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HISTORY OF THE ARMY SECURITY AGENCY AND SUBORDINATE UNITS

Fiscal Year 1953
VOLUME I - Administration

Declassified and Approved for Release by NSA on 10-11-2016 pursuant to E.O. 13526, MDR Case # 62311



Prepared by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2

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HISTORY OF THE ARMY SECURITY AGENCY AND SUBSEQUENT AGENCIES

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME I

HISTORY OF ASA

Fiscal Year 1953

	<u>Pages</u>
I. FOREWORD	1-2
II. THE SITUATION 1 JULY 1952	3-11
A. Mission	
B. Plans and Policy	
C. Units	
D. Manpower	
E. Morale	
F. Training	
G. Finance	
H. Construction	
I. Equipment	
III. THE PROBLEM	12-18
A. Mission	
B. Plans and Policy	
C. Units	
D. Manpower	
E. Morale	
F. Training	
G. Finance	
H. Construction	
I. Equipment	

SECRET

SECRET

	<u>Pages</u>
IV. THE SOLUTION	19-37
A. Mission	
B. Plans and Policy	
C. Units	
D. Manpower	
E. Morale	
F. Training	
G. Finance	
H. Construction	
I. Equipment	
V. SUMMARY	38
VI. INDIVIDUAL UNITS	39
A. Continental United States	39-64
1. Hq ASA Washington, 8600 AAU, Arlington, Va	
a. Arlington Hall Station, 8617 AAU	
2. The ASA Training Center, 8622 AAU, Fort Devens, Mass	
a. ASA Training Regiment	
(1) 503d Comm Recon Gp	
(2) 306th Comm Recon Bn	
(3) 336th Comm Recon Co	
(4) 337th Comm Recon Co	
(5) 358th Comm Recon Co	

SECRET

SECRETPages

3. Special Research Components
 - a. Army Security Agency Field Test Board
 - b. ASA Research Detachment (Prov), 8617 AAU, Camp Carson, Colo
 4. Communications Reconnaissance Detachments (Liaison) - 601st, 602d, 603d, 604th, 605th, 606th, 711th
 5. Field Stations
 - a. FS 8601 AAU, Warrenton, Va
 - b. FS 8602 AAU, Petaluma, Calif
- B. Territories and Possessions 64-77
1. Alaska (Summary)
 - a. Hq ASA Alaska, 8614 AAU, Fairbanks
 - (1) Hq & Hq Det, ASA Alaska, 8614 AAU
 - b. Field Station, 8607 AAU, Fairbanks
 - c. 333d Comm Recon Co, Fort Richardson
 2. Caribbean
 - a. Hq & Hq Det, ASA Caribbean, 8616 AAU, Fort Kobbe, CZ
 3. Hawaii
 - a. Hq ASA Hawaii, 8624 AAU, Fort Shafter
 - b. Field Station, 8605 AAU, Helemano
- C. Pacific (Summary) 77-127
1. Japan
 - a. Hq ASA Pacific, 8621 AAU, Tokyo
 - (1) Hq & Hq Co, ASA Pacific, 8621 AAU

SECRET

SECRETPages

1. Japan (Contd)
 - b. 327th Comm Recon Co
 - c. 356th Comm Recon Co
 - d. 851st Comm Recon Det
 - e. Field Station, 8610 AAU, Kyoto
 - f. Field Station, 8612 AAU, Chitose
2. Korea 101
 - a. 501st Comm Recon Gp
 - (1) Hq & Hq Co, 501st Comm Recon Gp
 - b. 301st Comm Recon Bn
 - c. 303d Comm Recon Bn
 - d. 304th Comm Recon Bn
 - e. 326th Comm Recon Co
 - f. 329th Comm Recon Co
 - g. 330th Comm Recon Co
 - h. 351st Comm Recon Co
 - i. 352d Comm Recon Co
3. Okinawa
 - a. Field Station, 8603 AAU, Futema
4. Philippines
 - a. Field Station, 8609 AAU, Clark Air Force Base

SECRET

SECRET

	<u>Pages</u>
D. Europe (Summary)	127-176
1. Germany	
a. Hq ASA Europe, 8620 AAU, Frankfurt	
(1) Hq Co, 8620 AAU, Frankfurt	
b. 502d Comm Recon Gp	
(1) Hq & Hq Co, 502d Comm Recon Gp	
c. Hq & Hq Det, 302d Comm Recon Bn	
d. Hq & Hq Det, 307th Comm Recon Bn	
e. 331st Comm Recon Co	
f. 332d Comm Recon Co	
g. 334th Comm Recon Co	
h. 353d Comm Recon Co	
i. 354th Comm Recon Co	
j. 852d Comm Recon Det	
k. 853d Comm Recon Det	
l. Field Station, 8606 AAU, Herzogenaurach	
m. Field Station, 8608 AAU, Scheyern	
n. Field Station, 8611 AAU, Baumholder	
2. ASA Austria	
a. Hq & Hq Det, ASA Austria, 8618 AAU, Salzburg	
b. 328th Comm Recon Co, Bad Aibling, Germany	
E. Africa	176-178
1. Field Station, 8604 AAU, Asmara, Eritrea	

VII. CONCLUSION

179

SECRET

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I. FOREWORD

This document presents a history of the Army Security Agency for fy 1953. The history is compiled in two volumes, Volume I available to non-indoctrinated personnel, Volume II requiring indoctrination for handling. Cross references at the end of certain unit summaries in Volume I indicate the first page of supplementary operational information in Volume II.

Information for Volume I is derived principally from annual reports of individual units, theater commands, and headquarters staff sections. Supporting documents include "COMINT Operations of the Army Security Agency During the Korean War," 24 August 1956, "COMINT and COMSEC Violations - World War II and Korea" (Draft), and "ASA Subject Schedule" 32201, 1956. These documents may be found in the files of the Historical Branch, Headquarters ASA, Arlington Hall Station.

In compiling the present document, the format for "History of Army Security Agency and Subordinate Units," fy 1951 and fy 1952, is closely followed. In addition to covering essential subject matter outlined in the format, the present history attempts to trace important developments from theater commands down to unit level. Attention is also given to particular problems and/or achievements of individual units. Every effort has been made to be objective and complete, but some interpretation has been necessary if only in the selection of pertinent information.

Special authority and methods of compilation for this document are contained in AR 200-345, Subj: Field Organizations, 18 Oct 1954; SR 525-454, Subj: Combat Operations, 24 Mar 1953; DA Pamphlet 20-200, Subj: Guide to Preparation of American Military History, Aug 1951; Staff Memo Nr 28,

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Hq ASA, Subj: Records Administration, 9 Nov 1953; Circular 23, Subj: Historical Activities of the Army Security Agency, 28 Jun 1955.

Command of ASA was held by Major General Robinson E. Duff, 07388, US Army, from 1 July 1952 until 19 December 1952. On 19 December, Colonel John C. Arrowsmith, 011373, Corps of Engineers, assumed command, remaining until 15 January 1953. On that date, Brigadier General (subsequently Major General) Harry Reichelderfer, 07547, US Army, replaced Colonel Arrowsmith and remained in command for the duration of the report period. Colonel Emil Pasolli, Jr., 026777, General Staff, designated as Chief of Staff on 14 June 1952, remained in that capacity throughout the fiscal year. Names of subordinate personnel are recorded elsewhere in the files of Historical Branch, GAS22.

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.

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II. THE SITUATION, 1 JULY 1952

A. Mission

The Army Security Agency's (ASA's or the Agency's) Communications Intelligence (COMINT) and Communications Security (COMSEC) mission at the beginning of fy 1953 included support to Armed Forces Security Agency (AFSA) through fixed station operations and support to Army Field Forces through tactical unit operations.¹

A number of changes in the organization of the national COMINT effort affected the import of the Agency's mission. Increasing concern brought about a transfer in executive control over COMINT activities. These changes began with the approval, on 24 October 1952, of a Presidential Directive, which:

1. Stated that the COMINT activities of the United States were a national responsibility, and that they must be so organized and managed as to exploit to the maximum available resources of all participating departments and agencies and satisfy their legitimate intelligence requirements.
2. Designated the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Director, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) as a Special Committee of the National Security Council (NSC) to establish policies governing COMINT activities and to keep the President advised of such policies through the Executive Secretary of the NSC.
3. Further designated the Department of Defense as executive

1. ASA's mission is outlined in more detail in the "History of ASA," fy 1952, p3.

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agent of the government, for the production of COMINT information.¹

Formal implementation of the above directive was initiated by the publication of National Security Council Intelligence Directive #9 (Revised), (NSCID #9), 24 October 1952. The provisions of NSCID #9 specified the duties and responsibilities of the Secretary of Defense, of the Director, AFSA, now designated Director, National Security Agency (DIRNSA), and of the United States Communications Intelligence Board (USCIB).² This last board, responsible to the Executive Secretary, NSC, was to exercise policy control over COMINT requirements.³

In further implementing the provisions of NSCID #9 (Revised) the Secretary of Defense issued a directive which established NSA within the framework of the Department of Defense and outlined the manner in which the Director, NSA and the Military Departments would fulfill their duties and responsibilities.⁴

-
1. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1953, pp15, 16.
 2. USCIB, a permanent committee, was composed of representatives from nine governmental departments and agencies:
 - a. The Director, CIA, chairman without vote.
 - b. Representative of the Secretary of State.
 - c. Representative of the Secretary of Defense.
 - d. Representative of the FBI.
 - e. Director, NSA.
 - f. Representative from the CIA.
 - g. Representative from the Department of the Army.
 - h. Representative from the Department of the Air Force.
 - i. Representative from the Department of the Navy.
 3. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1953, pl6.
 4. Ibid. pl7.

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B. Plans and Policy

The Army Cryptologic Program for fy 1954, "Synthesis of ASA Programs for 1954," was prepared and presented to the Armed Forces Security Council in August 1952.¹ The Program outlined the ASA provisions for:

1. The DA portion of the Armed Forces Security Agency Mission,
2. COMINT support of Army tactical forces, and
3. COMSEC efforts. o

In further maintaining control over its expanding mission, ASA issued ten major "Subordinate Command Programs."² These programs prepared from extracts of the Primary Programs, were to keep subordinate commanders advised as to their portion of the Primary Programs.

The index of the Primary Programs themselves remained the same as in the preceding fiscal year with two exceptions. The Industrial Mobilization and the Joint Projects Program were deleted from the ASA program structure.³ Attention was given to the Military Personnel Program, in view of the long training period required to produce ASA specialists for maximum utilization under this program. Consequently, the deadline date for publication of the 1954 ASA Military Personnel Program was advanced to 21 November 1942.⁴

1. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1953, p25.

2. Ibid. p24.

3. For list of the fifteen Primary Programs, see "Historical Report," G3, fy 1953, pp23, 24.

4. Ann Rept, G1, fy 1953, p19.

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C. Units

Thirty-four TOE units were operating mobile intercept positions at the beginning of fy 1953.¹ Of these 34, 6 were deployed in Europe, 11 in the Far East, 1 in Alaska, and 16 in the Zone of Interior. TD units totaled 30 of which 12 were Field Stations (FS)* and 18 administrative units.² The twelve FS units were currently operating fixed intercept positions.³

D. Manpower

The assigned strength of ASA as of July 1952 was 1,122-0, 130 WO, and 10,147 EM.⁴ Of the total 11,610 military personnel assigned, 3,826 were assigned to 34 TOE units, 3,439 to field TD units, and 4,345 to administrative TD units. In addition to those assigned, 4,739 personnel were being held as pipeline.⁵ *as of 30 June 52 - 13,073 authorized by DA*

The overall Agency strength was considered satisfactory; ASA schools were at a peak load, and Agency recruiting activities were as a rule meeting established monthly quotas. During the report period a total of 7,681 enlisted personnel were recruited for duty with the Agency.⁶

E. Morale

No appreciable change was present in the morale of the Agency at

1. ASA Programs, 1st Qtr, fy 1953, p9.

2. Ibid. p5.

3. Ibid. p7.

4. Ann Rept, G1, fy 1953, pl6.

5. ASA Programs, 1st Qtr, fy 1953, pl2.

6. Ann Rept, G1, fy 1953, pp11, 12.

*FS 8615, Det V, not accountable for a report, is not included in this total.

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the start of the report period. Despite a DA promotion freeze, enthusiasm at unit and individual level remained high.¹

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F. Training

The ASA School, Fort Devens, Massachusetts, continued to expand. At the beginning of fy 1953, [] students were enrolled in the Morse Code Interceptor Course alone. The exceptionally large number required a double shift arrangement whereby half the students attended night courses.² The ASA Officers' Course was also expanded and revised. The last increment of 101 officers in the old-type short specialist course was graduated on 6 September 1953. Training in the thirty-four weeks Company and Advanced Officers' Course began on 9 July 1952, and on 29 September 1952 both officer courses (Advanced and Company) were extended to thirty-six weeks. Subsequently, however, on 9 March 1953, a time restriction was imposed, limiting the Advanced Officers' Course to thirty weeks and the Company Officers' Course to twenty-four weeks.³ In addition to this training at the ASA School, 2,500 spaces were allotted at various Army service schools, involving forty different MOS's.⁴

An expanding peace-time mission required revisions and improvements in teaching procedures and implementation of new courses and training programs.⁵ Upon the request of the Office of the Chief, Army Field Forces, action was

1. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1953, p8.
2. Comd Rept, ASATC, fy 1953, p95.
3. Ibid. p91.
4. Ibid. p37.
5. Ibid. p89.

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initiated to revise the Army Training Program 32-200 and prepare an all Component Training Program to include National Guard, Organized Reserve Corps, and Regular Army units attached to ASA.¹ Considerable study was also given to a program of maneuver participation in support of an Army Corps, and to the importance of such participation for an effective training program. This participation would both provide effective practical training for ASA units and would acquaint tactical unit commanders of the advantages of ASA support.²

G. Finance

The original ASA budget authorization for fy 1953 totaled \$14.5 million. Sixty percent of this, or \$8.5 million, was to be allocated for the purchase of cryptographic equipment, \$5.5 million for the purchase of ASAM-7's, and \$3. million for the purchase of ASAM-9's. The following table shows a breakdown of the budget authorization:³

Crypto Equipment and Parts	\$ 8,435,082
Equipment for FS and Mobile Units	1,935,188
Pay of Civilian Personnel	1,940,000
Cost of Research & Development Projects	646,000
Supplies and Rentals	131,816
TDY Travel	290,300
Commercial Transportation	188,000
ASATC Training, Supplies and Equipment	116,100
Undistributed Funds	776,314
Total Funds	\$14,458,800

H. Construction

The Army Security Agency's Construction Program was included in the

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1. Comd Rept, ASATC, fy 1953, p31.
 2. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1953, p34.
 3. ASA Programs, 1st Qtr, fy 1953, pl9.

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fy 1953 Military Construction Program, approved by Congress in July 1952.

The ASA portion of the program included the following projects:

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Continental | 1. Family Housing, Warrenton, Virginia - \$341,000 |
| | 2. Troop & Housing Facilities, Petaluma, California
- \$564,000 |
| Overseas | 3. Operational, Administrative, and Service Facilities, Kenai, Alaska - \$3,907,000 |
| | 4. DF Facilities, Helemano, Hawaii - \$39,000 |

Additional funds of \$2,000,000 allocated under Signal Corps "B" Projects, included construction at Arlington Hall Station, Vint Hill Farms Station, and Two Rock Ranch Station.¹

I. Equipment

Although a major portion of the ASA budget was appropriated for the procurement of cryptographic material, this phase was only one of several in a complex operation, providing equipment to accomplish the Army's cryptological mission and to support the Armed Forces Security Agency (subsequently NSA). These phases included:

1. Research and Development

Fy 1953 funds for the Army Security Agency Research and Development Program totaled \$660,000. Seven projects were being investigated under this program. Following is a list of the projects and a summary of their various stages of development:²

a. Project Nr 1-29-01-003, Project title: "Investigation of Special Combat Wire Intercept Equipment and Techniques."

1. Ann Rept, G4, fy 1953, pp7, 8.

2. Ibid. p52.

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Remarks: The project was to continue on a limited scale pending an agreement of the agencies concerned on a concept of wire intercept operations.¹

b. Project Nr 1-29-01-004, Project title: "Investigation of Special Combat Intercept Recording and Reproducing Equipment and Techniques."

Remarks: Experimental work by the Armour Research Foundation and subsequent developments indicated the practicability of a 500 kc recorder suitable to forward areas. The Signal Corps expressed an interest in a joint Signal-ASA project to develop this end-item equipment during fy 1953.²

c. Project Nr 1-29-01-005, Project title: "Investigation of Special Combat Intercept Techniques."

Remarks: A special ASA Research Detachment was dispatched to Camp Carson, Colorado in May 1951 to assist in experimental field work on very high frequencies. The mission of this detachment was to be completed on 30 June 1953.³

d. Project Nr 1-29-01-006, Project title: "Denham Combat Processing Equipment."

Remarks: Plans were initiated during fy 1953 to investigate possible adaptation of smaller fixed-plant type cryptanalytic equipment to mobile use for enciphered combat communications. Other phases of this research project, as of 19 December 1952, were assigned to Project Nr 1-29-02-001.⁴

e. Project Nr 1-29-02-001, Project title: "Mobile Cryptanalytic Equipment."

Remarks: As of 30 June 1952, the main objective of this project dealt with providing machine capability to field units as soon as possible. Standard International Business Machines and various accessory equipments of special design were to be installed in a mobile van. Scale models of the van and its equipment were ordered and scheduled to arrive in April 1955. The fully equipped prototype van was expected to undergo field test during fy 1954.⁵

1. Ann Rept, G4, fy 1953, Tab 7.

2. Ibid. Tab 8.

3. Ibid. Tab 9.

4. Ibid. Tab 10.

5. Ibid. Tab 11.

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f. Project Nr 1-32-03-000, Project title: "General Engineering."

Remarks: This project was to provide prototype installations for mobile intercept and monitoring by communications reconnaissance units. As of 30 June 1953, several interim security monitoring installations were already completed.¹

g. Project Nr 1-32-03-001, Project title: "Mobile Fingerprinting Equipment."

Remarks: NSA was authorized on 18 August 1952 to prepare specifications and handle contracting as required to produce an end item equipment for engineering tests. \$200,000 of fy 1953 funds were transferred to NSA to initiate these developments.²

2. Logistics and Distribution

Towards continuing logistic support for users of cryptographic equipment, including the AFSAM-7, ASA presented in the first quarter of fy 1953 a staff study for review by the Office of the Chief Signal Officer and by the Army Field Forces.³

1. Ann Rept, G4, fy 1953, Tab 12.

2. Ibid. Tab 13.

3. Ibid. p64.

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III. THE PROBLEM

A. Mission

As a result of changes made in the organization for National COMINT, several problems arose concerning ASA. Certain Department of Defense documents were inconsistent with the provisions of NSCID #9 (Revised). An Interim Implementation Directive of the Secretary of Defense, 4 November 1952, placed a requirement on DA to take appropriate action on any of its documents inconsistent with the provisions of NSCID #9 (Revised), particularly those documents dealing with the Army's COMINT close support responsibilities.¹

B. Plans and Policy

The publication of the Primary Programs for fy 1953 had met problems of administrative handling and delays in approval. Consequently, eight of the thirteen ASA Primary Program Documents for fy 1953 were published after 1 July 1952.² These problems continued to impede progress in the publication of the 1954 Primary Programs. In particular, the publication of the Military Personnel Program did not meet its scheduled deadline date of 21 November 1952. Explanations indicated that there was no clear delineation of responsibility between staff sections, G1 and G3, for furnishing this program firm planning statistics on authorization, ceiling, and assigned strengths. Instead of consolidated data, individual work sheets were furnished, which had to be revised and re-affirmed.³

1. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1953, p18.

2. Ibid. p23.

3. Memo from G1 to G3, 20 Mar 53, Subj: "Programming" (See Ann Rept, G1, fy 1953, Tab 18).

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C. Units

Originally, the Agency's requirement was for 44 TOE units to operate [] mobile intercept positions. Of these 44 units, 11 were to be deployed in Europe, 12 in the Far East, 1 in Alaska, and 20 in the Zone of Interior.¹ Strength reductions imposed on the Army, in turn reduced ASA TOE requirements from 44 to 40 units. The number of TOE units required to support the DA General Reserve was therefore reduced to 9.²

The Agency also had a requirement for 16 TD Field Stations and [] fixed station positions to be established and in operation by July 1954.³ These [] included [] positions in three foreign countries where ASA had never previously been represented. A [] position station was to be established in the United Kingdom, a [] position station in Turkey, and a [] position station in Italy.⁴

D. Manpower

The Agency had an ultimate requirement to provide 5,330 qualified military personnel for the forty programmed TOE units; 4,145 for operational units and 1,185 for General Reserve units, and to provide 6,574 personnel for the sixteen programmed Field Station TD units.⁵

A more immediate manpower problem was caused by the delays in assignment and shipping of newly trained personnel. There also existed a shortage

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1. ASA Programs, 1st Qtr, fy 1953, pp4, 5, 9.
 2. Ibid. 2d Qtr, p4.
 3. Ibid. 1st Qtr, pp5, 7.
 4. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1953, pp20, 21.
 5. ASA Programs, fy 1953, 4th Qtr, pp6, 9.

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of technically qualified personnel in comparison with administrative personnel,¹ but the Agency planned by the end of fy 1954 to fill 5,295 TD and TOE spaces with technically qualified personnel. In December 1953, there was a total of 3,975 such personnel assigned. Shortages for the most part were in MOS 717.²

Another shortage was in the officer category. The continual turnover of officer personnel precluded establishing and maintaining a reasonably permanent force of skilled officer personnel in ASA. Few officers remained indefinitely assigned to ASA after reaching a skilled status following extensive training. A survey completed on 1 December 1951, revealed that only 283 officers remained on duty with the Agency for two consecutive years. Between 1 January 1952 and 1 December 1952, ASA lost over one-third of its officer strength.³

The strength of Army Security United States Army Reserve (ASUSAR) officers was also unstable. Under the provisions of the Armed Forces Reserve Act 1952, all officer appointments on the USAR were to be for an indefinite term. Officers appointed prior to the enactment of the above were permitted the choice of signing for an indefinite term or of giving up altogether their reserve commissions. With the implementation of this Reserve Act, ASUSAR lost a large number of reserve officers.⁴

1. ASA Programs, 2d Qtr, fy 1953, pl3. (Also see Ibid. 3d Qtr, fy 1953, pl2)

2. Ibid. pl4.

3. Memo from Act Asst AG to Chief, ASA Hawaii, 16 Feb 53, Subj: "ASA Officer Program," ppl, 2. (See Ann Rept, G1, fy 1953, Tab 1).

4. Ann Rept, AG, fy 1953, p41.

Note: No accurate tabulation on ASUSAR strength was available at the end of fy 1953.

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The Agency's program to expand its civilian strength was impeded by the Department of Defense's cut-back policies. A Defense directive, on 4 February 1953, established the ASA civilian employment ceiling at 418, the actual strength as of 31 January 1953. The ceiling was again cut, on 20 April 1953, to 406. At the end of April the actual civilian strength was 401, ninety-four spaces short of the original programmed objective.¹

E. Morale

A problem, which developed during the year concerned the assignment of enlisted men to duties other than those for which they had been trained. In some cases at Army Security Agency, Europe, it was necessary for unit commanders to utilize enlisted men with technical MOS's in non-technical duties. A shortage of cooks and drivers necessitated this conversion.²

F. Training

Several minor problems in the ASA School's program arose during the report period. Arrangements to replace the faculty with a steady flow of overseas returnees who had acquired technical experience, were not entirely successful. Fifty percent of the instructor vacancies had to be filled by qualified students immediately upon their graduation.³ It was also apparent that there existed a lack of uniformity and standardization of teaching procedures. A successful school program required continuous

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1. Memo, Subj: "Civilian Personnel Program," fy 1953 (See Ann Rept, GI fy 1953, Tab 27, p4).
 2. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1953, p6.
 3. Comd Rept, ASATC, fy 1953, p90.

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research and study with a strict adherence to the policy of keeping instructor outlines and master lessons plans current and comprehensive.¹

Attention was turned to training and testing in the field. A comprehensive testing program, it was felt, should not only include personnel attending the school, but should also be conducted in the field to evaluate unit proficiency and individual applied skills.²

G. Finance

As a result of economy measures in military expenditures, ASA fiscal procedures were revised and cutbacks were introduced. This led to new regulations restricting over-expenditure of quarterly allotments by forbidding obligation of funds in excess of those immediately available. These regulations also restricted end of fiscal year obligations in excess of average monthly obligations. The Agency, then, was required to plan procurement more carefully and to distribute expenditures more uniformly over the fiscal year.³

H. Construction

In February 1953, the Bureau of the Budget issued a directive, ordering a special review of government construction. In turn, G4, DA, ordered all Army and Theater Commanders and Chiefs of Technical Services to conduct a review of the construction under their jurisdiction. Chief, ASA was ordered to review construction projects less than 20% completed and to determine their essentiality to current operations and assigned missions,

1. Comd Rept, ASATC, fy 1953, pl37.
 2. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1953, pp38-40.
 3. ASA Programs, 1st Qtr, fy 1953, p20.

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prior to submitting certificates of essentiality or cancellation for each project.¹

I. Equipment

Procurement

A special study containing data regarding ASA units and the cryptographic equipment required to support operations as outlined in DA Strategic Logistic Project, LD-SL-14, was prepared for approval and signature of G2, DA for forwarding to G4, DA.²

The fy 1953 Procurement Program included equipment required as follows:³

1. Remainder of non-Morse equipment for 9 CRC's
2. 100% equipment for four additional CRC's
3. Equipment needed to complete the installation of fixed intercept positions and to complete authorized reserves

Logistics and Distribution

Chief Signal Officer and Chief, Army Field Forces, objected to ASA's plan for logistic support of users of cryptographic equipment, stating in effect: "That the entire proposed maintenance support structure was outside of command channels; that this situation was contrary to the basic concept that communications and maintenance associated therewith are functions of command; and more specifically that the (proposed plan for) maintenance of cryptographic equipment was outside the command structure."⁴

Although ASA modified its plan to permit sub-assembly replacement by using units, it held to its basic position: That communications security

1. Ann Rept, G4, fy 1953, ppl4, 15.
 2. Ibid. p72.
 3. ASA Programs, 4th Qtr, fy 1953, p39.
 4. Ann Rept, G4, fy 1953, p64.

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was a part the responsibility of G2, DA, and included the overall security of classified military information within the Army; that the piecemeal delegation of the component tasks of communications security would jeopardize the entire communications security program.¹

By the end of fy 1953 this problem of logistic responsibility had not yet been resolved.

1. Ann Rept, G4, fy 1953, p66.

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IV. THE SOLUTION

A. Mission

Upon the organizational change in the national COMINT effort: five basic documents, dealing with ASA's organization and mission, were revised or were awaiting revision until ASA should coordinate with NSA problems of operational control over close support facilities.¹ A staff study, April 1953, established ASA's position. This position offered a method of operation whereby ASA could discharge its responsibilities to both NSA and DA, while affording Chief, ASA command and control of ASA units and installations. After reviewing this study, Director, NSA indicated agreement to its proposals by delegating to Chief, ASA, operational control over COMINT activities of the 501st CRG in Korea and of the 502d CRG in Europe.²

Overall results of mission accomplishment were reflected in year-end status reports. These reports revealed general improvement during fy 1953, in Direction Finding (DF), COMINT processing, and low level voice intercept. More specifically they revealed:³

1. Direction Finding- Upon attainment of maximum output in the number of quality fixes then existing, emphasis was placed on the refining of the product obtained.

2. COMINT Processing- The Cryptanalysis (C/A) effort in Europe showed limited progress while the Traffic Analysis (T/A) steadily improved

1. SR 10-125-1, "Organization and Functions, ASA" was revised and the changes published.

2. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1953, ppl8, 19.

3. ASA Programs, 4th Qtr, fy 1953, pp32, 33.

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in all units. In ASA Pacific the C/A and T/A efforts were generally good.

3. Low Level Voice Intercept- ASA Europe made increased efforts to improve voice intercept. Lack of qualified operators and technical supervision delayed progress in this operation.

In ASA Pacific the number of Korean low level intercept teams was increased in accordance with new demands from Army field commanders, but the static situation along the Korean front limited intercept operations.

B. Plans and Policy

Ten Primary Programs for fy 1954 had been approved and published by the end of fy 1953. The program directive for fy 1955 had been approved and four programs from it were published.² By the end of fy 1953, seven months after the originally scheduled deadline date, the Military Personnel Program was not yet ready for publication. Action was taken by staff sections to reduce the delay and to produce the required statistical data in the most efficient way.³

In addition to the regular programs, ASA prepared two programs dealing with emergency mobilization:⁴

1. An initial draft of the ASA Emergency War Plan 1-52 was prepared in August 1952. The final draft of the Plan awaited the publication of the Army Emergency War Plan.

2. Emergency plans for the evacuation of ASA units from conti-

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1. ASA Programs, 1st Qtr, fy 1953, p8
 2. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1953, p24.
 3. Ann Rept, G1, fy 1953, pp20, 21.
 4. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1953, p10.

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mental Europe to the United Kingdom were revised and submitted through COMINT channels for coordination with the British. A reciprocal plan for the emergency evacuation of the British COMINT unit [redacted]

[redacted] was also prepared.

C. Units

The Agency programmed to have 100% of the required mobile intercept positions deployed overseas and operational. As of 30 June 1953, 98% of the required [redacted] mobile intercept positions were in the possession of the nine Intelligence Companies, and 72% of the required positions were operating.¹

An increase in TOE units accompanied the increase in mobile intercept positions. The activation of the 336th and 337th Comm Recon Co's on 6 August 1952, raised the total TOE units in operation from thirty-four to thirty-six.² In other words, as of 30 June 1953, all ASA TOE units were activated with the exception of four General Reserve Units.³

During fy 1953, six TOE units were moved overseas from the ZI. In the first quarter, the 302d Comm Recon Bn and the 328th and 354th Comm Recon Co's were deployed to Europe; and the 351st Comm Recon Co to the Far East. In the second quarter the 334th Comm Recon Co was deployed to Europe,⁵ and in the fourth quarter the 853d Comm Recon Det.⁶

1. ASA Programs, 4th Qtr, fy 1953, p18.
2. Ibid. 1st Qtr, p4.
3. Ibid. 4th Qtr, p3.
4. Ibid. 1st Qtr, p4.
5. Ibid. 2nd Qtr, p5.
6. Ibid. 4th Qtr, p3.

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ASA programmed to install 68% of the required fixed station intercept positions by 30 June 1953. As of that date the program objective was met and exceeded with positions installed. Of the fixed intercept positions required, 51% were in actual operation.¹ The number of Field Station TD units, however, remained the same. Planning relative to the establishment of sites in the United Kingdom, Turkey, and Italy was still in the negotiation stage.²

While Field Station TD units remained the same, the status of administrative TD units underwent considerable change. During the report period two casual detachments were discontinued, ASA Casual Det 8602 AAU on 24 June 1953 and ASA Casual Det 8623 AAU, on 8 September 1952. Also, on 12 February 1953, 8623 AAU, Hq & Hq Co, was merged with 8601 Field Station, Vint Hill Farms. The 8600 AAU, ASA Field Test Board was organized on 1 October 1952 at Fort Devens, Massachusetts, and the 8622 AAU, Student Regiment on 4 November 1952, also at Fort Devens.³

TD units at the end of the report period totaled thirty. The following table reflects the changes of TOE and TD units during fy 1953 and indicates their year's-end status:⁴

-
1. ASA Programs, 4th Qtr, fy 1953, p18.
 2. Ibid. 4th Qtr, p39.
 3. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1953, p30.
 4. See Section VI this volume.

