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HISTORY OF THE ARMY SECURITY AGENCY AND SUBORDINATE UNITS

Fiscal Year: 1955
VOLUME I - Administration

Declassified and Approved for Release by NSA on 10-13-2016 pursuant to E.O. 13526, MDR Case # 62313

Prepared by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2

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HISTORY OF THE ARMY SECURITY AGENCY AND SUBORDINATE UNITS

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PAGE 3

REVERSE OF THIS PAGE IS 2
THIS PAGE IS 2
COVER IS 1
NO 4 PAGE 2 TOTAL

Page 3 of 3
Cover 1

~~TOP SECRET~~

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME I

HISTORY OF ASA

Fiscal Year 1955

Pages

I. FOREWORD 1-2

II. INTRODUCTION 3

III. ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS 4-11

 A. Mission

 B. Major Functions

 C. Organization

 D. DA Staff Responsibility

 E. Special Relationships

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE HIGHLIGHTS 12-89

 A. Personnel

 B. Units (TOE & TD)

 C. Plans and Training

 D. Policy

 E. Equipment

 F. Cryptologic Service

 G. Budget

 H. Specific Program Activities

V. ASA UNITS (WORLD-WIDE) 90-130

 A. Continental United States

 1. Hq, ASA, 8600 DU, Arlington, Va
 (Including Hq & Hq Co, Arlington Hall Station, 8617 DU)

~~TOP SECRET~~

4 400
Page 26 of 392 Pages
Copy 1 of 4 Copies

~~TOP SECRET~~Pages

2. The ASA Training Center, 8622 DU, Fort Devens, Mass
3. The ASA Troop Command, Fort Devens, Mass
4. 503d Comm Recon Gp, Fort Devens, Mass
5. 504th Comm Recon Gp, Fort Devens, Mass
 - a. 311th Comm Recon Bn, Fort Devens, Mass
6. The ASA Troop Command, Fort George G. Meade, Md
7. Field Station, 8601 DU, Warrenton, Va
8. ASA Field Test Board, 8600 DU, Warrenton, Va
9. 306th Comm Recon Bn, Fort Bragg, NC
10. 337th Comm Recon Co, Fort Bragg, NC
11. 358th Comm Recon Co, Fort Bragg, NC
12. 313th Comm Recon Bn, Fort Bragg, NC
13. Field Station, 8602 DU, Petaluma, Calif
14. Army Area and Special Liaison Detachments
 - a. 601st Comm Recon Det, Governors Island, NY
 - b. 602d Comm Recon Det, Fort George G. Meade, Md
 - c. 603d Comm Recon Det, Fort McPherson, Ga
 - d. 604th Comm Recon Det, Fort Sam Houston, Tex
 - e. 605th Comm Recon Det, Chicago, Ill
 - f. 606th Comm Recon Det, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif
 - g. Fort Huachuca Liaison Det, 8600 DU, Fort Huachuca, Ariz
 - h. 711th Comm Recon Det, Fort Monroe, Va

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

	<u>Pages</u>
B. Territory of Alaska	130-148
1. Hq ASA, Alaska, 8614 DU, Fort Richardson	
a. Hq & Hq Co, 8614 DU, Fort Richardson	
b. Det "A," 8614 DU, Adak	
c. Det "E," 8614 DU, Gambell	
d. 333d Comm Recon Co, Fort Richardson	
e. Field Station, 8607 DU, Kenai	
C. Republic of Panama	148-153
1. Hq & Hq Det, ASA, Caribbean, 8616 DU, CZ	
a. Det "I," 8616 DU, USARFANT, Henry Barracks, PR	
D. Territory of Hawaii	153-164
1. Hq ASA, Pacific, Fort Shafter, Oahu (Hq & Hq Co, 8624 DU)	
2. Field Station, 8605 DU, Helemano, Oahu	
E. Europe	165-260
1. Hq ASA, Europe, Frankfurt, Germany (Hq & Hq Co, 8620 DU)	
2. Hq ASA, Austria, Salzburg, Austria (Hq & Hq Co, 8618 DU)	
3. 502d Comm Recon Gp, Heilbronn, Germany	
4. 302d Comm Recon Bn, Bamberg, Germany	
a. Co A, 302d Comm Recon Bn (formerly 354th Comm Recon Co, Heilbronn, Germany)	
5. 307th Comm Recon Bn, Giessen, Germany	
a. Co A, 307th Comm Recon Bn (formerly 331st Comm Recon Co)	

