and on 29 Aug, company personnel left by rail for Sasebo. The next day, the men boarded the KONGO MARA for Pusan. On 13 Sep, the entire company was reunited as the 126th Sig Sv Co and activities of the 126th (Adv) were discontinued.⁴ Assigned strength was 11-O's and 293 EM.⁵

Operations of the entire company were centralized in the Seoul area at first, because of the static condition of the front. Besides

1. Ann. Rept. 326 CRC, fy1952, P3.
2. Ibid. P2.
3. Ibid. P3.
4. Ibid. P4.
5. Ibid. P1.

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the main area, the company operated four outlying D/F sites and one advance detachment, known as the 1st Operating Platoon. Normal T/A and C/A functions were maintained until these sections were placed on DS to the 501st CRG. The Comm Ctr was set up to transmit teletype traffic as well as to serve as custodian of all cryptographic material.

On 25 Oct 1951, the 126th was redesignated the 326th CRG. Change 2, TOE 32-500 was used as authority to request personnel and equipment.¹ The new TOE called for no change in status, administration, or mission and all correspondence and administrative work continued to be processed through the 501st CRG.²

A change of mission assignment was effected during May 1952. Instead of a divided effort between voice Morse and CW intercept in each company, the 501st ordered a separation of the two problems. The 326th assumed responsibility for all CW intercept, thereby necessitating release of the 1st Operating Plat at the advance site and the transcribing section at the company area to the 329th CRG.³

The 326th had also manned and supplied four LLI teams during fy 1952. In the reorganization, the 304th CRB assumed administrative as well as operational control of these teams.⁴

At the close of fy 1952, the primary purpose of the 326th was to intercept, process, and forward COMINT to designated interested

1. Ann. Rept. 326 CRG, fy1952, P5.
2. Ibid. P6.
3. Ibid. P6.
4. Ibid. P22.

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consumers. The majority of personnel was connected with one of the operational phases. Non-operational sections functioned, in the main, to support the intercept mission. The Operations Section was divided into Intercept, D/F, T/A, C/A, Comm Ctr, Radio Repair, and Wire Branches. The number of positions maintained varied from 19 to 25, and they were manned 24 hours a day by three 8-hour shifts.¹ Operating efficiency remained good despite the influx of inexperienced personnel and the departure of many skilled operators.²

The 326th operated 3 cutlying D/F stations during the year. Site #1 was located on Paengnyong-do, an island off the Korean west coast near the Chinese lines. Site #2 was at Tosa-ri on Kimpo Peninsula, and site #3 was located at Karsebi north of the company area at Seoul. The company also operated a D/F station at Yonchon until 3 May 1952, at which time it was turned over, with the 1st Operating Plat, to the 329th CRC. Also located at the 326th company area was D/F control operated by the 501st CRG, which consisted of tipoff and administrative nets.³

Equipment at D/F sites consisted of an MC 551 modification of an AN/CRD2 unit fed by a Super Pro receiver. BC-342's were used for administrative net receivers and a remote keyed BC-610 mounted in an SCR-399 unit was used for transmitting bearings. Each site had its equipment mounted in two HO-17's.⁴ Commercial power necessary for all operations was furnished by the city of Seoul. When this

1. Ann. Rept. 326 CRC, fy1952, P20.
 2. Ibid. P21
 3. Ibid. P26.
 4. Ibid. P28.

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failed, the company used diesel power.¹ REF: VOL II P. 69

f. 329th Comm Recon. Co (Int)

At the beginning of fy 1952, the 329th CRC was located at Camp Pickett, Virginia. The company was operative under TOE 32-500 and had been allotted to the RA designated as a general reserve unit assigned to the Chief, ASA, and attached to Hq 301st CRE.²

During the period 19 July 1951 to 21 August, the company participated in exercise SOUTHERN PINE at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Before the exercise ended, however, the company was alerted for movement to FECOM. Readiness date for equipment was given as 26 Oct 1951, and for personnel, 31 Oct 1951. A further requirement was that prior to shipment, the company would be reorganized under Change 2 to TOE 32-500.³

Authorized strength of the company prior to its movement overseas was 9-0's, 5 WO, and 308 EM.⁴ Assigned strength was 322 officers and men.⁵ An advance party of 329th personnel was sent to Fort Mason, California during the last week of Oct 1951. These men then proceeded to Hq ASA Pacific, arriving there on 8 Nov 1951. In the meantime, company equipment left Camp Pickett on 1 Nov and arrived at Camp Stoneman, California 9 Nov 1951. Personnel arrived at this location on 13 Nov 1951.⁶

On 20 Nov, the company sailed aboard the USS GENERAL WILLIAM

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1. Ann. Rept. 326 CRC, fy1952, P27.
 2. Ann. Rept. 329 CRC, fy1952, P1.
 3. Ibid. P4.
 4. Ibid. P6.
 5. Ibid. P43.
 6. Ibid. P9.

MITCHELL for the Far East, arriving in Yokohama, Japan, 2 Dec 1951.

From here, the company departed for Korea, arriving in Inchon, 23 Dec 1951.¹

The company was immediately assigned to the 501st CRG and attached to the IX Corps for logistic support and court martial jurisdiction. On 21 Dec 1951, the company was assigned to the 304th CRB. From 23 Dec 1951 until operations began on 3 Jan 1952, the company completed installation of housekeeping and operational areas.²

At first, the company worked under a handicap because its operational personnel were inadequately trained. This meant that on-the-job training had to be provided. Consequently, the 501st CRG placed 5-O's and 87 EM of the 326th CRG on DS with the company to pass on their combat experience. A definite improvement was noticeable by the end of the year.³

On 5 May 1952, the company moved in response to a change in tactical operations. This was accomplished by increments, and a plan developed whereby operations were uninterrupted. Evacuation plans included four phases under which excess equipment could be dropped and destroyed if need be, and the company remain operational or not, according to the seriousness of the situation.⁴

To provide flexibility and control of the move, the company was tactically organized into an advance guard platoon, a first, second

1. Ann. Rept. 329 CRG, fy1952, P10.

2. Ibid. P11.

3. Ibid. P12.

4. Ibid. P35.



(rifle), third, and rear platoon, with definite mission assignments. A defense perimeter was set up using machine guns in emplacements on the top of hills around the company area.

Throughout May and June, 1952, the 329th was situated at the juncture of the Kumhwa and Chorwon valleys where heavy fighting occurred to the north and northwest in or near these valleys. The company, however, was in no emergency during this period, although it was essential to maintain constant alert against civil disturbances. ¹

In tactical operations, the 329th first became effective 6 Dec 1951, at which time twenty intercept positions, utilizing three ² 8-hour tricks, were operative. Missions were assigned by the 501st CRG, but these were continually changed. As a result, the effort ³ was discontinued on 3 May 1952.

The company entered into ILI operations on 11 Jan 1952. By 17 Jan, 3 teams had been established. When the 304th CRB assumed control of all phases of this effort on 7 May 1952, personnel of the 329th engaged in the operation, were placed on DS to the bn where they remained until the close of the year.

The company established its first voice Morse intercept site in the vicinity of Sabangori in the IX Corps area, a few miles from the front lines on 17 Jan 1952. Personnel consisted of 1-0, 32 EM,

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- 1. Ann. Rept. 329 CRC, fy1952, P13.
 - 2. Ibid. P14.
 - 3. Ibid. P15.

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and 4 DA civilians. Operations commenced 18 Jan 1952.¹ Three HO-17's were utilized for the installation of six positions. Intercept personnel were divided and placed on three different tricks. Raw traffic was couriered to the translating, transcribing, C/A, and T/A sections of the 326th CRC. However, in Jan 1952, this task was taken over by the 501st CRG. On 7 Apr 1952, the site was relocated in the vicinity of Chipori where it remained at the close of the year.²

On 11 May 1952, the company assumed responsibility for voice Morse effort in both the IX and I Corps.³ Personnel of the 326th, so engaged, were transferred to the 329th CRC. CW intercept personnel of the 329th were, in turn, transferred to the 326th. Movement of the company from Chunchon to Songjong followed.

On 12 May 1952, at Songjong, the company put 16 voice Morse intercept positions into operation. Five HO-17's were dispatched to Yonchon for the purpose of installing 10 positions which were completed 15 May 1952.⁴ Raw traffic from Yonchon was run to the company at Songjong by daily motor courier from where it was redispached by motor courier to Seoul.⁵

Transcription and translation sections of the 326th became operational 14 May 1952 utilizing DA civilians. A lack of trained linguists had to be supplied by utilizing DA civilians as translators.

1. Ann. Rept. 329 CRC, fy1952, P17.
 2. Ibid. P18.
 3. Ibid. P21.
 4. Ibid. P23.
 5. Ibid. P24.

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In addition, the 326th also had four enlisted men on loan from the ROK Army, 6th Div. Total personnel assigned these sections at the end of the year was 1 EM, 16 DA civilians, and the 4 Korean EM.¹

Two D/F teams were set up by the 326th on 10 Jan 1952. The first was located in the vicinity of Chipori within the I Corps area, where it remained for the balance of the year. The second was located near the company area at Chunchon. This was moved to Yonchon within the IX Corps area during the third quarter of the year. On 4 June 1952, a third team was set up near Haska, thus providing a second team within the IX Corps area.²

Each team consisted of 9 EM who worked three 8-hour tricks with 3 men per trick. Mission assignments originated at 501st CRG and were transmitted through D/F control located at the 326th.

The first D/F tip-off position was established 7 Feb 1952 at Chunchon.³ A second tip-off position was put in operation at Yonchon on 15 May 1952 alongside the company's voice Morse intercept site.⁴

REF: VOL. II P. 70

g. 330th Comm Recon Co (Int)

At the beginning of fy 1952, the 60th Sig Sv Co was located in the vicinity of Seoul where it was assigned to ASA Pacific and attached to the 8th Army for logistic support and court martial jurisdiction. On 10 July 1951, it was assigned to the

1. Ann. Rept. 329 CRG, fy1952, P26.
2. Ibid. P28.
3. Ibid. P29.
4. Ibid. P30.

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501st CRG. On 26 Sep, because of operational requirements, the company moved from Seoul to the site of the X Corps, where it was attached for logistic support and court martial jurisdiction.¹

Effective 25 Oct 1951, the 60th was reorganized under TOE 32-500 and redesignated the 330th CRC. On 21 Dec, the company was assigned to the 501st CRG, and remained attached to the X US Corps. This status remained unchanged during the year.