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TOE Units

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Deployment (1 July 1952)</u>	<u>Remarks (Changes during report period)</u>
Comm Recon Gp:		
501st	Korea- operational	
502d	Enroute to Europe	Europe, operational
503d	Fort Devens, in training	Supporting DA General Reserve
504th	Programmed for ASA Europe	Inactivated 3d Qtr, fy 1953
<hr/>		
Comm Recon Bn:		
301st	Korea- operational	
302d	Fort Devens, participating in field exercises	Deployed to Europe, 15 Jul 52
303d	Korea- operational	
304th	Korea- operational	
305th	No personnel assigned. Programmed for General Reserve	No change
306th	Fort Devens, participating in field exercises	No change, to continue as General Reserve unit
307th	Europe, operational	
308th	No personnel assigned	Inactivated 3d Qtr, fy 1953
309th	No personnel assigned	Inactivated 3d Qtr, fy 1953
<hr/>		
Comm Recon Co (Intelligence):		
326th	Korea- operational	
327th	Okinawa- operational	Transferred, 2d Qtr, fy 1953, to Japan less pers & equipment, build-up progressing satisfactory
328th	Fort Devens, awaiting overseas shipment	Deployed to Europe, 4 Aug 52

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TOE Units (Contd)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Deployment (1 July 1952)</u>	<u>Remarks (Changes during report period)</u>
Comm Recon Co (Intel) (Contd):		
329th	Korea- operational	
330th	Korea- operational	
331st	Europe- operational	
332d	Europe- operational	
333d	Alaska- operational	
334th	Fort Devens- in training	Deployed to Europe, 22 Nov 52
335th	No personnel assigned	No change
336th) 337th)	No personnel assigned	Activated 6 Aug 52, programmed to complete prescribed training 1st Qtr, fy 1954 and subsequently to support DA General Reserve
Comm Recon Co (Security):		
351st	Fort Devens, awaiting overseas shipment	Deployed to Far East, 31 Jul 52
352d	Korea- operational	
353d	Korea ^{Europe} - operational	
354th	Fort Devens, awaiting overseas shipment	Deployed to Europe 11 Aug 52
355th	No personnel assigned	No change
356th	Chitose, Japan- operational	Trans from Chitose to Yamato, Japan 1 Sep 52
358th	Fort Devens, in training	General Reserve unit
359th	No personnel assigned	No change

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TOE Units (Contd)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Deployment (1 July 1952)</u>	<u>Remarks (Changes during report period)</u>
Comm Recon Det:		
851st	Japan- operational	Trans from Yamato, Japan to Hq ASAPAC, Tokyo, Japan
852d	Europe- operational	
853d	Fort Devens, in training	Deployed to Europe, 10 May 53
601st	Ln, Hq First Army	No change
602d	Ln, Hq Second Army	No change
603d	Ln, Hq Third Army	No change
604th	Ln, Hq Fourth Army	No change
605th	Ln, Hq Fifth Army	No change
606th	Ln, Hq Sixth Army	No change
711th	Ln, Hq Army Field Forces	No change

TD Units other than Field Stations

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Hq ASA, 8600 AAU	Arlington Hall Station, Va	Reorg 24 Mar 53
Field Test Board, 8600-1 AAU	Fort Devens, Mass	Org 1 Oct 52
Casual Det, 8602 AAU	Two Rock Ranch Station, Petaluma, Calif	Discontinued 24 Jun 53
Hq & Hq Det, ASA Alaska, 8614 AAU	Fort Richardson, Alaska	No change
Det "V", 8615 AAU	Arlington Hall Station, Va	No change
Hq & Hq Det, ASA Caribbean, 8616 AAU	Fort Kobe, CZ	No change
Hq & Hq Co, 8617 AAU	Arlington Hall Station, Va	No change

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TD Units Other than Field Stations (Contd)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Security Guard Co, 8617 AAU	Arlington Hall Station, Va	No change
WAC Co, 8617 AAU	Arlington Hall Station, Va	No change
Co A, 8617 AAU	Arlington Hall Station, Va	No change
Co B, 8617 AAU	Arlington Hall Station, Va	No change
ASA Austria, 8618 AAU	Wels, Austria	No change
Hq & Hq Co, ASA Europe, 8620 AAU	Frankfurt, Germany	No change
Hq & Hq Co, ASA Pacific, 8621 AAU	Tokyo, Japan	No change
Hq & Hq Co, ASATC, 8622 AAU	Fort Devens, Mass	No change
The ASA School, 8622 AAU	Fort Devens, Mass	No change
ASA Training Regt, 8622 AAU	Fort Devens, Mass	No change
Hq & Hq Co, ASA Student Regt, 8622 AAU	Fort Devens, Mass	Org 2d Qtr, fy 1953
Hq & Hq Co, 8623 AAU	Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Va	Discontinued 8 Sep 52
Hq & Hq Det, ASA Hawaii, 8624 AAU	Fort Shafter, Oahu, TH	No change

Field Station TD Units

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Location</u>
Field Station, 8601 AAU	Warrenton, Va
Field Station, 8602 AAU	Petaluma, Calif
Field Station, 8603 AAU	Okinawa
Field Station, 8604 AAU	Asmara, Eritrea
Field Station, 8605 AAU	Helemano, Oahu, TH

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Field Station TD Units (Contd)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Location</u>
Field Station, 8606 AAU	Herzo, Germany
Field Station, 8607 AAU	Fairbanks, Alaska
Field Station, 8608 AAU	Scheyern, Germany
Field Station, 8609 AAU	Philippine Islands
Field Station, 8610 AAU	Kyoto, Japan
Field Station, 8611 AAU	Organized 20 Feb 51 Moved to Baumholder, Germany, 25 Jun 52
Field Station, 8612 AAU	Chitose, Japan

D. Manpower

By the end of fy 1953, assigned strength of the Army Security Agency included 1,270-0, 172 WO, and 11,606 EM, showing an increase of 13.2%, 32.2%, and 14.4% respectively. Of the total 13,048 assigned at this time, 4,862 were assigned to TOE units, 4,056 to Field Station TD units, and 4,130 to TD units other than Field Stations. During the fiscal year there was an overall increase of 1,036 TOE personnel and 617 Field Station TD personnel. 5,289 personnel were being held as pipeline.¹

The following table shows the apportionment of military personnel assigned in the various world areas:²

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1. a. ASA Programs, 4th Qtr, fy 1953, pp6-12.
b. Ann Rept, G1, fy 1953, p15.
 2. ASA Programs, 4th Qtr, fy 1953, p11.

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Place	Number Assigned			Total
	TOE	TD (Field Stations)	TD (Other)	
Worldwide	4,862	4,056	4,130	13,048
Europe	1,994	1,139	655	3,788
Far East	1,949	1,196	684	3,829
		407		407
Hawaii & Alaska	368	434	93	895
Caribbean & ZI	557	880	2,698	4,129

Several improvements were made during fy 1953 for expediting movement and distribution of enlisted personnel:

1. The transfer of the Casual Detachment from Vint Hill Farms to Fort Devens improved processing and assignment procedures for casual personnel.
2. Removal of the processing detachment at Two Rock Ranch Field Station simplified the direct shipment of personnel to the Far East.
3. Administrative procedures for requesting Department of the Army shipping orders were also simplified.¹

Action was taken to meet the emergency shortage of regular and reserve officers:

1. Under DA authorization warrant officers holding Cryptanalysis and Traffic Analysis MOS's were appointed in October 1952. Upon the obtainment of authorization for an ASA review board to process warrant officer applications, a second increment of was planned.²

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

1. Ann Rept, Comptroller, fy 1953, Tab 3, "Annual Management Improvement Report."
2. Ann Rept, GI, fy 1953, p4. Note: The authority to appoint these additional WO's had been suspended on 1 Jan 53, by the revocation of AR 610-15.

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2. Besides the twenty-five warrant officers, forty-six officers were approved for career specialization with ASA.¹

3. Seventy-two ROTC graduates were enrolled during September 1952 in the company grade officers course at Fort Devens.²

In the light of added Defense Department restrictions regarding civilian personnel strengths, efforts were concentrated on maximum utilization of civilians currently employed. This was effected through reassignment and promotion. To encourage interest, a civilian awards program was conducted. \$192 granted in awards saved an estimated \$8,630.³

E. Morale

Several innovations during the report period contributed to the morale of military personnel:

1. On 5 May 1953, approval was given to the format for a "Certificate of Achievement" and an implementing directive was distributed. The "Certificate of Achievement" was "to be used in instances where acts, achievements, or services do not meet standards for decorations but are exceptionally meritorious."⁴

2. Through assistance of the Heraldic Branch, Office of The Quartermaster General, ASA received authority from the Department of the Army for standardizing the flag throughout its commands, and for establishing

1. Ann Rept, Comptroller, fy 1953, Tab 3.

2. Ann Rept, Gl, fy 1953, p5.

3. Memo, subj: "Civilian Personnel Program," fy 1953, Review & Analysis, fy 1953, ppl, 2. (See Ann Rept, Gl, fy 1953, Tab 27).

4. Ann Rept, Gl, fy 1953, Tab 38.

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the uniform trim to be worn by its enlisted personnel.¹

A broad promotion allocation helped alleviate discontent over undesirable duty assignments. There were 10,099 enlisted promotions affected throughout the Agency during fy 1953, mostly in lower grades. Allocations from DA were increased, so that by January 1953, there were not enough personnel eligible for promotion.²

F. Training

Enlisted personnel graduates from the ASA School in fy 1953 numbered 3,924 as compared with 2,003 in fy 1952.³ The following tabulation shows the breakdown of officer and enlisted personnel attending the ten ASA School courses:⁴

Course	Actual Input	Actual Output
ASA Officer (Advanced)	66	43
ASA Officer (Company)	210	121
Morse Code Intercept & DF		
Radio Communications Intercept		
Intercept Equipment Repair		
Voice Intercept		
Traffic Analysis		
Cryptanalysis		

P.L. 86-36
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1. Flags were to have a background of teal blue with yellow fringes and a yellow Army specialist insignia. Cap bands were to be blue and white; scarfs of teal blue.
Ann Rept, G1, fy 1953, pp30-34. Also see Tab 31 of same volume.
2. Ibid. p11.
3. a. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1953, p35.
b. History of ASA & Subordinate Units, fy 1953, p29.
4. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1953, p35.

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Course (Contd)	Actual Input	Actual Output
Cryptosecurity	67	74
Crypto-Equipment	73	67

In addition during the report period, a total of 3,068 EM received individual training apart from the ASA School:¹ 1,830 spaces were allocated at Army service schools, Technical and Administrative; 575 at the Army Language School; 145 ASA personnel received training at NSA Language School; and 518 received on-the-job training in NSA operations sections.

In keeping the ASA School's training program current with new operational requirements, five Programs of Instruction (POI's) were revised or were considered for revision during the fiscal year. These new POI's dealt with the extension of the Cryptanalysis course from 15 to 20 weeks, with the extension of the Radio Communications Intercept Course from 12 to 18 weeks, and with the extension of the Traffic Analysis Course from 14 to 20 weeks.² POI's for two subcourses, "Intercept and Direction Finding," and "Army Security Agency Material and Supply," were also near completion. One school manual was completed, and one technical manual, "Fundamentals of Traffic Analysis," was revised.³

Four film strips had been programmed for fy 1953. Of these four, at the end of the report period, one was awaiting production by the Signal Corps, two were being re-drafted and were re-scheduled for completion in fy

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1. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1953, pp37, 38.
 2. Comd Rept, ASATC, fy 1953, pp116, 138.
 3. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1953, pp41, 42.

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1954; and the fourth was re-scheduled for fy 1955.¹

The second increment of ROTC candidates, scheduled for enrollment in the Company Grade Officers' Course during the fall of 1954, attended a six weeks summer camp program at Fort Devens from 21 June to 1 August 1953. These candidates were currently enrolled in ROTC programs at MIT, Texas A & M, and University of Illinois. AS-USAR officers were provided fifteen day tours of active duty during fy 1953.² The 305th Comm Recon Bn, from Atlanta, Georgia, also participated in a fifteen day active duty tour at Fort Devens.³

During the fiscal year, the 503d Comm Recon Gp, the 306th Comm Recon Bn, and the 336th, 337th, and 358th Comm Recon Co's engaged in a training program to prepare for operational status. Their training encompassed intercepting and processing live traffic and working team and unit problems in the field.⁴ Besides these local field exercises, plans for larger maneuver exercises were approved in May 1953.⁵

Annual training tests were administered to four units- to the 503d Comm Recon Gp, to the 853d Comm Recon Det, to the 334th Comm Recon Co, and to the 354th Comm Recon Co. End of Cycle Tests were also administered to the last two units named above.⁶

1. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1953, pp41, 42.

2. Ibid. p45.

3. Comd Rept, ASATC, fy 1953, p36.

4. Ibid. pp32, 33.

5. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1953, p34.

6. Ibid. pp38, 39.

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G. Finance

Economy of expenditure was advanced by improvement in techniques of fiscal reporting. Through a reorganization of the Budget and Fiscal Section, Office of the Comptroller, ASA, an internal auditing system on appropriated funds was established. An audit of registered cryptographic materials accountable to the Agency was conducted in December 1952.¹

The fy 1953 expenditure program was markedly reduced. Initially, \$14.4 millions were programmed for ASA's classified activities. In the fourth quarter this was reduced by \$4.4 millions. The biggest reduction was in the outlay for the AFSAM-7 and AFSAM-9. The delivery schedule of the AFSAM-7 and delays in production schedules of the AFSAM-9 resulted in the withdrawal of three millions, initially allocated for this item. Upon the advice of NSA, ASA decided to use prior-annual funds to carry production on the AFSAM-9 through fy 1955.²

Reduction in miscellaneous expenditures amounted to more than \$1.5 millions:³

1. Inability to procure ASAN-16's, ASAN-17's, and DEN-31's created an additional \$300,000 of unrequired funds.
2. \$2.7 millions authorized ASA for payment of civilian personnel was reduced by \$915,000. This reduction was a result of the cutback in authorized civilian spaces, from 502 to 406, effective 30 January 1953.
3. Of \$561,016 initially allocated for training aids, supplies and rentals, and for general travel requirements, \$245,000 was returned to DA.

1. Ann Rept, Comptroller, fy 1953, pp7, 8.
 2. ASA Programs, 3d Qtr, fy 1953, p17.
 3. Ibid. pp17, 18.

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H. Construction

Two major construction projects, at Sobe, Okinawa and at Kenai, Alaska, were more than 20% completed at the time of the DA special review and therefore not subject to cancellation. Less important construction projects, cancelled, deleted, or postponed, included:

1. \$689,600 for housing projects at Arlington Hall Station- withdrawn.¹
2. a. \$372,000 for construction of barracks at Two Rock Ranch Station- deleted.²
- b. \$498,000 for construction of a gymnasium at Two Rock Ranch Station- deleted to \$170,000.³
3. \$694,000 for construction of barracks and mess facilities at FS 8609, Philippine Islands- withheld until fy 1954.⁴

In addition, ASA's Classified Overseas Construction Program for fy 1953 was considerably reduced. This program included construction in Turkey, Eritrea, the United Kingdom, and Italy. Delays in base rights negotiations prevented immediate obligation of funds. Of a total of \$13,990,000 originally allocated under this program, \$9,910,000 was reverted to be included in the fy 1955 program. The remainder, \$4,080,000 was to come from surplus funds provided for construction during fy 1953 in the Far East. Of this \$4,080,000, \$2,932,000 was for construction at Asmara and \$1,148,000 for construction in the United Kingdom.⁵

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1. Ann Rept, G4, fy 1953, pp8, 9.
 2. Ibid. pp20, 22.
 3. Ibid. p9.
 4. Ibid. p31.
 5. Ibid. ppl0, 11.

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I. Equipment

Research and Development

Of the seven Research and Development projects carried over from the preceding year, five were active, one was inactive, and the last reflected only intermittent activity.¹ Of the two projects initiated during fy 1952 (Project Nr 1-29-02-001, "Mobile Analytic Equipment") and (Project Nr 1-32-03-000, "General Engineering"), both were active at the end of the fiscal year.² In addition, projects were programmed for fy 1954- Combat Wire Intercept Equipment, and a 500 KC Magnetic Recorder.³

In addition to the regular Research and Development Projects, special tests were conducted for a recently developed equipment item, the AFSAM-7. The AFSAM-7, an off-line, electrically powered, tape printing, keyboard operated, cipher machine, was designed to replace the Converter M-209 and to be used by low echelon tactical units. Currently being developed by NSA, initial distribution was planned for the second quarter of fy 1954.⁴ By the end of fy 1953, 5,060 units of the AFSAM-7 had been contracted.⁵

A brief operational test of the AFSAM-7 on normal traffic was conducted in January 1953. Data was compiled and forwarded to Director, NSA. The performance of the AFSAM-7 was rated high.⁴

Twelve AFSAM-7's, delivered to ASA by NSA, were taken to Fort Bragg on 14 April 1953 for testing by Army Field Forces Board #1. At a special conference on 19 May 1953, the report of deficiencies found during the test

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1. ASA Programs, 4th Qtr, fy 1953, p33.
 2. Ann Rept, G4, fy 1953, Tabs 11 & 12.
 3. Ibid. p53.
 4. Ibid. p67.
 5. ASA Programs, 4th Qtr, fy 1953, p39.

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were reviewed and modifications were proposed. As of 30 June 1953, NSA was taking appropriate action on this report.¹

For conducting more routine tests of equipment and operating techniques, the Army Security Field Test Board was organized at Fort Devens, Massachusetts, on 1 October 1952. During fy 1953 the ASA Field Test Board tested MOA DEN-31 equipment and fabricated interim installations for the 853d Comm Recon Det and the 355th Comm Recon Co. At the close of fy 1953, ASA Field Test Board was in the process of testing AN/PRD-1 Mobile DF Equipment.²

Procurement

Equipment, placed on procurement in accordance with the ASA Operational and Emergency Reserve Programs, began to arrive at storage facilities, Vint Hill Farms Station, during the third quarter of fy 1953. Program objective was for 155 positions. By 30 June 1953 approximately 40% of the required equipment had been received.³

Although most equipment met fy 1953's scheduled requirements, procurement of certain items was delayed. Procurement of fifty Frequency Shift Converters (CV-62) for fy 1953, as well as of 218 CV-62's carried over from requirements unobligated at the end of fy 1952, was requested from Signal Corps. The fy 1953 Procurement Directive on this equipment was not contracted before the end of the report period, as the Signal Corps Electronics Laboratory reportedly delayed the directive in order to make certain specification modifications. To take care of the Agency's urgent requirements

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1. Ann Rept, G4, fy 1953, pp68, 69.
 2. Ibid. p54. MX-683/MX-684 Standard Intercept Installations were not yet available.
 3. Ibid. p48.

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for Frequency Shift Converters, emergency purchases of the Boehme 5C, Series B, were initiated at the close of fy 1953.¹

Logistics and Distribution

Plans were being considered for the prospective distribution of the AFSAM-7. It was estimated that the distribution of the AFSAM-7 to using units (through channels eventually to be determined) would begin in the latter half of fy 1954 and would be completed early in fy 1955. With the distribution of the AFSAM-7, the number of holders of cryptographic material would increase from 400 to 2,500.²

In addition to the programmed distribution of the AFSAM-7, normal distribution, during the report period, included the items:

1. AFSAZ-7301- This new non-cryptographic applique unit was issued as a replacement for the AFSAM-12 and the AFSAM-12A. With 127 units received, 122 were distributed as of 30 June 1953.³
2. AFSAM-399A- 184 of these units were distributed through ZI in place of the AN/FCQ-1 in order to supplement insufficient stocks of the AN/FCQ-1.⁴
3. E-12 Kits- Plans were made for the forwarding of Incendiary Emergency Document Destroyer Kits, E-12, to military attaches by foreign flag vessels.⁵

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1. a. ASA Programs, 4th Qtr, fy 1953, p39.
b. Ann Rept, G4, fy 1953, p49.
 2. Ann Rept, Sp Opns Div, GAS-50, fy 1953, Sec I, p2.
 3. a. Ibid. Sec II, p6.
b. ASA Programs, 4th Qtr, fy 1953, p40.
 4. Ann Rept, G4, fy 1953, p58.
 5. Ibid. p59.

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V. SUMMARY

The fy 1953 accomplishments of the Agency were reflected in continuing expansion and consolidation of previous gains; manpower and unit strengths were nearing programmed goals; courses at the ASA School were extended to meet new technical requirements; construction on Field Stations and development of new equipment made definite progress despite reductions in budget allocations.

With the organizational changes at higher levels, ASA's mission was clarified and reaffirmed. It remained for the individual units themselves to carry out this mission.

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VI. INDIVIDUAL UNITS

A. Continental United States

1. Headquarters ASA Washington, 8600, Arlington, Virginia

Headquarters ASA continued to coordinate and supervise overall Agency activities. Despite the change from AFSA to NSA, the general organizational structure in Headquarters ASA remained the same. Organizational and procedural changes within individual sections improved staff operations.

GAS 21 (G1)

The reorganization of this section accomplished during the preceding fiscal year proved satisfactory in operation, and no major changes in organization were made during fy 1953.¹ However, important procedural changes were introduced in order to satisfy statistical requirements for producing the Military Personnel Program.²

G1, in order to speed up the process of consolidating G3 work sheets on MOS computations, made arrangements with the Data Preparation Branch, Production Division, NSA, for consolidation through IBM equipment.³ This action in the spring of 1953 led to a staff study on utilization of machine accounting in Headquarters ASA.⁴ An IBM unit, it was thought, would improve efficiency of personnel procedures. More specifically it would clarify true MOS qualifications and prepare rosters and reports in a few hours rather than in several weeks. The results of this study estimated that the initial outlay for space facilities would total \$8,500 and that the annual rent for the unit itself would run to \$18,000.⁵

GAS 22 (G2)

There were indications, late in fy 1953, of far-reaching expansion in this section. It was estimated that by January 1954 three new branches, Security, Plans and Policies, and

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1. Ann Rept, G1, fy 1953, p36.
 2. See the discussion in this volume on the Military Personnel Program under subtitle: "Plans and Policies."
 3. Ann Rept, G1, fy 1953, p20.
 4. Ibid. p25.
 5. Ibid. Tab 23.

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Reading Panel would be added to G2. Authorization was obtained in May 1953 for an ASA Liaison Officer from G2, ASA to sit on G2, DA, and NSA Reading Panels. The establishment of an ASA Reading Panel, however, was delayed pending further study.¹

GAS 23 (G3)

A reorganization on 20 October 1952, incorporated the Doctrines Branch with the Plans and Policy Branch, thus reducing the number of branches in this section from five to four. Under this streamlined organizational structure, the four branches were redesignated: "Plans, Policy, and Doctrines Branch," "Program Management Branch," "Organization and Equipment Branch," and "Training Branch."²

GAS 24 (G4)

A reorganization program, effective January 1953, merged the Research and Development Section with the Combat Communications Intelligence Section and redesignated the new branch: "Research, Development, and Tactical Equipment Section."³

On 24 June 1952, personnel of the Planning Staff, GAS 50A, moved from the Special Operations Division, GAS 50, to assume similar duties with G4. This section then became known as the Communications Security Section. The transfer was effected inasmuch as the functions of the Section were of a planning nature and as such should come under the jurisdiction of a staff section rather than under that of an operating division.⁴

GAS 50 (Special Operations Division)

In addition to the transfer of the Planning Staff to GAS 24, one other major organizational change was effected in the Special Operations Division. An ASA Units Section was formed, designed to provide more effective technical supervision over ASA communications activities in the field.⁵

An important readjustment was made in the actual operations within GAS 50. Effective 1 July 1952, the NSA Communications Center, NSA 133, was established in order to handle NSA traffic. Prior to this date, the ASA Signal Branch, GAS 54, had handled the bulk of raw intercept traffic from ASA overseas intercept facilities.

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1. Ann Rept, G2, fy 1953, ppl-3.
 2. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1953, pl.
 3. Ann Rept, G4, fy 1953, pl.
 4. Ibid. pl.
 5. Ann Rept, Special Operations Div, GAS 50, fy 1953, p45.

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Effective 1 July 1953, all such traffic was sent to the NSA Communications Center and only administrative traffic for ASA was sent to the ASA Signal Branch.¹

Office of the Adjutant General

In the Office of the Adjutant General, the Communications and Records Section, the Operations Section, the Courier Section, and the Records Administration Section were consolidated into the Administrative Services Division.² Plans were made to add a new unit to this division in February 1954. Upon the installation of IBM equipment, a Machine Records Unit, would take charge of preparing personnel rosters and data on MOS requirements.³

Remaining Sections of Headquarters ASA

In the offices of the Technical Consultant, of the Inspector General, and of the Comptroller General, no significant organizational changes occurred.

a. Arlington Hall Station, 8617 AAU

Arlington Hall Station continued to provide custodial service and internal security for Hq ASA.⁴ Enlisted personnel on duty with NSA were assigned to Companies "A" and "B" while personnel on duty with Hq ASA were assigned to Hq & Hq Co. As of 30 June 1953, enlisted strength totaled 1,678.⁵

The 1st Battalion, 8617 AAU, had included Hq & Hq Co, Co "A," Co "B," a Security Guard Co, and a WAC Co. On 10 March 1953, Hq 1st Battalion withdrew from the administrative chain of command, but continued to direct troop activities. Eventually, under DA recommendation, Hq 1st Battalion

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1. Ann Rept, Sp Opns Div, GAS 50, fy 1953, p58.
 2. Ann Rept, Office of the AG, fy 1953, Tab 11.
 3. Ibid. p18.
 4. Organization and Functions, Hq ASA, Jan 1954, p41.
 5. Comd Rept, Arlington Hall Station, fy 1953, Sec B, p2; Sec C, p3.

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was to be discontinued, and its functions to be assumed by a Plans and Training Section.¹

The 1st Battalion, 8617 AAU, furnished 500 officers and enlisted men to participate in the ceremonies for the inauguration of the President of the United States. Troops of this command served as a cordon guard along part of the route of the inaugural parade. Personnel who participated were commended by the Commanding General, Military District of Washington, for their performance in this parade.²

During April, May, and June 1953, range firing was held for all members of the command. A total of 1,299 EM fired with 1,271 qualifying. A revision in the training program was approved on 16 June 1953, to be effective 1 July 1953. The plan, by reducing training time from sixteen hours to eight hours per month, was designed to give enlisted personnel more time in operational work. The reduced schedule, however, did not exclude subjects basic to an essential training program.³

Hq & Hq Co, 8617 AAU, continued to perform administrative and house-keeping functions. Assigned enlisted men strength on 1 July 1952 was 279, and on 30 June 1953, 295. During the fiscal year Hq & Hq Co operated without either an Executive Officer or a Unit Non-Tactical Officer.⁴

The Casual Detachment, operating as a part of Hq & Hq Co, received and processed enlisted personnel, arriving at Arlington Hall Station, and

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1. Comd Rept, Arlington Hall Station, fy 1953, Sec C, p2.
 2. Ibid. Sec C, p3.
 3. Ibid. Sec C, p5.
 4. Ibid. Sec D, ppl-4.

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performed administrative and housekeeping functions for all personnel in casual status. During the report period a total of 1,705 EM were processed by the Detachment.¹

Co "A," with an authorized strength of 2-0 and 385 EM, continued its mission and functions unchanged. However, the enlisted strength of the company jumped from 233 at the beginning of the year to 650 by the end of the year.²

On 21 February 1953, in order to alleviate crowded conditions at Arlington Hall Station, Co "B" moved on permanent change of station orders to South Area, Fort Myer, Virginia. All personnel whose duty was not at Arlington Hall Station were transferred to Co "B." Operational and administrative control of the company remained with the Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion, 8617 AAU. Mission and authorized strength were not affected by the transfer.³

The WAC Company continued to provide support for ASA as directed by the Commanding Officer, Arlington Hall Station. Authorized strength was 2-0 and 115 EW. On 1 July 1952, assigned strength was 55 EW, and on 30 June 1952 it was 48 EW.⁴

2. The ASA Training Center, 8622 AAU, Fort Devens, Massachusetts

In April 1953, the ASA Training Center (ASATC) completed its second year at Fort Devens.⁵ Organizational expansion and improvement in

1. Comd Rept, Arlington Hall Station, fy 1953, Sec E, pl.

2. Ibid. Sec G, pl.

3. Ibid. Sec C, pp3, 4.

4. Ibid. Sec F, pl.

5. The ASA School became operational at Fort Devens on 14 Apr 51. See: "History of ASA and Subordinate Units," Vol I, fy 1951, p31.

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instructional procedures insured the School's continuance as the mainstay of the Agency's technical training program.

During the fiscal year, organizational adjustments tightened administrative control. TD 92-8622, 20 July 1951, had established Hq, ASATC, the ASA School, and the ASA Training Regiment. On 4 November 1952, a new TD 92-8622, 21 October 1952, added the Student Regiment with an authorized strength of 19-0 and 160 EM. The Student Regiment, replacing the old Student Battalion previously attached to the Training Regiment, was to consist of a headquarters and a headquarters company and seven lettered student companies.¹

The reorganization under the new TD reflected the following changes from that under the old:²

1. Elimination of the Office of the Executive Officer and of the Secretariat.
2. Replacement of the Fiscal Section by the Office of the Comptroller.
3. Merging of Hq Co and Security Guard Section into Headquarters Commandant and Security Guard Section.

On 1 August 1952, when major processing responsibilities were transferred from Vint Hill Farms Station to Fort Devens, ASATC undertook to consolidate its enlisted personnel management operations. A total of 4-0, 1 WO, and 42 EM were assigned to one center for processing the records of 4,000 EM along with an average of 600 casualties monthly. Officer personnel records were also consolidated. This new system, by providing greater

1. a. Comd Rept, ASATC, fy 1953, pl.
b. Ibid. p277.
2. Ibid. ppl, 2.

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central control, improved efficiency in processing of personnel records.¹

In the first part of the report period, the management of pipeline personnel provided a major problem for the Center. Before November 1952, while the Replacement Company was still carried as a provisional unit, ASATC strength reports could not be accurately determined. Meanwhile, the flow of pipeline personnel was diverted from Vint Hill Farms Station to Fort Devens.²

During this period, the misuse of pipeline personnel, many with considerable service in time and grade, had an unfortunate effect on morale. The DA freeze on promotions during the second quarter of the report period was another factor in this problem.³ Despite these relatively minor problems in management and morale, the training curricula continued to expand and improve.

a. ASA Training Regiment⁴

The ASA Training Regiment organized on 20 July 1951 under TD 92-8622 and subsequently reorganized under TD 92-8622-2, 21 October 1952, continued to supervise and assist in the training of ASA TOE units stationed at Fort Devens.⁵ A total of eleven units were attached to the regiment at various times during the report period. Of these eleven,

1. Comd Rept, ASATC, fy 1953, pp15, 16.

2. Ibid. p15.

3. Ibid. pp90, 91.

4. A total of eleven units were attached to the ASA Tng Regt sometime during the fiscal year. Of these eleven, five remained and are discussed here. The other six units will be included in the discussion of the various theaters where they were deployed as of 30 June 1953. See pp23-25 in this volume.