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Pages

- b. Co B, 307th Comm Recon Bn
(formerly 353d Comm Recon Co)
- 6. 312th Comm Recon Bn, Bad Aibling, Germany
(formerly Hq ASA, Austria)
- 7. 328th Comm Recon Co, Bad Aibling, Germany
- 8. 331st Comm Recon Co, Rothwesten, Germany
- 9. 332d Comm Recon Co, Bamberg, Germany
- 10. 334th Comm Recon Co, Herzogenaurach, Germany
- 11. 339th Comm Recon Co, Herzogenaurach, Germany
- 12. 353d Comm Recon Co, Giessen, Germany
- 13. 354th Comm Recon Co, Bamberg, Germany
- 14. 852d Comm Recon Det, Rocquencourt, France
- 15. 853d Comm Recon Det, Heidelberg, Germany
- 16. Field Station, 8606 DU, Herzogenaurach, Germany
- 17. Field Station, 8608 DU, Scheuern, Germany
- 18. Field Station, 8611 DU, Baumholder, Germany
- F. Pacific 261-378
 - ASA, Far East Command Highlights (Summary)
 - 1. Hq ASA, Far East, Tokyo, Japan
(Hq & Hq Co, 8621 DU)
 - 2. 501st Comm Recon Gp, Seoul, Korea
 - 3. 301st Comm Recon Bn, Uijongbu, Korea
 - a. Co A, 301st Comm Recon Bn
(formerly 356th Comm Recon Co, Camp Matsushima,
Japan)
 - b. Co B, 301st Comm Recon Bn
(formerly 329th Comm Recon Co, Cha-li, Korea)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

	<u>Pages</u>
4. 303d Comm Recon Bn, Uijongbu, Korea	
5. 304th Comm Recon Bn, Uijongbu, Korea	
6. 326th Comm Recon Co, Siksong-ni, Korea	
7. 327th Comm Recon Co, Shu Lin-Kou, Taipei, Formosa	
8. 330th Comm Recon Co, Seoul, Korea	
9. 351st Comm Recon Co, Uijongbu, Korea	
10. 352d Comm Recon Co, Seoul, Korea	
11. 851st Comm Recon Det, Camp Matsushima, Japan	
12. 856th Comm Recon Det, Tokyo, Japan	
13. Field Station, 8603 DU, Sobe, Okinawa	
14. Field Station, 8609 DU, Clark AFB, Pampanga, PI	
15. Field Station, 8610 DU, Kyoto, Japan	
16. Field Station, 8612 DU, Chitose, Japan	
G. Africa	379-388
1. Field Station, 8604 DU, Asmara, Eritrea	

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Department of the Army, Army Security Agency

GLOSSARY

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

I. FOREWORD

Commencing with Volume I, fy 1955 history of the Army Security Agency (ASA or the Agency), a new approach in reporting procedure is being initiated which is to serve as a guide in the compilation of future historical reports. While this is not a marked deviation from techniques utilized in coverage of events from fiscal year 1951 through fiscal year 1954, it does constitute further purification of fact the aim of which is to provide both reader and analyst better insight into the Agency's progress.

In part, transition from the period of the Korean conflict to an era of reorganization has necessitated adjustment of the historical record. Also, a need to improve the product is ever present. Therefore, future annual histories will present first, specific development and change occurring within the Agency and second, a concise account of events in each area of the world where ASA activities are represented. In the first division, discussion will be restricted to essential elements of information (EEI) on major issues. Additionally, flexible problems, without the confines of major subject headings, will be included in a miscellaneous category entitled "Specific Program Activities." The second division, actually no change from the established four year record, will continue to reflect developments within Hq ASA, the ASA Training Center (ASATC), and individual units both in the Zone of Interior (ZI) and abroad.