Strength of the company as of 30 June 1952 was 5-O's, 3 WO, and 292 EM. On 30 Apr 1952, the company was awarded the Meritorious Unit Commendation for outstanding service in support of combat operations in Korea during the period 9 Oct 1950 to 1 Sep 1951.²

At the start of fy 1952, all radio intercept activities of the 330th were located at Seoul. An increase in atmospheric noises made it necessary to send a team to X Corps on 25 Aug 1951 to select a new site. By 23 Sep, 8 positions were in operation in the vicinity of Kwandae-Ri and 9 remained in Seoul. On 26 Jan 1952, 3 positions were transferred to Kansong.³

Two major problems confronted the Radio Intercept Section throughout the year; the lack of skilled Morse operators and the failure of power units to maintain proper output. These were solved by establishing an intercept school in May 1952, and the receipt of

1. Ann. Rept. 330 CRC, fy1952, P1.

2. Ibid. P2.

3. Ibid. P10.

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new power units in June.

At the close of fy 1952, the company had twelve double positions within the company area and five double positions at the Kansong site operating on a 24-hour basis.¹

During the report period, the 330th handled T/A on the North Korean problem exclusively.² At the start of the fy, the T/A Section was located in Seoul where it underwent reorganization. The section moved to the X Corps area on 25 September 1951 and no further move took place until 5 May 1952 when it was decided to place the entire analytical effort, with the exception of a skeleton crew, on DS with the 501st CRG.³ It soon developed that the section was

[redacted] so on 3 June 1952 all personnel were returned to the company. As of 30 June 1952, the section was composed of 1 WO and 17 EM.⁴

By the end of July 1951, the C/A Section of the 330th had experienced a complete turnover in analytical personnel under the rotation policy of ASA Pacific. On 5 May 1952, the majority of the section was placed on DS with the 501st CRG. This section ceased operations 4 June 1952 and all personnel returned to the company.⁵

The Translation Section of the 330th had as its principal responsibility the translation of [redacted] The section

1. Ann. Rept. 330 CRG, fy1952, P11.
2. Ibid. P12.
3. Ibid. P13.
4. Ibid. P14.
5. Ibid. P15.

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was composed of 5-0's and 1 EM. This had changed to 1-0 and 4 EM by the end of the year.¹

At the beginning of fy 1952, the 330th had RDF teams located at Inchon, Kangnung, Yofu, and Fukui, Japan. Radio was used to establish control and communication between these sites and the company.²

Control of D/F facilities remained with the company until 6 Jan 1952 at which time the 501st CRG assumed responsibility and utilized the 326th CRG as the control station.³

On 1 July 1951 the Comm Ctr of the 330th was located with the rest of the company in Seoul. However, on 22 Sep 1951, equipment and personnel departed for a new site in X Corps area.

Within 24 hours, communications were completely reestablished utilizing previously installed landline and VHF systems to Eighth Army. This arrangement was still in effect as of 30 June 1952.⁴

Along with the normal operation of the center, a long range training plan was put into operation during fy 1952. Definite improvements were noted in communication procedure and discrepancies were cut from .76 per msg to .04. Cryptographic security violations also dropped from an average of 5 per month to none for the period Dec through June 1952.

The value of this training was again demonstrated during the

1. Ann. Rept. 330 CRG, fy1952, P16.

2. Ibid. P11.

3. Ibid. P12.

4. Ibid. P18.

month of May, when it became necessary to forward all intercepted traffic by teletype to the 501st Gp. From an average of 24,000 gps per day, the figure during this period increased to 55,000 gps per day, making a daily increase of 2,580 gps per man over the yearly average figure of 2,000 gps per man per day.¹

As of 30 June 1952, the Comm Ctr consisted of 1 WO and 13 EM.²

h. 352d Comm Recon. Co (Scty) REF: VOL. II P. 74

At the start of fy 1952, the 352d CRC was located in the northern suburbs of Seoul. During July and Aug 1951, the gradual departure of enlisted reservists left a shortage of technically trained radio operators and analysis personnel.³ By Oct, trained replacements began to arrive, thus relieving pressure caused by the loss of key men. At the close of the report period, assigned strength was 5-0's and 256 EM.⁴

Normal monitoring operations at Army and Corps continued throughout the year, with radio and teletype traffic showing a marked increase. A complete changeover of call signs and frequencies occurred in the theater in Aug with only 16 compromises committed. By the end of the same month, the company was operating 24 manual Morse positions, 6 teletype patch-in positions (landline), 12 radio telephone and 3 telephone positions.⁵ In Sep, traffic increase

1. Ann. Rept. 330 CRC, fy1952, P19.
2. Ibid. P20.
3. Ann. Rept. 352 CRC, fy1952, P91.
4. Ibid. P3.
5. Ibid. Tab 1.

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placed a heavy burden on analysis personnel, who were operating understrength.

The company received a mission from the 501st CRG to begin monitoring low level ROK voice, for which the unit received 4 translators. One was assigned each detachment and the first team went into operation on 14 Sep at the 7th ROK Div.¹ By Nov, all teams had completed their missions. Later during the month, the 352d suspended all monitoring of Army radio-telegraph nets and sent teams to operate at div level to concentrate on radio-telephone monitoring. Det 1, which had been monitoring Army nets, was split into 3 teams, and 1 team was assigned to each remaining det.

Low level monitoring was again undertaken in Dec, with a 6-man team from Det 4 assigned to the 3d Inf Div, and a team from Det 2, to the 7th Inf Div. Class A radio-telegraph violations dropped to 76, a new low for the theater. Discrepancies per transmission also reached a new low of 0.24, as did teletype discrepancies, which were 0.75 per msg.² Telephone monitoring was discontinued at this time in favor of using existing equipment for increased radio-telephone coverage, as recording equipment was limited and spare parts were difficult to obtain.

In Feb, the 352d resumed monitoring Army nets, a mission which had been taken over for a period by the 501st. At the same time, the

1. Ann. Rept. 352 CRG (Scty), fy1952, P4.

2. Ibid. P10.

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company was assigned the mission of carrying on all phases of cryptosecurity. Accordingly, Gp TOE cryptosecurity personnel were transferred to the 352d. This resulted in the company's assuming responsibility for all security operations in Korea.¹

In its first month of operation, the Cryptosecurity Section processed a total of 251,402 msg gps, which surpassed all previous figures.² Following instructions from Hq ASA, a friendly T/A program was established. The Procedural Analysis Section compiled studies of 8th Army radio-telegraph and radio-telephone traffic.³

With the move of the 3d Inf Div into reserve status, the 352d underwent mission changes in its hqs operations. The Procedural Analysis Section worked 16 hours in 2 shifts, T/A and Cryptosecurity Sections worked 1 shift of 8 hours, and 2 radio monitoring positions were operated 16 hours in 2 shifts.⁴ Similar schedules were effected in the dets, with the midnight shift being eliminated. At the end of Apr, the company was operating 26 manual Morse positions, 4 teletypewriter positions, 12 radio-telephone positions, and 3 telephone positions.⁵

Emphasis in operations during May was directed toward low level monitoring of FM radio-telephone nets. In I Corps, the team which had been forward with the 3d Inf Div was sent again to the 180th Inf Regt CP, 45th Inf Div. This coverage was directed primarily at

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1. Ann. Rept. 352 CRC (Scty), fy1952, P12.
 2. Ibid. P17.
 3. Ibid. P18.
 4. Ibid. P19.
 5. Ibid. P20.

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phone nets at bn level and higher. In IX Corps, the 501st CRG authorized a provisional Security Monitoring Section consisting of an NCOIC, 6 operators, a procedural analyst, and a traffic analyst. These men were placed on DS to the 304th CRB, and were given the initial mission of monitoring low level voice and div-to-regt CW and voice nets of the 7th Inf Div. The section was situated in the 17th Regtl CP, and the low level voice team moved by jeep along the div front, monitoring at positions which afforded coverage of tactical phone nets.

In June, a second provisional Security Monitoring Section was established, this time in X Corps. A radio-equipped hut was dispatched to regtl level in the 25th Inf Div, and from there a radio-equipped jeep was sent out to monitor at regtl CP's. This section covered all division voice nets and artillery nets in support of the 25th Inf Div and the 7th and 8th ROK Divs. This mission was expanded on 15 June, when a second team was placed in the other on-line regt of the 25th.¹

Late in June, the 501st CRG initiated a test of the new concept of ASA support to infantry divisions, which involved the ASA Division Operating Platoon, consisting of an intelligence section for intercept activities and a security monitoring section. The 7th Inf Div in IX Corps was selected for this test. Det 3 was broken

1. Ann. Rept, 352 CRC (Scty) fy1952, P24.

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down into two low level voice teams of six men each, and two regt level teams of five men each. At div, a security monitoring officer, one procedural analyst, and one traffic analyst were assigned. Four positions were continued in operation at det hqs for coverage of high level nets.

In preparing for the logistic support of this mission, it soon became evident that with currently available personnel, it would be necessary to reduce coverage of high level nets. However, this was feasible because of the gradually decreasing discrepancy rate of the previous six months on these circuits. Secondly, this mission required a variety of equipment which was not authorized in the company's TOE, and it was necessary to equip the teams from signal depots.¹

At the close of fy 1952, the company was operating twenty manual Morse positions, ten radio-telephone position, and seven teletypewriter positions, plus two telephone positions. Teletype monitoring was resumed following an interruption due to the move of Corps CP from Chunchon to Chipori. The basic mission of high level monitoring continued, but a gradual change-over to increased LL coverage was taking place.²

The CO of the 352d CRC was awarded the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant for Meritorious Service in Korea. The company was

1. Ann. Rept. 352 CRC (Scty), fy1952, P25.

2. Ibid. P28.

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awarded the Meritorious Unit Commendation for outstanding service in support of combat operations in Korea during the period 1 Mar 1951 to 29 Feb 1952.¹

3. OKINAWA

a. 327th Comm Recon Co (Int), Futema

Throughout fy 1952, the 327th CRC remained located at Okinawa and was attached to the Ryukyus Command for logistic support and court martial jurisdiction.²

From 1 July to 24 Oct 1951, the 327th was known as the 111th Sig Sv Co. The company was organized under TOE 11-500 and on 25 Oct 1951 was redesignated. Reorganization under TOE 32-500 followed. Another reorganization took place under the same TOE on 25 Jan 1952.

From 1 July 1951 until 15 May 1952, FS 8603d AAU was attached to the 327th. On 15 May, this unit was relieved from attachment to the 327th and the major portion of the 327th (except 2-O's and 42 EM) was transferred to FS 8603 AAU. The company was then attached to the field station per instructions of Hq ASA Pacific.

Training of the 327th was conducted in accordance with ASA Pacific directives. Subjects included were those necessary to maintain the desired state of proficiency. Because of climatic conditions, many classes which could be conducted only out of

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1. Ann. Rept. 352 CRC (Scty), fy1952, P23.
 2. Ann. Rept. 327 CRC (Int), fy1952, Pl.