5. Ibid. pp191, 192.

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two were activated, three remained unchanged in the early part of the fiscal year, and six were shipped overseas. The 336th and 337th Comm Recon Co's were activated on 6 August 1952; Hq & Hq Det, 302d Comm Recon Bn was shipped to Europe in July 1952, the 328th Comm Recon Co to Europe in November 1952, the 334th Comm Recon Co to Europe in August 1952, the 351st Comm Recon Co to the Far East in July 1952, the 354th Comm Recon Co to Europe in August 1952, and the 853d Comm Recon Det to Europe in May 1953.¹

Four units were tested upon completion of the thirty-one week Army Training Program (ATP), Nr 32-200. The following table shows those units tested and the degree of their operational readiness as evaluated by regimental and higher headquarters:²

Unit	Degree of Readiness
328th Comm Recon Co	50%
351st Comm Recon Co	70%
354th Comm Recon Co	70%
334th Comm Recon Co	70%

These results, not entirely satisfactory, were attributed to the long and repetitious training program, to the rapid personnel turnover, and to low morale caused by excessive details.

A vigorous improvement effort, during the second half of the fiscal year, changed the regiment's morale rating to excellent and introduced a more efficient training program.³ Three more units, upon completion of this program, were evaluated as follows:⁴

Unit	Degree of Readiness
853d Comm Recon Det	87%
358th Comm Recon Co	91%
503d Comm Recon Gp	90.9%

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1. Comd Rept, ASATC, fy 1953, pp197, 198.
 2. Ibid. p198.
 3. Ibid. pp194, 195. 46
 4. Ibid. p198.

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The results of the "end of cycle tests" proved these units ready for operations.

(1) 503d Communications Reconnaissance Group

The 503d Comm Recon Gp's mission required maintenance of a high degree of readiness within group headquarters and supervision of the training of those units attached to the group.¹ On 27 April 1953, the group was reorganized to specifications of the "Training Doctrine, Communications Reconnaissance Group." Until 27 April 1953 the group was operating under TOE 32-500, 11 June 1950, and was authorized 13-0, 1 WO, and 69 EM. A heavy personnel turnover, 71 transfers out and 79 transfers into the unit during the fiscal year made it difficult to conduct a continuing training program.²

Four phases of training were conducted throughout the fiscal year. Interim training, conducted for the first three quarters, was of the "on-the-job" and "individual" type. Interim training was temporarily suspended by a ten-day unit training exercise in July and by a six-week cadre training program in September and October.³ A twelve-week training cycle, begun on 27 April 1953, provided intercept and monitoring operators valuable practical experience.⁴

(2) 306th Communications Reconnaissance Battalion

The 306th Comm Recon Bn remained under TOE 32-500,

1. Comd. Rept, ASATC, fy 1953, p237.
 2. Ibid. pp237, 238.
 3. Ibid. p239.
 4. Ibid. p241.

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11 July 1950, and was authorized 6-0 and 12 EM. Total strength varied from sixteen in July 1952 to twenty-two in June 1953.¹

From 1 July to 16 December the unit took post cycle training, consisting of MOS training and of training in basic military subjects. On 16 December, the battalion entered stage-two training, involving the interception of live traffic. The advanced work in this second phase, which continued until the end of the fiscal year, contributed to unit efficiency and high morale.²

(3) 336th Communications Reconnaissance Company

The 336th Comm Recon Co was activated at Fort Devens on 6 August 1952, under the provisions of GO Nr 23, Hq ASA, dated 25 July 1952. Throughout the remainder of the report period, the company prepared to assume its primary mission as an operating communications reconnaissance company (intelligence).³

A major problem was posed by the continual turnover of personnel. A total of 203 enlisted men left the unit during the report period. However, the overall unit strength increased from 2-0 and 50 EM on 1 July 1952, to 8-0 and 141 EM on 30 June 1953.⁴

On 1 August, the 336th Comm Recon Co began a pre-cadre training cycle authorized by the Training Regiment. This training was designed to enable specialists to maintain individual proficiency, to bring trained specialists

1. Comd Rept, ASATC, fy 1953, p249.

2. Ibid. pp250, 251.

3. Ibid. p253.

4. Ibid. p54 & Tab 270.

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to the desired level of competence, and to provide a pool of instructors for the unit. The training continued from 1 September to 31 December.¹

On 1 January the unit began a stage-two interim training cycle, to be conducted for an indefinite period and to give specialists practice in their MOS's.² On 1 June, the operations section of the unit was at last ready to move into a training area. In the field the company was required to provide its own racks, to mount receivers, and to erect a barrier around the operations area. Tactical displacement of equipment, camouflage and concealment, blackout discipline, and motor marches were stressed in connection with the intercept and traffic analysis effort.³

(4) 337th Communications Reconnaissance Company

The 337th Comm Recon Co was activated at Fort Devens, Massachusetts, on 6 August 1952, in accordance with the provisions of GO Nr 23, Hq ASA, dated 25 July 1952. The order of activation placed the unit at reduced strength and stipulated that it was to be a General Reserve unit, attached to the Training Regiment.⁴

The 337th encountered problems similar to those of the 336th. A shortage of motor vehicles in comparison to the number of available personnel was settled by a driver's training program, but a shortage of signal equipment continued to impair operational activities.⁵ In addition, the

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1. Comd Rept, ASATC, fy 1953, p257.
 2. Ibid. p257.
 3. Ibid. p258.
 4. Ibid. p261.
 5. Ibid. p269.

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training program had to be adjusted in order to conform more closely with the unit's potentialities and ultimate objectives.¹

Soon after the unit's activation, an Army Training Program was initiated and continued until 20 December 1952. However, the majority of personnel in the unit, many of whom were overseas returnees, had already had extensive practical training and had reached a relatively high degree of efficiency in their assigned MOS's. Since it failed to provide maximum exploitation of previous training and experience, the current training program was considered unsatisfactory. Two major steps were, therefore, taken by higher headquarters:¹ one, a change of policy to prevent future assignment of personnel with little time left to serve, and two, an overhauling of the training program. On 5 January 1953, the company entered interim training, which continued until the end of the fiscal year.²

(5) 358th Communications Reconnaissance Company

On 1 July 1952, the 358th Comm Recon Co was operating under TOE 32-500, GO Nr 20, Hq ASA. The company's essential mission was monitoring of friendly communication systems. The total authorized strength was 6-0 and 121 EM. However, in July 1952, 185 additional men were assigned, bringing the total strength to 375 men, an all-time high for the company.³

During the first part of the year, the company served chiefly as a

1. Comd Rept, ASATC, fy 1953, p267.
 2. Ibid. pp262, 263.
 3. Ibid. p271.

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holding unit for overseas returnees and did not conduct a regular training program. This situation, coupled with poor recreational facilities, frozen promotions, and excessive details contributed to a sharp decline in morale. Following an inspection by the IG, action was taken for immediate improvement. Those men waiting for their discharge were transferred to other units, recreational facilities were improved, more free time was granted to the enlisted men, and a regular training program was introduced.¹

In November, individual training, involving the entire company, was begun. In January, with the receipt of three radio hutments, the company began general type missions and by May it was engaged in field exercises.²

3. Special Research Components

a. The Army Security Agency Field Test Board

The ASA Field Test Board (ASAFTB) was organized at Fort Devens on 1 October 1952 under TD 92-8600-1, and was authorized 3-0, 4 EM, and 2 civilians.³ The board was directed to devise and conduct tests on equipment, methods, and techniques applicable to ASA's mission.⁴

During December and January ASAFTB gained information from interviews with personnel, returning from overseas, regarding interim type shelters for units undergoing training and preparing for overseas shipment.⁵ During December a visit was made to the Emerson Radio Corporation, New York City, to gain background information concerning interim type installation kits.

1. Comd Rept, ASATC, fy 1953, pp272, 273.

2. Ibid. pp274, 275.

3. Ann Rept, ASAFTB, 8600 AAU, fy 1953, pl.

4. Ibid. p2.

5. Ibid. p3.

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An initial allocation of \$6,000 was made for procurement of basic materials, and by June this sum had increased to \$12,285. Interim kits were constructed by individual units under the supervision of the Field Test Board. In May, when the 853d Comm Recon Det departed for overseas, interim type installation kits were shipped with the unit.¹

In June 1953 the ASAFTB received the DEN-31 equipment for testing. Previous shipping commitments, however, limited conclusive testing. Also in June, three Direction Finding Sets AN/PRD-1 were received and a series of tests were initiated on this project.²

- b. ASA Research Detachment (Provisional), 8617 AAU,
Camp Carson, Colorado

The ASA Research Detachment was organized on 1 May 1951. This provisional unit was organized for the accomplishment of a specific mission, originally to extend for a period of fourteen months. However, on 2 May 1952 the period was increased by an additional twelve months. The unit was discontinued on 1 July 1953.³ Throughout the fiscal year the detachment's location, command, administrative, and logistic support remained the same.⁴

The primary mission of the detachment was to aid the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) in collecting data on radio wave characteristics at very high frequency levels. This data was in the form of recorded instantaneous and hourly measurements of radio wave field lengths. The measure-

1. Ann Rept, ASAFTB, 8600 AAU, fy 1953, p4.

2. Ibid. p5.

3. Ann Rept, ASA Research Det (Prov), 8617 AAU, fy 1953, pl & Tab 1.

4. Ibid. p2.

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ments were to be analyzed and tabulated in final form for use by ASA and other interested agencies.¹ Engineering personnel of NBS supervised all technical work while the detachment's CO supervised work of a purely military nature.²

During its two year existence, the detachment's authorized strength increased from 1-0 and 7 EM to 1-0 and 10 EM.³ The small size of the unit and the variety of work involved contributed to high morale. In fact, three members of the detachment received letters of commendation from NBS, and three were recommended for the ASA Certificate of Achievement. A minor personnel turnover did not impair operations.⁴

4. Communications Reconnaissance Detachments (Liaison)

Six Communications Reconnaissance Detachments were assigned to Hq ASA, with duty stations at Continental Army Command Headquarters (CONARC). The CONARC Commander concerned, provided logistic support and exercised disciplinary control over the communications reconnaissance detachments assigned his headquarters.⁵ The following table shows the strength and deployment of the six detachments:⁶

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1. Ann Rept, ASA Research Det (Prov), 8617 AAU, fy 1953, pp2, 3.
 2. Ibid. p6.
 3. Ibid. pl.
 4. Ibid. pp3-5.
 5. Directive, subj: "Reorganization of ASA In Dets with Continental Armies," 14 Jan 52, pl. Ann Rept, 602d Comm Recon Det, fy 1953, Tab 1.
 6. Summary Ann Repts, fy 1953, 601st, 602d, 603d, 604th, 605th, 606th Comm Recon Dets.

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Comm Recon Detachments	Strength (Authorized)		Army Hq attached	Location
	Officers	EM		
601st	1	2	First Army	Governors Island, NY
602d	1	1	Second Army	Fort George G Meade, Md
603d	1	2	Third Army	Fort McPherson, Ga
604th	1	1	Fourth Army	Fort Sam Houston, Tex
605th	1	1	Fifth Army	Chicago, Ill
606th	1	1	Sixth Army	Presidio of San Fran- cisco, Calif

Both at the beginning and at the end of the fiscal year, assigned strength was as authorized. Unit enlisted personnel received training in basic military subjects as directed by both the Army Area Commander and by Hq ASA.¹

The ASA liaison officers' position, with respect to the Army Staff, was enhanced considerably by DA letter, 6 August 1952, subj: "Missions and Functions of Communications Reconnaissance Detachments at Continental Army Headquarters." This letter was the first information published by DA, clarifying to Army commanders the missions and functions and command relationships of ASA liaison detachments. The DA letter, also, effected some minor revisions in the missions and functions as presented in previous directives from Hq ASA.²

The functions of ASA liaison detachments, emphasized in this letter, included:³

- a. Inspecting crypto-installations as directed by the Chief, ASA, or by DA,

1. Summary Ann Repts, fy 1953, 601st, 602d, 603d, 604th, 605th, 606th Comm Recon Dets.
2. Ann Rept, 602d Comm Recon Det, fy 1953, p3.
3. Ann Rept, 602d Comm Recon Det, fy 1953, Tab 1.

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- b. Advising CONARC commanders concerning requirements for cryptographic systems and materials to be used during maneuvers, field problems, and CPX's,
- c. Advising the commanders as to the requirements and current procedures for the clearance of cryptographic personnel, and
- d. Advising and assisting ASA ORC units, individual reservists, and civilian component units.

During the fiscal year, the activities of these six ASA Comm Recon Detachments were largely concerned with the above four items. ASA liaison officers directed their efforts towards assisting in problems of securing crypto-installations, COMSEC monitoring and supplying cryptosystems, clearing cryptologic personnel, and maintaining an ASA Organized Reserve.

a. Inspection of Crypto-installations

ASA liaison detachments conducted semi-annual inspections of crypto-installations, located within the six continental areas. Discrepancies noted were brought to the attention of the local crypto-security officer, at the time of the inspection. When necessary, a command letter was prepared, directing corrective action and advice of action taken.¹ The 602d Comm Recon Det found that cryptocenters were lacking a comprehensive and realistic emergency destruction plan for cryptomaterial. A destruction plan was drawn up by the detachment and forwarded to each cryptocenter in the Second Army Area.² In the First Army Area, the 601st assisted in the relocation of three cryptocenters, enforcing appropriate security regulations during the transfer.³

1. Summary Ann Repts, fy 1953, 601st, 602d, 603d, 604th, 605th, 606th CRD's.
 2. Ann Rept, 602d Comm Recon Det, fy 1953, p4.
 3. Ann Rept, 601st Comm Recon Det, fy 1953, p5.

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b. Communications Security Monitoring and Cryptocenters

COMSEC efforts by the 603d contributed to the reduction in the rate of communication procedure discrepancies and in the amount of plain language traffic in the Third Army Area.¹ On 21-22 October, the 601st monitored teletype and radio traffic during the First Army's Exercise "WATCHDOG,"² while in March 1953, the 606th participated in communications planning for the Sixth Army's CPX.³ In addition, the 606th worked with Hq ASA, in providing the 115th CIC Detachment with a cryptosystem for passing classified traffic to the CIC's sub-detachments in the Sixth Army Area.⁴ The 605th helped in obtaining DIANA links for the 113th CIC Detachment and its regional offices.⁵

c. Clearance of Cryptologic Personnel

Throughout the fiscal year, the 606th assisted the NSA Liaison Officer in coordinating matters pertaining to cryptologic clearances with G2, Sixth Army. Cryptologic clearances for civilian employees of the Frieden Calculating Machine Company provided a continuing problem.⁶

The 602d, by coordinating the National Agency Check results with the CIC's background investigation procedures, expedited the process of obtaining cryptologic clearances for personnel with permanent residence in the Second Army Area.⁷

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1. Ann Rept, 603d Comm Recon Det, fy 1953, p9.
 2. Ann Rept, 601st Comm Recon Det, fy 1953, p6.
 3. Ann Rept, 606th Comm Recon Det, fy 1953, p5.
 4. Ibid. p4.
 5. Ann Rept, 605th Comm Recon Det, fy 1953, p3.
 6. Ann Rept, 606th Comm Recon Det, fy 1953, p3.
 7. Ann Rept, 602d Comm Recon Det, fy 1953, p5.

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d. ASA Organized Reserve and Civilian Component Units

The 603d assisted in arranging summer training for the 305th Comm Recon Bn,¹ the 601st in arranging for ASA's ROTC unit at MIT.² The 604th, in turn, assisted the commanding officer of the ROTC unit at Texas A&M in programming his course of instruction and in staffing the unit with qualified instructors.³

On 16 October 1952, with the assistance of the 606th Comm Recon Det, the 309th Comm Recon Bn was activated in Los Angeles. The 606th, also, assisted in recruiting for the 357th Comm Recon Co until that unit was inactivated in April 1953. In June 1953, a roster of ASA reserve officers and enlisted men in the Sixth Army Area was submitted by the 606th to Hq ASA.⁴

e. 711th Communications Reconnaissance Detachment

Throughout the report period the 711th Comm Recon Det remained assigned to Hq ASA, with duty station at OCAFF.⁵

A DA letter, dated 6 August 1952, outlined the "Missions and Functions of the 711th Comm Recon Det." The detachment's functions included:⁶

(1) Reviewing the long range plans of Hq AFF, and effecting coordination of the appropriate portions which may effect ASA.

(2) Advising the Chief, AFF relative to the interpretation and application of communications security policies and in methods effecting compliance with such policies.

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1. Ann Rept, 603d Comm Recon Det, fy 1953, pl0.
 2. Ann Rept, 601st Comm Recon Det, fy 1953, p3.
 3. Ann Rept, 604th Comm Recon Det, fy 1953, pl.
 4. Ann Rept, 606th Comm Recon Det, fy 1953, ppl, 2.
 5. Ann Rept, 711th Comm Recon Det, fy 1953, pl.
 6. Ibid. Tab 4.

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- (3) Coordination and arranging for field and service tests of cryptologic equipment as required.

Charged with these responsibilities, the 711th Comm Recon Det during fiscal year:¹

(1) Assisted in the development of the Army Security "All Component Training Program," directed by G3, OCAFF, for providing standard ATP's for RA and Reserve Component units.

(2) Determined the dissemination policy as to the low level intercept aspects of the OCAFF study on "Intelligence for Tactical Use of Atomic Weapons."

(3) Carried out liaison with the Development and Test Section, OCAFF in the service testing of the AFSAM-7.

5. Field Stations

a. Field Station 8601 AAU, Warrenton, Virginia

An important event at Vint Hill Farms Station, during the report period, was a general reorganization of units in February 1953. This reorganization involved FS 8601 AAU, Hq & Hq Co, 8623 AAU, and 7092d ASU. It was preceded by a move, in August 1952, to discontinue the Casual Detachment, 8623 AAU.² It also, took over the consolidated mess and the post administration building.³

Hq & Hq Co, 8623 AAU, with an authorized strength of 13-0 and 152 EM⁴ was discontinued by GO Nr 5, Hq ASA, 5 February 1953, and was subsequently

1. Ann Rept, 711th Comm Recon Det, fy 1953, p4.
 2. Ann Rept, Vint Hill Farms Station, fy 1953, p30.
 3. Ibid. p19.
 4. Ibid. p21.

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reorganized within FS 8601 under TD 92-8601. The CO, XO, and First Sergeant resumed similar duties in the 8601 AAU.¹ The CO of the 8601 AAU was in turn relieved and appointed Post XO.²

The 7092d ASU, previously attached to Hq & Hq Co, 8623 AAU for rations, quarters, and administrative purposes, on 12 February 1953 became a part of FS 8601 AAU.³

GO Nr 24, Hq ASA, 25 August 1952, discontinued the Casual Detachment, 8623 AAU. Of the permanent party personnel, nine enlisted men were assigned to ASATC, Fort Devens; ten more enlisted men and two officers were assigned to Hq & Hq Co, 8623 AAU.⁴

An extensive construction program was conducted on the post during the report period. Miscellaneous projects included construction of roads, side walks, parking lots, and fire alarm systems as well as the conversion of the clothing sales store into a Post Commissary.⁵ In accordance with a Presidential EO, however, four of ten miscellaneous projects were declared non-essential and cancelled.⁶ In addition to minor construction, NCO family quarters and an operations building were contracted during the fiscal year.

In January 1953, the Kahn Engineering Company, Washington, DC, was awarded a \$272,139 contract for construction of three eight-unit, family-type NCO quarters. The largest project of the year, however, costing \$904,052 was the construction of a new operations building with a related warehouse.

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1. Ann Rept, Vint Hill Farms Station, fy 1953, p30.
 2. Ibid. p13.
 3. Ibid. p77.
 4. Ibid. p37.
 5. Ibid. pp65, 66.
 6. Ibid. p70.

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Upon the installment of the main power distribution panel, in January 1953, the transfer from the old operations building was initiated. On 13 March 1953, a joint inspection was conducted. Although minor deficiencies were noted, the building was declared 100% operational.¹

On 26 January 1953, the "Office of the Chief of Operations," was reorganized under TD 92-8601 and redesignated the "Field Operations Branch." The Operations Officer became a staff member, directly responsible to the Station CO and with full supervision of the branch. The reorganization of the station and the transfer of the Operations Section to a new site had made existing operating procedures obsolete. Beginning in February 1953, standard operating and intercept procedures were revised so that they might be more suitable to the existing command and organization.²

New techniques were introduced in actual intercept procedures, especially in the conduct of the general search mission. These techniques contributed to the decrease of total traffic volume but to the increase of top-priority traffic volume.³ In October 1952, VHFS was directed to discontinue forwarding bulk traffic by electrical means and to begin forwarding it by courier instead. The Communications Center, then, became virtually inoperative, and its personnel strength was reduced from nineteen crypto-technicians to five.⁴

In January 1953 a training program was initiated to give low speed

1. Ann Rept, Vint Hill Farms Station, fy 1953, pp66-68.

2. Ibid. p38.

3. Ibid. pp43, 44.

4. Ibid. p55.

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operators, recently arrived from Camp Gordon, proficiency in MOS 1717. By June 1953 these men had received their primary MOS as a qualified 1717.¹ In early February, a signal analysis course was developed to train personnel further in identifying signals by the use of undulator tape, facsimile copy, and sonograph equipment.²

A minimum of four hours each week was devoted to training in basic military subjects. Men from VHFS were also sent to Fort Belvoir and to Fort Myer, to attend classes in CBR warfare. During September and October 1952, overnight trips were made to the firing range at Fort Belvoir. After a day of range firing, compass and map problems were given. On 15 April 1953, ten men from VHFS were sent to Camp Desert Rock, Nevada, to witness an A-Bomb Test.³ REF: VOL. II P. 11

b. Field Station 8602 AAU, Petaluma, California

Two Rock Ranch Station (TRRS), a Class II installation located ten miles from Petaluma, California, received logistic and administrative support from Hq Sixth Army, Presidio of San Francisco, California.⁴ The station was organized under TD 92-8602, 3 July 1951.

TD's at TRRS included FS 8602 AAU, Casual Detachment, 8602 AAU, 6900th ASU, and a detachment of 6002d ASU. The latter two were directly attached to the Sixth Army.⁵ In July 1952, personnel attached to TRRS, included

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1. Ann Rept, Vint Hill Farms Station, fy 1953, p50.
 2. Ibid. p52.
 3. Ibid. ppl8, 19.
 4. Ann Rept, Two Rock Ranch Station, fy 1953, pl.
 5. Ibid. pl.

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17-0, 4 WO, and 301 EM. By June 1953, this number had increased to 13-0, 7 WO, and 341 EM. The strength of the casual detachment, however, steadily decreased during the fiscal year. A high of 390 casuals in October 1952, was reduced to four in February, just prior to the detachment's discontinuance.

All personnel assigned to TRRS received four hours of training per week in basic military subjects. Training was conducted on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, with each man attending one of these mornings.² In addition, a course in supply techniques was conducted by the Station Supply Officer. One representative from each section was chosen to attend this course along with personnel from unit and post supply.³ Three men were also selected from the guard force to attend the Camp Gordon Advanced Military Police Course and upon their return participated in on-the-job training for newly arrived personnel.⁴

A new operations building and new post transmission and water lines were completed during fy 1953, a permanent antenna field was partially completed. Upkeep of facilities, installed during World War II, provided a major problem for the engineers. Most of the underground power lines, running from the post transformers to various sections on post were in a state of deterioration and required replacement. Nine thousand feet of six-inch water line, either leaking or breaking, were also replaced.⁵

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1. Ann Rept, Two Rock Ranch Station, fy 1953, Tab 2a.
 2. Ibid. p18.
 3. Ibid. p9.
 4. Ibid. p6.
 5. Ibid. pp4, 13.

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The installation of wiring and equipment in the new operations building was started in June 1952. The transfer to the new operations building was begun on 26 May 1953, at which time the Automatic Morse and Manual Morse Sections were relocated. On 27 May, when the Radio Printer Section was moved and installed, all sections were inoperative. During the succeeding two weeks, the remaining equipment was transferred.¹

Construction of the new antenna field was begun 30 September 1952. A total of three rosettes, each consisting of eight modified "C" type rhombic antennas and two clusters of two each "Z" type rhombic antennas were authorized for construction. Two rosettes of the "C" type, requiring five towers, were completed prior to 30 June 1953.

The 73 ft Blowmox type tower was subsequently modified to meet ASA requirements, calling for 90 ft towers. After the fifty towers had been raised and plumbed, the antenna curtains were hung and coaxial cable RG-85/U connected to the transformers. Preliminary listening tests were made which indicated that signals were stronger and noise level lower than was the case with the old antenna field.²

Until 30 April 1953, encryption and decryption of COMINT traffic was accomplished by on-line utilization of the teletypewriter set AN/FGQ-1 (131-B2) in connection with ASAM 2-1 units. At this time, the teletypewriter set was replaced by a SSM-4 (Samson), operating on-line with ASAM 2-1 units.³

1. Ann Rept, Two Rock Ranch Station, fy 1953, pp39-42.

2. Ibid. pp43, 44.

3. Ibid. p35.

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Notification was received from Chief, ASA, 14 May 1953, that a test was desired, using PYTHON tapes in conjunction with the SSM-4 unit. SIGTOT heads and tapes were subsequently received and actual operation, utilizing these components was begun 18 June 1953. SIGTOT on-line operation with the SSM-4 proved to be a distinct improvement over the SSM-4 and ASAM 2-1 combination.¹

During July 1952, a Special Survey Team from TRRS traveled to Fort [redacted] to test intercept sites in [redacted]. Six sites were tested in [redacted] and [redacted].

A separate report listing all frequencies and stations heard was prepared for each intercept site.² REF: VOL. II P. 16

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B. Territories and Possessions

1. Alaska (Summary)

Fy 1953 was a consolidation of recent advances and continuing development from fy 1952. The forward sites, radiating from Nome were now being converted into permanent type outposts. Construction on the new field station at the Kenai site was steadily advancing until by the end of fy 1953 the transfer of FS 8607 AAU from Fairbanks to Kenai was only three months away.³

The installation of operational sites at Gambell, Cape Prince of Wales, and Point Hope was completed during the early part of fy 1953. Initial temporary construction was supplemented by permanent camp type construction

1. Ann Rept, Two Rock Ranch Station, fy 1953, p36.
2. Ibid. p39.
3. Ann Rept, Hq ASA Alaska, fy 1953, pp24, 25.

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and deficiencies in personnel quarters, water supply and power systems were corrected. The operations building at Point Hope, Alaska, was moved to a site further from the housing area.¹

The 333d Comm Recon Co manned these forward sites and operated radio and teletype lines at the Nome communications center for relay of traffic to and from headquarters, ASA Alaska. Although teletype proved dependable, radio communications were obstructed by atmospheric conditions which sometimes produced complete fade-outs lasting for several days.²

The forward detachments could be provisioned only by air and water. During the freeze-up and break-up periods, transportation to the outstations from Nome was found to be impossible. At three of the forward sites, a year's supply of staples and combat rations was delivered during June 1952. Perishables and other supplies were sent periodically when military air transportation was available.³

The operations building with a security fence, a DF building, and an antenna field were completed at the Kenai site by February 1953.⁴ On 2 February 1953, a forward detachment from FS 8607 AAU, with an authorized strength of 2-0 and 22 EM, was commissioned to maintain beneficial occupancy at Kenai. Equipment for installation in the operations building began to arrive on 15 March 1953 and was received on a weekly basis thereafter. Installation of equipment and facilities began 1 June 1953.⁵

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1. Ann Rept, Hq ASA Alaska, fy 1953, p25.
 2. Ann Rept, 333d Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, pp3, 4.
 3. Ibid. p8.
 4. Ann Rept, Hq ASA Alaska, fy 1953, p22.
 5. Ann Rept, FS 8607 AAU, fy 1953, p6.

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The basic administration and housekeeping facilities for Kenai, included in the fy 1952 construction program, were scheduled for completion by 1 October 1953. These consisted of an enlisted men's barracks with mess, a warehouse, an infirmary, a headquarters building, a fire station, and a telephone plant. On 30 June 1953, a formal contract, totaling \$2,629,836, was signed with J H Pomeroy & Company for additional construction at Kenai under the fy 1953 program. This construction included a post engineer shop, a garage, a theater and commissary, a gas station, family quarters, and roads. The three eight-family quarters were to be completed by 1 February 1954 and the remainder of this construction by 1 October 1953.¹ With the completion of these facilities, the move of FS 8607 AAU from Fairbanks to Kenai was planned for 15 October 1953. The move was planned in three increments to avoid obstructing as far as possible the unit's operational mission.²

Training problems encountered in the Alaskan theater resulted from the scattered deployment of personnel manning the new facilities, from the constant rotation of personnel, and from severe climatic conditions. For all ASA units, in Alaska, training was conducted as prescribed in TC Nr 9, Hq ASA, 15 January 1953. Hq & Hq Det, 8614 AAU and the 333d Comm Recon Co participated in evacuation and defense alerts in the Fort Richardson area. FS 8607 AAU participated in alerts held in the Ladd AFB area.³

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1. Ann Rept, Hq ASA Alaska, fy 1953, pp22-24.
 2. Ann Rept, FS 8607 AAU, fy 1953, p10.
 3. Ann Rept, Hq ASA Alaska, fy 1953, p15.

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Severe weather conditions did much during the winter months to restrict morale. A more equitable system of rotation was introduced, regulating every enlisted man's tour of duty in the theater and at one of the selected forward sites. The new policy rotated personnel to the forward sites approximately every four months and back again after a twelve-month tour.¹ Organized team sports and hunting and fishing excursions also contributed to raising morale.²

a. Headquarters, ASA Alaska, 8614 AAU

Hq ASA Alaska, located at USARAL headquarters, Fairbanks, Alaska, was organized under TD 92-8614, August 1951 with an authorized strength of 9-O, 1 WO, and 29 EM.³ Chief, ASA Alaska, commanded all ASA installations in Alaska and coordinated the COMINT and COMSEC effort for US Army, Alaska.⁴

ASA's COMSEC operations showed an increase over the preceding fiscal year. Three permanent monitoring positions were installed in July 1952 to replace the temporary positions. Reports of COMSEC violations were prepared by ASA teams during CPX's and later during special exercises "WARM-WIND" and "SNOWSHOE." These reports were submitted to CG, USARAL, who in turn took action to reduce the number of security violations.⁵

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1. Ann Rept, 333d Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, p7.
 2. Ann Rept, FS 8607 AAU, fy 1953, p8.
 3. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Det, 8614 AAU, fy 1953, pl.
 4. Ann Rept, Hq ASA Alaska, fy 1953, Tab 2.
 5. Ibid. p4.