Volume II, fy 1955 history of ASA technical operations, will remain unchanged both as to purpose and scope. Here, the technical achievements of the Agency will be recorded as well as information--command and unit wise--for which full cryptologic clearance is required. Cross-reference

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of information in this volume to Volume I, will continue.

Indirect authority to produce this document is contained in SR 10-125-1, 3 Nov 52 and Cl, 24 Apr 53. In the last weeks of fy 1955, this authority was supplanted by AR 10-122, 23 Jun 55. Compilation methods are contained in DA Pamphlet 20-200, August 1951, subj: Guide to the Writing of American Military History, AR 220-345, 18 Oct 54, subj: Field Organizations, Cir 23, Eq ASA, 28 Jun 55, subj: Historical Activities of the Army Security Agency, Ltr, GAS22 314.7, 30 Jun 55, subj: Specifications for Historical Reports, AR 320-50, 14 Jul 52; SR 320-50-1, 23 Nov 53 including Cl, 28 Oct 54, C2, 16 Apr 55, subj: Military Terms, Abbreviations, and Symbols.

William C. Newman

WILLIAM C. NEWMAN
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II. INTRODUCTION

For the most part, fy 1955 was a successful year for the Army Security Agency. Korea proved a valuable lesson, and the Agency emerged with improvement in most phases of its technical operations. This was directly attributable to application of skill, utilization of improved technique and equipment. A high degree of mission attainment was realized and the Agency, at the end of the year, was adequately prepared to meet the exigencies of mobilization.

Personnel--actually a thorn in the Agency's side for many years--commenced to stabilize, and was not as critical as during, and immediately following, the Korean conflict.

Improvements were apparent in the selection of capable officer leaders, technical training, operational techniques, and equipment. There was also better command and technical support. Additionally, progress was steady on long-range build-up of facilities many of which reached completion. And, ASA units were beginning to reach a higher degree of prescribed standards than ever before.

World-wide relations between ASA activities and area commands providing logistical support were excellent during the year. A like situation existed between ASA and operationally-supported commands who were rapidly becoming cognizant of the value of Agency support.

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III. ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

A. Mission

The mission of ASA throughout fy 1955 was two-fold. First, the Agency was responsible for conducting assigned cryptologic activities as necessary to meet requirements originated with or placed upon the Army. Second, the Agency provided technical supervision throughout the Army for the technical operations of such personnel and activities not assigned to ASA, but engaged in cryptologic activities other than production and dissemination of intelligence. Major functions, composition, and command relationships (excluding ASA representation on Army, Signal Corps, National Security Agency (NSA) or joint committees, boards, panels, etc.) pertinent to the mission were contained in SR 10-125-1, dated 3 November 1952 and Change 1, dated 24 April 1953.¹

Effective 23 June 1955, AR 10-122 was released by Department of the Army (DA). This regulation defined ASA as a field operating agency of DA, and designated the Chief, ASA as adviser to the Chief of Staff and agencies of the Army Staff on matters pertaining to communications intelligence (COMINT), passive communications countermeasures (ECM), electronic intelligence (ELINT), communications cover and deception (CC&D), communications jamming, and communications security (COMSEC).²

In addition to command responsibility, the Chief, ASA was directly responsible to the Chief of Staff for (1) the conduct of Army COMINT activities (including passive communications countermeasures) and of ELINT

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1. SR 10-125-1, 3 Nov 52 & C1, 24 Apr 53.
Ann Rept, Technical Consultant, fy 1955, ppl5, 16.
 2. AR 10-122, 23 Jun 55.

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activities; (2) the conduct of COMSEC activities for the Army except operation of cryptocenters other than those specifically assigned to the Agency, and for research and development for, and procurement, distribution, accounting, and maintenance of, COMSEC equipments, materials and systems; (3) the provision of technical supervision for cryptologic activities of the Army not under the direct control of ASA and (4) the conduct of cryptologic activities pertaining to communications cover and deception (CC&D), imitative communications deception (ICD), and communications jamming.