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doors were cancelled. To fulfill training requirements, it was necessary to conduct approximately six hours of training weekly. At the same time all personnel worked 48 hours per week on their primary duty making a total work week of 54 hours.¹

The change over from TOE 11-500 to TOE 32-500 made it necessary to requisition many new items of equipment and to turn in many items which were no longer authorized. Spare parts were in short supply resulting in deadlining of vehicles for long periods.² The maintenance of electronic equipment continued to be a major problem due to hot and humid conditions under which equipment operated. Maintenance inspections were scheduled and strictly enforced in order to preclude breakdown of equipment. The company underwent three typhoons during the report period, however no major damage to installations occurred and no personnel were injured.³

Operational facilities of the 327th during fy 1952 consisted of twenty-two double intercept positions, two single control positions and one single voice intercept position. Training of replacement operators continued to be the most serious problem encountered. School-trained operators required considerable on-the-job training before they were capable of working independently. Morse traffic volume varied considerably due to increases and

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1. Ann. Rept. 327 CRC (Int), fy1952, P8.
 2. Ibid. P9.
 3. Ibid. P7.

decreases in personnel, changes in mission assignment, and atmospheric conditions.

Non-Morse facilities consisted of one Rock Terminal Equipment ASAN-13 (modified), which was devoted entirely to two channel search missions.¹

The T/A Section of the 327th was divided into two shifts. Control sub-section worked the day shift, Reports sub-section the evening shift, and Analysis sub-section the midnight shift. Utilizing a complete subsection at one time was found to be more efficient than having a portion of each subsection work each shift.

During fy 1952, the 327th operated two RDF sites. One of these was operated at the Futema Airstrip area, approximately three miles from the company area. Initially, the other unit was operated near Sobe. However, because of difficulties in communication and transportation between the company area and Sobe, the site was moved and co-located with the other site at Futema Airstrip in Mar 1952. One of the sites was used for an ASA Pacific radio position finding net and the other was used as an aid to T/A.²

The 327th Comm Ctr consisted of teletype, cryptographic, radio, and msg ctr sections. Intercept traffic was encrypted

1. Ann. Rept. 327 CRC (Int), fy1952, P5.

2. Ibid. P6.

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and forwarded daily over the ACAN to proper addressee. The company also operated an emergency radio net for communication with Hq ASA Pacific and other ASA units in the Far East. The volume of traffic handled was very small, so the net was discontinued on 9 May and its functions were taken over by the radio control net of the ASA Pacific D/F net.¹

REF: VOL II P. 76

b. Field Station 8603 AAU

Field Station 8603 AAU was attached to the 111th Sig Sv Co (later redesignated the 327th CRC) until 15 May 1952 at which time the station was relieved from attachment to the 327th. With this change, the station gained personnel from the 327th and assumed the mission and functions formerly carried out by the company.² Simultaneously the station was attached to the Ryukyus Command for logistic support.

TA 32-1-3 prescribed the authorized allowances of equipment of the station, and during the period 15 Mar to 30 June 1952, action was initiated to transfer all property from the 327th to the station which was common to both organizations.

Construction of new ASA facilities on Okinawa commenced during the second quarter of fy 1952. Facilities under construction included four 165-man barracks and operations building, a power and heat building, all located at Sobe. At the end

1. Ann. Rept. 327 CRC (Int), fyl952, P7.

2. Ann. Rept. FS 8603, fyl952, Pl.

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of the report period, construction was about 14% complete. It was estimated that the operations building and two of the four barracks would be completed during the second quarter of fy 1955.¹

4. PHILIPPINES

a. Field Station 8609 AAU

Throughout fy 1952, Field Station 8609 AAU remained located at Clark AFB, Pampanga, 75 miles north of Manila on the island of Luzon. Logistic support was provided by the AF and Hq ASA Pacific.

At the beginning of the year, the station was organized under TD 32-1009 (26 Jan 1951) with an authorized strength of 11-O's, 3 WO, and 328 EM. On 11 July 1951, reorganization occurred under TD 92-8609 with no change in authorized strength. A new TD 92-8609 authorizing a strength of 18-O's, 2 WO and 418 EM became effective 25 June 1952 but was not implemented before the end of the report period.² Assigned strength at the beginning of the year was 11-O's, 1 WO and 293 EM. At the close of the period 11-O's, 1 WO and 344 EM were assigned.³

In compliance with new security regulations personnel married to Filipino nationals were transferred to other organizations within the jurisdiction of the Philippine Command during the year. Other individuals relieved because of lack of or loss of clearance

1. Ann. Rept. FS 8603, fy1952, P2.

2. Ann. Rept. FS 8609, fy1952, P1.

3. Ann. Rept. FS 8609, fy1952, P2.



were transferred by Hq ASA Pacific to other units in FECOM.¹

During the last half of calendar year 1951 the station's training program was curtailed to the minimum. This was made necessary both by operational requirements and the weather. With the beginning of the new calendar year, however, training in infantry weapons, tactics, map reading, and military courtesy was resumed on a full schedule.² With the return of the rainy season in May and June 1952, training activities which could be conducted indoors were scheduled.³

Within the operational framework, the mission of the manual Morse Section changed considerably as a result of the personnel situation. Twice a reduction in mission was granted when personnel reached low ebbs. Operators sent as replacements often required intensive on-the-job training before they could assume a full share of the work load.⁴

Manual Morse equipment consisted of two double receivers and a frequency meter plus 25 double receiver positions, each equipped with an outlet for a BC-1016 ink recorder. Antennas, available to any position through the patchboard, were excellent and covered the directions of transmitters in the entire Far and Middle East areas.⁵

1. Ann. Rept. FS 8609, fy1952, P3.

2. Ibid. P23.

3. Ibid. P24.

4. Ibid. P10.

5. Ibid. P10,11.



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Automatic Morse intercept was an important and productive activity during the year from the standpoint of intelligence material produced. Triple diversity positions, two double diversity units with variable master oscillator and Boehme 5-C frequency shift converter were operated during the year. One single receiver position with ink recorder, EC-1016, was used for searching and developing information on new commercial high-speed links.¹

Although there was almost a 100% turnover in personnel, the Non-Morse Intercept Section fared the best regarding personnel problems. As the year began, there were six operators on each trick plus three on special duty within the section. By 30 June 1952 each trick consisted of a trick chief and ten men, while two men were assigned to straight day duty.

On 21 Nov 1952 the section established a high-priority, 24 hour daily search mission, intended to confirm known non-Morse frequencies, methods and types of transmission, as well as to search for new signals. This resulted in better coverage of changing, growing non-Morse activity in the Far and Middle East.

From the beginning of the report period until 8 May 1952, the Non-Morse Section operated the station's receiver and transmitter (remotely operated; maintained by AF personnel) in the

1. Ann. Rept. FS 8609 AAU, fy1952, P11.

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ASA Pacific emergency net. No particular difficulties were encountered and traffic was often relayed between net control and other stations in the net which, although closer, could not receive well. The section was relieved of this duty when the emergency net was combined with the D/F tracking and reporting net on 9 May 1952.

New equipment added to the non-Morse section during the year was an ASAN-6 (Shorty), which went into operation 15 Apr 1952, and a CXDB voice recorder.¹

A shortage of spare parts and tubes for equipment was a continuing problem. Since almost all major items of equipment were highly specialized, local supply sources were of little or no assistance in obtaining replacement items.²

D/F operations at FS 8609 AAU were expanded early in the year when an attempt was made to equip the modified AN/CRD-2 with a permanent antenna. This system provided no improvement in accuracy or sensitivity.³

A new antennae location, new cables and improved grounding system were tried out during the year, and for a time results were better than any obtained previously. However, within two months, the receiving equipment began to fail and at the end of the year the D/F section was in need of replacement parts.⁴

1. Ann. Rept. FS 8609, fy1952, Pl3.
2. Ibid. Pl2.
3. Ibid. Pl3.
4. Ibid. Pl4.

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Shortly before the end of fy 1952, preparations were begun in the area immediately south of the station's operations building to accommodate an AFSS unit. Arrangements were completed to lend eight of the station's antennas to the new unit until such time as its permanent installation in another Clark AFB area could be completed.¹ Beginning in May 1952, the station handled combined ASA Pacific D/F emergency net activity. At the close of the year, authorization was received from Hq ASA to initiate action to obtain a permanent building on the D/F site. It was anticipated that such a structure would improve working conditions, and that elimination of excessive dust and moisture from the D/F building would decrease maintenance problems.

The RFP Section faced problems of obtaining supplies, recurrent equipment failures, and a shortage of trained personnel.² A rush program was instituted and carried through to train men drawn from the Manual Morse Section in RFP operation.

The Teletype and Communications Section handled an average daily output of approximately 45,000 gps. Discrepancies per msg varied from 0.14 to 0.01. During the year, personnel turnover in this section was close to 100%.³

REF: VOL. II P. 76

- D. EUROPE
 - 1. Germany

1. Ann. Rept. FS 8609, fy1952, P24.
 2. Ann. Rept. FS 8609, fy1952, P16.
 3. Ibid. P17.

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a. Hq ASA Europe, 8620 AAU, Frankfurt

Throughout fy 1952, Hq ASA Europe remained located at Frankfurt, Germany. Command jurisdiction was exercised over the following headquarters and units throughout EUCOM:¹

- (1) Hq & Hq Co ASA Europe, 8620 AAU - Frankfurt
- (2) Hq & Hq Co 8606 AAU - Herzogenaurach
- (3) 502d Comm Recon Gp - Heilbronn
- *(4) Hq & Hq Det 307th Comm Recon Bn - Giessen
(Prov)
- *(5) 331st Comm Recon Co - Giessen
- *(6) 332d Comm Recon Co - Heilbronn
- *(7) 353d Comm Recon Co - Giessen
- *(8) 852d Comm Recon Det - Herzogenaurach
- (9) Field Station 8606 AAU - Herzogenaurach
- (10) Field Station 8608 AAU - Scheyern
- (11) Field Station 8611 AAU - Frankfurt

A general expansion of ASA Europe was particularly noteworthy during the report period. This was characterized by accelerated activity in establishing in Europe a Comm Recon Group with component battalions and companies, and in relocating several units with a view to more effective operations.

1. SAR Hq ASA Europe, 8620 AAU, fy1952, PPl-3

- * No. 4 redesignated from 307th Comm Recon Bn (Hq & Hq Det).
- No. 5 provisionally redesignated Co B 307th Comm Recon Bn (Prov) -was former 114th Sig Sv Co.
- No. 6 redesignated from 116th Sig Sv Co.
- No. 7 provisionally redesignated Co A 307th Comm Recon Bn (Prov).
- No. 8 redesignated from 52d Sig Sv Det.