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During May 1953, six encrypted messages, using "RYE" as an indicator, were transmitted by the 196th Command. The plain text of each message, along with the matrix used for enciphering each message, was recovered through cryptanalysis at Hq ASA Alaska. A complete report of the simple bilateral substitution cipher was forwarded to G2, USARAL, with recommendations to discontinue use of the system. Corrective action was taken and the cipher discarded.¹

With the establishment of the forward detachments at Gambell, Cape Prince of Wales, and Point Hope, it became necessary to secure communications between these detachments and the central detachment at Nome. On 17 July 1952, the three detachments were issued MACO and TRACO cryptosystems. The initial distribution of the ORCUS cryptosystem to Hq ASA Alaska and to FS 8607 AAU was completed on 11 August 1952. The ORCUS system replaced all MINERVA and APOLLO cryptosystems.² REF: VOL II P. 22

(1) Hq & Hq Det, ASA Alaska, 8614 AAU

Hq & Hq Det, ASA Alaska was organized under TD 92-8614 with an authorized strength of 9-O, 1 WO, and 29 EM. The detachment provided personnel, supplies, transportation, and housekeeping space necessary for the operation of Hq ASA Alaska. Logistic support and disciplinary control was provided the detachment by Hq USARAL.³

b. Field Station, 8607 AAU

FS 8607 AAU, a class II installation located four miles

1. Ann Rept, Hq ASA Alaska, fy 1953, p5.
 2. Ibid. pp6, 7.
 3. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Det, 8614 AAU, fy 1953, pl.

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west of Fairbanks, Alaska, was organized under TD 92-8607, 1 July 1951.¹ The authorized strength of 15-0, 8 WO, and 327 EM was never approached. The unit was at its maximum strength on 30 June 1953 when 10-0, 4 WO, and 164 EM were assigned. Of this number nine enlisted men were attached to Hq, 8614 AAU and 1-0 and 32 EM were on duty at the forward detachment. A high incidence in personnel turnover during the report period proved detrimental to operational efficiency.²

The unit was attached to the 4th Regimental Combat Team for logistic support and courts martial jurisdiction and to Ladd AFB for medical support. Operational equipment, however, received from Hq ASA, was immediately forwarded to the Kenai site.³

FS 8607's total intercept traffic for fy 1953 showed no increase over previous annual totals and indicated that a static level of efficiency had been reached. Lack of space for expansion of existing facilities, constant high residual noise level, and the effect of ionization on the Polar area precluded any future increase in traffic volume at the Fairbanks site. Greater success was anticipated upon the move to the new location at Kenai.⁴

REF: VOL. II P. 24

c. 333d Communications Reconnaissance Company (Intelligence)

The 333d Comm Recon Co operated under TOE 32-500, 9 March 1952, with a basic mission to provide Hq ASA Alaska with COMINT information as directed by Chief, ASA Alaska.⁵ With an authorized strength

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8607 AAU, fy 1953, ppl, 4.
 2. Ibid. pp4, 5.
 3. Ibid. ppl, 7.
 4. Ibid. p2.
 5. Ann Rept, 333d Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, ppl, 4.

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of 9-0, 5 WO, and 308 EM, the unit suffered an almost complete turnover of personnel during the report period. Rotation of key enlisted and officer personnel was attributed to the twelve month tour of duty at isolated posts.¹

The headquarters section of the 333d remained at Fort Richardson and continued to provide logistic and operational support for the forward sites. The advance increment of the 333d Comm Recon Co was located at Nome while the rear operational site was at Eagle River, approximately six miles north of Fort Richardson. This latter site proved inadequate for operations and in March 1953 was moved to the company area. Any expansion at the new location was restricted because of future plans anticipating the 333d's status as a mobile unit.²

A school was established at the 333d's base site to afford Morse Code, DF intercept, and radio operators additional technical training. The training received increased the overall efficiency of both unit operations and of individual operators. Participation in the two large scale maneuvers, Exercise "WARMWIND" and Exercise "SNOWSHOE" also provided excellent training. COMSEC monitoring teams during these maneuvers drew up constructive reports for advising participating units. These reports contributed to an improvement in COMSEC consciousness throughout the theater.³

A major change in DF operations occurred during the report period. The original method of assigning independent bearings to the three forward

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1. Ann Rept, 333d Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, pp4, 5.
 2. Ibid. p2.
 3. Ibid. p6.

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detachments proved inadequate. Consequently, in April 1953, the "Fox" system for flash assignment was initiated. An immediate increase in "fixes" was noted and both the quantity and quality of DF bearings steadily increased. In February 1953, a minor change was effected in methods of relaying raw traffic from individual sites. Raw traffic, originally mailed directly to DIRNSA, was rerouted through Chief, ASA Alaska. The revised method accounted for a considerable financial saving.¹ REF: VOL. II P. 24

2. Caribbean

a. Hq & Hq Det, ASA Caribbean, 8616 AAU

Since February 1952, Hq & Hq Det, 8616 AAU had been located at Fort Kobbe, Canal Zone, sharing housekeeping facilities with the Tank Co, 33d Infantry Regiment.² Organized under TD 92-8616, the unit had an authorized strength of 5-0, 2 WO, and 28 EM. Actual strength, as of 30 June 1953, was 5 EM short of those authorized.³ All personnel fired in June 1953 and enlisted men were given mandatory training subjects throughout the year as prescribed.⁴

The mission of ASA Caribbean was basically two-fold:⁵

- 1) To provide adequate tactical radio and telephone monitoring and traffic analysis coverage for US Army, Caribbean (USARCARIB) and for US Army Forces, Antilles (USARFANT).

1. Ann Rept, 333d Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, p3.
 2. Comd Rept, Hq & Hq Det, ASA Caribbean, 8616 AAU, fy 1953, p19.
 3. Ibid. p15.
 4. Ibid. p23.
 5. Ibid. pp2, 3; Tab 2, p2.

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- 2) To assist Army units in the Canal Zone and Puerto Rico in maintaining a high standard of COMSEC; and to provide the CG, USARCARIB with a comprehensive and realistic COMSEC program.

To carry out this mission, ASA Caribbean had at its disposal the following monitoring facilities:¹

- 1 Single Receiving Position (Morse)
- 1 Double Receiving Position (Morse)
- 2 Double Receiving Positions (Morse)
- 3 Teletypewriter Positions (Patch-in to ACAN)
- 1 Teletypewriter Position (Tactical Landline)

As many as four single positions could be installed in a radio-monitoring van, K-53, for mobile use. Teams from ASA Caribbean, operating these vans, monitored Army tactical units both in the Canal Zone and in Puerto Rico. These teams usually consisted of one officer, three radio operators, and one traffic analysis specialist. During operations, summary T/A reports were prepared and immediately forwarded to the intelligence officer of the unit supported.²

ASA monitoring teams, also, participated in two major field exercises: in "FLEETWOOD," a combined air-ground exercise carried out in Puerto Rico, 10-15 January 1953, by troops from USARFANT, and in "BRUSHBAY," a jungle operation in the Canal Zone, 30 April through 29 May 1953, including troops from the 82d Airborne Division. During both maneuvers, critiques were given on COMSEC aspects, and detailed reports, covering the exercises, were forwarded to the commanders concerned.³

1. Comd Rept, Hq & Hq Det, ASA Caribbean, 8616 AAU, fy 1953, p6.
 2. Ibid. pp3, 4.
 3. Ibid. pp5, 6.

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The COMSEC in the Caribbean area held a commendable record. During 1952, USARCARIB and USARFANT maintained first place in Tape Relay procedures over Army theaters world-wide.¹ ASA Caribbean contributed to the overall success of the COMSEC program by:

Preparing a monthly "Counter-communication Information Report" for major echelon commanders, indicating the information available from monitored USARCARIB transmissions and pointing out major discrepancies noted in clear text transmissions.²

Conducting inspections of Army cryptocenters in Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone.³

The CG, USARCARIB requested DA to provide a means for the detection and location of clandestine radio transmissions in the Panama area and in outlying islands: enlisted men from Hq, 8616 AAU were authorized for this operation. Delays in the arrival of the necessary equipment and a lack of specially trained personnel postponed initiation of this operation from September 1952 to June 1953. However, by 30 June 1953, the control position and search receiver had been installed and the locations of 133 airfields, suggested as possible sites for clandestine transmitters, had been plotted.⁴

3. Hawaii

a. Headquarters, ASA Hawaii, 8624 AAU

Hq ASA Hawaii, organized under TD 92-8624, 5 May 1952, was located at Fort Shafter, and was attached to USARPAC for logistic

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1. Comd Rept, Hq & Hq Det, ASA Caribbean, 8616 AAU, fy 1953, p8.
 2. Ibid. pp7, 8.
 3. Ibid. pl0.
 4. Ibid. ppl2, 13.

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support and disciplinary control.¹ At the beginning of the fiscal year, unit assigned strength was 6-0 and 15 EM, while at the end of the year, the number had risen to 6-0 and 23 EM.² Basic military training was afforded enlisted men on a continuing basis with emphasis on tactical training and map and aerial photograph reading. Rehearsals of current emergency plans were conducted regularly. Hq ASA participated in Exercise "EVERSHARP I & II," conducted by the Hawaiian Defense Command.³

Hq ASA Hawaii was responsible for furnishing such cryptologic support as required by the CG, USARPAC. This support included supply of cryptographic material, inspection of cryptocenters, advisory assistance to USARPAC staff sections, regarding general cryptologic problems, and monitoring of communications circuits.⁴

Army circuits in the Hawaiian Command area were monitored and procedural discrepancies noted. The circuits included:⁵

ACAN links serviced by the Tape Relay Station at Helemano.
Local administrative teletype circuits.
Radio voice circuits: MP and CG, USARPAC.
Teletype and radio voice during drill exercises.

In addition, Hq ASA Hawaii assisted in monitoring communications transmissions during the Atomic Energy Commission tests at Eniwetok. The unit provided the special security monitoring detachment, established to support Joint Task Force 132, with periodic reports of major procedural discrepancies noted on traffic originating from and received at Eniwetok over ACAN

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1. Comd Rept, ASA Hawaii, 3624 AAU, fy 1953, ppl, 2.
 2. Ibid. p3.
 3. Ibid. pp8, 9.
 4. Ibid. pl3.
 5. Ibid. pl7.

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facilities.¹

Hq ASA Hawaii also undertook administrative responsibilities for FS 8605, Helemano, Hawaii. During fy 1953, this responsibility dealt principally with Helemano's new construction. A water storage tank was built for the new barracks completed the previous fiscal year, and a twenty-eight family-type NCO quarters was projected for the fy 1954 program. Expansion of operational facilities was also undertaken when construction began on a new DF building. In March 1953, however, following the Secretary of Defense's directive for the cancellation of non-essential construction projects less than 20% complete, ASA Hawaii was notified that the DF building project would be abandoned.²

b. Field Station, 8605 AAU

FS 8605 AAU, located at Helemano, Hawaii, remained attached to Hq USARPAC, for logistic support and disciplinary control.³ Organized under TD 92-8605, 20 June 1951, the unit had an authorized strength of 11-0, 2 WO, and 268 EM. The unit began the fiscal year with an assigned strength of 8-0, 5 WO, and 174 EM. At the end of the fiscal year, the strength had increased to 10-0, 4 WO, and 243 EM.⁴

Enlisted personnel continued to take training during their off-duty time whenever possible. In accordance with TC Nr 1, Hq ASA, 15 January 1953, a new master training schedule was drawn up for calendar year 1953.⁵

1. Comd Rept, ASA Hawaii, 8624 AAU, fy 1953, p24.

2. Ibid. pp11, 12.

3. Ann Rept, FS 8605 AAU, fy 1953, pl.

4. Ibid. p2.

5. Ibid. p4.

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The schedule stressed the value of security consciousness attained through classroom instruction and on-the-job training.¹

Another important feature of the training schedule, however, was the TIE program. Here preparatory instruction in basic high school subjects was given, followed by a qualifying examination. Of those taking the high school examination, 93% passed and received their diplomas. Four EM, holding college degrees, received instruction at the USARPAC TIE Discussion Leaders School and were given responsibility for leading group discussions. A TIE display board was set up with panels containing current news flashes, topics of general interest, and a map of the combat sector in Korea, showing current battle lines.²

FS 8605 also endeavored to keep abreast of ASA's operational activities in ASAPAC. To this end, on 2 May 1953, the station's CO left on TDY for a two week tour of Far East ASA installations. The report of this tour showed the benefits gained from these exchanges by both theaters.³

1) The ASAPAC DF net was discussed with a view of obtaining bearings for use at Helemano Station. Maps were secured from ASAPAC which would allow FS 8605 to plot all DF bearings in reports received from ASAPAC. This information proved valuable to the efforts of FS 8605 in establishing identities and locations.

2) Traffic Analysis methods and procedures used at FS 8605 AAU for development of schedule and frequency were explained to ASAPAC opera-

1. Ann Rept, FS 8605 AAU, fy 1953, p25.

2. Ibid. pp10-12.

3. Ibid. pl4. See also Tab 21, para 5, 7, 16.

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tional personnel. The Traffic Analysis Section of the 501st Comm Recon Gp was found to be successfully developing information of immediate intelligence value.

3) Observations of mobile units in Korea were utilized for FS 8605's summer field problem. This maneuver gave all personnel training in mobile unit tactics and prepared them to adapt to this type of work.

Developments in addition to those arising out of the CO's ASAPAC tour also affected operational efficiency.

1) Maintenance procedures were highly successful in reducing the need for major repairs. Each receiver was given a signal-to-noise-ratio test monthly in order to locate any possible defects. With spare equipment on hand and ready for installment traffic loss due to equipment was rare.¹

2) The Communications Center received the ORCUS cryptographic system in place of the MINERVA system.² REF: VOL. II P. 25

C. Pacific (Summary)

Mission: Although ASA's activities were being conducted on a world-wide scale, particular attention was focused on its effectiveness in the Korean theater. For it was in Korea that ASA's role in providing mobile, tactical support for theater commanders was undergoing a critical test. Of primary importance in this field was the expansion of low level voice intercept (LLVI).

1. Ann Rept, FS 8605 AAU, fy 1953, p21.

2. Ibid. p23.

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The period from 1 July to 1 October 1952 marked a substantial improvement in the low level intercept effort. Additional teams were established, activities of the Analysis and Processing Section of the 501st Comm Recon Gp were stepped up, and policy broadened for the dissemination of material derived from LLVI intercept sources. By 1 October, fifteen LLVI teams were in operation, and by the close of hostilities, twenty-two teams were deployed across the 155 mile Eighth Army front. During this period an outstanding achievement was LLVI's role in the Battle of White Horse Mountain.¹ At the same time, another concept, landline intercept, utilized in close conjunction with low level voice intercept, was also successfully exploited.²

Plans and Policy: In June 1953, when the truce negotiations were underway and when a settlement was likely in the near future, ASA was preparing to adjust to its peace-time mission. Plans for the disposition of ASA troops in Korea after the cessation of hostilities, were further developed and clarified. A phasing out of ASA units and returning them to Japan was to follow withdrawal of major US forces from Korea. It was decided, however, to retain ASA units in support of the X Corps in sufficient strength to take advantage of profitable intelligence targets. A revised Korean command, consisting of one reinforced battalion headquarters, two intelligence companies, and one platoon of a COMSEC company was projected for this mission.³ Plans were also made for the relocation and expansion

1. COMINT Operations during the Korean Conflict, 24 Aug 56, p44.

2. Ibid. p55.

3. Ann Rept, Hq ASAPAC, fy 1953, p23.

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of several ASA units in anticipation of their support of major US units in Japan.

Units: Before the end of fy 1953, these plans of expansion in Japan were materializing. In September 1952, the following unit changes were made:¹

1. 327th CRC (Intel) from Okinawa to Camp Momayama, Kyoto, Japan
2. 356th CRC (Scty) from Camp Chitose to Camp Matsushima, Sendai, Japan
3. 851st CRD (Scty) from Camp Matsushima to Hq ASA Pacific

Administrative and operational personnel were assigned these units following their transfer, and by the end of the report period, they were conducting operational missions.

At the end of the fiscal year, there were seventeen units comprising the ASAPAC command, twelve TOE units and five TD units. Nine TOE units were in Korea.² Their deployment and, in the case of the Korean units, attachment at the end of the report period follows:

Unit	Location	Unit attached to (if applicable)
Hq & Hq Co, ASA Pacific, 8621 AAU	Tokyo	
Hq & Hq Det, 501st Comm Recon Gp	Korea	Eighth Army
Hq & Hq Det, 301st Comm Recon Bn	Korea	X Corps
Hq & Hq Det, 303d Comm Recon Bn	Korea	I Corps
Hq & Hq Det, 304th Comm Recon Bn	Korea	IX Corps
326th Comm Recon Co	Korea	IX Corps
327th Comm Recon Co	Kyoto, Japan	
329th Comm Recon Co	Korea	I & IX Corps
330th Comm Recon Co	Korea	X Corps
351st Comm Recon Co	Korea	IX & X Corps
352d Comm Recon Co	Korea	I Corps, EUSAK, & KMAG

1. Ann Rept, Hq ASAPAC, fy 1953, p24.

2. Comd Rept, Hq ASAPAC, fy 1953, ppl, 2. Also see, regarding the attachment of ASA units to EUSAK, correspondence to CO, ASATC, from GAS-22, 12 Jun 56, subj: "Historical Information," pp3, 4.

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Unit (Contd)	Location	Unit attached to (if applicable)
851st Comm Recon Det	Tokyo	
FS 8603 AAU	Okinawa	
FS 8609 AAU	Clark AFB, PI	
FS 8610 AAU	Kyoto, Japan	
FS 8612 AAU	Chitose, Japan	

Manpower: At the beginning of fy 1953, the strength of ASAPAC totaled 187-0, 26 WO, and 3,058 EM. Through a continual build-up each month, this was increased to 238-0, 33 WO, and 3,795 EM by the end of the report period.¹ The rotation requirement of 36-40 months of constructive service allowed an increase in operational personnel.

Within ASAPAC, the fy 1952 policy of affording combat zone experience in Korea to as many personnel as possible was continued. Personnel, having served in Korea for six months, were rotated in small quotas to other ASA Pacific units outside Korea and were retained in the theater for the duration of their tour of duty. During the year 87-0 and 372 EM were rotated under this program. Personnel in ASA units outside of Korea were permitted to volunteer for duty in the combat zone. The number of such volunteers during the year, however, was low.

On the other hand, less than 50% of eligible ASA personnel were actually rotated from Korea. The remainder preferred to complete their tour of duty there because of the income tax deduction, the combat pay for low level intercept duty, and the opportunity to save money.²

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASAPAC, fy 1953, pl5.

2. Ibid. ppl2-14.

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Morale: Morale was generally good throughout the fiscal year, except as it was affected by the promotion freeze during the first quarter. After August 1952, the freeze was lifted and morale improved. Discipline was excellent with relatively few courts-martial cases or other disciplinary problems.¹

On the positive side, an extensive awards and decorations program was carried out. Numerous recommendations were submitted by ASA units in Korea to the Eighth Army Command and resulted in forty-seven decorations awarded to ASA personnel engaged in the low level voice intercept effort. In November 1952, the 329th CRC (Intel) was awarded the Meritorious Unit Citation. There were also 156 Certificates of Achievement for Meritorious Service awarded by Chief, ASAPAC to those personnel who were outstanding in the performance of their duties, yet not in a manner to warrant a decoration.²

Training: Training was conducted throughout the command in accordance with training directives from Hq ASA and DA. On 15 March 1953, Hq ASAPAC published Training Memorandum Nr 1 in order to implement these directives. At the same time a special school program in both technical and non-technical subjects was conducted for ASAPAC personnel. Technical courses, covering DF, cryptomaintenance, and low level intelligence, were prepared and presented at ASAPAC headquarters and at FS 8610 AAU.³ This last course included such subjects as "Organization of Low Level Intercept Team and Section," and "Organization of Chinese Forces."⁴ Non-technical schools

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASAPAC, fy 1953, ppl6, 17.

2. Ibid. p7.

3. Ibid. p25.

4. Ibid. Tab 9. Memo Hq ASAPAC, subj: "Schedule for Low Level Intelligence School, Class Nr. 13."

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included training at the XVI Corps Leaders' School, the FECOM CBR School, and the Eta Jima Specialist School.¹

Logistics and Equipment: ASAPAC's logistic system was considerably improved during the fiscal year. Success in this area resulted partly from the static situation on the Korean front and partly from new and more efficient supply procedures. The low level voice intercept teams, whose mission during the previous year had been impaired especially for want of adequate signal equipment, now had over 75% of this type of equipment.²

Another logistic problem arose from the wide dispersion of ASA teams and field installations along the Eighth Army front and from the difficulty of getting food and supplies to them from the rear areas. The 301st Comm Recon Bn and the 329th Comm Recon Co, in particular, were at a disadvantage.³ The situation was largely alleviated by the arrival of new transport trucks and the advancing of ration-breakdown points to sites nearer the front lines.

Construction: ASAPAC's construction program for fy 1953 achieved only partial success. While routine projects such as those at 8621 AAU, Tokyo, at 8612 AAU, Chitose, and at Camp Matsushima were completed as planned, major projects at 8609 AAU, Clark AF Base, Philippine Islands and 8603 AAU, Sobe, Okinawa, were met with postponements and delays.

A total of \$864,000 was approved for construction of barracks and mess

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1. a. Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Warfare. Comd Rept, Hq ASAPAC, fy 1953, p25.
 - b. School to train Japanese natives as Security Guards.
 2. COMINT Operations During the Korean Conflict, 24 Aug 56, p44.
 3. Ann Repts, fy 1953, 301st CRB and 329th CRC, pp15 & 28 respectively.

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facilities at FS 8609 AAU, Clark AF Base, Philippine Islands. This sum was subsequently reduced to \$694,000 and was forwarded to CINCPAC on 31 December 1952. Following a special review by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, however, construction was postponed until fy 1954.¹

In August 1952, there arose a serious conflict between ASA and Airways and Air Communications Service (AACS) at Sobe, Okinawa. Sobe, the new location for FS 8603 AAU had been a site for an AACS transmitter station. The AACS station had to be removed before ASA could initiate operations without transmitter interference. Unfortunately, however, AACS could not transfer to its new Awase site, still under construction, until approximately eight months after the completion of ASA's construction.

The problem was initially reviewed by FECOM and by FEAF. Then it was passed on to G2, DA and DIRNSA, and finally was brought before JCS and JCEC for investigation. Two proposals were put forward: the construction of interim facilities until AACS's Awase project should be completed or a speed-up of the Awase project itself. Neither of these proposals materialized because of lack of funds and because of delays in contracting.

The problem became one involving communication facilities for the entire island of Okinawa. Completion of the Awase facilities and AACS's cessation of transmission at Sobe was expected by 1 July 1954. Meanwhile, construction of ASA facilities at Sobe was near completion by the fourth quarter of fy 1953.²

1. Ann Rept, G4, fy 1953, pp30, 31.

2. Ibid. pp31-33.

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Lesser projects, either completed during the fiscal year programmed for completion during the coming fiscal year included construction at:¹

- 1) Camp Matsushima: Facilities were constructed for a Comm Recon headquarters and Comm Recon Co. These included a battalion and company headquarters building, four barracks, and a motor pool building. The project cost \$82,500.
- 2) 1st Arsenal site of ASAPAC, 8621 AAU, Tokyo: Operational facilities were rehabilitated and improved.
- 3) FS 8612 AAU, Chitose: Command and approval was granted for area fencing and a maintenance and machine shop. \$14,100 was allocated for this construction, scheduled to begin early in fy 1954.

1. Japan

a. Headquarters, ASA Pacific, 8621 AAU, Tokyo

Throughout fy 1953, Hq ASAPAC was responsible for providing COMSEC support to Hq FECOM and to AFFE.² If the role of COMINT appeared the more dramatic, the role of COMSEC was hardly less important. Only six months prior to the beginning of the current report period, the Chief, ASAPAC had warned:

"Analysis of statistics relative to monitoring operations in support of the Eighth Army, and of the results achieved to date, have led to the conclusion that the monitoring personnel and facilities presently allocated to the Eighth Army were inadequate for a thoroughly successful security program."³

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1. Comd Rept, Hq ASAPAC, fy 1953, pp31-33.
 2. Ibid. p90.
 3. Staff Study from Chief, ASAPAC, subj: "Communication Security Monitoring Program in Support of Eighth Army," 31 Dec 51, pl.

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This warning might not have been necessary if serious COMSEC violations had not occurred and caused damage to the Allied effort in Korea. In this regard, the following incident was reported to Hq ASAPAC.

In December 1952, an enemy radio unit intercepted a message discussing the plan of attack by a small UN unit against an outpost which had dug in on a hill. Alerted for the attack and gaining valuable piecemeal information during the course of the engagement, the outpost first called upon heavy and accurate artillery fire, later on infantry reinforcements. The UN attacking force received heavy casualties from the enemy's artillery fire and was encircled by the newly arrived reinforcements. In the end, the unit barely succeeded in retreating without capture.¹

This incident provided an outstanding example of faulty communications procedures benefiting the enemy.² In an effort to check such errors, ASA had four monitoring units deployed in Japan and Korea, supporting AFCE.³ Hq ASAPAC was charged with the supervision of the physical, cryptographic, and transmission security activities of these COMSEC units.⁴

Principal COMSEC responsibilities were charged to the Communications Security Section, Hq ASAPAC. This section was in turn divided into two sub-units, the Physical and Cryptographic Security Unit and the Transmission Security Unit.⁵

The Physical and Cryptographic Security Unit was responsible for performing semi-annual surveys of cryptocenters and for notifying cryptographic holders of crypto-compromises. It was also responsible for insuring that

1. Rept compiled by Hist Sec, GAS-22, subj: "COMSEC Violations During WWII and Korea," fy 1953, pl.

2. Ibid. p2.

3. Comd Rept, Hq ASAPAC, fy 1953, p98.

4. Ibid. p90.

5. Ibid. p92.

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cryptographic security regulations be observed by US Army units in FECOM. The Transmission Security Unit, in turn was responsible for monitoring teletypewriter circuits of Southern Japan, Okinawa, and the Philippines, and for monitoring conventional telephone circuits in Japan and between Japan and Korea. It also, exercised technical supervision over the transmission security monitoring and analysis operations of ASAPAC field units throughout FECOM.¹

Physical and Cryptographic Security

Forty-two cryptocenter surveys were conducted by the COMSEC Section. In addition, under the provisions of the Department of Defense letter, 30 January 1953, subj: "Service Responsibility for Surveying Attache Cryptocenters." Fourteen Military Attache cryptocenters were surveyed during the fiscal year.²

A total of 1,107,390 groups of encrypted text were decrypted and analyzed for security violations and procedural errors during the fiscal year. Incoming and outgoing traffic was requested on a bi-monthly basis from units using AJAX, BACCHUS, HERMES, LUCIFER, OLYMPUS, and VENUS cryptosystems. Approximately 5% of the encrypted traffic passed in these systems was processed. Discrepancies noted in the traffic were tabulated and reported to the organizations concerned.³

ORCUS cryptosystems were received and issued to all ASAPAC units during August 1952. This system, utilizing the ASAM 2-1, provided an exclusive

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1. Comd Rept, Hq ASAPAC, fy 1953, pp93, 94.
 2. Ibid. p94.
 3. Ibid. p95.

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system for the interchange of COMINT traffic between all COMINT activities of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. All APOLLO systems, previously used for this type of traffic, were withdrawn.¹

Three issues of the Cryptographic Review were prepared and distributed during the fiscal year. Each issue, totaling 100 copies, was designed to promote an increased security consciousness among crypto-personnel in FECOM. To this end, it included general discussions on cryptosecurity matters and also cited specific examples of crypto-violations and procedural errors. The Review was considered a contributing factor in reducing crypto-violations in FECOM from an average 86 per 100,000 groups during fy 1950 to 9.8 per 100,000 groups during fy 1953.²

Transmission Security

Teletype Monitoring: Five teletypewriters, TT-5/FG were employed during the year to monitor tape relay circuits terminating at the Army Communications Administrative Network's (ACAN) primary relay station in Tokyo. Fourteen monitoring channels were available for monitoring purposes until February 1953, when six more channels were added. Individual circuits were monitored in rotation.

Traffic, originating from sixty-three stations was monitored and analyzed. The discrepancy rate-per-transmission on this traffic was reduced from an average of .78 discrepancies per message during fy 1952 to .16 discrepancies per message during fy 1953.³

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1. Comd Rept, Hq ASAPAC, fy 1953, pl10.
 2. Ibid. pp96, 97.
 3. Ibid. pp97, 98.

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Conventional Telephone Monitoring: On 15 September 1952, responsibilities for conventional telephone monitoring was transferred from the Transmission Security Unit, Hq ASAPAC, to the 851st Comm Recon Detachment. A total of 15,307 hours of telephone conversations were monitored during the year, and 419 security violations were found.¹

Radio Telegraph and Radio Telephone Procedures Analysis: No monitoring of radio telegraph and radio telephone circuits was performed by Hq ASAPAC during fy 1953. However, radio telegraph and radio telephone discrepancy reports were received four times monthly from subordinate COMSEC units. Statistics contained in these reports were tabulated and included in the quarterly Transmission Security and Procedure Bulletin. During fy 1953 the average monthly discrepancy-per-transmission rate for radio telegraph communications was reduced from .36 to .17 while the average monthly discrepancy-per-transmission rate for radio telephone communications was reduced from .56 to .26.²

The Transmission Security and Procedure Bulletin, counterpart to the Cryptographic Review, was published quarterly. It contained discrepancy tabulations and comparative station standing on three means of communications, tape relay teletypewriter, radio telegraph, and radio telephone.³

Traffic Analysis was performed on all monitored traffic. Communication counter-intelligence reports prepared and disseminated by the Transmission Security Unit included information derived from tactical communications

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASAPAC, fy 1953, pp96, 99.

2. Ibid. pp99, 100.

3. Ibid. p100.

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monitored by ASAPAC field units. Most of the information, included in these reports, was obtained from either plain text messages or from plain text teletype traffic.¹

REF: VOL. II P. 28

(1) Hq & Hq Co, ASA Pacific, 8621 AAU

Hq & Hq Co, providing personnel, supplies and housekeeping space, necessary for the operation of Hq ASAPAC, maintained an average strength during the report period of 5-0 and 562 EM. Of the total personnel 91.6% were assigned to operations, 8.4% to overhead and housekeeping duties. This maximum utilization of operational personnel was made possible when on 12 July 1952, the Casual Detachment, Hq Co, with 1-0 and 7 EM, was established to relieve Hq Co overhead personnel from the responsibility of casual billeting, processing and supply. A monthly average of 206 casuals and 190 men on R&R leave were processed.²

Leadership, military courtesy and domestic disturbance control were emphasized in individual and group field training. An NCO school was organized in June 1953 to continue through October. Tactical weapons training was also carried out as well as a domestic disturbance control program. The security guard, consisting of 1-0, 12 EM, and 30 Japanese nationals figured in the plan for post defense in the event of an emergency.³

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1. Comd Rept, Hq ASAPAC, fy 1953, pl01.
 2. Ibid. ppl33, 135, 136.
 3. Ibid. ppl33, 134, 144.