B. Major Functions

Under AR 10-122 the major functions of ASA were divided into four specific categories, discussion of which follows:

COMINT

In this field, the Agency was to develop and recommend plans, policies, and doctrines relating to COMINT activities to satisfy Army requirements, and implement those approved. Further, the Agency was to search for, intercept, and process communications and communications transmissions to obtain information for intelligence purposes and to provide support for communications countermeasures. The Agency was also delegated the exploitation of foreign cryptologic documents and material, and was to assist in the interrogation of POW's, defectors, internees and similar sources, known or believed to possess cryptologic information. Finally, the Agency was to provide COMINT support for the detection and location of clandestine activities in overseas theaters in conjunction with Army censorship activities to include

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detection and processing of microphotographs, secret inks, and open codes and ciphers.¹

ELINT

Here, the Agency was to develop and recommend plans, policies, and doctrines relating to ELINT activities to satisfy Army requirements, and implement those approved. Further the Agency was to search for, intercept and process non-communications electromagnetic radiations to obtain information for intelligence purposes. (This responsibility did not preclude the employment by electronic non-communications countermeasures units of search and intercept required for non-communications electronic jamming operations.)

Finally, the Agency was to exploit foreign documents and material relating to ELINT matters, and assist in the interrogation of POW's, defectors, internees, and similar sources, known or believed to possess information relating to ELINT matters.²

COMSEC

In COMSEC, the Agency was to develop and recommend Army COMSEC policies, determine operational rules and doctrine and supervise the implementation or application of approved policies. In addition, the Agency was to:

- (1) Approve, from a security standpoint, COMSEC methods, equipments, systems, and cryptonets.
- (2) Determine Army qualitative requirements for COMSEC methods, equipments, systems, and cryptonets.

1. AR 10-122, 23 Jun 55, p2.

2. Ibid. p2.

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- (3) Participate in acceptance tests of COMSEC equipments and systems.
- (4) Perform security monitoring and analysis to determine the state of COMSEC of the Army and the information which might be assumed to have been revealed to unauthorized persons.
- (5) Conduct, for COMSEC purposes, inspections of Army installations, storing, distributing, accounting, using and/or maintaining COMSEC material.
- (6) Produce secure cryptographic materials, when Army was authorized such production.
- (7) Determine and declare cryptographic compromises.
- (8) Exploit foreign cryptologic documents and material, for COMSEC purposes.
- (9) Assist in the interrogation of POW's, defectors, internees, and similar sources, known or believed to possess information of value to COMSEC activities.

CC&D and Jamming

In this field, the Agency was to develop and recommend plans, policies, techniques, and doctrine for, and conduct imitative communications deception and communications jamming. (This responsibility did not preclude commanders from using non-cryptographic types of imitative communications deception in local combat situations where temporary advantage may be gained by misdirecting enemy fire as a matter of opportunity.) In addition, the Agency was to develop and recommend plans, policies, doctrine, techniques, and training material for cryptologic activities pertaining to manipulative and simulative CC&D.² Technical assistance was to be furnished with respect to cryptologic activities to the CSigO, and appropriate commanders for

1. AR 10-122, 23 Jun 55, p3.
2. Ibid. p4.

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planning, coordinating, and implementing CC&D, and the Agency was to assist in the interrogation of POW's, defectors, internees, and similar sources, known or believed to possess information of value to CC&D and jamming operations.