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The period was also one of considerable reorganization. Changing missions and logistic requirements, together with the implementation of new concepts of ASA support, were the principal contributing factors to the need for reorganization. Changes in existing personnel and equipment authorizations, and publication of new ones, were also cause for periodic reorganization.¹

There was marked increase in personnel assigned to ASA Europe as of 30 June 1952 compared with personnel assigned at the beginning of the fiscal year. The following compilation represented all personnel, including subordinate units.²

Assigned Strength:

1 July 1951- Officers and WO's	130
Enlisted Men	1204
Total	1334
30 June 1952- Officers and WO's	137
Enlisted Men	1793
Total	1930
Total increase during fiscal year 1952	596

Approximately two hundred fifty of this increase were accounted for by the arrival of the 353d CRC and Hq Co 502d CRG at full strength.³ Two other units, FS 8611 AAU and Hq Det 307th CRB were built up from zero strength by the assignment of approximately one hundred individuals from other units or from casuals.

1. SAR. Hq ASA Europe, 8620 AAU, fy1952, P4.
 2. Ibid. P13.
 3. Ibid. P8.

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The result was a net increase of slightly more than two hundred assigned to the command out of a total replacement stream of over one thousand.¹

Training activities followed a similar pattern for Hq Co, ASA Europe and subordinate units throughout the year. Training was conducted in compliance with directives of Hq ASA and Hq ASA Europe, which included instruction in basic required military subjects, with personnel of all units participating.²

In addition to regularly scheduled weekly training in "basics", specialist "on-the-job" training was conducted by all elements. This training proved valuable in overcoming the problem of assigning individuals who were unskilled or only partially trained.

To meet the need for skilled technicians, particularly intercept operators and traffic analysts, regular courses were conducted by Hq ASA Europe. Attendance at crypto-maintenance courses was not confined to ASA personnel, but was extended to other qualified Army and Air Force personnel.³

Quotas for attendance at EUCOM schools were regularly obtained for ASA officers and enlisted men. This formal instruction was a decided asset as it assured a source of specialists, whose training could not be undertaken by ASA Europe.

1. SAR. Hq ASA Europe, 8620 AAU, fy1952, P9.
2. Ibid. P14.
3. Ibid. P15.

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At the close of the report period, plans for establishing a radio intercept operator school at FS 8606 AAU had been completed. Although this type of training had been conducted at Herzo Base previously, it was planned to expand the school to accommodate more students, and to train, in twelve weeks, individuals who had never received this type of instruction, but who demonstrated a proficiency in Morse code.

Of particular interest from a training standpoint, was the participation of a number of subordinate units in maneuvers, field exercises and problems. These activities proved invaluable in testing various company level units, their operation, their effectiveness, and their state of readiness under field conditions.¹

The principal factor influencing the logistic picture during the year was the continued expansion program for ASA Europe. Construction, modification, and preparation of home sites for new organizations presented one of the most pressing problems. A EUCOM Signal account was maintained and authority provided for direct requisition of signal items. This facilitated and expedited the procurement, handling, shipping, and accounting for items of supply. Appropriate military posts also continued to furnish supply support to ASA Europe lodger units. Some difficulty was

1. SAR. Hq ASA Europe, 8620 AAU, fy1952, Pl6.

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experienced in the delivery of items from the ZI to ASA Europe where shipments were delivered to EUCOM technical services and picked up on theater stock accounts for issue to organizations other than ASA Europe. In Sep 1951 a warehouse was made available to ASA Europe by Frankfurt Military Post as a collection, classification, and storage center. This was the forerunner of plans to develop an ASA Europe depot facility in Frankfurt.¹

In addition to regularly conducted inspections and quarterly command inspections, administrative and logistic inspections were made by teams from the various military posts. ASA Europe attained an overall rating of "excellent" by the IG of the Agency.²

Greater activity within SHAPE and NATO accounted for an increased workload for the CIO in London, although no change in the physical location and general organization of Det A 8620 AAU was made. Cryptosecurity personnel continued to assist EUCOM, AFSA and TRUST in the application of secure cryptographic procedures. The 852d CRD concentrated on monitoring Army radio nets operating in the European area according to schedules assigned by Hq ASA Europe. Logs so obtained were analyzed from the standpoint of transmission security, proper procedure, and general net efficiency, and reports were furnished to the units concerned. Seventy five cryptocenters were inspected and eleven pre-install-

1. SAR. Hq ASA Europe, 8620 AAU, fy1952, P22.

2. Ibid. P25.

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ation inspections conducted.

Expansion of military activity within EUCOM placed a heavy cryptomaintenance demand upon ASA Europe. This requirement was met, however, as TD 92-8620, effective May 1952 provided for an increase in cryptographic repairmen.

The field stations were also faced with a shortage of skilled communication center technicians. On-the-job training and careful supervision by available experienced personnel served to raise new personnel to the required level of skill.¹

Throughout the year, the Operations Division, Hq ASA Europe supervised and coordinated intercept activities for the production of COMINT in Europe. Changes in this responsibility were accomplished as directed by operational requirements and the personnel situation. From 13 Jan until 1 June 1952 the 307th CRB functioned as a channel through which passed the product of the CRC's. On 2 June 1952 the battalion was reorganized according to the June 1952 concept of ASA support, and the 331st and 353d CRC's were integrated into the battalion as companies B and A respectively.²

Operational activity was intensified at FS 8606 AAU, accompanied by a trend toward decentralization in the interest of flexibility and efficiency. More emphasis was placed on closer coordination between the sub-sections comprising the overall

1. SAR. Hq ASA Europe, 8620 AAU, fy1952, P14.

2. Ibid. P25.

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operations activity, with each sub-section functioning within the scope of its individual responsibilities. No far reaching changes occurred at FS 8608 AAU and maneuver participation largely dictated the operational activities of the 852d GRD.¹

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(1) Hq & Hq Co, 8620 AAU, Frankfurt

This company was reorganized twice during fy 1952. The first change occurred 9 July 1951, when TD 92-8620 became effective. The second reorganization took place on 29 May 1952 under a revised TD 92-8620 authorizing 55-0's and 344 EM. A number of changes in staff assignments were made during these periods.²

On 8 Sep 1951 the company moved from its location at Gibbs Barracks to Gutlet Kaserne, a former German installation, where billets were shared with the 1968 Airways Communication Service.³

A marked increase in assigned and present for duty personnel was apparent throughout the year. As of 30 June 1952 assigned personnel was 50-0's, 3-WO and 290 EM.⁴

(2) Hq & Hq Co, 8606 AAU, Herzo

This company remained located at Herzo Base throughout fy 1952. Directly subordinate were the following units which were stationed on the base during the course of the report period:

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1. SAR. Hq ASA Europe, 8620 AAU, fy1952, P26.
 2. Ibid. P5.
 3. Ann. Rept. Hq & Hq Co, ASA Europe, 8620 AAU, fy1952, P66.
 4. Ibid. P68.

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Field Station 8606 AAU

852d Comm Recon Det

7830th Sig Sv Co

9571st Technical Service Unit, Det A, Sig C
Research Unit

7917th Labor Supervision Co (Departed 15
Oct 1951)

4086th Labor Service Co (Polish) (Departed
15 Oct 1951)

4086th Labor Service Co (German) (Arrived
15 Oct 1951)

Both the 7830th Sig Sv Co and Det A, 9571st

TSU (Sig C) remained under direct operational control of the Chief Sig Div, EUCOM and the Chief Signal Officer, US Army respectively. The 4086th Labor Service Co (German) received logistic support from Nuremburg Military Post and remained under the administrative control of the 114th Labor Supervision Center, Nuremburg Military Post.

On 10 June 1952 Hq & Hq Co 8606 AAU was discontinued and personnel transferred to FS 8606 AAU. In turn, the Erlangen Military Sub-Post, assumed responsibility for administrative and logistic support of Herzo Base.

While active, the company in its capacity as the parent organization for personnel assigned to general and special staff activities on the Base, furnished personnel for all overhead activities.¹

1. Ann. Rept. Hq & Hq Co, 8606 AAU, fy1952, Pl.



Assigned enlisted strength varied from a maximum of one hundred forty eight on 10 Dec 1951 to a zero balance as of 10 June 1952. Eleven officers reported for duty with the company during the year and twenty six were separated.¹

Due to the large number of German civilians employed at Herzo Base, the Civilian Personnel Section, which acted as a sub-branch of a similar function at Erlangen Military Sub-Post, handled the procurement and administration of civilian employees.² During fy 1952 a total of four hundred forty five German civilians were employed which was a slight decrease from the number reported the previous year. Close liaison was maintained with the CIC on all civilian personnel matters, and considerable effort was expended to provide the base with proper intelligence coverage. A German information net was established and operated with effective results. A picture pass system for foreign employees also was instituted.³

The greatest single problem involved in the overall military training mission of Herzo Base was the conflict between the demands of technical operations on the duty time of the soldier and the military training requirements. Accordingly, a projected yearly training schedule for calendar year 1952 was prepared by

1. Ann. Rept. Hq & Hq Co, 8606 AAU, fy1952, P2.
2. Ibid. P7.
3. Ibid. P10.





all units in accordance with training directives of Hq ASA and ASA Europe. Inspections were conducted weekly to evaluate progress.

Throughout the course of the program, emphasis was placed on combat training including night tactical problems as well as day exercises. All units went through an infiltration course, at Tennenlohe in Aug and Oct 1951.¹ Pistol familiarization courses and record firing of the carbine were also conducted. In Jan 1952 four cycles of a six hour course in chemical, biological and radiological warfare were given, and in Mar training was given in the UTM grid system.² The EUCCM specialist school was used by the Base to the fullest extent. Quotas for sending personnel to various schools were obtained and twenty-nine students received specialized MOS training.³

Engineering activities were extensive during the report period. Adequate water supply, a problem during fy 1951 was solved by chlorination. A 15,000 to 5,000 volt transformer station was completed which eliminated current fluctuations and electric outages. A motor generator converter to supply 60 cycle current was in preparation at the end of the fiscal year.

Housing was considerably improved. Six buildings were completed and twenty two apartments in the original requisitioned housing area were completely renovated. Five housing units in a remote

1. Ann. Rept. Hq & Hq Co, 8606 AAU, fy1952, P12.
2. Ibid. P13.
3. Ibid. P14.



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area were derequisitioned thereby consolidating all housing. All troop billets were repainted. Offices and work areas were either constructed or altered.¹

Throughout the report period, the Herzo Base Signal Section operated the telephone communications network, supervised installation and maintenance of various types of telephones, telephone lines, and an underground cable system. All teletype circuits² were continuously checked and telephone matters coordinated.

b. 502d Communications Reconnaissance Group

During the greater part of fy 1952, the 502d CRG remained located at Fort Devens Massachusetts and attached to the ASA Tne Ctr where build-up, initiated in fy 1951, continued.

On 16 July 1951, an officer was assigned to command the unit. Following this, strength was increased by 5-0's and by 30 Sep 1951³ 6-0's and 52 EM were assigned.