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b. 327th Communications Reconnaissance Company

From 1 July to 1 September 1952, the 327th CRC remained in Okinawa with a strength of 1-0 and 1 EM.¹ On 2 September, MO Nr 2, Hq Ryukyus Command (RYCOM), directed that the 327th be "relieved from attachment to RYCOM and be transferred, less personnel and equipment, from Okinawa to Momoyama Area, Fushima, Japan, on permanent change of station . . ." ² GO Nr 136, Hq Japan Logistical Command (JLC), 11 September 1952, secured the 327th's attachment to Hq Southwestern Command and its further attachment to Hq Camp Otsu for logistical support and disciplinary control.³

The company underwent a gradual build-up until by the end of fy 1953, 6-0 and 143 EM were assigned.⁴ The increase in personnel meant that house-keeping facilities needed to be expanded. The problem was relatively a simple one as the Camp Momoyama Area had only recently been vacated by the personnel of FS 8610 AAU.⁵ By the end of the report period an EM Club, a post theater, and a post library were operating smoothly while two volley ball courts and a tennis court were also utilized.⁶

By the end of the fiscal year, the operations building in the Camp Momoyama Area had been completely rehabilitated, and the 327th was scheduled to take over its permanent operational site, 1 July 1953. The operations building was eventually intended to accommodate thirty intercept positions.⁷ During the current report period, however, the unit did not

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1. Ann Rept, 327th Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, pl.
 2. Ibid. Tab 4.
 3. Ibid. Tab 5.
 4. Ibid. ppl, 2.
 5. See discussion of FS 8610 AAU in this volume.
 6. Ann Rept, 327th Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, p2.
 7. Ibid. p3.

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reach its full operational capacity.¹ The Communications Center, for instance, was operated by three cryptographic specialists, two teletype operators and two trainees but still lacked sufficient equipment to carry out its assigned mission.²

On 17 September 1953, the first shipment of motor vehicles arrived. These included eight $\frac{1}{4}$ ton trucks, three $\frac{3}{4}$ ton trucks, and one $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton truck. In October, the unit was advised to requisition new series "M" vehicles to replace the old World War II models previously issued.³

On 15 September 1952, requisitions for all TOE and TA signal equipment were submitted. On 1 December, the first shipment of two SCR-499's arrived, and shortly thereafter authorized allowances for power units, tool sets, and maintenance equipment were filled. On 13 February 1953, four Intercept Central TC-9's were received for temporary use in place of the MX-683 and MX-684/GR equipment, authorized. Similarly, in May 1953, fourteen SP-600's and forty-five BC-799's were received in place of R274/FRR receivers.⁴

By the end of the report period, both the Manual Morse and Traffic Analysis Sections had undergone a substantial build-up. Receiving equipment, on hand, included:⁵

36 BC-799's	20 BC-342's
9 SP-600's	12 BC-344's
5 R-274/FRR's	8 BC-312's

REF: VOL. II P. 46

1. Ann Rept, 327th Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, p5.
2. Ibid. p6.
3. Ibid. p8.
4. Ibid. p9.
5. Ibid. p7.

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c. 356th Communications Reconnaissance Company (Security)

At the beginning of the fiscal year, the 356th Comm Recon Co was attached to FS 8612, Chitose, Japan.¹ On 1 September 1952, the 356th was transferred, less personnel and equipment, from Camp Chitose to Camp Matsushima, formerly the site of the 851st Comm Recon Det. When the 851st was transferred to Hq ASAPAC, its personnel, equipment, and administrative facilities were turned over to the 356th. Operating under the direct control of Chief, ASAPAC, the 356th was attached to the 24th Infantry Division for logistical support and courts martial jurisdiction.²

The company area, which the 356th took over from the 851st Comm Recon Det, consisted of four one-story barracks, a mess hall, a motor pool building, and operations building.³ Although the 356th was authorized 8-0 and 149 EM, actual strength rarely exceeded the monthly average of 4-0 and 68 EM. Enlisted personnel received training in accordance with pertinent ASAPAC directives.⁴ Company personnel had unlimited access to the extensive recreational facilities at Camp Matsushima.⁵

No major difficulties were encountered in the procurement of administrative supplies from the 24th Division depots.⁶ Seven unit monitoring teams, however, were seriously impaired by delays in procurement of radio receivers R-388/URR and R-607.⁷ In addition, authorized radio maintenance

1. Ann Hist, ASA & Subordinate Units, fy 1952, p84.

2. Ann Rept, 356th Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, pl.

3. Ibid. p2.

4. Ibid. ppl, 2.

5. Ibid. p5.

6. Ibid. pl0.

7. Ibid. Tab 5.

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equipment, was sufficient only for servicing radios and recorder-reproducers at company headquarters. A special allowance of maintenance equipment was requested for repair work on the facilities at outlying monitoring positions.¹

As no authorization was made for radio communications equipment, the company's communications procedures were necessarily complicated. Non-classified material was transmitted over regular telephone circuits; classified material, intended direct to Hq ASAPAC, was enciphered and dispatched to the Post Signal Officer via TWX system; other classified material was forwarded to Hq XVI Corps at Camp Sendai for transmission by electrical means.²

The 356th's mission during the report period encompassed monitoring of radio telegraph, teletype relay, radio telephone, and conventional telephone within the XVI Corps Sector. Units monitored in this sector included the 1st Cavalry Division, the 24th Infantry Division, the 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team, the 2d Engineer Special Brigade, and the 40th AAA Brigade.³

The company's Central Monitoring Section, located at Camp Matsushima, employed six monitoring positions and one general search position. Radio receivers, BC-342 and R-274, were utilized along with teletypewriter sets, AN/PGC-1 and TG-5. In addition, four monitoring teams were deployed at US military installations throughout Japan, including Camp Chitose, Camp

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1. Ann Rept, 356th Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, p3.
 2. Ibid. p4.
 3. Ibid. pp6, 7.

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Haugen, Camp Sendai, and Camp Fuji. Each site monitored radio-telegraph and radio telephone transmissions, but only two sites, at Camp Chitose and at Camp Sendai, monitored conventional telephone transmissions.

Raw traffic was dispatched daily from the various monitoring teams to the Central Analysis Section where procedure and traffic analysis was performed. A Weekly Transmission Security Report Summary was prepared and forwarded to the units monitored, and a Traffic Analysis Report was submitted to Hq XVI Corps on a quarterly basis.¹

d. 851st Communications Reconnaissance Detachment

From 1 July 1952 until 1 September 1952, the 851st Comm Recon Det was stationed at Camp Matsushima, Japan, thirty-two miles north-east of Sendai. On 1 September 1952, the unit, less personnel and equipment, was transferred to Hq ASAPAC, in Tokyo. Personnel and equipment of the 851st were reassigned to the 356th Comm Recon Co (Scty). In turn, all telephone monitoring personnel, previously assigned as overstrength to Security Branch, Hq ASAPAC, were reassigned to the 851st.

Authorized strength of the Detachment was 3-0 and 37 EM. However, upon the limitation of the Detachment's mission to conventional telephone monitoring, one officer was considered sufficient. Enlisted strength increased from twenty-two men assigned on 15 September 1952 to thirty men assigned as of 30 June 1953.

Personnel of the 851st after 1 September were on indefinite DS to Hq Co, ASAPAC, and were billeted and messed with this company. Training

1. Ann Rept, 356th Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, pp7, 8.

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and supply responsibilities were also assumed by Hq Co.¹

The 851st's mission encompassed monitoring of all conventional telephone long lines within Japan and all telephone circuits between Japan and Korea, either terminating in or patched through Tokyo switchboards.² Serious security violations on these circuits were recorded on a tape transcript and forwarded immediately to G2, AFPE. A copy of this transcript was also submitted to Security Branch, Hq ASAPAC for inclusion in the weekly report to G2, AFPE.³

Besides its regular coverage on telephone long lines in Japan and on Japan-Korea circuits, the 851st was presented with three special assignments.⁴

(1) On 1 December 1952 at the request of G2, the detachment began a 24-hour daily coverage of Japan-Korea circuits in connection with the visit of President-elect Eisenhower to Korea. This project ended at 2102, 5 December 1952, when PIO announced that the President-elect was enroute to the United States.

(2) On 2 January 1953, Special Security Officer, FEC, requested monitoring on all telephone calls made by [redacted] to Japan. Recordings of these conversations were delivered to the 441st CIC Det for translation and subsequent forwarding to G2, FEC.

(3) A report of personal telephone calls carried during off-duty hours on Japan-Korea circuits between 1-10 January 1953 was prepared and submitted to the Office of Chief Signal Officer, AFPE.

1. Ann Rept, 851st Comm Recon Det, fy 1953, pl.

2. Ibid. p6.

3. Ibid. p8.

4. Ibid. p7.

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e. Field Station, 8610 AAU, Kyoto.

On 21 August 1952, FS 8610 AAU completed its move from Camp Momoyama to the Fushima "A" area. During fy 1952, the field station had been located at Camp Momoyama, while Fushima "A" underwent extensive rehabilitation. During fy 1953 the unit Repair and Utilities Section completed the rehabilitation.¹ Additional improvements included:²

- (1) Construction of a building and two tower bases at Okubo for the station's transmitter.
- (2) Construction of a new drainage system.
- (3) Complete repainting of the administration building and installation of fluorescent lights.

During its relocation, FS 8610 AAU suffered minimum interruption in its operational mission. Continuity was maintained, both on radio printer targets and on Morse intercept targets. Only DF control was out of service for eight hours, incident to the move of the transmitter site.³ The station's two DF sites, however, remained at their permanent locations, one near Kyoto and one at Camp Wood, Kumamoto. A major improvement at the sites was the installation of RC-301 permanent type antennas. An ASAM-4 circuit was installed between the unit's DF control section and the DF control section at ASAPAC.⁴

Nor was the station's supply affected by the change in location. During the current report period this activity was divided into unit supply

1. Ann Rept, FS 8610 AAU, fy 1953, pl.
 2. Ibid. p6.
 3. Ibid. pl0.
 4. Ibid. pl4.

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and signal supply. However, plans were developing for eventual consolidation of all supply functions under one officer. No difficulty was encountered during the fiscal year in the obtaining of administrative supplies and signal equipment through normal supply channels.¹

The more modern facilities at the Fushima "A" motor pool allowed for more efficient operation. New vehicles were to supplement the new facilities. Change 1 to TA 32-1-10, 20 August 1952, authorized commercial passenger vehicles in place of some of the older type military vehicles. During the last half of the year $\frac{1}{4}$ ton and $\frac{3}{4}$ ton vehicles were replaced with new M-38 and M-37 models.²

At the beginning of fy 1953 the assigned strength of FS 8610 AAU totaled 311 officers and enlisted men. By the end of the fiscal year the figure had dropped to a low of 279. The authorized strength and the rotation program, however, remained unchanged. During the report period, 267 men were released from assignment at FS 8610 AAU, while 172 personnel were newly assigned.³

The training schedule provided for five hours per man each week with one hour of this allotted to the TIE Program.⁴ In addition, as much as forty-five days on-the-job training was provided for manual Morse operators fresh from schooling at Fort Devens, and a special 4-6 weeks instruction program was presented to new DF operators.⁵

1. Ann Rept, FS 8610 AAU, fy 1953, p4.

2. Ibid. p5.

3. Ibid. p3.

4. Ibid. p7.

5. Ibid. pp11, 16.

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The Army education program was successful to a degree. During the fiscal year twenty-five men enrolled in group study courses and twenty-four men in correspondence courses.¹ REF: VOL. II P. 48

f. Field Station, 8612 AAU, Chitose

FS 8612 AAU, was established by DA letter, dated 12 February 1951 and was activated on 1 April 1951 under TD 32-1012 and TA 32-1-12. On 28 May 1951, however, GO Nr 11, Hq ASAPAC, directed the unit's reorganization under TD 92-8612. This TD authorized the station 9-0, 3 WO, and 265 EM. The only subsequent organizational change was Change Order Nr 1, 30 August 1952 to TA 32-1-12.²

The unit, initially attached to Japan Logistical Command, on 1 October 1952, was reattached to Hq XVI Corps. On 7 November 1952 the unit was further attached to Hq 1st Cavalry Division Artillery, Hokkaido. At the same time, Hq FEC, initiated planning to remove all Army tactical units from the island of Hokkaido. It was anticipated that Camp Chitose with its corollary logistic responsibilities would eventually be released to USAF.³

By the end of fy 1953, FS 8612 AAU had received almost all of its equipment authorized under TA 32-1-12. The only equipment items still to be received were replacements for obsolete vehicles. Although some current model vehicles were received, these did not include the authorized allowance for 2½ ton trucks.⁴

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8610 AAU, fy 1953, p7.
 2. Ann Rept, FS 8612 AAU, fy 1953, ppl, 2.
 3. Ibid. pp2, 4.
 4. Ibid. p5.

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Meanwhile, the station's permanent facilities were being improved. Major projects directed towards increasing the location's physical security included:¹

- 1) Construction of a chain link and barbed wire fence around the perimeter of the area.
- 2) Construction of a building to house a machine maintenance shop and to furnish additional storage space.

Preventive maintenance, encompassing continual minor repair work, was necessary throughout the fiscal year. In July 1953, new teletype equipment, replacing equipment on Memorandum Receipt from Hq ASAPAC, was received and installed. Spare parts, however, did not accompany the arrival of this new equipment and the repair team had difficulty in maintaining spare part stock levels.²

During July and August, sufficient coaxial cable, antenna units, and end seal adapters were received to complete construction on the twenty-six authorized rhombic antennas. With the assistance of an installation crew from Hq ASAPAC, all twenty-six were completed by late November. Two vertical and three horizontal cage dipoles were also completed, and two dipole transmitting antennas installed.³

In September 1952, non-Morse intercept was initiated by the Radio Printer Section. Major equipment items, used in non-Morse intercept activities included:⁴

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8612 AAU, fy 1953, p4.
 2. Ibid. ppl6, 17.
 3. Ibid. pl7.
 4. Ibid. ppl1, 12.

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- 2 400-A Ampex Magnetic Tape Recorders
- 2 Hammerlund Model SP-600 Receivers
- 1 CV-62 Frequency Shift Converter
- 1 BC-1016 Undulate Tape Ink Recorder
- 1 Model 14 Typing Reperforator

The receipt of new equipment was accompanied by the arrival of new personnel. From a total of 168 personnel assigned in July 1952, the station strength increased to 236 assigned in June 1953.¹ But with the increase in manpower, the morale problem grew more acute. Morale had already been seriously affected by the Japanese Peace Treaty and concurrent restrictions on off-duty activities of American occupation troops in Japanese cities. The crowded conditions in the town of Chitose required dependent families to live at Misawa Air Force Base, 125 miles away from the Field Station. Unmarried men were granted passes and leaves only to visit outlying towns and districts. In addition, personnel relationships at Camp Chitose between the men of FS 8612 and the men of the 1st Cavalry Division, were sometimes strained.

Measures were taken to improve morale. Unit personnel were organized into platoons for competitive athletics; a "Rod and Gun Club" was established along with an amateur radio station. A nine hole golf course and an archery range were planned.²

REF: VOL. II P. 51

1. Ann Rept, FS 8612 AAU, fy 1953, Tab 2.
2. Ibid. p3.

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2. Korea

a. 501st Communications Reconnaissance Group

The 501st Comm Recon Gp was located throughout the report period at the Kyunggi Middle School in Seoul, not far from Eighth Army Headquarters.¹ Although its general mission remained substantially unchanged, the scope of the Group's operation was broadened. In particular, the arrival of the 351st Comm Recon Co gave ASA's Korean command the potential to fulfill its COMSEC responsibilities.² The 351st was the eighth unit to be placed under the 501st's administrative and operational control.³ Another indication of improvement and expansion was the number of detachments, teams and sites operating at the end of the fiscal year. In all, there were now in operation twelve Security Monitoring Detachments, twenty LLVI teams, two Landline Intercept sites, and eight DF sites.⁴

Despite mission expansion, assigned strength increased only slightly during the year. On 30 June 1953, the 501st Comm Recon Gp totaled 113 Officers and Warrant Officers, 1,565 EM, and 119 DA civilians.⁵ Still there were shortages in certain MOS's. A general training program, requiring a maximum of two hours per week, was initiated in order to alleviate these shortages, particularly in driver personnel and perimeter security guards.⁶

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1. Ann Rept, 501st Comm Recon Gp, fy 1953, pl.
 2. See discussion of 351st and 352d Comm Recon Co's in this volume.
 3. Ann Rept, 501st Comm Recon Gp, fy 1953, p2.
 4. a. COMINT Operations During the Korean War, p61.
b. Ann Rept, 501st Comm Recon Gp, fy 1953, pp21, 44.
 5. Ann Rept, 501st Comm Recon Gp, fy 1953, p6.
 6. Ibid. p9.

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If the 501st met with difficulties in logistics as well as in manpower allocations, it handled them with equal dispatch. These difficulties involved the replacement of special allowance equipment, the authorization for three reconnaissance aircraft, and breakdowns in power equipment.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, after approval from FEC, a special six-months issue of equipment, including motor vehicles, typewriters, and power units, was received and distributed by the 501st. When the time came to replace this outdated equipment, issued on a short term basis only, the 501st was informed that only equipment authorized by DA would be replaced with the new "19" series, and not equipment authorized for special issue by FEC. Eventually, after it was made clear that this new equipment would be indispensable to the Command's intelligence mission, the 501st received its first increment of "M" series vehicles in March 1953.¹

An equipment modification list authorized the 501st Comm Recon Gp three light aircraft. Tentative arrangements were made with the Eighth Army aviation officer for use of the landing field in Seoul.² The first of three authorized aircraft, a two-seater, was received in January 1953, and an additional aircraft of the same type was received in April 1953. The third, however, a multi-seater, which was to be available in June 1953, was not received before the fiscal year's end.³

Continued expansion of operations placed considerable strain on the power equipment at 501st headquarters, causing many breakdowns and failings.

1. Ann Rept, 501st Comm Recon Gp, fy 1953, pp12-15.

2. Ibid. pl1.

3. Ibid. pp13, 14.

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When the situation became critical in January 1953, a request was put in for an additional shipment of power generators. Seven 15 KW diesel generators were released by the depot at Pusan and arrived in Seoul shortly thereafter.¹ REF: VOL. II P. 58

(1) Hq & Hq Co, 501st Communications Reconnaissance Group

At the beginning of fy 1953, the strength of Hq Co, 501st registered 20-0 and 175 EM.² Although some of the personnel were only in casual status, awaiting assignment to subordinate ASA Korean units, others of them were utilized for an expanding operational mission. In this mission increasing emphasis was given to COMSEC activities and communication procedures.

COMSEC Activities: Under the provisions of SR 380-5-26, "Military Security, Surveys of Cryptocenters," 14 August 1952, representatives of the 501st inspected all twenty-three US Army cryptocenters in Korea in early fall 1952 and again in early spring 1953. In April the annual inspection of American Embassy and Attache cryptocenters in Korea was performed.

The 501st's COMSEC Section was charged with distributing cryptomaterial from the Command Issuing Office (CIO), ASAPAC, to the three communications reconnaissance battalions. On 3 February 1953, a reserve cryptographic account, consisting of four complete sets of cryptomaterial, arrived from ASAPAC's CIO. Hq 501st, acting as a Sub-CIO, was to issue immediately complete cryptographic equipment to a division in case of emer-

1. Ann Rept, 501st Comm Recon Gp, fy 1953, pl3.

2. Ibid. pl5.

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gency or disaster strike.¹

Communications Procedures: In the latter part of September, instruction was begun on the new ORCUS cryptosystem, a system recently formulated for the encipherment of COMINT material. This instruction was designed to cover all phases of ORCUS operation so as to insure an efficient changeover. Along with the instruction, a meeting of all ASA Korean Communication Center Officers and NCO's was held at the 501st headquarters to discuss problems concerning the new cryptosystem. On 1 October 1952, the ORCUS cryptosystem, replacing the APOLLO, went into its first day of operation. No cryptographic deviations were recorded during this changeover.²

In May, the HERMES cryptosystem, a reserve system, was modified to permit operation as a LUCIFER cryptosystem. Instruction on the new procedure was given to trick chiefs and their assistants. In June, BACCHUS became a 20 rotor system. Here, too, all personnel were informed of the procedures and timing of the changeover so that again both systems went into effect without interruption.³

In December 1952, the 501st headquarters was notified that it would eventually assume relay responsibilities for the 326th, the 329th, and the 330th Comm Recon Co's. In preparing for this scheduled change, the 501st undertook the following steps:

Set up three half-duplex circuits to the 326th, 329th, and 330th Comm Recon Co's, respectively.

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1. Ann Rept, 501st Comm Recon Gp, fy 1953, pp20, 21.
 2. Ibid. pp23, 24.
 3. Ibid. p28.

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Devised a system for insuring an uninterrupted flow of traffic which at the same time would be completely secure.

Initiated a special program to train new teletype operators.

On 1 January 1953, the first two new channels were opened and both the 326th and 330th Comm Recon Co's were successfully patched over. No interruption occurred during the changeover, while the initial transmitted impulse was received with exceptional clarity. On 5 January, when the final connection was effected, ASA acquired a direct outlet to Tokyo and then on to Washington. The new duplex circuit diminished considerably the amount of time required for traffic relay from ASA Korean units to addressees outside Korea.¹

b. 301st Communications Reconnaissance Battalion

The primary mission of the 301st Comm Recon Bn was to provide low level tactical support to the X Corps. This consisted of COMINT derived from low level radio and telephone intercept teams of the 301st Comm Recon Bn operating in the forward positions. A subordinate mission of the 301st Comm Recon Bn was to exercise administrative control over the 330th Comm Recon Co and detachments of the 351st Comm Recon Co. The battalion did not, however, exercise operational control over these units.²

At the beginning of the fiscal year, the 301st exercised operational control over one LLVI team and administrative control over two units.³

1. Ann Rept, 501st Comm Recon Gp, fy 1953, pp25, 27.

2. Ann Rept, 301st Comm Recon Bn, fy 1953, pl.

3. Ibid. pp3-5.

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Operational control over:

1) Liaison Team Nr 1, consisting of one forward low level radio intercept position.

Administrative control over:

- 1) 330th Comm Recon Co (Intelligence)
- 2) Det Nr 2, 352d Comm Recon Co (Security)

By the end of the year, the 301st had assumed operational control over two more teams and three more units. The pattern now looked like this:¹

Operational control over:

- 1) Liaison Team Nr 1, consisting of one forward low level radio intercept position.
- 2) Liaison Team Nr 2, consisting of one low level radio test site and one low level telephone intercept site at Heartbreak Ridge.
- 3) Liaison Team Nr 3, consisting of one low level radio intercept position.

Administrative control over:

- 1) Det Nr 2, 351st Comm Recon Co (replacing Det Nr 2, 352d Comm Recon Co), monitoring X Corps telephone and telegraph circuits.
- 2) Det Nr 5, 351st Comm Recon Co, monitoring circuits of the 40th Infantry Division.
- 3) Det Nr 6, 351st Comm Recon Co, first monitoring telephone and telegraph circuits of 40th Infantry Division, later of 45th Infantry Division.

Operating at the beginning of the fiscal year with 3-0 and 13 EM, the 301st lacked sufficient personnel to handle its expanding operational mission.² In particular, the nature of the operational mission required DA civilians and South Korean translator personnel at Battalion headquarters and in the forward positions. The 301st's strength was duly increased until by the end of fy 1953, Hq & Hq Det, 301st Comm Recon Bn had 8-0 and 44 EM assigned.³

1. Ann Rept, 301st Comm Recon Bn, fy 1953, pp3, 4.
 2. Ibid. pl7.
 3. Ibid. pl7.

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It was apparent that the 301st's original transportation facilities, one $\frac{1}{4}$ ton truck and one $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton truck, were not sufficient. In August 1952, the 301st received trucks and communications equipment authorized for special issue by FEC. In April 1953, a new issue of trucks, $\frac{1}{4}$ ton and $3/4$ ton, were received and the old vehicles turned in. Also, during the last months of fy 1953, new type receivers were tested on radio intercept positions and adopted in place of the older type. Additional equipment was requisitioned to permit complete mobility of the low level intercept teams.¹

REF: VOL. II P. 64

c. 303d Communications Reconnaissance Battalion

The 303d Comm Recon Bn was charged with providing low level intelligence support to the I US Corps.² The battalion's strength during the year increased from 8-0 and 29 EM to 9-0 and 48 EM.³ Although these liaison teams, later redesignated liaison detachments, were attached to Army divisions for logistic and administrative support and worked directly with Division G2 officers,⁴ the battalion commander coordinated their low level intercept efforts through air courier contact and weekly visits to detachment sites.⁵ The accomplishment of the battalion was directly concerned with the accomplishment of its liaison detachments.

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1. Ann Rept, 301st Comm Recon Bn, fy 1953, pp15, 16.
 2. a. Ibid. p3.
b. Hist of ASA & Subordinate Units, fy 1953, pp102-104.
 3. Ann Rept, 303d Comm Recon Bn, fy 1953, pl and Tab 1.
 4. Ibid. pp5, 6.
 5. Ibid. p18.

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Following is a brief discussion of the five liaison detachments, their deployment and their facilities:¹

Liaison Det #1 was attached to 1st Marine Division. In December 1952, the detachment was moved to a new location and became attached to the Korean Marine Corps Regimental Combat Team.

Liaison Det #2 was also initially attached to the 1st Marine Division. On 5 May 1953, the 1st Marines were replaced by the 25th US Infantry Division. Immediately thereafter, Detachments #1 and #2 combined to form one detachment with its base site at the 25th Division CP.

Liaison Det #3, at the beginning of fy 1953, was operating its base site in the British 1st Commonwealth Division Sector. Shortly, thereafter, the site was moved into a zone occupied by US Forces. Assigned to the 2d US Infantry Division in January 1953, the detachment was subsequently re-attached to the 1st British Commonwealth Division.

Liaison Det #4 was initially supporting the 1st ROKA Division. On 5 July 1952, the 1st ROKA Division was relieved by the 3d US Infantry Division. On 29 September, the 3d US Infantry Division was in turn relieved by the 1st ROK's and liaison between Det #4 and the Korean Military Advisory Group (KMAG) was again established. Shortly thereafter, the detachment was attached to the 7th Division Artillery for logistic support. On 26 June, with a Chinese division attacking just forward of the bunker, the exposed site was quickly moved to the rear. The next day, the personnel moved back into the bunker and resumed operation. This operation, however brief, demonstrated that evacuation of LLVI equipment and personnel could be accom-

1. Ann Rept, 303d Comm Recon Bn, fy 1953, pp6-10.

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plished within thirty minutes.

Liaison Team #5, at the beginning of the fiscal year, was attached to the 45th US Infantry Division. In July 1952 the base site was moved to a new location and shortly thereafter the 45th Division was replaced by the 2d US Infantry Division. On 29 December the detachment was attached to the 7th US Infantry Division which replaced the 2d Division.

The worth of the 303d's liaison detachments was supported by the commendation letters received from Army, Marine, and British Commonwealth divisions. These letters particularly stressed the speedy and accurate production of timely COMINT material and the value of this material in checking enemy maneuvers and in sparing unnecessary loss of life.¹

REF: VOL. II P. 65-

d. 304th Communications Reconnaissance Battalion

The 304th Comm Recon Bn remained attached to IX Corps for logistic support and courts martial jurisdiction and in turn provided COMINT and COMSEC support to this Corps.² The battalion maintained close liaison with G2, IX Corps, with G2's at division level, and with KMAG.³ It also exercised administrative and operational supervision over the 329th and 351st Comm Recon Co's.⁴

On 18 September 1952, the battalion moved into the vicinity of IX Corps near the town of Singpo-ri, Korea, in order to secure better cover and concealment for battalion installations while establishing closer

1. Ann Rept, 303d Comm Recon Bn, fy 1953, Tab 5.

2. Ann Rept, 304th Comm Recon Bn, fy 1953, pl.

3. Ibid. p3.

4. Ibid. p4.

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liaison with IX Corps' G2.¹ A quonset shelter to house the operations and administrative offices at the new location, was completed on 2 December 1952. On 2 April 1953 a new motor pool shelter was completed.²

The 304th's operations were conducted in three stages. First: actual interception was accomplished by LLVI teams normally composed of three enlisted men and six Chinese Nationalists operating in bunkers near the MLR. Second: analysis of raw traffic was made at each detachment's base site, and the extracted information was incorporated into a Daily Intelligence Summary. This summary along with the original raw traffic was then forwarded to the battalion Operations Section where it was re-analyzed for further tactical information, and incorporated into a Battalion Daily Intelligence Summary. Third: dissemination of intercepted tactical information was channelled through battalion to IX Corps, G2.³

Each LLVI team was assigned a minimum of two alternative sites to the rear of their regular positions and one tentative operating site forward of the MLR. In addition, one 3/4 ton truck was equipped with a R108-GRC and with a R110-GRC for purposes of testing possible operational sites. Some of these tests were made to determine if the battalion would be able to use this vehicle as a mobile low level intercept station.⁴ REF: VOL. II P. 67

e. 326th Communications Reconnaissance Company *ht*

Throughout the report period, the 326th Comm Recon Co. remained located in the village of Hal-Wol-Gok-Dong, just outside the city limits of Seoul. The company continued to operate as a semi-fixed station,

1. Ann Rept, 304th Comm Recon Bn, fy 1953, p2.

2. Ibid. p5.

3. Ibid. ppl, 2.

4. Ibid. p5.

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conducting radio intercept on enemy traffic. Information gathered through this intercept was sent via Army and Air Force Courier Service to G2, Eighth US Army and to Hq ASA Pacific.¹

The 326th, with an assigned strength at the end of the fiscal year totaling 9-0, 1 WO, and 192 EM, was officially under the administrative control of the 303d Comm Recon Bn. For reasons of expediency, however, the company dealt directly with 501st Group Headquarters in operational and logistical matters.² During the report period, the company's cryptanalysis activities were discontinued and the entire C/A Section transferred to the 501st.³

The 326th operated three DF sites of which two were in the Korean DF Net and one in the ASAPAC DF Net. The company, also, operated a transmitter site, containing transmitters for the administrative and report nets of the Korean DF Net. On 22 June 1953, however, when the Group DF control was transferred to the 501st headquarters, the 501st also assumed responsibility for the new transmitter site. One transmitter site for use by the company's DF tip-off was retained.⁴ At the end of the fiscal year, equipment for each DF site consisted of an MC-551 modification of an AN/CRD-2 DF unit with a Super-Pro receiver. An SCR-399 was used for the administrative net.⁵

1. Ann Rept, 326th Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, pl.

2. Ibid. pl & Tab 1.

3. Ibid. p23.

4. Ibid. p2.

5. Ibid. p24.

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In October, the new cryptosystem, ORCUS, replacing the APOLLO system, was received from the 501st. A few months later a new teletype line was installed between the 501st and 326th. The change from a full duplex line to a half duplex line did not require an increase in transmission time, nor did it decrease the circuit's efficiency.¹ REF: VOL. II P. 68

f. 329th Communications Reconnaissance Company *gik*

At the beginning of fy 1953, the 329th, operating under the control of the 501st, was providing COMINT support for the US I and IX Corps.² Situated at the junction of the Rumwha and Chorwon valleys, the company was operating sixteen intercept positions. There were two positions per hut, HO-17, mounted on the bed of 2½ ton cargo trucks and backed up to a squad tent. In the first quarter of the report period, however, Eighth Army demands for an increased dispersion were repeated and further changes were in order. Two underground bunkers were constructed to shelter the intercept positions. The communications center and the traffic control center were placed in a quonset hut enclosed by a tight security fence.³

These changes were effected at the company's base site near Songjong. Apart from its base site the 329th also maintained five outlying sites: an advanced site at Yonchon, a test site at Kunchon-ni, a DF site at Chipo-ri, a DF site at Uijongbu, and a DF site at Hakoa-ri.⁴

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1. Ann Rept, 326th Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, pp28, 29.
 2. Ann Hist, ASA & Subordinate Units, fy 1953, pp114, 115.
 3. Ann Rept, 329th Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, pp3, 5.
 4. Ibid. Foreword.