Administrative, Training & Logistics

In these categories, the Agency was to accomplish the following:

- (1) Prepare organization and equipment authorizations for ASA units.
- (2) Prepare technical training programs and establish technical training standards for the ASA active establishment and reserve components in accordance with Army training policies and, with regard to COMINT, in accordance with such minimum standards of training curricula as may be established by NSA.
- (3) Conduct training of specialists peculiar to ASA activities.
- (4) Provide technical guidance and assistance for ASA reserve component units including recommendation as to unit and individual mobilization assignment, training, troop basis, and unit equipment.
- (5) Recommend assignments for ASA specialists.
- (6) Determine requirements and military characteristics for research and development of COMINT, ELINT, and communications jamming equipments.
- (7) Develop and coordinate user test plans for items of COMINT, ELINT, and communications jamming equipments in conjunction with appropriate agencies, and conduct user tests of these items.
- (8) Participate in COMSEC research and development to insure that Army qualitative requirements would be met from a COMSEC standpoint.
- (9) Determine requirement for, budget for, procure, distribute, and maintain such special equipments as are peculiar to ASA.

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- (10) Determine requirement for, budget for, and procure installations, facilities, and services required by, and peculiar to the need of ASA.¹
- (11) Determine requirement for, budget for, and procure locally, supplies and services not available through the Army supply system.²
- (12) Organize, train and employ such units, and develop and operate such installations and activities as were necessary to carry out the functions outlined in 1 through 10 above and as authorized by DA.³

(Note: These functions, as outlined, represented delegation of increased responsibility to the Agency, and was to result in a transfer of personnel between the Signal Corps and ASA.)

C. Organization

Organization of the Agency remained unchanged during fy 1955 and was not affected by AR 10-122. Composition continued to be Hq ASA, the ASATC and ASA School, ASA OS Hq, field stations, communications reconnaissance units, and other authorized units. (Fig 1).

D. DA Staff Responsibility

Under AR 10-122, the Chief, ASA was to operate under policy formulated by the Army Staff and was to communicate directly with appropriate agencies of the Army Staff. Army Staff agencies, within their assigned areas of interest, were to be responsible for exercising staff and/or technical supervision over the operations and administration of ASA, to include:

1. AR 10-122, 23 Jun 55, p4.
2. Ibid. p4.
3. Ibid. p5.

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- (1) DCSLOG for matters pertaining to logistic requirements, logistic services, procurement, and supply. (The CSigO, under the direct supervision and control of DCSLOG, is responsible for procurement, distribution, accounting and maintenance of COMSEC equipment, material, and systems, and for the determination of quantitative requirements relating thereto.)
- (2) CoA for matters pertaining to budgeting, accounting, progress and statistical reporting, auditing, and management engineering.
- (3) CRD for matters pertaining to research and development. (The CSigO, under the direct supervision of the CRD, and within established national policy, is responsible for research and development for COMSEC equipment, material, and systems.)
- (4) ACofS, G1, for matters pertaining to personnel procurement, manpower control, and military and civilian personnel management.
- (5) ACofS, G2, for matters pertaining to COMINT, passive communications countermeasures, ELINT, COMSEC, personnel security, and physical security.
- (6) ACofS, G3, for matters pertaining to CC&D, communications jamming, war and mobilization planning, emergency planning, deployments, TOE, training, base rights negotiations, and reserve component affairs.
- (7) TAG for matters pertaining to administrative services, recruiting, special services, and education of dependents.
- (8) CofCh for matters pertaining to chaplain activities.
- (9) CIE for matters pertaining to public information and troop information and education.
- (10) TIG for matters pertaining to inspections, investigations, and complaints.
- (11) TJAG for matters pertaining to legal advice and legal assistance.¹

1. AR 10-122, 23 Jun 55, pp5, 6.

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E. Special Relationships

Under AR 10-122, the Chief, ASA was to maintain direct liaison with CG, Continental Army Command to insure coordination on matters pertaining to training and the development of tactics, techniques, organization, doctrine and materiel relative employment of ASA units by the Army in the field.

In the overseas commands, the Chief, ASA was to exercise command of personnel, installations, and units assigned to ASA in oversea areas through the ASA commander within the oversea command concerned and be responsible for providing theater commanders and subordinate commanders with such direct and timely support as required for mission accomplishment. (COMINT support was to be provided in accord with national COMINT policy and commensurate with the capabilities of ASA units available for that purpose.)¹

In its relationship with other agencies, ASA was to perform its COMINT collection and production activities under the operational and technical control of DIRNSA and provide administrative, logistic, and operational support to him. Military personnel were to be furnished NSA as directed by S/D. Liaison was to be maintained with the Department of the Navy, DAF and other governmental agencies for the coordination of related activities.