On 15 Oct 1951, Hq & Hq Co of the group was reorganized under TOE 32-500 which authorized strength of 15-0's, 1 WO, and 85 EM.⁴

By 1 Jan 1952 considerable progress was made in training and action taken to prepare the group for shipment overseas. Assigned strength at this time was 15-0's, 1 WO, and 82 EM.⁵

It was originally planned to have the 502d depart for Europe in fy 1953, but because the unit had completed its training ahead

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1. Ann. Rept. Hq & Hq Co, 8606 AAU, fy1952, P23.
 2. Ibid. P29.
 3. Ann. Rept. 502d CRG, fy1952, P4.
 4. Ibid. P5.
 5. Ibid. P8.



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of schedule, this date was advanced.

On 21 June 1952, the 502d sailed for Germany. Heilbronn was designated as its operational site. At the close of the report period, the unit had not yet arrived in Europe. Plans and preparations for its reception, location and employment had been completed however.

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c. Hq & Hq Det 307th Comm Recon Bn

Hq & Hq Det of the 307th CRB was activated 27 Dec 1951, assigned to ASA Europe, and attached to CINCEUR for logistic support and disciplinary control. Its assigned duty station was Frankfurt.

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Until 25 Jan 1952 the unit was a paper organization only. On this date, it began operations and on 31 Jan 1952 moved to Giessen where it was attached to the 353d CRC (Scty) for administrative and disciplinary control.

On 4 Feb 1952, the 331st CRC (Int) and the 353d were attached to the 307th for administrative and technical control.

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An initial strength of 2-O's and 9 EM was assigned the detachment and this varied little until 2 Jun 1952 at which time provisional reorganization occurred. At the end of the fy, assigned strength was 9-O's, 1 WO, and 112 EM.

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- 1. Ann. Rept. 502d CRG, fy1952, P10.
 - 2. Ibid. P2.
 - 3. Ann. Rept. 307th CRB, fy1952, P1
 - 4. Ibid. P2.



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During the period 25 Jan to 11 Feb 1952, very little technical training was accomplished due to the change of station. From the period 11 Feb to 1 June 1952, all personnel trained with the 353d. In Mar 1952, all personnel qualified with basic weapons. Effective 2 June 1952, the detachment initiated and supervised its own training activities.¹

While the detachment was stationed at Frankfurt, Hq ASA Europe requisitioned and issued its supplies, and maintained its records. Upon transfer to Giessen, the detachment assumed all supply responsibility, and on 2 June 1952, a Supply Section was organized and three men assigned. Authorized vehicles were issued 13 Jan 1952. In Giessen maintenance responsibilities formerly assumed by the 331st CRC² were taken over by the Giessen QM Depot. On 2 June 1952, the Communications Section, Cryptographic Repair Section and the Wire Section of the 331st were transferred to the detachment.

From 13 Jan to 1 June 1952 the detachment acted as a channel for furnishing information produced in a CRC (Scty) and a CRC (Int) to a supported corps headquarters and attached divisions. Actually the detachment operated directly under Hq ASA Europe and all planning was designated to prepare the detachment and attached units for support of the V Corps, Seventh Army. Since corps officers were not authorized access to COMINT concerning potentially hostile

1. Ann. Rept. 307th CRB, fy1952, P3.
 2. Ibid. P5.



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countries, activities of the 331st consisted solely of furnishing raw and semi-processed intercept material to Hq ASA Europe.¹ The security function, as carried on by the 353d CRC resulted in a considerably closer relation to corps, but was limited by the lack of complete coverage in Europe. Since no other security company was present in the theater, the 353d was given the mission of covering all nets within 7th Army, including Army nets, V and VII Corps, and component division nets.

Considerable traffic was copied in garrison, and personnel of the 353d participated in two sizeable field problems.² The first was to cover Exercise RIVERLINE, a 2d Armd Div maneuver, from 17 to 21 Mar 1952. The second was to cover Exercise SPRINGTIME, a CPX which included most 7th Army units, from 14 to 18 Apr 1952. Another field mission, Exercise LEAP YEAR, from 15 to 19 Feb 1952, was covered by the 852d CRD and personnel of the 307th.

During Exercise SPRINGTIME a close working relationship was established with Hq V Corps by one of two security monitoring detachments sent from the battalion. Corps headquarters was generally receptive to the methods of improving COMSEC, and personnel supporting the corps received effective cooperation from corps G-2.

Experience in Europe, results of action in Korea and information furnished by ASA, indicated that the personnel in a CRB

1. Ann. Rept. 307th CRB, fy1952, P9.
 2. Ibid. P10.

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would probably develop into a more effective operating unit if certain major changes were effected in basic organization. It appeared that the old organization did not effectively meet the requirements of low level tactical intercept in support of battalions and regiments.¹ It also appeared that the CRC had become so overloaded with logistic, administrative and processing functions that its mobility and capacity for flexible intercept was reduced. It was therefore determined that a Hq & Hq Co should be activated to relieve operating companies from activities which had previously rendered them unwieldy.

Accordingly, a battalion Processing Center was established 2 June 1952 with the mission of handling all traffic from units assigned and attached to the battalion, as well as supervising and controlling the mission of these units. At the close of May 1952, the battalion was organized provisionally to produce intelligence in direct support of a corps. The processing center was physically located adjacent to a corps CP and the intercept mission was in the immediate vicinity, where the traffic could be couriered within a matter of minutes.²

On 2 June 1952, personnel of the T/A Section of the 353d were transferred to Hq Co of the 307th. The mission was the analysis of monitored radio traffic of the 7th Army radio nets and the

1. Ann. Rept. 307th CRB, fyl952, P10.

2. Ibid. P11.

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preparation of counter-COMINT and procedural discrepancy reports. To accomplish this, analytical personnel were utilized in studying monitored radio traffic for security violations and radio procedure discrepancies. ¹ These were reported to Hq ASA Europe for ² distribution to 7th Army units concerned.

d. 331st Communications Reconnaissance Company (Int)

At the beginning of fy 1952, the 331st CRC was known as the 114th Sig Sv Co, and operated under TOE 11-500. On 4 Oct 1951, the unit was redesignated as the 331st thereby placing it under TOE 32-500. Effective 4 Feb 1952, the company was attached to the 307th CRB, and on 2 June 1952 was designated as Co B, 307th CRB (Prov). This latter reorganization was designed to enable the ³ company to be field tested in EUCCOM maneuvers.

The 331st was stationed at Herzo Base from the beginning of the report period until 9 Aug 1951. From 10 Aug 1951 until the close of ⁴ the fy, the company was stationed at Giessen.

Authorized strength at the start of the fy was 9-0's and 248 EM. At that time the company was 61 EM short of authorized strength. On 25 Oct 1951, TOE 32-500 authorized 9-0's, 5 WO, and 308 EM. By 25 Apr 1952, a maximum strength of 9-0's, 5 WO, and 233 EM had been attained.

With reorganization as Co B, 307th CRB (Prov) under the new

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- 1. Ann. Rept. 307th CRB, fy1952, P12.
 - 2. Ibid. P13.
 - 3. Ann. Rept. 331st CRC, fy1952, P1.
 - 4. Ibid. P2.

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ASA concept of operations for a CRB, the 331st was authorized 7-0's and 150 EM. At the end of fy 1952, assigned strength stood at 3-0's, 2 WO and 134 EM.

Operational activities were carried out in three distinct phases. The first was operation as a separate unit, while located at Hof. During phase two, the company functioned as a separate unit at Giessen. The third phase was integration into the 307th CRB.

At Hof the Intercept Section manned an average of approximately seven positions. All operators available at that time had from two to six years experience, and loss of operators through rotation to ZI or ETS, had not yet begun to be felt. Manual Morse intercept positions were set up in huts mounted on 2½ ton trucks. Two voice intercept positions were placed in tents nearby. operators were assigned and worked in four shifts to give maximum coverage 24 hours a day.

The company's move from Hof to Giessen was accomplished on 10-11 Aug 1951 in two echelons without any interruption in the mission.

Immediately upon arrival, sections of the operations platoon set up equipment. Within three hours the first echelon was ready for operations. At 2400 hours 10 Aug 1951, company personnel at Giessen picked up the mission and the second echelon at Hof ceased

1. Ann. Rept. 331st CRC, fy1952, P3.
2. Ibid. P12.
3. Ibid. P17.

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operations and began their move.¹

Reorganization, which became effective 2 June 1952, caused considerable change in the operations platoon. Under the new concept, the 331st became a collection agency for the 307th. This necessitated dividing the platoon into five major sections under the supervision of an Operations Control Section.

All analysis, with the exception of that which was absolutely necessary for the control of operator personnel, was taken over by battalion. The Comm Ctr and Radio Repair Section became battalion functions also. The company's operations platoon retained manual Morse and radio printer intercept, and RDF. These latter sections did not change in operational techniques or personnel. The Manual Morse Intercept Section, on the other hand, changed considerably.²

The company's provisional TOE provided for fifteen Morse intercept positions. Seventeen operators, however, were transferred to the 353d CRC leaving the 331st considerably short of the number required. In order to carry out the assigned mission, it was necessary for operators who had been transferred to be placed on TDY with the 331st to fill their own vacancies until the 353d was assigned an intercept mission. On 20 June 1952, the mission which had been copied by the 331st was divided, the 353d receiving one half of the responsibility. With this division, the two companies

1. Ann. Rept. 331st CRC, fy1952, P18.

2. Ibid. P8.

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began to operate independently of each other as the year ended.

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e. 332d Communications Reconnaissance Company (Int)

The 332d CRC operated as the 116th Sig Sv Co under TOE 11-500 from the beginning of fy 1952 until 4 Oct 1951. At that time it was redesignated the 332d and the original authorized strength at the time was 6-O's, 3 WO, and 160 MM. By the end of the report period however, total assigned strength had reached 220 officers and men.

From 1 July to 9 July 1951 the company was located at Coburg. On 9 July it moved to Baumholder where it remained until 21 Aug when it was relocated at Heilbronn where it was at the end of the year.

From 1 July through 15 Oct 1951, training activities were conducted in the field under tactical conditions. Following this, a variety of subjects was taught by classroom instruction. On 14 Nov 1951, Training Test 32-1 was held for all intercept personnel. MOS proficiency code speed tests were given, and an alert of the company for a tactical move from the Heilbronn area was enacted. Range firing for both record and familiarization were completed with the carbine and 30 caliber rifle, M1, on 21, 22 and 24 Mar 1952.

Within the operational set-up strength of intercept and RDF personnel ranged from intercept operators and D/F operators

P.L. 86-36
EO 3.3(h) (2)

1. Ann. Rept. 331st CRC, fy1952, P30.
2. Ann. Rept. 332d CRC, fy1952, P1.
3. Ibid. P4.
4. Ibid. P15.
5. Ibid. P5.

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in July 1951 to intercept and U/F operators in June, 1952.