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The scattered DF sites and the long trips, both to ration breakdown and equipment supply points, put a strain on the company's transportation facilities. This was a problem shared by several other units under the 501st which Group tried to correct through the distribution, initially of vehicles authorized for special issue by FEC, later through distribution of new "M" type series vehicles, authorized by DA. Eight new $\frac{1}{4}$ ton trucks, M-38, A-1, were received by the 329th in exchange for the older ones. New $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton cargo trucks had been ordered but were not yet received by the end of the fiscal year. The delay in shipment of heavy trucks coupled with the difficulty in obtaining authorized spare parts suggested that some of the transportation problems still remained.¹

Another problem concerned supply management and procedures. An inadequate TOE, incomplete supply records, and inaccurate inventories all contributed to this problem. The arrival and departure of six company commanders during the year prevented any one of them from taking the time to correct the situation. Towards the end of the year, however, some improvements were made and efforts were made to account for lost items.²

Counterbalancing these difficulties in administration and supply was the marked improvement in technical equipment and facilities. Some of the improvements included:³

Construction of a multi-coupler rack and patch system in the operations area.

Construction of five double-doublet receiving antennas providing overall coverage along the entire receiving front.

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1. Ann Rept, 329th Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, pp25-28.
 2. Ibid. pp28-30.
 3. Ibid. pp9, 10.

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Construction of two additional multi-couplers at one of the forward sites.

Adjustments to reduce interference in reception from the Communications Center: the quonset hut was grounded in two places; three filters were devised for use of power lines.

REF: VOL. II P. 70

g. 330th Communications Reconnaissance Company ⁹⁷³

Reaching fy 1953 with a strength of 5-O, 3 WO, and 292 EM, the 330th Comm Recon Co was confronted with two major problems:¹

- 1) How to maintain continuous monitoring of low frequency circuits in a location where there existed unfavorable topographical conditions.
- 2) How to prepare school-trained intercept operators to handle the peculiarities of traffic monitored in Korea.²

The 330th maintained a separate intercept site in the Kansong Area, a location more suitable for monitoring low frequencies than the company's base site. As of 30 June 1952, this site held five double intercept positions, operated by thirty-five men, who made up what was designated as Detachment Dog. At the same time, there were twelve double intercept positions in operation at the company's base site. As a result of the difficulties with low frequency monitoring at the base site, however, the pattern needed to be revised still further. Late in the first quarter of fy 1953, Detachment Dog, by now increased to 120 men, assumed responsibility for fifteen single intercept positions and moved to a better location near the Sea of Japan. Double intercept positions at the base site

1. Ann Hist, ASA & Subordinate Units, fy 1952, p117.
2. Ann Rept, 330th Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, pp14, 17.

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were reduced from twelve to eight.¹

At the beginning of the report period, the 330th also operated two DF sites, one at Chunchon and one at Kansong. Largely because of difficulties with low frequency monitoring, these sites were moved to more suitable locations. The Chunchon site, operated by fourteen men, was moved to the Punch Bowl area; the Kansong site, operated by nine men, was moved about one-half mile. On 8 December a third site was established, to be operated by fourteen men. Still in some instances, the standard DF equipment, the Army-Navy Transportable Radio Device 4, was found to be inadequate on very low frequencies.²

The 330th's intercept school for non-cleared intercept operators was closed on 12 August 1952. Thereafter, school-trained operators were to receive on-the-job training only. By February 1953, however, it was apparent that on-the-job training did not satisfy the requirements for orienting newly arrived intercept operators to the peculiarities of Korean traffic. A special project team was, therefore, established to formulate new training material into a practical instruction program. A guide booklet was prepared along with four 45-minute magnetic tapes, thus affording both visual and audio instruction. The new method when put into practice proved more effective than on-the-job training.³

Improvements in administrative facilities were required to accommodate an increase in personnel, recorded on 30 June 1953 at 8-0, 3 WO, and 305 EM.

1. Ann Rept, 330th Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, pp14, 15.

2. Ibid. pp2, 19.

3. Ibid. pp15-18.

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Improvements included completion of construction on NCO mess and supply room, and erection of prefabricated orderly room and mess hall.¹ The mess hall, which was located at Detachment Dog, subsequently burned down and had to be replaced by a field tent. In addition, the consolidation of the company's motor pool with the 301st Comm Recon Bn released additional vehicles for use at Detachment Dog. In March 1953, old World War II vehicles were turned in to Ordnance and the new vehicles were received in return.²

Improvement in technical facilities was given a boost with the receipt of two International Diesel power units (PE-207) and three 15 kilowatt amperage transformers. These units were able to provide a source of steady power. In March, all of the power lines and antenna leadlines in the company operations compound were serviced: Inadequate power lines and indoor wiring were replaced; all of the signal equipment was completely overhauled as well. By the end of the fiscal year, though, some problems still remained. In particular, there were not enough replacement parts for the power units and for the Hallicrafter receivers (R-274/FRR).³

On 4 January 1953, the 330th's Communication Center changed from a full duplex circuit connecting with the Eighth Army major relay station to a half-duplex circuit connecting with the 501st CRG minor relay station. Both the ORCUS and PYTHON cryptosystems were received from the 501st. The PYTHON system was to be used for transmissions between the 330th's communi-

1. Ann Rept, 330th Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, pp3, 7, 8.

2. Ibid. pp8, 9.

3. Ibid. pp11, 12.

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cation center and the communication center at Detachment Dog.¹ REF: VOL. II P. 71

h. 351st Communications Reconnaissance Company (Security)*

At the end of July 1952, the company was ready to depart from Fort Devens for Korea and take over a share of the 352d's responsibilities for providing COMSEC support to the Eighth Army.² Although existing directives prescribed that the COMSEC effort be capable of supporting Army and Corps Headquarters, while at the same time operating at divisional and regimental levels, the actual situation found the 352d carrying out the COMSEC mission virtually alone.³ The arrival of the 351st, then, would provide an important addition to ASA's COMSEC effort in Korea.

Landing at Inchon on 27 August 1953,⁴ the 351st went ahead with the task of selecting a base site and setting up its operational and administrative facilities. Unfortunately, there was some delay in establishing this site. After it was determined that the initial site near IX Corps Hq provided inadequate camouflage protection, the company moved to a new position against a steep hill-side surrounded by thick undergrowth. TNT had to be used in order to blast out a clear area. By 1 October 1952, however, enough progress had been made so that the company could concentrate on its operational mission.⁵

Soon the 351st was expanding its monitoring coverage of the IX and X Corps and four front line divisions. It was also, pioneering Korean low

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1. Ann Rept, 330th Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, p25.
 2. Ann Rept, 351st Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, ppl, 2.
 3. Ann Rept, 352d Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, pl.
 4. Ann Rept, 351st Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, p5.
 5. Ibid. pp7, 8.

*No report of strength or equipment was available for the report period.

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level monitoring on radio telegraph, radio telephone and conventional telephone circuits. Bunkers on the MLR were built for low level monitoring teams covering infantry patrols and artillery air-ground nets. Procedure analysis, traffic analysis, and crypto-security analysis activities were increased, and Counter-COMINT reports, obtained from these analyses, were forwarded to division, corps, and Army G2 sections.

By January 1953, the 351st had six detachments deployed in support of IX and X Corps and their Divisions:¹

Detachment #1 supporting IX US Corps
 Detachment #2 supporting X US Corps
 Detachment #3 supporting 3d Infantry Division
 Detachment #4 supporting 25th Infantry Division
 Detachment #5 supporting 45th Infantry Division
 Detachment #6 supporting 40th Infantry Division

The company also organized a COMSEC instruction team to work with the IX and X Corps units at the front. Although the team offered instruction in all phases of COMSEC, special emphasis was placed on the teaching of correct operating procedures for infantry patrol radio operators, tank crews and reconnaissance teams. The Battle of Outpost Harry, which took place in the 3d Infantry Division Sector during June 1953, demonstrated the value of COMSEC monitoring and COMSEC instruction.²

Corps and division staff officers were not unaware of this importance. In fact, the CG, Eighth Army, on 12 May 1953, issued an order, directing that:³

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1. Ann Rept, 351st Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, p11.
 2. Ibid. p13.
 3. Ibid. p12.

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"All security monitoring reports of security violations be brought to the personal attention of the commanding officer concerned."

"A monthly report of serious violations and of disciplinary action taken will be submitted, through command channels, to this headquarters, by the 10th day of the succeeding month."

i. 352d Communications Reconnaissance Company *Sec*

Until July 1952 the 352d Comm Recon Co, the only security monitoring company then in Korea, was supporting the Eighth US Army Korea, KMAG, and I, IX, and X Corps. When the 351st Comm Recon Co arrived, it assumed responsibility for IX and X Corps while the 352d continued to support EUSAK, KMAG, and I Corps as well as monitoring Korean communications zone circuits leading from Taegu.¹

With this readjustment in COMSEC responsibilities, the company strength was correspondingly reduced. From a high of 5-0 and 256 EM at the beginning of the fiscal year, the strength declined to 7-0 and 118 EM by June 1953.²

Supply problems were of a relatively minor nature. The shortage of tape recording equipment was relieved by the receipt of five more RD-74/U recorders.³ The arrival of eighteen new jeeps, in April, added to the company's transportation facilities.⁴

In accordance with standard practices, prescribed for a COMSEC unit, the operations of the 352d were basically two-fold: monitoring of electrical communications, analysis of material collected by monitoring, and preparation of appropriate reports.

1. Ann Rept, 352d Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, pl.
 2. Ibid. Tab 1. See also Ann Rept, ASA & Subordinate Units, fy 1952, pl20
 3. Ibid. pp23, 24.
 4. Ibid. p26.

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The actual monitoring work was carried out mainly by the 352d's six detachments. These six included:¹

- 1) A special detachment at Taegu in the center of the Korean Communications Zone.
- 2) A special detachment at Victor telephone exchange in Seoul.
- 3) Detachment #2, attached to 1st British Commonwealth Division.
- 4) Detachment #3, attached initially to 1st Marine Division, later to the 25th Infantry Division.
- 5) Detachment #4, situated at I Corps Command Post.
- 6) Detachment #5, attached to 17th Infantry Regiment of 7th Infantry Division.

The detachments monitored principally three types of communications: conventional telephone, radio telephone, and radio telegraph. During the report period, coverage of conventional telephone, particularly at lower levels, was considerably expanded. The detachment in Seoul and Detachment #4 at I Corps CP both had access to large telephone centrals and consequently were able to detect many serious security violations. Radio telephone monitoring also made positive gains. Radio telegraph monitoring, however, was temporarily reduced following the arrival of the 351st and the ensuing period of readjustment of monitoring responsibilities between the two companies. Coverage on radio-telephone gradually climbed back to its previous level, and by May 1953 the volume of radio-telephone traffic processed for one month totaled a record 68,000 transmissions.²

Much of the raw traffic monitored by the detachments was forwarded to the 352d's Analysis Section where it was screened and incorporated into special reports. In accordance with the different operations performed on this traffic, the Analysis Section was divided into three subsections:

1. Ann Rept, 352d Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, pp6-9.
2. Ibid. pp15-18.

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procedure analysis, traffic analysis, and crypto-security analysis.

Procedure Analysis: The principal work of this section was a weekly summary of major security violations, submitted to the group commander and thence to the CG, Eighth Army. In addition, a monthly transmission security summary was prepared. This summary provided data on monitored transmissions and on current efforts to reduce transmission security violations.¹

Traffic Analysis: The work of this section was highly successful. Extracting information from friendly traffic, the section was able to plot the MLR along with net diagrams and unit locations. Close liaison with forward units resulted in a sharp reduction of violations.²

Crypto-security Analysis: On 1 March 1952, the 352d had taken over from the 501st full responsibility for cryptanalysis on all friendly traffic in Korea. On the arrival of the 351st, the cryptanalysis effort was divided as the 351st assumed responsibility for traffic in the IX and X Corps sectors and for the majority of M-209 traffic. By transferring low level traffic monitoring responsibilities to the 351st, the 352d was able to grade far more messages than formerly. A total of 150,000 groups were graded in June 1953 as compared with 110,000 groups in July 1952.³

3. Okinawa

a. Field Station, 8603 AAU, Futema

FS 8603 AAU remained at Futema, Okinawa, attached to the Ryukyus Command for logistical support and courts martial jurisdiction. During fy 1953 Okinawa underwent three typhoons, but fortunately little

1. Ann Rept, 352d Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, ppl0, 11.

2. Ibid. ppl4, 15.

3. Ibid. ppl2, 13.

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In March 1953, work on the technical facilities inside the operations building was begun, and by the end of the report period installation of manual Morse and radio telephone rooms were completed as well as the installation of fifteen antennas. The new antenna field consisted of fixed towers and curtains with cables leading to the termination huts.¹

The station's electronic equipment, as long as it was operating under tropical conditions, required constant repair. However, it was believed that with proper air-conditioning facilities installed in the new operations building at Sobe, maintenance problems for electronic equipment would be markedly reduced. In addition, a long range proposal was made for the installation of duplicate units on certain equipment items. Despite initial cost, the proposal maintained, this plan would eventually be more economical, because the likelihood of such breakdowns from continuous usage would be greatly diminished.²

During the fiscal year the communications center processed a total of 6,247,836 traffic groups. Of this total, 6,123,000 groups consisted of operational traffic while 124,536 groups consisted of administrative traffic. On 1 October 1952, the ORCUS cryptographic system, issued from Hq ASAPAC was put into use. No major difficulties were encountered during the change-over.³ REF: VOL. II P. 75

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8603 AAU, fy 1953, pp10, 11.
 2. Ibid. p8.
 3. Ibid. p7.

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4. Philippines

a. Field Station, 8609 AAU, Clark Air Force Base

FS 8609 AAU had been reorganized on 13 June 1952 under TD 92-8609. This TD was implemented gradually through the year, but at no time did actual strength reach the authorized quota. The unit, located at Clark AFB, Pampanga, Philippine Islands, remained attached to Hq 13th AF, Philippine Command (PHILCOM) for logistic support. Courts martial jurisdiction was vested in the CG, PHILCOM until March 1953. At that time FS 8609 AAU was reattached to the Ryukyus Command and further attached to the 29th Engineer Battalion except for operations. Throughout the year, Chief, ASAPAC, continued to provide manpower allocations and technical assistance while DIRNSA assigned the operational mission.¹

On 24 November 1952, a small increment from the AF's 29th Radio Squadron Mobile moved into an adjacent area, south of the station's operations building. For the rest of the year, FS 8609 AAU maintained a close working relationship with the AF unit, assisting it in outside maintenance and in radio equipment repair.²

Unit strength, totaling 10-0, 1 WO, and 341 EM on 1 July 1952, jumped to a high of 14-0, 1 WO, and 366 EM in January, but then declined again to a norm of 12-0, 1 WO, and 345 EM by 30 June 1953. The rapid rotation of officers and key enlisted personnel created a problem, particularly during the last quarter.³ Personnel turnover in the communications center, for

1. Ann Rept, FS 8609 AAU, fy 1953, ppl, 2.

2. Ibid. p26.

3. Ibid. p2.

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instance, was 75%.¹ The Manual Morse Section was also hard hit, and only a nucleus of experienced operators remained throughout the year to assist in training student replacements.²

Because of poor weather conditions, training in basic military subjects was conducted inside during the first six months. After the rainy season was over, however, the unit moved to the South Canyon bivouac area to fire its heavy weapons- BAR's, machine guns, and rocket launchers. The unit was broken down into four platoons and was prepared to defend the operations area in the event of ground attack upon Clark Air Force Base.³

Despite its isolated location, the station maintained continuously high morale. This was reflected in the rating of "Superior" which the unit received following a visit by the IG, ASA.⁴ A new impetus to the athletic program and expansion of base recreational facilities were important factors, contributing to high morale. In the third quarter, fy 1953, Clark AFB opened up a new swimming pool, tennis courts, and a new golf driving range. The unit also maintained its own recreational facilities, including a shop and an amateur radio station. In addition to these local recreational facilities, personnel were able to take advantage of the US Navy's quarterly sight-seeing trips to Hong Kong. A total of 1-0 and 10 EM made the first trip, 1-0 and 21 EM made the second, and 17 EM the third.⁵

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8609 AAU, fy 1953, p18.
 2. Ibid. p13.
 3. Ibid. p25.
 4. Ibid. Tab 6.
 5. Ibid. pp22-24.

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It was not always easy, however, to maintain high morale in the face of continuing inconveniences. At the beginning of the fiscal year some of the station's enlisted personnel were barracked with the 6205th Air Police Squadron. Base medical authorities, however, determined this arrangement as unsuitable and advised that ASA personnel move to more spacious quarters. Eighteen tin-roofed, sawahlisided huts were appropriated, and extensive rehabilitation work was conducted. On 27 January these huts were ready for occupancy. Meanwhile plans were developing for construction of a 200 man barracks under a \$694,000 budget allocation.¹ But a Department of Defense directive, requiring a review of all non-essential projects, resulted in the postponement of this project, at least until fy 1954.²

Another project, still not completed by the end of fy 1953, was the rehabilitation of the antenna field. Maintenance personnel both from FS 8609 and from Hq ASAPAC, worked on this project continually throughout the year. They were able to draw up accurate maps which showed the exact location of underground lead-in cables.³

The unit was served by two supply channels: local AF supply agencies provided standard items of equipment; Hq ASAPAC provided technical equipment not available at local supply depots.⁴ New equipment items, received and installed during the report period, included- M-294 converters (SIGNIN)

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8609 AAU, fy 1953, p6.
 2. Ann Rept, G4, fy 1953, p31.
 3. Ann Rept, FS 8609 AAU, fy 1953, p19.
 4. Ibid. p4.

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installed to facilitate direct communications between operations and the DF site,¹ R-274 receivers and SP-600 receivers installed in the non-Morse Intercept Section,² Boehme 5-C converters also installed in non-Morse Intercept Section,² and one Navy low frequency receiver (CFT-46154) and one RD-74/U magnetic tape recorder installed in Manual Morse Section.³

REF: VOL. II P. 77

D. Europe (Summary)

Mission: ASA Europe was responsible for providing cryptologic (COMINT and COMSEC) support to the United States European Command (USEUCOM), United States Army Europe (USAREUR), Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR), United States Forces in Austria (USFA), US Seventh Army, and Trieste United States Troops (TRUST).⁴ On 1 August 1952, the 502d Comm Recon Gp became operational.⁵ Exactly three months later, 1 November, ASA Austria was established and charged with supporting USFA.⁶ Both the 502d Comm Recon Gp and ASA Austria were given full operational control over their subordinate units, subject to requirements from DIRNSA or to emergency requirements from Hq ASA Europe. In June 1953, DIRNSA delegated "close support" responsibilities to the 502d Comm Recon Gp.⁷

These organizational changes resulted largely from the steady expansion

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8609 AAU, fy 1953, p15.
 2. Ibid. p17.
 3. Ibid. p12.
 4. Ann Rept, ASA Europe, 8620 AAU, fy 1953, p2.
 5. Comd Rept, 502d Comm Recon Gp, fy 1953, p2.
 6. a. Comd Rept, ASA Austria, fy 1953, p8.
b. Ann Rept, ASA Europe, fy 1953, p53.
 7. Ann Rept, ASA Europe, fy 1953, pp53, 54.

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of ASA Europe's operational mission.¹ During fy 1953, Morse intercept positions increased from [redacted] followed by a growth in cryptanalysis and traffic analysis activities.² Fifteen new DF sites were also established during the report period, raising the total number, currently in operation, to twenty-two.³

Plans and Policy: Emergency and alert plans, drawn up in previous fiscal years, were reviewed, revised, and coordinated with Hq USAREUR and with Hq Seventh Army. Problems involving fixed station capabilities accompanied the deployment of newly arrived communications reconnaissance units. Technical surveys were conducted by ASAE to locate suitable field station sites. A survey team was sent to the United Kingdom to locate a site for FS 8613. At the fiscal year's end, results of these surveys were unknown.⁴

In the last quarter of fy 1953, plans for the establishment of still another field station, in Berlin, had to be abandoned. On the other hand, fy 1952 plans for the deployment of six new communications reconnaissance units were carried out.⁵

Units: Besides these six new TOE units, ASAE added another TD unit, FS 8611 AAU, Baumholder, Germany.⁶ With ASAE's programmed goal for eleven TOE units completed,⁷ the command was approaching its maximum operating strength. TD and TOE units, operating under ASAE at the end of fy 1953, were listed as follows:

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1. Comd Rept, ASA Europe, fy 1953, pl8.
 2. Ann Rept, ASA Europe, fy 1953, pp52, 54.
 3. Ibid. p59.
 4. Ann Rept, ASA Europe, 8620 AAU, fy 1953, p32.
 5. Ibid. p33.
 6. Ann Rept, FS 8611 AAU, fy 1953, p7.
 7. See section entitled "Problem," subchapter: "Plans & Policy" in this volume.

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<u>Unit</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hq ASA Europe, 8620 AAU	Frankfurt, Germany
Hq & Hq Co, 8620 AAU	Frankfurt, Germany
502d Comm Recon Gp	Heilbronn, Germany
302d Comm Recon Bn	Heilbronn, Germany
307th Comm Recon Bn	Giessen, Germany
331st Comm Recon Co	Giessen, Germany
332d Comm Recon Co	Heilbronn, Germany
334th Comm Recon Co	Kaefertal, Germany
353d Comm Recon Co	Giessen, Germany
354th Comm Recon Co	Heilbronn, Germany
852d Comm Recon Det	Herzogenaurach, Germany
	Versailles, France
853d Comm Recon Det	Mannheim, Germany
FS 8606 AAU	Herzo, Germany
FS 8608 AAU	Scheyern, Germany
FS 8611 AAU	Baumholder, Germany
Hq ASA Austria, 8618 AAU	Salzburg, Austria
328th Comm Recon Co	Fort Devens, Mass
	Bad Aibling, Germany

The 302d Comm Recon Bn, upon its arrival in ASA Europe, was reorganized as Hq & Hq Co, 302d Comm Recon Bn, parallel to the organization of Hq & Hq Co, 307th Comm Recon Bn.¹ The 332d and 354th Comm Recon Companies were integrated into the battalion as companies "A" and "B." On 17 November 1952, however, the provisional organization of both battalions was discontinued, and battalions and companies returned to their original status. A central processing section was still retained at battalion, and the companies remained attached to battalion for administrative support and operational control.²

Manpower: An increase in the number of units required a corresponding increase in manpower. A total of 116-0 and 1,656 EM assigned to ASAE as

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1. Ann Hist, ASA & Subordinate Units, fy 1952, pl48.
 2. Ann Rept, 302d Comm Recon Bn, fy 1953, ppl5, 16.

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of 1 July 1952 soared to a total of 247-0 and 3,540 EM assigned as of 30 June 1953.¹ The tremendous increase, placing assigned strength even above authorized quotas, required stricter security discipline. Security measures, introduced during the fiscal year, included²-- publication of special letter for orientation of all incoming personnel, implementation of a new identification pass system for all ASAE personnel, and review of clearance requirements and revocation of 139 clearances.

A readjustment of transportation procedures was also required in order to handle incoming personnel. Prior to April 1953, ASA enlisted personnel, arriving in Europe from the ZI, were processed from Bremerhaven POE through the USAREUR replacement depot to Zweibrucken, French Zone, and then transferred to Frankfurt for final processing. Arrangements, completed in April 1953, however, provided for ASA casuals to travel from Camp Grohn replacement depot at Bremerhaven to Frankfurt. The new arrangements effected a valuable saving in man-hours and a reduction in funds, required for the cost of rail travel from Frankfurt to Zweibrucken and return.³

In the third quarter of fy 1953, ASAE made a request for technical personnel, carrying critical MOS's. Air transportation for these personnel was arranged through CINCEUR. In the last quarter of fy 1953, seventy-six replacements arrived by air, and requests for air transportation were continued.⁴

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1. Ann Rept, ASA Europe, fy 1953, p7.
 2. Ibid. pp21, 28.
 3. Ibid. p9.
 4. Ibid. p10.

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Training: Special intercept problems in the European theater precluded direct assignment to operating positions for newly arrived, school-trained personnel.¹ It was necessary for ASAE to conduct three technical training schools, one for Morse intercept operators, one for voice intercept, and one for crypto-repair. During the report period, one school was conducted at FS 8606 to train [] Morse intercept operators, and another was conducted at Hq ASAE, to train crypto-repairmen. In April 1953, a second school was established at Hq ASAE to train [] voice intercept operators.²

Besides ASAE's technical schools, personnel were sent to USAREUR service schools. Attendance quotas were always filled at these schools, and a total of 159 ASAE personnel received training there, ranging from intelligence specialists to clerk typists.³

Logistics: Continued expansion in ASAE increased logistic responsibilities. For one thing, it was necessary to receive, house, and mess newly arrived TOE units.⁴

During fy 1953, approved TA's were received for Field Stations 8606 AAU, 8608 AAU, 8618 AAU, and 8620 AAU. Some difficulties were encountered in completing the changeover to the established TA's. To avoid unnecessary expenditure for new equipment, serviceable equipment was held as long as

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1. Comd Rept, ASA Europe, fy 1953, pp7, 8.
 2. Ann Rept, ASA Europe, fy 1953, pp35, 55, 78.
 3. Ibid. Tab 9.
 4. Ibid. p40.

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possible. Often, when additional equipment was received, it was either insufficient in quantity or required major repair work.¹

Prior to January 1953, a large quantity of unauthorized property was held by many of ASAE's subordinate units. By the end of the fiscal year, all equipment in stock had been adjusted to authorized TOE's or had been accounted for on special memorandum receipts.²

Difficulties were encountered in procedures for shipment of equipment from the ZI to ASAE subordinate units. A request was therefore filed for the routing of shipments through Hq ASAE. A complete check of all shipping orders was made to determine the status of equipment shipped from Hq ASA, Washington, to ASAE operating units. The check disclosed that-- equipment was shipped and not received, that equipment was requisitioned, but not required at time of receipt because of changes in operational plans, and that equipment was sent from Bremerhaven POE to supply depots and then issued to non-ASAE units.³ Action was taken by Hq ASAE to rectify this situation.

Construction: Although proposed field stations in England and Italy were still in the survey stage,⁴ construction at operational field stations in ASA Europe was carried forward as scheduled. In October 1952, after the operations building at FS 8608, Scheyern, Germany, was declared unsafe for heavy equipment, a project was proposed for construction of a new operations building. Prompt approval from DA permitted a portion of

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1. Ann Rept, ASA Europe, fy 1953, pp42, 43.
 2. Ibid. p44.
 3. Ibid. p45.
 4. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1953, pp20, 21.

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German occupation funds to be used for this project. Construction on the new operations building was begun on 1 April 1953, and completed by 30 June 1953.

Construction on FS 8611 AAU, Baumholder, Germany, was completed in November 1952. Construction at Baumholder included barracks for 230 EM, BOQ, an EM's mess, a headquarters building, a motor pool, a 2,635 foot warehouse, and an operations building. The field station was operational by October 1952.¹

1. Germany

a. Hq ASA Europe, 8620 AAU, Frankfurt, Germany

As was the case in ASA Pacific, the COMSEC effort in Europe produced few spectacular results in comparison with the COMINT effort. Nor were there any extraordinary developments in the COMSEC program, but rather a steady improvement in techniques of cryptographic and transmission security.

ASA Europe's COMSEC responsibilities, charged to Security Division, Hq 8620 AAU, included four specific missions: periodic inspections of cryptocenters throughout EUCOM, technical supervision of security of US Army communications within EUCOM, storage, issue, and accounting of registered crypto-material, and operation of electrical communications facilities, Hq ASAE. Physical, cryptographic, and transmission security was charged to the COMSEC Branch, issue of registered cryptographic material to the Command Issuing Office (CIO), and operation of electrical

1. Ann Rept, ASA Europe, fy 1953, p42.
See also Ann Rept, G4, fy 1953, pp38-40.

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communications facilities to the Communications Branch.¹

The COMSEC Branch assisted USAREUR, USFA, and TRUST through receipt, decryption, and analysis of traffic initiated within these commands. Traffic received from forty-one units in EUCOM, averaged 3,650 msgs per month. Approximately 25% of the traffic received was decrypted and analyzed. Messages received during fy 1953 totaled 43,654, and decryption and analysis of 11,589 msgs disclosed 782 violations or an average of .067 violations per message. Reports of violations were forwarded at regular intervals to the units concerned.²

Eighty-six cryptocenter inspections and four pre-installation inspections were conducted during the report period. In November 1952 responsibilities for inspecting units located in Austria and Italy were delegated to Chief, ASA Austria. In February 1953 responsibilities for inspecting tactical units of Seventh Army were delegated to the CO, 502d Comm Recon Gp. By June 1953 plans were underway to inspect, during the coming fiscal year, all attache offices in Europe and in the Middle East.³

The COMSEC Branch also exercised staff supervision over security monitoring units in the field. Four units constituted the security organizations in EUCOM: 852d Comm Recon Det, 853d Comm Recon Det, 353d Comm Recon Co and 354th Comm Recon Co. However, the 852d Comm Recon Det, as it was directly supporting SHAPE, was not under the supervision of Hq ASAE. Furthermore, the 853d Comm Recon Det, which in May 1953 arrived in Europe to

1. Ann Rept, ASA Europe, fy 1953, pp64, 70, 79.

2. Ibid. pp65, 66.

3. Ibid. p70.

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support Hq USAREUR, was not operational by the end of the fiscal year. Only the 353d and 354th Comm Recon Co's, then, were actually operating under Hq ASA Europe during the entire report period. Supporting elements of V Corps and VII Corps, ASA monitoring units participated in a total of thirteen field exercises during the fiscal year.¹

The CIO was charged with receipt, storage, and issue of cryptographic material for US Army units and agencies throughout EUCOM. The office, although physically located in London, remained under the direct supervision of Hq ASAE.²

The increase of US Forces in EUCOM, and the consequent increase in communications requirements resulted in heavier responsibilities for the CIO. In particular, the addition of the 502d Comm Recon Gp to ASAE increased the number of cryptographic holders. Plans were, therefore, drawn up to establish two distributing authorities under the CIO, one at Hq ASA Austria, the other at Hq, 502d Comm Recon Gp.³

Further measures included-- implementation of two new cryptosystems, ORCUS and BALDER, establishment of PYTHON system between Special Security Officer, Paris, and British General Command Headquarters, and modification of crypto-machines, CSP 1600C and CSP 1200 to AFSAM 229 and AFSAM 25A, respectively.⁴

The Communications Branch, constituting a Signal Section and a Communi-

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1. Ann Rept, ASA Europe, fy 1953, pp67, 68.
 2. Ibid. p71.
 3. Ibid. p72.
 4. Ibid. p73.