At the close of the report period interpretation and application of the requirements of the regulation were underway, but no significant changes were expected until fy 1956.

1. AR 10-122, 23 Jun 55, p6.

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IV. ADMINISTRATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

A. Personnel

As a direct result of several increased authorizations, assigned military personnel of ASA increased 8.2% during fy 1955. General expansion in all categories was best indicated in statistics and relationship between actual and authorized strengths at the beginning and end of the year under review. Breakdown follows:¹

<u>DATE</u>	<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1 Jul 1954	1208	185	15491	16684
31 Jul 1954	1220	180	15320	16720
31 Aug 1954	1240	179	15145	16564
30 Sep 1954	1201	173	15228	16602
31 Oct 1954	1220	176	15146	16542
30 Nov 1954	1237	177	15096	16510
31 Dec 1954	1257	174	15222	16653
31 Jan 1955	1282	174	15880	17636
28 Feb 1955	1359	176	15899	17434
31 Mar 1955	1371	177	16047	17595
30 Apr 1955	1380	185	16384	17949
31 May 1955	1383	217	16539	18139
30 Jun 1955	1396	224	16654	18274
% of increase	15.6%	21.0%	7.5%	8.2%

1 JULY 1954

Authorized Strength	1272	220	12930
Actual Strength	1208	185	15491
Percentage of Authorized Strength Attained	94.9%	84.1%	119.8%

30 JUNE 1955

Authorized Strength	1366	224	13591
Actual Strength	1396	224	16654
Percentage of Authorized Strength Attained	102.1%	100%	122.5%

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G1 (GAS21), fy 1955, pp8, 9.

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As of 1 Jul 54, pipeline personnel totaled 3,613 (116-0, 3,206 EM, 291 Casuals).¹ By 30 Jun 55, this number had increased to 4,503 (92-0, 1 WO, 4,176 EM, 234 Casuals).²

No significant increase occurred in the number of civilian personnel during the year. As of 30 Jun 54, the Agency was authorized 408 civilian employees, and all spaces were filled. Increased authorizations to 430 and 449 respectively were granted during December 1954 and June 1955. At the close of the report period 439 civilian employees were on duty, ten below full authorization.³

To augment the number of Regular Army (RA) officers available to the Agency for assignment and specialization, DA approved the assignment of fifty RA officers commencing in calendar year 1955. As of 6 September, all were on orders and scheduled to report for training at The ASA Training Center after which they were to be assigned where required.⁴ Twenty-five ROTC graduates were also approved for assignment. These cadet volunteers were to be ultimately commissioned in the Army Security (AS) USAR following their being ordered to active duty in the ASA Student Battalion, Fort Devens.⁵ Arrangements were also made to assign 165 ROTC graduates from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Texas A & M, University of Illinois, and cadets of the Military Science ROTC output during fy 1956. These men were scheduled to attend courses of instruction in September 1955 and

1. Qtrly Rept, ASA Programs, 4th Qtr, fy 1954, p7.

2. Ibid. 4th Qtr, fy 1955, pl0.

3. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G1 (GAS21), fy 1955, p9.

4. Ibid. pl4.

5. Ibid. pl5.

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February 1956 at Fort Devens from where they would be placed on orders to attend the ASA Specialist Course.¹

Monthly enlistment quotas by Army Area for the Agency during fy 1955 were: First Army (171), Second Army (180), Third Army (126), Fourth Army (90), Fifth Army (225), Sixth Army (108), for a total of 900. Recruiting progress by quarters for the fiscal year was as follows:

<u>FY 1955</u>	<u>QUOTA</u>	<u>TOTAL ENLISTED</u>
1st Quarter	2700	2055
2d Quarter	2700	1911
3d Quarter	2700	2761
4th Quarter	2700	2052
TOTAL	10,800	8779