A total of intercept positions (Morse, Voice) were available which allowed an average of Morse and Voice intercept positions to be manned daily per shift. Eight huts were mounted on 2½ ton trucks, four to each side of the T/A squad tent. Power units were located approximately seventy-five feet away from the intercept huts. The entire operations area was located near a constabulary emergency Air Border Patrol landing strip in the vicinity of Coburg.¹

On 9 July 1951 the unit was alerted for a move to Baumholder in the French Zone for the purpose of testing the area to determine effectiveness of traffic interception. Shortly after arrival in the area, one team consisting of 1-0 and 5 EM with an HO-17 containing radio printers, arrived from Herzo Base and obtained satisfactory results in testing the location for radio printer interception.² In Jan 1952, radio printer facilities were installed and personnel were assigned from Herzo Base to assist in the operation of this equipment.³

Six weeks after arrival in Baumholder the company was again alerted for movement to Heilbronn. Company operations ceased at 2400 hours, 21 Aug 1951.

On 22 Aug 1951, operations were resumed at the new site. Ten new operators joined the company at this time, thereby expanding

1. Ann. Rept. 332d CRC, fy1952, P12.

2. Ibid. P13.

3. Ibid. P15.

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intercept potential.

The Traffic Analysis of the 332d was divided into a Control Branch and an Analytical Branch. Control consisted of a control chief, who supervised four control men working a twenty-four hour section schedule. The Analytical Branch consisted of traffic analysts, cryptanalysts and translators. The primary activity was the complete analysis of all intercepted traffic.¹

At the beginning of the fy, the 332d operated D/F stations, control of which was maintained alternately by the 332d and 331st CRC's.²

The 332d Comm Ctr consisted of four 2½ ton trucks three of which were mounted with huts. The fourth was a small arms repair van. All operations were carried on within these four vehicles.³

Turnover of personnel within the center was high. On-the-job training in various aspects of section activity was effective in giving new personnel necessary experience.⁴

REF: VOL. II P. 88

f. 353d Communications Reconnaissance Company (Scty)

The 353d CRC, comprising 8-O's and 100 EM, spent the first half of fy 1952 at Camp Pickett, Virginia. Following POM inspection during the period 1-8 Nov, the company sailed aboard the USS GENERAL HERSHEY, arriving at Bremerhaven, 2 Feb 1952. Upon arrival at Pendleton Barracks, Giessen, the 353d was assigned to ASA Europe and attached to EUCOM for logistic support and disciplin-

1. Ann. Rept. 332d CRC, fy1952, P29.
2. Ibid. P36.
3. Ibid. P29.
4. Ibid. P33.

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ary control. At Giessen, a further attachment to the 307th CRB¹
took place.

The 353d began fy 1952 organized under Change 2, TOE 32-500. On 23 July 1951 Change 3 became effective. As all changes were principally concerned with enlisted grade authorization and the loss of several MOS's, they did not affect operation of the company. Change 4, which became effective on 19 Nov 1952, amended equipment authorization.

The company remained in a static position until 2 June 1952,² at which time it was provisionally redesignated, Co A, 307th CRB.

Because of the critical shortage of certain ASA personnel in EUCOM, several transfers of enlisted personnel to the 852d CRD and the 331st CRC occurred during the period Mar through May 1952.³

On 2 June 1952 large complements of EM were transferred within the 307th CRB in accordance with provisional organization. Men from the Traffic Analysis Section were transferred to Hq Co and men with previously unauthorized MOS's joined the company from the 331st CRC.⁴

During most of fy 1952, the company training was conducted in accordance with directives of Hq ASA Europe. This consisted of basic military subjects, TIE program, physical training, inspections, drills and ceremonies.⁵

From 1 July 1951 until the company was redeployed to its over-

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1. Ann. Rept. 353d CRC, fy1952, P5.
 2. Ibid. P13.
 3. Ibid. P5.
 4. Ibid. P6.
 5. Ibid. P7.

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seas station, operational missions were confined largely to monitoring radio-telegraph, radio-telephone and radio-teletype circuits at Corps level; studying this traffic for procedural errors and security breaches; submitting periodic reports on the findings; and making suggestions for the improvement of COMSEC. During participation in ZI maneuvers, however, more emphasis was placed on T/A than on errors in procedure, as it had been determined that OB reports were of more value to the supported force.¹ Upon reaching its destination overseas, the unit mission remained virtually unchanged but instead of support to corps, the company supported the entire 7th Army. Fulfillment of this mission was adapted to garrison operations for the most part. All analysis was done by the T/A Section and appropriate reports submitted through the 307th CRB and Hq ASA Europe to supported units.

In June 1952, following reorganization of the 307th in accordance with the Mar "52" concept of a Comm Recon Bn, the company's mission was changed to provide COMINT and COMSEC support to divisions attached to corps.²

Under provisional reorganization, Company "A" was authorized 7-0's, 3 WO, and 199 EM. Although the original concept was based upon platoons in support of a four division corps, it was deemed necessary to organize only three platoons in order to conform to

1. SAR. Hq ASA Europe, 8620 AAU, fy1952, P31.

2. Ann. Rept. 353d CRC, fy1952, P15.

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the manpower ceiling of an aggregate strength of 500 and still provide necessary personnel in each platoon to man the required positions, perform limited analysis, and to provide necessary administrative support.

In accordance with instructions from Hq ASA, the first field test of the provisional organization of the 307th was set for 21 July 1952. At the time, it was planned that the entire battalion would move into the field without interruption of the assigned missions of the permanent operations area or of any of the detachments.¹

During the year, the company was directed by ASA Europe to furnish a detachment to support 2d Armd Div in Exercise RIVERLINE, beginning 18 Mar 1952.² The detachment consisting of 3-O's and 40 EM, departed the company area 16 Mar 1952, arriving at Foch Kaserne, 2d Armd Div Hq, the same day.

The detachment was declared neutral at the suggestion of the 307th CRB. Mission assignments were made up daily giving each of the radio positions a primary mission with from four to six alternates. The Operations Section of the 353d was also assigned to support the 7th Army, VII Corps and its divisions during Exercise SPRINGTIME.³

- g. 852d Communications Reconnaissance Det (Scty)
- Throughout fy 1952 the 852d CRD redesignated on

1. Ann. Rept. 353d CRC, fy1952, P16.
 2. Ibid. P20.
 3. Ibid. P22.

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25 Oct 1951, from the 52d Sig Sv Det, was located at Herzo Base, with the exception of various intervals when the detachment participated in maneuvers in the French and American zones of Germany and Austria.¹ The detachment remained assigned to ASA Europe and attached to EUCOM for logistic support and disciplinary control. Certain phases of administration, supply, billeting, mess and military training were carried on with Field Station 8606 AAU as though the unit were an organic platoon.

Assigned strength as of 1 July 1951 was 2-O's and 23 EM.² As of 30 June 1952, there were 2-O's and 25 EM.

Due to heavy turnover of personnel and a lack of trained men, a continuous training program was conducted. Directives of Hq ASA and Hq ASA Europe were followed wherever possible.³ On 23 July 1951, the detachment fired for qualification at the 1st Inf Div rifle range at Burgfarrnbach.⁴

The fy 1952 mission of the 852d was to monitor radio transmissions of US Forces in EUCOM. All traffic copied was forwarded for analysis and corrective action until the latter part of the report period when this analysis was carried on within the detachment. Priorities consisted of a special search mission, a regular scheduled monitoring assignment, and a lesser monitoring assignment, usually carried as an "added assignment."

1. Ann. Rept. 852d CRD, fy1952, P1.
2. Ibid. P6.
3. Ibid. P7.
4. Ibid. P8.

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A list of eighty assignments was furnished during the year, with the specific net assignment conducted on the basis of one to two thousand transmissions per net. Following the recording of these transmissions of one net, another net was assigned until the eighty nets had been monitored, at which time the process was repeated.

A 24 hour, 7 day week monitor schedule was maintained. Special nets, as determined by Hq ASA Europe, were monitored 24 hours a day for the period of time designated.¹

The unit averaged 18 qualified operators during the year. Those assigned operators who, after a period of on-the-job training, could not copy a net completely at 25 words per minute, were re-assigned and trained for another job.

New men required about 6 to 8 weeks of training before qualifying to operate a net alone.² Radio operators arriving at the end of the fy required a longer training period as they had not copied signals for six months prior to being assigned to the detachment. Operationally the 852d took part in a number of maneuvers and exercises during fy 1952. These were as follows:

Exercise CPX

This exercise consisted of a special team (1-0 and 4 EM) who left Herzo Base on the 29 July 1951, for the Grafenwohr maneuver

1. Ann. Rept. 852d CRD, fy1952, P2.
2. Ibid. P9.

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area to monitor radio nets of the 26th Inf Regt. The mission was accomplished by using one unit of the TC-9. A total of 49 monitoring hours was devoted to the problem.¹

Exercise COMBINE

On 30 Sep 1951, the 852d departed from Herzo Base with 2-0's, and 24 EM to participate in Exercise Combine. Some 160,000 troops, including the French and British, joined together as one force to create what was called the most impressive and successful post war maneuver in EUCOM.

Upon arrival at Budingen the unit was attached to Hq Co, 4th Inf Div of the "friendly forces". Operations were begun immediately upon arrival. Two men from Hq ASA Europe constituted a T/A team.

Unit made four successive moves and set up operations after each. One of the moves was accomplished under blackout conditions. After a brief stay at Hanau, the unit moved to Griesheim where more stable and successful operations were maintained. After three days of operation at Griesheim, the unit moved to an area of Darmstadt where it was attached to the 1st Sig Co of the 1st Inf Div.² Here the bulk of all operations was conducted. After four days of operation near Darmstadt, personnel and equipment returned to Herzo Base.

Exercise CPX

1. Ann. Rept. 853d CRD, fy1952, P10.
2. Ibid. P11.

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On 13 Nov 1951, the 852d departed for Salzburg, Austria. The next day the detachment set up operations in Salzburg and a group of men was selected to act as a mobile team to operate at St. Johann.

By dividing personnel and equipment, operations were more efficient and coordinated. While the mobile team was operating approximately forty-five kilometers away, remaining personnel were attached to the Riedenburg Kaserne.

Exercise SNOWSHOE

A detachment of 1-0 and 12 EM left Herzo Base, on 18 Jan 1952 to participate in USFA winter maneuvers in the mountainous area northeast of Salzburg Austria. It was attached to Hq USFA Tactical Command for the duration of the exercise.¹

During four days of actual maneuvering, the detachment moved four times. Each move averaged twenty miles. Two moves were made at night under blackout conditions and heavy snowfall.

A 24 hour monitoring schedule was maintained on all CW nets. Inasmuch as the unit was accompanied by its own T/A team, security and procedural analysis reports were submitted daily.