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cations Center, was charged with dual functions:¹ to supervise installation and operation of electrical communications in ASAE, and to operate all electrical communications facilities within Hq ASA Europe.

Communications facilities were considerably expanded. ASA Europe Radio Nets increased from two to ten during the fiscal year while teletype circuits increased from twenty-two to forty-four. The expansion of radio nets and teletype circuits, in turn, were accompanied with a sharp increase in the traffic processed through the communications center.² REF: VOL I P. 80

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

Throughout fy 1953, Hq Co, 8620 AAU, was located at Gutleut Kaserne near Frankfurt.³ The Frankfurt Municipal District continued to provide medical, ordnance, signal, and quartermaster supplies.⁴ No major supply problems were encountered, but minor repairs for plumbing breakdowns, electric wiring damage and building wear and tear required constant attention.⁵

Although authorized strength remained the same, assigned strength increased from 53-0 and 290 EM as of July 1952 to 70-0 and 442 EM as of 30 June 1953. This increase, placing assigned strength above authorized, made it difficult to accomplish administrative duties efficiently with the present overhead personnel assigned under TD 92-8620.⁶ To alleviate this

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1. Ann Rept, ASA Europe, fy 1953, p79.
 2. Ibid. pp80, 81.
 3. Ann Rept, ASA Europe, 8620 AAU, fy 1953, p86.
 4. Ibid. p93.
 5. Ibid. p86.
 6. Ibid. p85 and Tab 6.

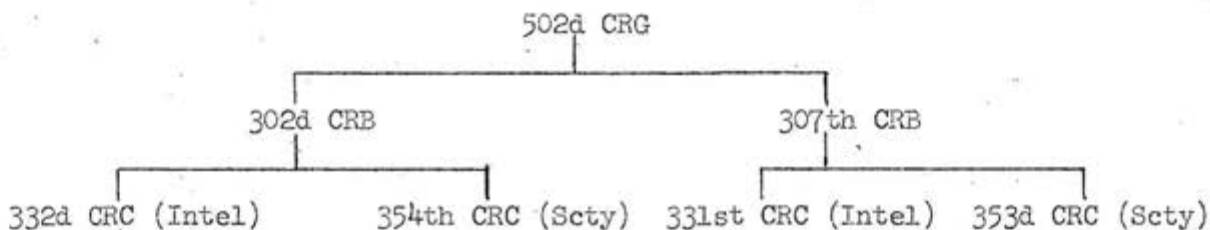
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problem, Hq Co, employed German nationals both in the mess hall and in the motor pool, and submitted a new TD for approval by Hq ASA Europe.¹

b. 502d Communications Reconnaissance Group

Shortly after arriving in Heilbronn, Germany, on 1 July 1952, the 502d Comm Recon Gp took command of two communications reconnaissance battalions and four communications reconnaissance companies.² As of that date 614 officer and enlisted personnel were attached to that command. By 30 June 1953, manpower strength had more than doubled with the total number assigned recorded as 1,255.³ The number of attached units, however, remained the same. The following chart shows the position of these units within the command organization:⁴



Command responsibilities of the 502d Comm Recon Gp were not affected by the provisional reorganization of the 302d and 307th Comm Recon Bn's. Group headquarters retained administrative control over both battalions and direct operational control over both intelligence companies.⁵ On 1 August 1952, the 502d was charged with a COMSEC mission requiring super-

1. Ann Rept, ASA Europe, 8620 AAU, fy 1953, pp85, 89, 91.

2. Comd Rept, 502d Comm Recon Gp, fy 1953, pl0.

3. Ann Rept, ASA Europe, fy 1953, Tab 6.

4. Ibid. Tab 3.

5. Comd Rept, 502d Comm Recon Gp, fy 1953, pp86, 87.

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vision over transmission security activities of subordinate units in support of Seventh Army.¹

This transmission security mission, involving monitoring of all communications nets of Hq Seventh Army and its component units, in turn required formulation of new policies and procedures. Prior to this time, there had been no definitive instructions for providing the necessary guidance. For this reason, then, new group-wide practices and procedures were adopted; formats and procedure analysis discrepancy lists were devised.²

Shortages of new equipment and breakdowns in old equipment created another problem. Under TOE 2-500, Hq 502d Comm Recon Gp was authorized two radio receivers, R-274, three teletype writers, AN/PEC-1, and one tape recorder, ED-74. However, radio nets operated by Hq Seventh Army alone, consisted of one telegraph net and eleven radio teletype nets. In addition to this, the Seventh Army in the field could operate forty-five landline and twelve to twenty-five VHF telephone trunk line circuits between field headquarters and subordinate units.

At the outset of its monitoring operations, then, it was impossible for the 502d to maintain complete coverage on the Seventh Army circuits. However, by repairing old equipment and requisitioning new equipment, the monitoring section steadily increased its capabilities. By the end of the fiscal year, the 502d could monitor simultaneously two radioteletype nets, two radiotelegraph nets, and four teletype landline circuits. Expanding

1. Comd Rept, 502d Comm Recon Gp, fy 1953, p64.
2. Ibid. p65.

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monitoring coverage naturally contributed to improved COMSEC. Commanding officers of units supported by the 502d requested even greater coverage and authorized special security lectures for their communications personnel.¹

Particular attention was devoted to COMSEC support during CPX's and field maneuvers. Certain limitations noted at the beginning of the year, particularly regarding the liaison between ASA monitoring units and signal officers of supported units, were gradually corrected.² In January 1953, during CPX GRAND ALLIANCE II, the 502d Comm Recon Gp for the first time was able to provide complete transmission security support throughout Seventh Army.³

In addition to these field exercises, the 502d conducted four hours of tactical training each week. During May 1953, range firing with the M-1 carbine was conducted, while in time all officers in the group took an Army physical fitness test.⁴

In December 1952, 502d Comm Recon Gp and subordinate units were tested in MOS and basic military subjects. Fifty percent of the personnel, to whom MOS tests were administered, failed to pass. The results of unit tactical tests also proved disappointing when unit averages were tabulated as follows:

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1. Comd Rept, 502d Comm Recon Gp, fy 1953, pp66, 67.
 2. Ibid. pp65-70.
 3. Ibid. p71.
 4. Ibid. pp18, 21, 22.

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<u>Unit</u>	<u>302d CRB</u>	<u>307th CRB</u>	<u>Hq & Hq Co, 502d CRG</u>
Nr of EM participating/unit	365	296	146
Average score/unit	77.23%	79.30%	78.46%

Immediately upon completion of these tests, action was taken to improve MOS proficiency and unit tactical capabilities by introduction of classroom training in specialized subjects, increase in use of EUCOM military schools, increase in training supervision and inspections, and introduction of short training tests in basic military subjects.¹

Training of replacement intercept operators, also, proved a major problem during the fiscal year. By the time ASA school personnel, holding MOS 1717, reached their duty station, they were not longer proficient in copying code. Usually, a month of on-the-job training was required before student graduates could adjust to operational requirements. During fy 1953, a program combining theoretical instruction with practice exercises, was introduced to facilitate this adjustment. Both the 331st and 332d Comm Recon Co's adopted these methods in training Morse intercept operators. A six-week DF operators school was also established to supplement school training.²

REF: VOL. II P. 86

(1) Hq & Hq Co, 502d Communications Reconnaissance Group

On the first day of the fiscal year, Hq & Hq Co, 502d Comm Recon Gp arrived at Heilbronn, Germany, from ZI. Installed at

1. Comd Rept, 502d Comm Recon Gp, fy 1953, pp19, 20.

2. Ibid. pp22, 24.

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Badenerhof Kaserne where one of its subordinate units, the 332d Comm Recon Co, was already located,¹ the 502d was attached to Seventh Army for logistic support and courts martial jurisdiction.

It was immediately evident that the 502d's newly assigned mission made demands unlike those for which the group had been organized, equipped, and trained at Fort Devens. Constant readjustments during the year enabled the 502d to cope with many of these problems.²

The unit's first operational mission was contingent upon the establishment of the communications center in July 1952. During August, the first full month of operations, the communications center handled 730,000 groups of traffic. The load steadily increased until by June 1953, it was handling 1,600,000 groups. Major difficulties, however, were encountered, including lack of trained communications center operators and equipment breakdowns. Implementation of a new TOE in May 1953 promised more and better trained communications center operators, but the shortage in replacement parts remained, and serious equipment breakdowns continued.⁴

A similar problem was encountered in the performance of maintenance responsibilities. The crypto-maintenance section became operational on the same date as the communications center, 20 July 1952, and in turn, its first assignment entailed the installation of the communications center. This work provided valuable experience in crypto and teletype repair for maintenance personnel, yet not enough for them to manage a 150% increase in

1. Comd Rept, 502d Comm Recon Gp, fy 1953, pl.

2. Ibid. p2.

3. Ibid. p78.

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maintenance requirements during the report period. The situation was aggravated when experienced repairmen were rotated to the ZI and were replaced by less experienced personnel, rushed through a six-week abbreviated crypto-maintenance course at Hq ASA Europe.¹

Decisive action had to be taken to reorganize and retrain the group's manpower resources. Key personnel were sent to Hq ASA Europe for specialized training; experienced NCO's were transferred from other ASA units in Europe. Although, initially, it was difficult to retain skilled specialists, especially NCO's, after 1 January 1953, an influx of ASA school graduates provided 502d's operations section with trained technicians. Thus, while at the beginning of the fiscal year, the Intelligence Branch was staffed with only [] traffic analysts, and [] cryptanalysts, by the end of the fiscal year, the section was strengthened with 5-0, 2 WO, and 86 EM assigned.²

During the fiscal year, 12-0 and 157 EM joined the unit while 16-0 and 115 EM were lost.³ But the heaviest strain on administrative facilities resulted after the establishment of the Casual Detachment, intended as a processing center for pipeline personnel awaiting assignment to the 502d's component units. The Casual Detachment was required to provide temporary housing for the bulk of the 33-0 and 771 EM assigned as well as for the 40-0 and 738 EM rotated from the command during the fiscal year.⁴

Mess facilities were inadequate for handling the irregular flow of

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1. Comd Rept, 502d Comm Recon Gp, fy 1953, pp82-85.
 2. Ibid. pp2, 3, 7.
 3. Ibid. Tab 8.
 4. Ibid. pp5, 8.

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casual personnel. The authorized mess section of Hq & Hq Co, 502d Comm Recon Gp included only one mess steward and four cooks.¹ Initially housing facilities for the families of officers and NCO's were inadequate. The arrival of dependents had to be postponed until late March 1953.²

Inadequate recreational facilities created a serious morale problem. Constant efforts were made throughout the report period to improve these facilities: an old riding hall was converted into a gymnasium; a laundry pick-up station and a barber shop were installed. The most spectacular innovation, however, involved the rehabilitation of a ruined artillery stable as a post chapel. When the chapel was finally dedicated on 8 June 1953, both the CG, Stuttgart Military District and the CG, Seventh Army, were present for the ceremonies.³

c. Hq & Hq Det, 302d Communications Reconnaissance Battalion

On 15 July 1952, Hq & Hq Det, 302d Comm Recon Bn, was relieved from assignment to Hq ASATC, Fort Devens, Massachusetts and assigned to Chief, ASA Europe. Personnel strength at this time totaled 8-O and 15 EM. Embarking from Camp Kilmer on 25 July 1952, the 302d arrived ten days later at its new permanent station, Badenerhof Kaserne, in Heilbronn, Germany.⁴ During the last week in August, the battalion assumed supervisory control over the operations of the 332d and 354th Comm Recon Co's.⁵

1. Comd Rept, 502d Comm Recon Gp, fy 1953, p5.

2. Ibid. p7.

3. Ibid. pp29-31.

4. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Det, 302d Comm Recon Bn, fy 1953, ppl-2.

5. Ibid. p6.

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At this same time, the 302d underwent a provisional organization according to a new TOE draft. The Analysis Section and Communications Section were transferred from the 332d Comm Recon Co to battalion headquarters along with the Analysis Section and Corps Monitoring Team from the 354th Comm Recon Co.¹ Logistic requirements were increased at battalion to include responsibilities for requisitions, liaison with technical services, and delivery of supplies. The establishment of a central distributing station reduced the time and distance, formerly required for individual companies to procure necessary supplies. This expansion of administrative responsibilities was, naturally, accompanied by a steady increase in personnel. On 25 September 1952, the battalion reached its peak strength with a total of 11-0 and 137 EM assigned.²

In September, the 302d's Corps Monitoring Team along with components of the 502d took part in Exercise ROSEBUSH; in October the team took part in Exercise BELL HOOK. Results indicated that assignment of the Corps Monitoring Team to battalion headquarters did not provide a workable solution. Therefore, on 20 October, the team was returned to the control of the 354th Comm Recon Co.³

This was the first step towards revising the 302d's provisional TOE organization. Further steps undertaken during the same quarter included transfer of Security Analysis Section to the control of the 354th Comm Recon Co, and transfer of logistic responsibilities to individual companies.⁴

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1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Det, 302d Comm Recon Bn, fy 1953, p8.
 2. Ibid. pp9, 10.
 3. Ibid. pl3.
 4. Ibid. ppl8, 19.

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The return to the original TOE organization was completed in February 1953 when a large portion of the equipment in stock as well as a majority of battalion personnel were transferred back to their original companies.¹

The adjustments in administrative responsibilities and the reorganizations in command, which occurred during the report period, indicated serious concern with the concept of a communications reconnaissance battalion operating in the field. The annual report of the Inspector General summarized the overall problem as follows:²

There is a general belief prevalent among Agency officers who have been associated with ASA tactical units that the organization of Hq & Hq Det of the Communications Reconnaissance Battalion and doctrine relating to its use requires study and revision. After months of practical experience in Korea and Europe, where, in both instances, for expediency or practical reasons, these units have not been employed as organized nor as doctrine has dictated, it seems desirable to give attention to the matter and bring to an end these continuing distortions that affect procurement and assignment of personnel.

d. Hq & Hq Det, 307th Communications Reconnaissance Battalion

On 3 July 1952, Hq & Hq Det, 307th Comm Recon Bn, was relieved from assignment to ASA Europe, and assigned to the 502d Comm Recon Gp. Although the detachment remained throughout the report period at Giessen, Germany, attached to V Corps for logistical support, on 12 February 1953 courts martial jurisdiction was transferred from V Corps to VII Corps. In turn, both the 331st and 353d Comm Recon Co's remained attached to the 307th for administrative and tactical control. On 1 July 1952 the detachment was provisionally organized as Hq & Hq Co. Twenty weeks later, on 17

1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Det, 302d Comm Recon Bn, fy 1953, pl6.

2. Ibid. Tab 4.

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November, the provisional organization was discontinued, and the detachment began to transfer personnel and equipment back to parent units.¹

The operations section of the 307th Comm Recon Bn was composed of a COMINT Branch, a Teletype and Telephone Security Monitoring Team, and a Communications Center.² Under the provisional organization, the battalion COMINT Branch was delegated responsibility for the direct control of the 331st's intercept mission. For the most part, however, control of the cryptologic mission was actually retained by Hq ASA Europe and by NSA. The Teletype and Telephone Security Monitoring Team was utilized in two field training exercises, during September and October. Upon its return to Giessen after the second exercise, this team was returned to its parent unit, the 353d Comm Recon Co.³ On 6 February 1953, the battalion communications center was discontinued, and equipment and personnel were transferred to the 331st Comm Recon Co.⁴

The bulk of the 307th's personnel were transferred back to subordinate units at this time. From 31 January - 1 March, personnel strength dropped from 139 to 35. Overall personnel strength, which had reached its highest point on 1 November 1952, with 168 men assigned, by the end of the current fiscal year totaled only 25 officers and enlisted men.⁵ With the drastic reduction in manpower, the need for a unit mess and orderly room no longer existed, and these facilities were closed down. Throughout the report

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1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Det, 307th Comm Recon Bn, fy 1953, ppl, 2.
 2. Ibid. pl2.
 3. Ibid. pl3.
 4. Ibid. pl4.
 5. Ibid. Tab 8.

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period, the detachment utilized the motor pool at Giessen QM Depot. Enlisted personnel were billeted in modern quarters, originally constructed for the German Army.¹

e. 331st Communications Reconnaissance Company

From the beginning of the fiscal year until February 1953, this unit operated as Company B, 307th Comm Recon Bn (Provisional). In February 1953, the unit reverted to its original TOE status as the 331st Comm Recon Co.² Authorized strength for Company B, 307th Comm Recon Bn, was 4-0, 5 WO, and 134 EM; authorized strength for the 331st Comm Recon Co, 9-0, 5 WO, and 308 EM. In May 1953, actual assigned strength reached authorized quotas.³

The 331st Comm Recon Co was organized provisionally in accordance with letter, Hq ASA Europe, 15 April 1952, "Concept of Operations for Comm Recon Bn." During the first two quarters of fy 1953, the unit was engaged in field testing the new concept.⁴ On 11 August 1952 it moved from garrison to a bivouac area in the vicinity of Hersfeld, and remained there until 24 October, when all components returned to the base site at Giessen, Germany. On 26 October 1952, Company B again moved, this time to Echterdingen, Germany, to participate in Exercise BLOWTORCH. The mission was begun on the next day, and full coverage was afforded Corps nets. Upon the completion of this mission, 1 November, the company returned to Giessen and remained there for

1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Det, 307th Comm Recon Bn, fy 1953, pp7, 10.

2. Ann Rept, 331st Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, ppl, 2.

3. Ibid. p4.

4. Ibid. pl.

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the rest of the fiscal year.¹

In the fourth quarter, however, the 331st directed a team of twelve men to set up operations in the British Zone of West Germany.² In addition to this detachment, the company continued to operate two outlying DF stations, one at Kassel and the other at Hammelburg later moved to Schweinfurt. In March 1953 a third DF site was established at Butzbach, and in April a fourth site was established at Fulda, later discontinued in June. These sites formed part of an eight-station DF net extending 375 miles from Kassel to Memmingen, parallel to the border of the Soviet Zone in Germany. In the second quarter of fy 1952, the 502d Comm Recon Gp assumed direct control over the combined DF net of the 331st and 332d Comm Recon Co's.³

From November 1952 to March 1953 company operations were conducted in a temporary building. During this time, a new operations building was under construction along with a new antenna field, oriented for more effective coverage on frequency ranges.⁴ Loss of experienced intercept operators during the first quarter was alleviated by the arrival of new operators from the ASA School and the establishment of a special company intercept school.⁵ By the end of the fiscal year the company's operating strength had increased to a total of Morse intercept operators, DF operators, Radio Printer operators, and 37 Radio Telephone operators.⁶

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1. Ann Rept, 331st Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, ppl6, 17.
 2. Ibid. p26.
 3. Ibid. pp22, 29.
 4. Ibid. pl8.
 5. Ibid. ppl5, 16.
 6. Ibid. p25.

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Operational expansion, following TOE reorganization, brought in-creasing administrative responsibilities. Three times the company moved from its garrison location at Giessen QM Depot to the field for maneuvers.¹ In February 1953, operation of a consolidated mess with the 307th Comm Recon Bn was discontinued, and the company assumed its own messing responsibilities. The Giessen QM Depot, however, remained responsible for 2d echelon motor vehicle maintenance while the unit was in garrison.²

Unit morale was reflected in the minor nature of disciplinary action required. Excellent recreational facilities, a broad athletic program, and welfare activities, such as sponsoring of a German orphanage, provided healthy diversion during off-duty hours.³ REF: VOL. II P. 92

f. 332d Communications Reconnaissance Company

The beginning of the fiscal year found the 332d Comm Recon Co stationed at Heilbronn and carrying an assigned strength of 7-0, 6 WO, and 165 EM. The discrepancy between assigned strength and TOE authorization, 9-0, 5 WO, and 311 EM, required a rapid personnel build-up in order to realize mission accomplishment. By the end of the fiscal year assigned strength had increased to 8-0, 4 WO, and 332 EM.

In August 1952, the 332d, formerly responsible directly to the Chief, ASA Europe, was assigned to the 302d Comm Recon Bn.⁴ This organizational change, heralded by the "New Concept of Operations" for the communications reconnaissance battalion, required several administrative adjustments.

1. Ann Rept, 331st Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, pp3, 4.

2. Ibid. pp8, 9.

3. Ibid. p7.

4. Ann Rept, 332d Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, ppl, 2.

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In July, the company's mess had been incorporated into the 502d Comm Recon Gp's mess section. The company continued to mess with the 502d as long as it was stationed at Heilbronn.¹ On 10 September 1952, the company's T/A section was transferred to Hq Det, 302d Comm Recon Bn. Determined only as experimental move, the T/A section was transferred back to the company during February 1953.² Similarly, the 332d's Communication Center was transferred to Hq Det, 302d Comm Recon Bn and in turn transferred back again.³

In July 1952, the 502d Comm Recon Gp established a DF control to coordinate the activities of both the 331st's and 332d's mobile DF sites. On the other hand, the actual number of DF sites was increased.⁴ At the beginning of the fiscal year, the company was operating two DF stations, Detachment A, located at Memmingen, Germany, and Detachment B, located at Ansbach, Germany. In January, a third site was established for testing purposes at Schwabisch Hall. This site was subsequently moved to Hof and in June permanently established at Kiliansdorf. In April, a fourth site was erected at Rotz, Germany.⁵

At the company base site in Heilbronn, the 332d maintained twenty-four hour coverage on its assigned targets. Twice, during the early part of fy 1953, the company left Heilbronn and moved to Hof, the first time for a three-day maneuver, the second time for a two-month test assignment. During

1. Ann Rept, 332d Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, p5.

2. Ibid. p28.

3. Ibid. p34.

4. Ibid. pp44, 45.

5. Ibid. pp44, 45.

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the later part of the fiscal year, the 332d moved to Coburg, a location considered more suitable because of clearer reception.

Yet, at no time during these moves were the company's assigned targets left uncovered. Either the movement of the operations section was echeloned so that part of the section could still cover the assigned targets, or the targets were temporarily assigned to another ASA unit until the 332d could resume operations at its new location.¹ During these moves, the transfer and installation of equipment such as switchboards, telephones, and reel units was carried out expeditiously. Antenna facilities, taken down and set up at the new locations, required only minor recalibration and alignment for effective operation.²

Throughout the fiscal year the 332d was active in testing new intercept techniques. In August 1952, a research van, "Terrormobile," was sent out on patrol.³ In June 1953, another patrol, composed of eight men operating a two-position hut, was able to recover many nets previously unknown. During April and May single strand antennas were raised by balloon 150 to 200 feet in the air. The balloon borne antennas substantially increased reception, and here too, several previously unknown nets were recovered. Also, during June, an experiment in monitoring from an airplane failed to produce positive results because of deficient equipment. Despite initially negligible results the concept of airborne intercept was considered a sound one.⁴

1. Ann Rept, 332d Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, pp13-17, 40.

2. Ibid. pp11, 47.

3. Ibid. p18.

4. Ibid. pp41, 42.

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Frequently changing its location and periodically sending out patrols, the company was often confronted with cumbrous administrative responsibilities. In September and October, while the company was stationed at Hof, the supply records were discovered badly disarranged. A board of officers, appointed by higher headquarters, worked on the problem in November and December 1952. A complete inventory was made, all excess equipment turned in, and shortages made up. By February 1953, the findings had been approved by the Seventh Army and the matter resolved.¹

In July 1952, the company motor pool received new GMC M-34 vehicles as replacements for old vehicles. On 10 August, the company, employing forty-two vehicles, effected its move to Hof without major incident. On 10 November, however, upon returning to Heilbronn, two of the company's trucks were involved in an accident and wrecked. The company's vehicles at the end of fiscal year totaled forty-two 2½ ton trucks, eight 3/4 ton trucks, eight ½ ton vehicles, two 2½ ton M109 vans, and thirty-eight trailers.² REF: VOL. I P. 6

g. 334th Communications Reconnaissance Company*

Following many months of routine "team" training, the 334th Comm Recon Co entered upon a new "unit" training phase. This phase culminated in a ten day operational bivouac at Fort Devens, Massachusetts. 20 September 1952 marked the closing of the formal training cycle. On that date the company completed the end of cycle training tests and stood its POM inspection. Hq ASA subsequently declared the 334th ready for overseas

1. Ann Rept, 332d Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, p9.

2. Ibid. pp7, 8.

*No information is available concerning unit strength and attachment.

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movement.¹

On 20 November, the company departed from Fort Devens for the overseas staging area at Camp Kilmer. On 28 November 1953 it entrained aboard a military transport for Europe. Arriving in Bremerhaven, 10 December 1952, less than twenty-four hours later the unit was settled at its new location, Funari Barracks, Kaefertal, Germany. Three solid stone structures comprised the 334th's new barracks, mess hall, and operations building. The new location was found to be entirely satisfactory, and only minor improvements were required. For example, an asphalt top was laid across the motor pool area to prevent deep ruts in the frozen ground during winter and in the soft mud during spring.²

Despite intensive training immediately prior to overseas movement, the 334th had to undergo a period of readjustment before operations could get underway. Special detachments of intercept operators, DF operators, and traffic analysts were sent on 30 day TDY's to Field Stations 8606, 8608, to the 502d CRG, and to the 307th CRB in order to learn new techniques required in European operations. In turn, experienced technicians were loaned by other ASAE units to the 334th-Comm Recon Co to set up operational facilities and to train indigenous company personnel.³

On 13 January 1953, the company was ready to assume its operational assignment. In a month's time Morse intercept positions had increased from and by the end of fiscal year the total number had reached

1. Ann Rept, 334th Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, ppl, 2.

2. Ibid. pp3, 4.

3. Ibid. p6.

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[]¹ During this same period the company was laying the ground-work for four new DF sites, one at Mainz, a second at Karlsruhe, another at Freiburg, and the last at Butzbach. Prior to actual establishment of these sites, aerial and physical surveys were conducted, logistic support requirements were determined and trespassing rights and real estate contracts were negotiated. Plans and specifications were drawn up for expenditure of \$100,000 for construction at the four DF sites.²

Equipment involved another problem.³ During the first few months of operation, equipment shortages in the communications center caused unnecessary delay in handling of traffic. In April, however, four TG-26's and three TT-7/F-G's were received, enabling the communications center to operate two additional positions for clear text traffic.⁴

In general, this was the pattern for the other operational sections of the 334th Comm Recon Co. A steady build-up both in skilled manpower and in signal equipment produced increasingly effective results in mission-accomplishment.⁵ REF: VOL. II P. 101-

h. 353d Communications Reconnaissance Company

At the beginning of fy 1953, this unit, operating as Company A, 307th Comm Recon Bn, was located at Pendleton Barracks, Giessen Detachment, Northern Area Command. On 17 November 1952 when TOE 32-500

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1. Ann Rept, 334th Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, p6.
 2. Ibid. pp19-27.
 3. Ibid. p25.
 4. Ibid. pp7, 8.
 5. a. Ibid. p18.
b. Ibid. pp6, 7, 8.

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was again returned, Company A was redesignated the 353d Comm Recon Co. Actual manpower strength, however, remained relatively stable, somewhat below authorized quotas. On 1 July 1952, 4-0, 2 WO, and 116 EM were assigned while on 30 June 1953, 6-0 and 138 EM were assigned.¹

As Company A, 307th Comm Recon Bn, the unit was charged with low level intercept on enemy radio nets and with monitoring of friendly radio and wire communications. To carry out this mission, the company was organized into three platoons, each containing twelve positions. After the reorganization in November, the 353d's mission was limited to providing COMSEC support for Hq V Corps, attached divisions, and several smaller units. The old platoons were replaced by an evaluation and analysis section, a mobile wire security monitoring team, and four detachments, each with one division level radio monitoring team and two regimental level radio monitoring teams.²

During the first part of the fiscal year, the company field tested the new "Concept of Operations" in four different training exercises:³

Exercise ROSEBUSH (4-8 September 1952) in support of V Corps.
Exercise EQUINOX (16-19 September 1952) in support of VII Corps.
Exercise BELLHOOK (13-18 October 1952) in support of 20th Infantry Division and 2d Armored Division.
Exercise BLOWTORCH (27 Oct - 1 Nov 1952) in support of 43d Infantry Division, 28th Infantry Division, VII Corps, and 1st Infantry Division.

During these exercises, mission accomplishment was above par except in some instances where lack of proper equipment and improper liaison procedures

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1. Ann Rept, 353d Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, pp2-4.
 2. Ibid. pp15-17.
 3. Ibid. pp18-20.

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frustrated unit effectiveness.¹

During the latter part of the report period, the 353d Comm Recon Co, participated in one field exercise and two large scale maneuvers:

Exercise BIRD DOG (4-6 December 1952) in support of 2d Armored Division.

Exercise GRAND ALLIANCE (19-24 January 1953) in support of V Corps, 1st Infantry Division, and 2d Armored Division.

Exercise SPRINGTIDE (26-29 May 1953) in support of V Corps and 1st Infantry Division.

Despite one unfortunate incident during Exercise BIRD DOG, where the 353d was inadequately outfitted to combat the icy roads, security monitoring effectiveness showed marked improvement.²

Radio receivers, BC 974's received in lieu of authorized R-274-FRR's did not operate satisfactorily under rugged field conditions. On the other hand, the new M-352 2½ ton trucks, which arrived in April, were readily adaptable to field conditions.³

i. 354th Communications Reconnaissance Company

At the beginning of the fiscal year, the 354th Comm Recon Co was at Fort Devens engaged in training exercises and subsequent POM inspection. On 12 August 1952, the company moved to Camp Kilmer and shortly thereafter embarked for Europe. Arriving at Badenerhof Kaserne, Heilbronn, Germany, on 29 August, the unit was assigned to the 502d Comm Recon Gp and to the 302d Comm Recon Bn for administrative and logistic support.⁴

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1. Ann Rept, 353d Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, pl.
 2. Ibid. pp21-23.
 3. Ibid. ppl2, 13.
 4. Ann Rept, 354th Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, ppl, 2.

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Provisional TOE, ASA GO Nr 15 was implemented on 25 August, and the 354th was redesignated Company A, 302d Comm Recon Bn. The provisional TOE lasted until 17 November 1952 when it was replaced by TOE 32-500, GO Nr 20, Hq 502d Comm Recon Gp. The provisional TOE did not allow for adequate cooperation between company monitoring teams, corps monitoring teams, and battalion traffic analysis section.¹

On 15 September 1952, the operations section was established. Forty operators (MOS 1740 and 1766) were assigned to the Radio Monitoring Section, three operators (MOS 1237) to the Teletype Monitoring Section, seven analysts to the T/A Section, and six repairmen to the Radio Maintenance Section.² The first major exercise, which the 354th participated in, Exercise BELLHOOK, 1-18 October, provided these sections with valuable tactical experience.