To supplement recruiting, the Agency received an allocation of 2800 two-year draftees, the last of which arrived at Fort Devens during February and March 1955.² As it was felt that the needs of the Agency could best be served by the utilization of three-year draftees, authority was obtained to increase the number of ASA recruiters from thirteen to forty-nine.³

The Army Language School was expanded to provide for 556 additional ASA quotas during the year. The first increment of 209 quotas was filled during the third quarter of the fiscal year and subsequently quotas for the fourth quarter were filled. Because of the increase in these quotas and the ability of the Agency to fill them, ASA approached full authorization in linguists for the first time since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G1 (GAS21), fy 1955, pl6.
 2. Ibid. p21.
 3. Ibid. p22.

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Barring no additional requirements on the Agency, it was concluded that sufficient trained linguists would be available during fy 1956 to adequately fulfill the language mission. Prior to the close of the report period ASA quotas were received from DA for fy 1956; these represented a total of 1721 linguists to be trained in twenty-seven languages.¹

A program for utilization of civilian intercept operators in overseas fixed stations was announced 8 Mar 55 through the publication of ASA Circular Nr 9. This program had been under study for more than a year by both ASA and NSA. Early during the second quarter of fy 1955, 100 civilian personnel spaces were made available to ASA by NSA for utilization in the establishment and initiation of a civilian intercept operator pilot program. The general plans and policies for the conduct of the program were developed through joint action on the part of both agencies. In general, the operators were to be employed in the grades of GS-5 through GS-11 at Field Stations 8603, 8606, 8610, and 8611. All operators were to be employees of NSA attached for duty at designated ASA installations. Action was initiated by a committee to select qualified civilian applicants for the positions concerned. By the end of fy 1955, sixty-two applicants had been selected for employment, twenty-eight had reported for duty with NSA, and seventeen on duty were being processed for overseas movement.²

Final report of the Working Group for NSA Technical Management Board Project Nr 20 (Cryptologic Career Field) was received by ASA 15 Feb 55.

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G1 (GAS21), fy 1955, p26.
 2. Ibid. p40.

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Board recommendations were in general agreement with objectives of ASA and concurrence was given. Concurrence was also expected from the Naval Security Group (NSG), but it was understood that the Air Force Security Service (AFSS) desired more time to study the proposal.¹ On 24 May 55, the project was received from NSA outlining action in connection with recommendations of the Working Group. DIRNSA expressed hope that personal interest in the preparation of a realistic MOS structure would be shared by the chiefs of the three service cryptologic agencies. No further action was taken however progress reports were due 1 Jan 56 indicating the degree of success achieved in establishing the career structure. Collaboration with DA in revising current structures to meet requirements of NSA, DA, and ASA was to continue.²

During August 1954, action was initiated to complete the development of enlisted MOS descriptions in specialized fields for which the Chief, ASA was responsible. Following negotiation with TAG, all difficulties and differences of opinion concerning the DA MOS concept were resolved and in November 1954 ASA was authorized seventeen different MOS's to cover requirements and authority to publish MOS specifications in a classified document. Subsequently, AR 611-202--containing classified descriptions of ASA-monitored MOS's--was released by DA.³

Late in the fiscal year, DA approved a new concept for the utilization of both officer and warrant officer corps, which involved development and application of a completely new warrant officer career field program.

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G1 (GAS21), fy 1955, p50.
 2. Ibid. p52.
 3. Ibid. p51.