Exercise LEAP YEAR

On 17 Feb 1952, 2-0's and 18 EM from the 852d, accompanied by 2-0's and 10 EM from the 353d CRC, proceeded to the maneuver area and operated as one unit with the 4th Inf Div. This maneuver

1. Ann. Rept. 852d CRD, fy1952, P12.

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involved all elements of the 4th Div and the 18th Inf Regt of the 1st Inf Div. Maneuvering was conducted in the general area of Wurzburg, Aschaffenburg and Bad Kissingen between 17 and 21 Feb 1952. Unit was attached to the 4th Inf Div and made one tactical move during the period.

Only security reports were submitted during this maneuver, procedural reports being submitted only in a final consolidated report.¹ This facilitated more rapid processing of logs and dissemination of security violations.

Voice monitoring coverage was a difficult problem pending the arrival of recorders. Since such assignments were undertaken only during maneuver periods, the lack of experienced voice monitoring operators made coverage difficult. Some of the difficulties were overcome by mounting BC-603 receivers, in two jeeps which afforded increased mobility and interception of relatively short range voice transmissions. Two operators were required for each receiver on particularly active voice nets to copy texts of all messages. Only security reports were submitted. In cases where it was deemed necessary to give a voice net a procedural discrepancy report, the recorder was utilized to insure accuracy.

Exercise KEYSTONE

A detachment of 2-O's and 18 EM from the 852d and 5 EM from the 353d CRC departed Herzo Base on 17 Mar 1952, proceeding to

1. Ann. Rept. 852d CRD, fy1952, P13.

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Schwabisch-Gmund to participate in "Exercise KEYSTONE". The analysis team, consisting of two men from Hq ASA Europe, accompanied the unit on this maneuver.¹

Operational equipment was set up on a high elevation overlooking the 28th Div Kaserne, to which the unit was attached. Because of the location, operational results were much more favorable than on previous exercises.

Exercise SPRINGTIME

A detachment of 2-0's and 19 EM left Herzo Base on 14 Apr 1952 to participate in "Exercise SPRINGTIME". The unit moved to an area east of Aschaffenburg and for a period of four days directed its entire support to Hq V Corps. A T/A team and 2-0's from the 307th CRB combined their strength with this unit to support V Corps during the maneuver.

One predominate feature was the increase in simulation of actual combat conditions, such as air attacks and around-the-clock guard duty of the perimeters. It was felt that these exercises helped to emphasize the need for constant tactical alertness. The maneuver was found to be valuable in exposing COMSEC violations that were being transmitted under simulated battle conditions.

Exercise MAYTIME

On 17 May 1952, the detachment departed Herzo Base to participate in a special CPX at Boblingen.² 2-0's and 25 EM made up the

1. Ann. Rept. 852d CRD, fy1952, P14.
2. Ibid. P15.

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unit's operational team. The unit was attached to the 97th Sig Bn, and set up its monitoring equipment immediately upon arrival. This was the first opportunity the unit had to test its new receiving antennae. These antennae, similar to the doublet style, proved to be a new step in operational efficiency.

h. Field Station 8606 AAU

Field Station 8606 AAU remained located at Herzo Base throughout the year, and operated under the following TD'S for the periods indicated:¹

1 July 1951 to 14 July 1951 -- TD 92-8606-1, Hq, ASA (effective 1 May 1951): Authorized 23-0's, 7 WO, and 699 EM.

15 July 1951 to 9 June 1952 -- TD 92-8606-1, Hq, ASA (effective 15 July 1951): Authorized 23-0's, 7 WO, and 701 EM.

10 June 1952 to 30 June 1952 -- TD 92-8606, Hq, ASA (effective 10 June 1952): Authorized 18-0's, 4 WO, and 505 EM.

10 June 1952 to 30 June 1952 -- Detachment "E", TD 92-8606-1, Hq, ASA (effective 10 June 1952): Authorized 9-0's, 2 WO, and 271 EM.

Assigned strength varied from a minimum of 306 EM on 13 Aug 1951, to a maximum of 434 EM on 11 June 1952. On 10 June 1952, 9-0's, 2 WO, and 110 EM were transferred to the station from Hq & Hq Co Herzo Base, which, in effect, discontinued this company.²

The training schedule had to be accomplished in a series of

1. Ann. Rept. FS 8606 AAU, fy1952, PP1-2.
2. Ibid. P4.

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make-up classes because the operational mission functioned on a 24 hour basis. Classes were conducted in all required subjects with special emphasis on physical and combat training and night problems. Some firing practice with the carbine was included, and although personnel did not fire for record during the fy, this was scheduled for Oct 1952. Personnel also enrolled in off-duty courses and USAFI courses in a variety of subjects including languages and typing.¹

Equipment and supplies presented no unusual problems during the report period. Twin Trax recorders and Presto disc recorders used by the R/T section were replaced by Navy-type magnetic tape recorders IC/VRT-5, and disc recorders were kept as stand-by equipment. Navy recorders were later replaced by newer RD-74 tape recorders which incorporated many innovations, and were further improved by maintenance personnel.² Also new RDF antennas and a specially designed console were installed at Herzo Base.³

No significant change occurred in the operational mission during the report period. The station continued to serve as the collection agency for the intelligence producing activities of Hq ASA Europe, and to provide operational support for the 852d CRD.⁴

Statistical control activity also remained essentially unchanged with most responsibility centered in three major elements:

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1. Ann. Rept. FS 8606 AAU, fy1952, P5.
 2. Ibid. PP91-92.
 3. Ibid. P67.
 4. Ibid. P7.

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Information and Documents, Wrapping, OB, and Reporting sub-sections; Morse and non-Morse Control sections; and Control and T/A sub-sections.¹

Manning these sub-sections presented a continuing problem because all personnel were on odd tricks based upon time requirements of individual activities. On 18 May 1952 personnel were divided into three operating teams, each man to be trained in all phases of activity within each sub-section. At the close of the year, the plan appeared to be working satisfactorily.²

The mission of the manual Morse intercept section remained the same as in the previous year. Normal operating procedures varied in response to changes in assignment, to special projects requiring manual operators and to personnel shortages.³

Average trick strength during the first six months of the fy was operators, including trainees. By late Dec 1951, it was evident that operator strength was going to be drastically reduced. Approximately 50% of the operators were scheduled for return to the ZI and no replacements were forthcoming. In an effort to relieve this situation, a code school was inaugurated at Herzo Base.⁴ The first class was held on 26 Dec 1951, and the course was scheduled to run for twelve weeks. By the end of the report period, average trick strength was operators.

P.L. 86-36
EO 3.3(h) (2)

1. Ann. Rept. FS 8606 AAU, fy1952, P19.
2. Ibid. P22.
3. Ibid. P80.
4. Ibid. P81.

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The RDF Section consisted of RDF Control and three RDF sites. Since the ASA Europe RDF net was under the operational control of the Operations Officer, Herzo Base, the RDF Control Section was responsible for the entire operation. Before USM6-C was deactivated on 1 June 1952, the net consisted of RDF elements of FS 8606 AAU and FS 8608 AAU, as indicated below:¹

Net Control	FS 8606 AAU	Herzo Base
USM6-A	"	"
USM6-B	"	Bremen
USM6-C	"	Berlin
USM8	FS 8608 AAU	Scheyern
USM8-C	"	Passau
Alternate Control	"	Scheyern

Effective 1 Jan 1952, these units were redesignated as follows: Net Control, USM6; Herzo Base DF site, USM6-A; Bremen, USM6-B; Berlin, USM6-C; Scheyern DF site, USM8-A; Passau, USM8-B; and Alternate Control, USM8.² [REF: Vol. II P. 101]

i. Field Station 8608 AAU, Scheyern

FS 8608 AAU was located at Scheyern, Germany throughout fy 1952. Hq Munich Military Post continued to furnish logistic support and supplies. Personnel were furnished under TD 92- 8608 from sources under the control of, or available to, the Chief, ASA Europe.³

Authorized strength was 12-0's, 3 WO, and 325 EM. Assigned strength as of 30 June 1952 was 9-0's, 1 WO, and 261 EM including

1. Ann. Rept. FS 8606 AAU, fy1952, P62.
2. Ibid. P63.
3. Ann. Rept. FS 8608 AAU, fy1952, P1.

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P.L. 86-36
EO 3.3(h) (2)

1-0, and 35 EM at Detachment "5", and 8 EM at Detachment "2".

Civilian personnel consisted of 87 German employees.¹

Operational functions were performed by separate sections assigned to Intercept, T/A, RDF, Radio Maintenance, and Communications.

Intercept Section activity consisted of 24 hour intercept performed by four tricks of approximately [] men each, working rotating shifts. The original complement of intercept personnel, with the exception of [] operators, was lost through rotation. Of [] operators gained during the year, five were transferred to other operational sections because of ineptitude for code work.

The section consisted of [] console positions with double receiver positions (HF). [] positions were utilized for voice intercept until 14 Apr 1952, and [] was utilized as an alternate control position for RDF beginning 12 May 1952. During the year, [] non-Morse position was installed consisting of one single Channel simplex ST-35, and one 2 channel demultiplex equipment Rock 109.²

Average strength of the T/A Section during the report period was [] A 100% turnover of personnel occurred during the year. Approximately 10% of those assigned had received previous training in T/A principles, 40% in associated fields, and 50% were unschooled. Constant turnover and lack of personnel hampered efficient operation.³

1. Ann. Rept. FS 8608 AAU, fy1952, P2.
2. Ibid. P8.
3. Ibid. P16.

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During fy 1952 Station One, ASA Europe D/F net was located approximately one mile from FS 8608 AAU proper at Veith, and Station Two was located about two miles from Passau. Both stations were equipped with AN/CRD 2A RDF equipment. An alternate control station manned 24 hours per day was established on 12 May 1952. Prior to this time, the position had been operated on a standby basis.

P.L. 86-36
EO 3.3(h) (2)

... EM were assigned to the station's Comm Ctr 30 June 1952. Personnel were assigned to one of four tricks. New teletype equipment was received, replacing that on MR from other ASA Europe units.¹ During the report period, a total of 17,973 msgs consisting of 6,816,093 gps were cleared.²

REF: VOL. II P. 107

E. AFRICA

1. Field Station 8604 AAU, Asmara, Eritrea

During fy 1952 improvements were made in the administration of the station. An increase in the number of officers permitted formation of a complete staff and coordination of all activities. The station continued to administer the post proper and to provide logistic support to two other units, the Middle Eastern 9434 TSU and Navy Comm Unit #3. Both of these were technical in nature and their personnel were used comparatively little for other duties.

Authorized strength increased from 31-0's, and 407 EM to

1. Ann. Rept. FS 8608 AAU, fy1952, P19.
2. Ibid. P18.

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40- O's and 577 EM during the report period. Actual strength as of 30 June 1952 was 29-0's, 6 WO, and 273 EM.