During Operation FROSTY, 30 October-15 November, the 354th explored the concept of separate monitoring teams in support of various Corps elements.³ CPX GRAND ALLIANCE II (19-23 January 1953) afforded the company the opportunity of operating in the field during snow and cold weather. VII Corps, 43d Infantry Division, and 28th Infantry Division were supported during this exercise.⁴ The two exercises during the second half of the fiscal year, CPX SEVEN-UP and CPX IRON CURTAIN, however, proved less effectual. Negligible results in monitoring coverage were attributed to faulty planning and poor liaison procedures.⁵

1. Ann Rept, 354th Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, pp2, 3.

2. Ibid. p4.

3. Ibid. pp5, 6.

4. Ibid. p7.

5. Ibid. pp8, 9.

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To facilitate better coordination and cooperation between Corps headquarters, attached units, and ASA components, separate monitoring teams were assigned on a permanent basis to 43d Infantry Division, 28th Infantry Division, 6th Armored Cavalry Regiment, and VII Corps. Despite problems of logistic support and administration, the plan proved an effective one.¹

Lack of qualified technical personnel sometimes made it difficult to maintain the operational mission. Intensive on-the-job training and special unit exercises prepared newly arrived replacements for operational requirements.² At the end of the fiscal year, personnel assigned to the 354th totaled 3-0, 1 WO, and 84 EM.³ Unit morale, with some exceptions, remained high throughout the report period.⁴ The esprit and willingness of all ranks was noted by CG, USFA, in a letter of commendation to the 302d Comm Recon Co.

j. 852d Communications Reconnaissance Detachment

On 7 July 1952, the 852d Comm Recon Det, carrying a strength of 2-0 and 25 EM, moved from Herzo Base, Herzogenaurach, Germany, to Hq SHAPE, Versailles, France. The unit remained under operational control of Hq ASA Europe, but was reattached to 7th Signal Battalion for administrative support. Initially located at the Versailles Stables, in November the detachment moved to Camp Voluceau, one-half mile south of SHAPE Headquarters.⁵

1. Ann Rept, 354th Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, pl1.
 2. Ibid. pl3.
 3. Ibid. Tab 1.
 4. Ibid. pl4.
 5. Ann Rept, 852d Comm Recon Det, fy 1953, pl.

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The 852d Comm Recon Det was organized into three sections: administrative; radio monitoring and analysis; teleprinter and crypto.¹ From July 1952 to April 1953, the radio and analysis sections operated from Camp des Loges, near St Germain-en-Laye. Subsequently moving to the SHAPE receiver site, fourteen miles southwest of Paris, the section was able to expand from four to six receiver positions. In addition to maintaining a twenty-four hour day, seven day week schedule, the radio monitoring section managed to cover five field exercises during the report period: GRAND ALLIANCE I and II, BLUE ALLIANCE, AUTUMN BREEZE, and SMOKE SIGNAL.²

The Teleprinter and Crypto Sections, charged with monitoring teletype traffic transmitted and received by SHAPE major commands were located in the "Block House," near the Arc de Triomphe. As the building was shared with SHAPE distributing agency, the 852d could only operate from 1700 - 2400 hours daily. Teleprinter teams were also given special assignments for three NATO exercises: BLUE ALLIANCE, LONG STEP, and GRAND ALLIANCE.³

In addition to these local exercises, 852d Detachment monitoring teams covered three major maneuvers. A total of 1-0 and 10 EM traveled 974 miles to Karup Air Force Base, Denmark, to monitor Operation MAINBRACE. As the operation was primarily naval, it was covered almost entirely from Karup. On 31 October, 2-0 and 13 EM flew from Paris to Naples, Italy for Operation LONG STEP. The team covered Navy and submarine transmissions as well as ship-to-shore nets. The operation was completed on 17 November 1952, and

1. Ann Rept, 852d Comm Recon Det, fy 1953, Annex B.

2. Ibid. pp7, 8.

3. Ibid. pp9, 10.

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the team returned to Versailles.

On 14 March 1953, 1-0 and 14 EM, assigned to exercise RENDEZ-VOUS, flew from Paris to Malta. The team was to monitor communications between NATO naval forces operating in the Mediterranean. During this operation, the ASA monitoring team had the opportunity to inspect a British receiver site at Zebbud, Malta.¹

k. 853d Communications Reconnaissance Detachment

Until 10 May 1953, the 853d Comm Recon Det was located at Fort Devens, Massachusetts. On that date, the unit left for Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, preparatory to overseas embarkation for Manheim, Germany. On 24 May the 853d arrived in Germany and shortly thereafter was installed at the Funari Barracks, Mannheim, Kafertal.² While at Fort Devens, the detachment was attached to the 503d Comm Recon Gp and to the ASA Training Regiment for administrative and logistic support. In Germany, the detachment was attached to the 334th Comm Recon Co for logistic support.³

Designated to support Hq USAREUR, the detachment was recycled in October for additional training at Fort Devens. A poor performance on unit proficiency tests, given during September 1952, necessitated postponement of embarkation date until the end of the fiscal year.⁴

Between September 1952 and May 1953, the detachment prepared for its overseas assignment. On 1 October 1952, the 853d entered a new training

1. Ann Rept, 852d Comm Recon Det, fy 1953, pp11-14.

2. Ann Rept, 853d Comm Recon Det, fy 1953, p8.

3. Ibid. pl3.

4. Ibid. pl.

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program. During the second quarter of the fiscal year, a higher level of MOS proficiency was achieved through individual and team instruction. Then in January 1953 unit field training was introduced. The field exercises proved to be a valuable preparation for operational duty, especially as they familiarized the personnel with various problems of field operations.¹ On 2 May there was a final POM inspection, whereupon the detachment made ready to depart for Camp Kilmer, destination Europe.² At the time of embarkation actual strength was up to the authorized quota of 3-0 and 37 EM.³

1. Field Station, 8606 AAU, Herzogenaurach

Throughout fy 1953 both the mission and TD of FS 8606 AAU remained unchanged. TD 92-8606 authorized the field station 18-0, 4 WO, and 505 EM and its special detachment 9-0, 2 WO, and 211 EM.⁴ Assigned strength approximated authorized quotas, reaching a low of 413 EM on 15 July 1952, jumping to a high of 579 EM on 10 October 1952. By the end of the fiscal year, assigned strength was stabilized at 25-0 and 448 EM.⁵

The field station was confronted with a number of maintenance and supply problems during the fiscal year, but none of them were of major importance. In November 1952, following a conference between representatives of Hq ASA Europe, and of FS 8606, it was decided to transfer certain designated items of non-Morse equipment to Field Stations 8608 and 8611. On 4 November 1952 four AR-88 receivers were modified and shipped to FS

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1. Ann Rept, 853d Comm Recon Det, fy 1953, pl6.
 2. Ibid. ppl8, 19.
 3. Ibid. pl2.
 4. Ann Rept, FS 8606 AAU, fy 1953, pl.
 5. Ibid. p3 & Tab 4.

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8611 on the first priority shipment. The entire transfer, completed on 17 May 1953,¹ required a reduction in non-Morse intercept positions.²

However, the decrease in non-Morse intercept was complemented by an increase in Morse intercept. An average of [] Morse operators per trick at the beginning of the report period dropped to a low of one operator per trick in September. Gradually, operator strength was built back up again until by May 1953, [] operators were assigned each trick. In large measure, the vacancies were filled by personnel actually trained in Morse intercept at FS 8606.³

On 7 September 1952, [] enlisted personnel arrived at FS 8606 and were immediately enrolled in code school there. Of the original [] eventually completed the fifteen week course. Of these, [] were assigned as manual Morse operators, [] as automatic Morse operators, and 10 as DF operators.⁴ On 12 January 1953, a group of [] operators from the 334th Comm Recon Co was temporarily assigned to the Manual Morse Section for special instruction in intercept techniques.⁵

During the report period, FS 8606's Operations Section worked out new methods for improving coordination between T/A and manual Morse. Information developed by T/A personnel was disseminated to manual Morse through intercept operator case books and T/A Bulletins. The case book provided each Morse intercept position with all the available intercept data perti-

1. Ann Rept, FS 8606 AAU, fy 1953, p11, 61.

2. Ibid. p50.

3. Ibid. p44.

4. Ibid. p11.

5. Ibid. p45.

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ment to the cases assigned to that particular mission. The T/A Bulletin discussed current intercept problems and answered specific inquiries from manual Morse personnel. In addition, T/A conducted a series of conferences designed to keep intercept operators informed on the scope of the mission as well as on the individual groups within the mission.¹

Intercept material processed through T/A was transmitted along circuits to Hq ASA Europe, Frankfurt, and to Hq EUCOM, Heidelberg. One full duplex and one half-duplex neutral landline teletype circuit were utilized between FS 8606 and Hq EUCOM, and one full duplex neutral landline teletype circuit between FS 8606 and Hq ASA Europe. Prior to conversion to the ORCUS cryptosystem on 1 October 1952, three full duplex off-line neutral circuits were used for MINERVA cryptosystems. One of these MINERVA circuits was also used for off-line APOLLO operation, another for off-line PYTHON operation. A total of 10,043,897 message groups, both cipher and clear text, were processed during the fiscal year.²

FS 8606's DF control section coordinated and supervised the efforts of ASA Europe's fixed station DF nets including the DF tip-off net and the ASA Europe command alert net. The fixed station DF nets consisted of four DF sites and two DF control stations. These included a DF station at Herzo and DF sites at Herzo and Bremen, a DF alternate control station at Scheyern and DF sites at Scheyern and Straubing.³

SIGNIN cipher equipment was utilized for communications between DF sites

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8606 AAU, fy 1953, Tab 11.
 2. Ibid. pp23, 24.
 3. Ibid. pp30, 35.

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and control stations. Although each DF site held at least one SIGMIN item in reserve as spare equipment, frequent breakdowns resulted in a total of 889 hours of equipment failure for the report period.¹ After 13 February 1952, SIGMIN machines were utilized to transmit reports between the field station's base site at Herzo and its special detachment in Berlin. Here the machines proved a valuable time saver, facilitating quick processing on reports which previously had to be hand-carried by courier from Berlin.²

The special detachment in Berlin (Detachment "F"), including manual Morse, voice intercept, traffic analysis, non-Morse, and direction finding, was directly controlled from Herzo Base. The DF activities of the detachment were especially important in that DF bearings cut almost at right angles to the bearings of other DF sites in the net, thus, providing an accurate check on the results of bearings from the other sites. Detachment "F" was attached to Company "C," 7780 Composite Service Battalion for rations and quarters; operational equipment was received from FS 8606, Herzo Base; administrative supplies from the Berlin Command.³ During the fiscal year, the detachment's operations building was renovated to relieve crowded working conditions. In addition, a 2.5 meter barbed wire fence was constructed around the area, a water well was drilled, and commercial power lines were laid. The entire project was completed on 13 April 1953.⁴

REF: VOL. II P. 106

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8606 AAU, fy 1953, pp34, 35.
 2. Ibid. p19.
 3. Ibid. pp62, 67, 68.
 4. Ibid. p63.

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m. Field Station, 8608 AAU, Scheyern

Throughout fy 1953, FS 8608 AAU remained under the control of Chief, ASA Europe and administratively attached to CG, Munich District. TD 92-8608 also remained unchanged.¹ At the beginning of the fiscal year 9-0 and 261 EM were assigned to the field station;² at the close, 14-0 and 302 EM.³ A constant flow of replacement personnel from the ASA School, in large measure, made up for the loss of rotating personnel, returning to twenty-one. Still at the end of the fiscal year, the unit was lacking in administrative personnel, particularly for the motor pool and security guard.⁴ In August 1952, a number of Morse intercept operators were exchanged with the 328th Comm Recon Co. The station managed to provide a training program for operators of the 328th without attrition in operational mission.⁵

Training was conducted on Saturdays in accordance with appropriate directives from Hq ASA and Hq ASA Europe. An important role both in training and in morale building was played by off-duty activities, USAFI courses and competitive athletic events. Through the efforts of the civilian educational advisor, forty enlisted men passed the GED test and received their high school diplomas. Besides the more popular seasonal sports, the unit made an excellent showing in indoor athletic competition. The 8608's swimming team won the Munich District Championship and competed in the finals

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8608 AAU, fy 1953, pl.
 2. Hist of ASA & Subordinate Units, fy 1952, pl67.
 3. Ann Rept, FS 8608 AAU, fy 1953, Tab 2.
 4. Ibid. p3.
 5. Ibid. pp31, 32.

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at Berlin. The track and field team also won the Munich District Championship.¹

Rehabilitation of the post theater and gymnasium was also a contributing factor for unit morale. Yet even more important for the efficient functioning of the unit was the construction of three new buildings-- a supply and administration building, a storage house for fire equipment, and a new operations building. This latter, when completed, featured air-conditioning and soundproofing and included two intercept rooms, a signal center, a T/A room, and an alternate DF control room.²

New equipment installed in the operations building and at the field station's DF sites included:

- 1) INTERCOM system between the control position and DF alternate control. The system provided a means of relaying target information from the Intercept Section to the DF Section.³
- 2) Two DEN 24-2's in the non-Morse Intercept Section to replace one ASAN-6 and one ASAN-13. The DEN 24-2's enabled more accurate identification of various two-channel links.⁴
- 3) MC-551 equipment at two DF sites to modify AN/CRR-2A equipment. The MC-551 equipment allowed for easier maintenance and simpler operation.
- 4) SIGNIN on-line cipher devices at DF stations. These devices permitted instantaneous communication from each outstation to the central net control.

Besides installing new equipment, FS 8608 also conducted testing on its DF net. Towards the end of fy 1953, Detachment A, the station's home

1. Ann Rept, FS 8608 AAU, fy 1953, pp2, 3, 28.

2. Ibid. p29.

3. Ibid. p32.

4. Ibid. pp32, 35.

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DF site, made some tests at Fulda and Bad Kissingen, Germany, to see if these locations would provide more favorable reception.¹ In March 1953, Detachment "B" was moved from Passau, Germany to Straubing. By 25 June a permanent operations building had been constructed. Detachment "C" was activated on 15 April and ten days later commenced operations.²

In addition to the three DF detachments, a special detachment, Detachment "E", was located at Wels, Austria. Detachment "E" which consisted of 2-0, 1 WO, and 50 EM, received its logistical support from Linz Military Post. Although under the administrative and operational control of FS 8608, the detachment was geographically affiliated with ASA Austria. In the first quarter of the report period, upon the discontinuance of the detachment's communication center, a daily courier run was established between Detachment "E" and Hq ASA Austria. Detachment "E" also participated in field maneuvers with USFA. On one of these maneuvers, the detachment's voice intercept operators were commissioned to fly along the demarkation line, defined by the Danube River.³ REF: VOL. II P. 117

n. Field Station, 8611 AAU, Baumholder

Field Station, 8611 AAU was activated by GO #4, 20 February 1951. The unit was maintained at skeleton strength until 25 June 1952, when it was moved to Baumholder, Germany. Operations began on 29 September 1952.

Soon after the commencement of operations, it became apparent that

1. Ann Rept, FS 8608 AAU, fy 1953, p38.

2. Ibid. pp38, 39.

3. Ibid. pp42, 43.

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TD 92-8611 and T/A 32-1-11 were not adequate for the unit to accomplish its assigned mission. While action on changes to TD 92-8611 was still pending, additional personnel were temporarily assigned. Authority for retention of additional equipment, necessary to accomplish assigned missions, was obtained from Hq ASA Washington and Hq ASA Europe.¹ In addition to these revisions in authorized equipment allotments, normal supply problems, coincident with the establishment of a new field station, had to be dealt with. FS 8611 was dependent upon the Western Area Command, Baumholder District, for logistical support. Unfortunately long distances between FS 8611's base site and the Western Area Command's supply depots exacted a continual drain on unit personnel and transportation facilities.²

FS 8611, under TD 92-8611, was authorized 9-0, 2 WO, and 261 EM. Assigned strength at the beginning of the report period totaled 6-0 and 96 EM; by the end of the fiscal year assigned strength had increased to 14-0 and 319 EM.³ During the fiscal year, the unit faced a real manpower problem in that the majority of newly arrived personnel were not sufficiently trained for immediate operational assignment. Through on-the-job training and informal classroom instruction, however, the problem was satisfactorily alleviated. The Manual Morse Section, which began operations with operators assigned, of them qualified, finished the fiscal year with operators assigned, of them qualified.⁴ Even more striking were the gains of the

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8611 AAU, fy 1953, pl.
 2. Ibid. pp2, 5.
 3. Ibid. pl & Tab 3.
 4. Ibid. p8.

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Non-Morse Section. This section, which began operations with [] operators assigned, [] of them qualified, finished the fiscal year with [] operators assigned, [] of them qualified.¹ Shortages of maintenance and communications personnel were also reduced, but not completely relieved.

Equipment maintenance and installation was a major project for the fiscal year. Equipment installation began, once the operations building was accepted from the Engineers, late in August 1952. By the end of October, all manual Morse equipment, including a [] double receiver, manual Morse intercept positions, had been installed. Installation of non-Morse equipment was delayed until the third quarter, pending receipt of specifications and additional equipment.²

Antenna installation began in September 1952, immediately after completion of the tower bases. Work was halted during the winter months and then resumed in March 1953. By early June, the entire field had been completed. The antenna field located on German property adjacent to the station, consisted of 113 towers, 28 rhombic antennas, and four dipoles. Frequency range was from 1.5 to 30 megacycles with effective reception up to 6,000 miles.³

[REF: VOL. II P. 122]

2. ASA Austria

a. Hq & Hq Det, ASA Austria, 8618 AAU, Salzburg

Hq & Hq Det, 8618 AAU, was activated on 19 July 1952

by GO #21, Hq ASA. The headquarters was established at Salzburg, Austria,

1. Ann Rept, FS 8611 AAU, fy 1953, p9.

2. Ibid. pp8, 10.

3. Ibid. pp11, 12.

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and was authorized 9-0, 1 WO, and 29 EM under TD 92-8618. Billets and operational facilities were located at Camp Truscott, rations and supplies provided by the 7689th Hq Special Troops.¹

During the fiscal year, ASA Austria steadily expanded. An enlargement of mission responsibilities required, in turn, additional equipment and personnel. The unit's initial strength registered 2-0 and 1 EM; at the end of the fiscal year actual strength totaled 13-0 and 124 EM. Clearly, this last figure far exceeded authorized quotas. In that billets were provided only for personnel authorized under TD 92-8618, it proved increasingly difficult to house additional incoming personnel.²

Many items of signal equipment were required immediately upon activation. Following receipt of special authorization for necessary signal equipment from Chief, ASA, requisitions for required items were submitted to the Post Signal Office. As many items were not available within the USFA Command, Hq 8618 received only about half of the signal items authorized by TA 32-8. Consequently, on 5 March 1953, a proposed revision of this TA was forwarded to Hq ASA. While awaiting approval of the revised TA, USFA Technical Services agreed to issue those equipment items absolutely essential for the efficient functioning of Hq ASA Austria.³

Increasing mission responsibilities and logistic requirements necessitated expansion of transportation facilities. An original authorized issue of one sedan and one 3/4 ton truck was expanded to include one sedan, two 1/4 ton trucks, one 3/4 ton truck, and two 2 1/2 ton trucks. In addition to auth-

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Austria, 8618 AAU, fy 1953, ppl, 2.

2. Ibid. ppl, 6 & Tab 5.

3. Ibid. pp55, 56.

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orized vehicles, Hq 8618 held on memorandum receipt two $\frac{1}{4}$ ton trucks, five $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton trucks, and four $1\frac{1}{4}$ ton trailers. These vehicles were retained on a stand-by basis to be used only in the event of an emergency.¹

Soon after its establishment, Hq ASA Austria turned to the immediate task of preparing for the arrival of the 328th CRC which was assigned to Chief, ASA Austria, 20 June 1952. Early in fy 1953, representatives of ASA Austria conducted a survey of existing Kasernes in the US Zone, Southwestern Germany, to determine a suitable site for the 328th. The Kaserne at Bad Aibling was decided upon, because of its suitability from an operational standpoint and because of its excellent housing facilities.²

On 30 December 1952, ASA Austria completed its Emergency Operation Plan. Corollary plans, subsequently drawn up to support the basic plan, included:³

1. Hq ASA Austria Emergency Destruction Plan, 1 February 1953
2. Hq ASA Austria Local Defense Plan, 9 April 1953
3. Hq ASA Passive Air Defense Plan, 9 April 1953

Beginning in the third quarter of the fiscal year, practice alerts were held in accordance with procedures prescribed by the emergency plans. The alerts were conducted in three phases: assembly of personnel, loading of personnel and equipment, and actual movement by truck convoy. In addition to these special exercises, weekly training was given to all enlisted personnel in accordance with existing directives.⁴

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Austria, 8618 AAU, fy 1953, p57.

2. Ibid. p3.

3. Ibid. pp58, 59.

4. Ibid. pp59, 60, 63.

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ASA Austria's operational mission included cryptologic, COMINT, and COMSEC support to CG, USFA, and COMINT support to NSA.¹ The original concept had been to establish a theater support headquarters with small operational sections to provide COMINT and COMSEC support. When the headquarters became operational, 16 November 1952, the original concept underwent considerable revision. The COMINT mission was increased to include the main effort on three specific COMINT targets.² The new emphasis on the COMINT mission was reflected in the increase in operational personnel. In November 1952, []-O and [] EM were assigned to the COMINT mission; by July 1953, []-O and [] EM had been assigned.³

On the other hand, Hq ASA Austria's initial COMSEC effort did not prove as comprehensive as originally planned, particularly in regard to supporting USFA and TRUST Commands in the field. Personnel and equipment shortages limited active participation during maneuvers and exercises. In the second quarter, ASA Austria called upon the 502d CRG (Germany) to provide a COMSEC team in support of Exercise FROSTY. In the fourth quarter, COMSEC personnel, actually assigned to Hq & Hq Det, 8618, were able to take part in one CPX and one tactical maneuver.⁴

During fy 1953, ASA Austria conducted semi-annual inspections of fifteen cryptocenters, located in the USFA and TRUST Commands. Cryptographic equipment at the centers, when discrepancies were noted by inspecting officers,

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1. Cmd Rept, Hq ASA Austria, 8618 AAU, fy 1953, Tab 3.
 2. Ibid. p5.
 3. Ibid. p21.
 4. Ibid. p38.

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was removed to Hq ASA Austria for fourth and fifth echelon maintenance. In April 1953, an exchange program was established whereby cryptographic equipment could be shipped to Hq ASA Austria, for periodic fourth echelon maintenance, and these units could in turn be replaced by spare equipment in stock at the headquarters.¹

In November 1952, communications responsibilities were separated from security responsibilities, and a cryptocenter was established.² Teletype circuits operated by the cryptocenter included one duplex with the Salzburg relay station, one half-duplex with the 328th CRC, and one half-duplex direct teletype circuit with Hq ASA Europe. In addition, a circuit directly linking Hq, 8618 AAU with the 6910th AF Security Group was installed in May 1953. The number of traffic groups processed through the cryptocenter ranged from a low of 345,962 in November 1952 to a high of 1,405,263 in March 1953.³ REF: VOL. II P. 125

b. 328th Communications Reconnaissance Company, Bad Aibling

During July 1952, the 328th Comm Recon Co completed its training cycle at Fort Devens, Massachusetts, and was declared "operationally ready" by test teams from Hq ASA Washington.⁴ Movement Order #6, Hq ASA Washington, 20 June 1952, directed the unit to Camp Kilmer, New Jersey preparatory to overseas departure to EUCOM.⁵ On 22 August, the 328th arrived

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Austria, 8618 AAU, fy 1953, pp39, 40.
 2. Ibid. p36.
 3. Ibid. pp47, 48.
 4. Ann Rept, 328th Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, pl.
 5. Ibid. Tab 1.

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at Bremerhaven, Germany, and on the following day was permanently settled in the abandoned quarters of a former German Air Cadet School, near Bad Aibling. During the first two months of operations, initiated on 1 September 1952,¹ the 328th remained under direct control of Hq ASA Europe. On 15 November operational control was transferred to Hq ASA Austria. Attachment to USAREUR for logistic support and courts martial jurisdiction did not change during the remainder of the report period.²

Upon its arrival in Bad Aibling, the 328th's strength, totaling 316 officers and enlisted men, was much larger than any other communications reconnaissance company in EUCOM. On 6 September 1952, a major revision in the unit's manpower resources was undertaken. A total of 131 EM were transferred from the unit, while 48 EM were transferred into the unit-- a net loss of 83. The change was effected in order to distribute the company's reserve of student operators evenly throughout the command, and at the same time to provide the company with a core of experienced operators. After this initial depletion, company strength was gradually built back up by assignment of personnel from ZI. Strength at the end of the year registered 9-O, 3 WO, and 315 EM.³

All enlisted personnel received four hours training per week in basic military subjects. In April 1953, the company participated in the ASA Austria spring maneuver, lasting sixteen days. During this maneuver, particular emphasis was placed on tactical motor marches and on speed and efficiency in re-establishing full operations under field conditions. Although

1. Ann Rept, 328th Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, p11.

2. Ibid. p2.

3. Ibid. pp2-5.

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in tactical movements, the unit functional smoothly, actual results in field operations proved disappointing.¹

Attached to USAREUR for logistic support, the 328th drew its supplies chiefly from Ordnance Depots in the Munich District and at the Degendorf installation. As Munich District and Degendorf installation were twenty and thirty-five miles away, respectively, a heavy burden was placed on company transport and supply personnel. An additional burden on transport personnel resulted from Ordnance directives requiring the exchange of M-34 2½ ton trucks for a new issue of M-35's. Fourteen M-34's were turned in for the new issue. The M-35's were an improvement in that they were better suited for carrying the unit's intercept shelters.²

Although one of the last ASA companies to arrive in Europe, the 328th was the first to have four DF detachments, the maximum under the operating TOE. DF sites, activated during the report period, included:

1. Detachment "A," activated on 10 October 1952, just outside Bad Aibling.
2. Detachment "B," activated on 11 November 1952, at Passau, later moved to Straubing, 10 March 1953.
3. Detachment "C," activated on 5 November 1952, at Landshut.
4. Detachment "D," activated on 15 March 1953, at Wels, Austria.

The unit DF net control operated an SCR-399. Detachments "B" and "D" also utilized SCR-399's while Detachment "C," because of its relative nearness, utilized an SCR-188.³

Two off-line teletype circuits were operated from the 328th Communications Center to Hq ASA Europe, and to Hq ASA Austria. Outgoing traffic

1. Ann Rept, 328th Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, pp7, 8.
 2. Ibid. pp6, 7.
 3. Ibid. p14.

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processed through the center averaged (except for September and October) between 150,000 and 250,000 groups per month.¹ REF: VOL. II P. 132

E. Africa

1. Field Station, 8604 AAU, Asmara, Eritrea

FS 8604 AAU, Asmara, Eritrea remained throughout fy 1953 distinct from any other unit in the Agency. It was directly under the command of the Chief, ASA, it was not attached to any Army command for logistic support.

The station was organized under the provisions of TD 92-8604, 1 February 1952, authorizing 34-0, 6 WO, and 577 EM.² Actual unit strength at the end of the fiscal year registered 34-0, 6 WO, and 356 EM.³ Although still considerably short of authorized quotas, actual strength showed an overall increase of sixty-four during the year.² On the other hand, the civilian personnel complement was reduced from 300 to 260 in accordance with revised authorizations directed by TAG, DA.⁴

The security guard comprised seventy officers and enlisted men and was amply provided with light weapons for local defense. In addition to the security guard, a native guard detachment was used to protect government property against theft and to assist in the defense of the post. The existing arrangement with the native guards was a satisfactory one.⁵

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1. Ann Rept, 328th Comm Recon Co, fy 1953, p15.
 2. Ann Rept, FS 8604 AAU, fy 1953, pp40, 41.
 3. Ibid. Tab A.
 4. Ibid. pp4, 5.
 5. Ibid. pp21, 22.

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In accordance with TC #1, 15 January 1953, Hq ASA enlisted personnel received a minimum of 295 hours of training. In addition, a total of thirty-seven officers and enlisted men were sent to EUCOM service schools for special training in leadership and military justice. Of special note were the weapons firing conducted at the Asmara Police Department's Accria Rifle Range, and the bivouac undertaken by the Security Detachment in the Ghinda Consulate Area. In May 1953, land was leased and surveyed for the construction of a new rifle range to be completed in November 1953.¹

Through the offices of the University of Maryland, a total of nine different courses were presented to station personnel. One hundred thirty-seven persons enrolled in these courses, ranging from International Political Relations to Basic Italian Grammar. Results of an educational survey showed that 92 EM were not high school graduates. Action was taken to remedy this situation, and the USAFIGED Test, high school level, was offered to the majority of these personnel. A large number passed and received certifications from USAFI Europe.² Besides presentation of formal courses, current news coverage was also provided. Shortwave recordings, announcing the latest news and sports events comprised three hours of the eighteen hour broadcast day.³

As one of the largest single employers in the city of Asmara, the station received the cooperation of the Eritrea Labor Office and Criminal Investigation Department. The Eritrean Government continued the practice of

1. Ann Rept, FS 8604 AAU, fy 1953, pp8, 9.

2. Ibid. pp9, 10.

3. Ibid. p39.

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the former British Administration and furnished, on request, data concerning criminal and political activities of civilian employees.¹ In turn, the Provost Marshal made a customs check on all incoming and outgoing American military personnel.²

In addition to FS 8604, three other military installations were located in the Asmara vicinity- the 9634th TSU, an Air Force Detachment, and the Navy Communications Unit #3. A consolidation supply account was established serving all four installations.³ Maintenance services, such as repair of power units and welding operations, were performed by FS 8604 for the Air Force and Navy Detachments.⁴ On 1 January 1953, the station's Finance Office began paying personnel of the Navy Communications Unit.⁵

Medical care was provided the American Consul in Asmara, and American State Department personnel in Jidda, Saudi Arabia, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Emergency supplies were delivered regularly by air. These included vaccines, sera, narcotics, and special drugs.

Supplies arriving at the Port of Massawa, were transported to Asmara by trucks and local rail. Four refrigerator trailers, one 10 ton van, and three 2½ ton trucks were utilized to transport supplies unloaded from the twelve ships which arrived at Massawa during the report period. Supplies, arriving from Massawa by rail had to be transported from the railroad siding to warehouse facilities. In addition, 18,000 gallons of water were transported to the transmitter site, receiver site, and CM laundry each day.⁷

REF: VOL. II P. 133

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8604 AAU, fy 1953, p6.
 2. Ibid. p21.
 3. Ibid. p16.
 4. Ibid. pp12-14.
 5. Ibid. p19.
 6. Ibid. pp22-24.
 7. Ibid. p14.

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VII. CONCLUSION

Fiscal year 1953 saw the maturing of the Low Level Voice Intercept Concept in Korea and the refinement of COMINT techniques in Europe. Worldwide, the Agency operations were steadily expanding. Although the Agency lost some of its experienced technicians, almost every ASA unit registered an increase in operational personnel. ASA Austria was established, and ASA Alaska was growing rapidly with the projected completion of the Kenai project in sight. ASA COMSEC efforts brought an increasing awareness from Army commanders in Korea for the importance of COMSEC and tightened security discipline throughout FECOM. In Europe, ASA monitoring units participated in maneuvers from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, from Paris to Salzburg.

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