In July 1951 authorized civilian strength was 230. On 10 Apr 1952 an increase of 70 was requested. This was granted on a temporary basis for the remainder of the fy. Actual civilian strength on 1 July 1951 was 223, and by 30 June 1952 this had increased to 279.¹

Early in the fy, a new TD was received authorizing a Security Guard Detachment to consist of 4-0's, and 114 EM. However it did not reach 50% of its authorized strength during the year. As of 30 June 1952, there was a shortage of officers and only one-third of the authorized number of EM were present for duty. At the beginning of the fy, 78 native Eritrean guards were employed. Only 53 remained as the year ended. This was due to an increase of EM who assumed duties normally delegated to native guards.

A shortage of personnel hampered training, as most of it had to be accomplished during off-duty hours. Despite this, classes were conducted in all required subjects including a course in leadership which was given to all NCO's. In addition, a drivers school and a basic communications school were conducted, and the EUCOM service school system was utilized to a greater extent than in past years.²

During fy 1952 the Post Engineer and local contractors made

1. Ann. Rept. FS 8604 AAU, fy1952, Pl.
2. Ibid. P29.

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numerous changes and improvements on US Army Radio Station and out-lying installations.¹

Installation of a high voltage circuit on the inner perimeter fence and an increase in the number of guards improved security. A detailed emergency destruction plan was published and all personnel were trained to execute it in event of an emergency. Local defense plans of ASA, Sig C, and US Navy units, co-located at the USARS receiver site, were consolidated into one over-all plan to be carried out under the authority of one commander in the event of attack.²

Construction of a new power generating plant, utilizing two 300 KVA diesel-operated, Fairbanks-Morris generators began in Feb 1952, and power from the new plant was available 23 May 1952.

Capacity of the new plant was regarded as sufficient to meet all current and planned future requirements of ASA, Sig C, US Navy, and US AF units co-located at the USARS operational area.

Operationally, the station continued its mission of intercepting, recording, logging, analyzing, and forwarding commercial and foreign national radio traffic as directed by the Chief ASA and/or the Director, AFSA. Specific operations were routine except for periodic revisions of assignments.

At the end of June 1952, the assigned operational personnel included During the first six months of

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1. Ann. Rept. FS 8604 AAU, fy1952, P39.
 2. Ibid. P61.

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the fy, when the assigned strength was highest, approximately 50% of the operational enlisted personnel were radio operators. During the last half of the year, when strength was reduced, the operator percentage of the total operational personnel dropped to approximately 40% of total assigned personnel.¹

No major expansion projects or alteration were carried out during the report period.² The expansion of facilities, contemplated at the close of fy 1951, did not materialize. Earliest date was estimated as Jan 1953.

REF: VOL. II P. 113

1. Ann. Rept. FS 8604 AAU, fy1952, P53.
2. Ibid. P52.



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GLOSSARY

General Terms

- AAU.....Administrative Area Unit.
- AB.....Airborne.
- ACAN.....Army Communication Administrative Network.
- AF.....Air Force.
- AFB.....Air Force Base.
- AFP.....Army Field Forces.
- AFSA.....Armed Forces Security Agency.
- AFSS.....Air Force Security Service.
- ASAE.....Army Security Agency Europe.
- ASAMP.....Army Security Agency Mobilization Plan.
- ASAPAC.....Army Security Agency Pacific.
- ASATC.....Army Security Agency Troop Command.
- ASAW.....Army Security Agency Washington.
- ASU.....Area Service Unit.
- ATP.....Army Training Program.
- C/A.....Cryptanalysis.
- CBR.....Chemical, Biological and Radiological.
- CCF.....Chinese communist Forces.
- CIC.....Counter Intelligence Corps.
- CINCAL.....Commander in Chief Alaska.
- CINCEUR.....Commander in Chief Europe.
- CINCFE.....Commander in Chief Far East.
- CINCPAC.....Commander in Chief Pacific.
- CIO.....Command Issuing Office.
- COMINT.....Communications Intelligence.
- COMSEC.....Communications Security.
- CPX.....Command Post Exercise.
- CRB.....Communications Reconnaissance Battalion.
- CRC.....Communications Reconnaissance Company.
- CRD.....Communications Reconnaissance Detachment.
- CRG.....Communications Reconnaissance Group.
- CW.....Continuous Wave.
- DA.....Department of the Army.
- DAC.....Department of the Army Civilian.
- D/F.....Direction Finding.
- DS.....Detached Service.
- ERC.....Enlisted Reserve Corps.
- EUCOM.....European Command.
- EUSAK.....Eighth United States Army Korea.
- ETS.....Expiration Term of Service.
- FECOM.....Far East Command.
- FM.....Frequency Modulation.
- FS.....Fiscal Year.

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fy.....Fiscal Year.
gps.....Groups.
HF.....High Frequency.
IPW.....Interrogation Prisoners of War.
JANAP.....Joint Army-Navy-Air Force Publication.
JCS.....Joint Chiefs of Staff.
JLC.....Japan Logistical Command.
JTF.....Joint Task Force.
KW.....Kilowatt.
LLI.....Low Level Intercept.
Ln O.....Liaison Officer.
MATS.....Military Air Transport Service.
mcs.....Megacycles.
MDW.....Military District of Washington.
MLR.....Main Line Resistance.
MR.....Memorandum Receipt.
MSR.....Main Supply Route.
NATO.....North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
NBS.....National Bureau of Standards.
OB.....Order of Battle.
ORC.....Organized Reserve Corps.
PACOM.....Pacific Command.
PIR.....Periodic Intelligence Report.
POE.....Port of Embarkation.
POM.....Preparation for Overseas Movement.
PW or POW.....Prisoner of War.
Rad Sq Mbl.....Radio Squadron Mobile.
RCT.....Regimental Combat Team.
RDF.....Radio Direction Finder.
RFP.....Radio Finger Printing.
ROK.....Republic of Korea.
ROKA.....Republic of Korea Army.
R & R.....Rest and Recreation.
R/T.....Radiotelephone.
SACEUR.....Strategic Air Command Europe.
Scty.....Security.
SHAPE.....Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe.
SLOE.....Special List of Equipment.
SSO.....Signal Security Officer.
TA.....Table of Authorization.
T/A.....Traffic Analysis.
TD.....Table of Distribution.
TDY.....Temporary Duty.
TI&E.....Troop Information and Education.
TIP.....Troop Information Program.

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TOE.....Table of Organization and Equipment.
 TRRS.....Two Rock Ranch Station.
 TRUST.....United States Troops Trieste.
 TSU.....Technical Service Unit.
 UHF.....Ultra High Frequency.
 USAFSS.....United States Air Force Security Service.
 USARCARIE.....United States Army Caribbean.
 USARPAC.....United States Army Pacific.
 USARS.....United States Army Radio Station.
 USFA.....United States Forces Austria.
 USM.....Universal Transverse Mercator.
 VHF.....Very High Frequency.
 VHFS.....Vint Hill Farms Station.
 ZI.....Zone of the Interior (Continental United States)

LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Radios

SCR 300.....Portable field radio.
 BC 342.....Radio receiver airborne version high and medium frequency.
 (Obsolete)
 BC 610.....Radio receiver vehicle high frequency. (Obsolete)
 SCR 399.....Division radio set.
 BC 683.....Radio receiver (VHF).
 BC 603.....Radio receiver (VHF).

Direction Finding

MC 551 AN/CRD 2 fed by Super Pro.....Bearing indicator unit replaced
 corresponding segments of AN/CRD 2 in modified equipment used in
 conjunction with Super Pro receiver.
 AN/CRD 2A.....Instantaneous visual indication high frequency crossed
 V Adcock Direction Finder.

Cryptomachines

AFSAM.....Nomenclature prefix for security material.

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ASAM 2-1.....General purpose teletype cipher.

AFSAM 399A.....Mixing unit with ASAM 2-1.

Subset 131 B2.....Cipher unit for ASAM 2-1.

SIGCUM.....Old version of ASAM 2-1.

SIGHAUD.....On line modification of converter M 228 further modified and called ASAM 2-1.

AFSAM 7.....Low echelon literal cipher machine.

CSP 2900.....An electromechanical keyboard operated cipher machine. BACCHUS cryptosystem used this equipment.

SIGABA.....Old version of CSP 2900.

AFSAM 12 (AFSAZ 7301).....Cryptomachine automatic tape deciphering applique unit for cipher equipment.

MAISIE.....Code hookup device.

ASAM 4 (SIGNIN).....Electrically powered keyboard operated enciphering teletypewriter set.

ASAM 5 (SIGROD).....Cryptographic machine AJAX cryptosystem used this equipment replaced by HERMES cryptosystem.

CSP 1700.....Same as above.

ASAN 6.....Two channel demultiplex equipment.

CCM.....Cryptographic device.

CSP 845.....Cryptographic device.

SIGOWDJ.....Cryptographic device.

Rock Terminal Equipment ASAN-13 modified.....Two-six-nine channel demultiplex equipment electromechanical type.

demultiplex equipment Rock 109.....See above.

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AFSAM 9/w/209.....General purpose teletypewriter cipher machine with cipher unit.

AFSAM 9/w/309.....General purpose teletypewriter cipher machine with mixing unit.

AFSAM AN/309.....Same as above.

AFSAY 806.....High echelon ciphony equipment speech and facsimile communication.

AFSA Atlas II.....Analysis computer type equipment.

M-209.....Low echelon cipher equipment. OLYMPUS cryptosystem used this equipment.

Single Channel Simplex ST-35.....Foreign teletypemachines.

CSP 2899.....Ten rotor basket.

CSP 1600 C.....Basket for SIGABA.

Recorders

CXDB voice recorder.....Precision disc type recorder.

Twin Trax Recorder.....Trade name for twin track magnetic tape recorder.

BC-1016 ink recorder.....Undulator ink type tape recorder for recording high speed CW signals.

Presto disc recorder.....Transcription type recorder for disc recording up to 16" discs.

IC/VRT-5.....Navy type magnetic tape recorder.

RD-74.....Army type magnetic tape recorder, similiar to IC/VRT-5.

500 KC recorder.....Very wide band recorder.

Miscellaneous

BA-70.....Standard battery dry type.

HO-17.....Shelter for rear of 2½ ton truck carried radio equipment.

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CHEST CH76.....Container for CSP 2900, also used for storage.

DENHAM.....Study project cryptanalytic processing equipment.

Boehme 5-C.....Standard frequency shift keyer with diversity input.

1TPA.....Type of teletypewriter printer code arrangement.

1TPB.....Type of teletypewriter printer code arrangement. APOLLO
cryptosystem used this arrangement.

one time pad.....Method of arrangement of cryptosystems.

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