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Consequently, ASA was requested to establish adequate warrant officer MOS to insure that all ASA enlisted specialists had channels of advancement, and to establish the minimum number of officer MOS needed to designate the type of commissioned officer who would be necessary to exercise broad supervision in professional areas.¹ Plans for these new career structures and draft MOS descriptions were completed during May and June 1955 and draft specifications coordinated with interested staff sections of Hq ASA. Final results were to be forwarded to DA for approval in fy 1956.²

Considerable effort was undertaken in effecting the assumption of additional responsibilities assigned the Chief, ASA by AR 10-150 which was published 27 Jun 55. Under this regulation, all ASA installations were designated as Class III installations and the Chief, ASA became responsible for the provision of all Class I type support to installations under his command. This involved transfer to the Agency of all service unit personnel concerned, both civilian and military, who were located at Vint Hill Farms Station, Arlington Hall Station, and Two Rock Ranch Station. Despite difficulties encountered because of the complicated nature of the transaction, necessary adjustments were accomplished.³

B. Units (TOE & TD)

Status of the Agency's TOE and TD units did not change significantly during fy 1955. In the main, most transitions to a new concept of operations was affected through reorganization or redesignation of units. Five

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, GI (GAS21), fy 1955, p43.
 2. Ibid. p45.
 3. Ibid. p37.

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TOE units were activated to fulfill requirements and the ASA reserve was strengthened. As of 30 Jun 55, the status of all units was as follows:¹

(Note: Asterisks denote units actively participating in current operations.)

TOE

<u>UNIT DESIGNATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
<u>Communications Reconnaissance Groups (Intelligence)</u>		
*501st CRG	Seoul, Korea	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 22, 10 Jun 55
*502d CRG	Heilbronn, Germany	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 23, 13 Jun 55
*503d CRG	Fort Myer, Va	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 37, 3 Sep 54 <u>Released from active duty to control of USAR 16 May 55.</u>
*504th CRG	Fort Devens, Mass	Activated 16 May 55.
<u>Communications Reconnaissance Battalions (Intelligence)</u>		
*301st CRB	Seoul, Korea	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 37, 3 Sep 54 Hq & Hq Det, 301st CRB redesignated Hq & Hq Co, 301st CRB 25 Jun 55.
*302d CRB	Heilbronn, Germany Jul 54-Mar 55 Bamberg, Germany Mar 55-Jun 55	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 23, 13 Jun 55 Hq & Hq Det, 302d CRB redesignated Hq & Hq Co, 302d CRB 25 Jun 55. Co A activated 25 Jun 55.
*303d CRB	Uijongbu, Korea Jul 54-Jun 55	Hq & Hq Det, 303d CRB inactivated 25 Jun 55.
*304th CRB	Kalgol-li, Korea Jun 54-Nov 54 Uijongbu, Korea Nov 54-Jun 55	<u>Released from active duty to control of USAR 25 Jun 55.</u>
*306th CRB	Baltimore, Md Fort Bragg, NC	<u>Released from active duty to control of USAR 16 May 55.</u>

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), fy 1955, p53.

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<u>UNIT DESIGNATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
<u>Communications Reconnaissance Battalions (Intelligence) (Contd)</u>		
*307th CRB	Giessen, Germany Co B, Giessen, Germany	Reorganized. GO 23, 13 Jun 55 Hq & Hq Det, 307th CRB redesignated Hq & Hq Co, 307th CRB 25 Jun 55. Co B activated 25 Jun 55.
*311th CRB	Fort Devens, Mass	Activated ^{14 Jun 54} 16 May 55. Hq & Hq Det, 311th CRB redesignated Hq & Hq Co, 311th CRB 16 May 55.
*312th CRB	Bad Aibling, Germany	Activated 25 Jun 55. Redesignated from 23d Sig Cons Bn, 19 May 55 per GO 23, 13 Jun 55.
*313th CRB	Fort Bragg, NC	Activated 16 May 55. GO 17, 10 May 55. Unit absorbed personnel of the 306th CRB assigning them to Co's A & B respectively.

Communications Reconnaissance Companies (Intelligence)

*326th CRC	Siksong-ni, Korea	Reorganized. GO 22, 10 Jun 55
*327th CRC	Momoyama, Japan Jul 54-Feb 55 Taipei, Formosa Feb 55-Jun 55	Reorganized. GO 22, 10 Jun 55
*328th CRC	Bad Aibling, Germany	Reorganized. GO 23, 13 Jun 55
*329th CRC	Chai-li, Korea	Redesignated Co B, 301st CRB 25 Jun 55.
*330th CRC	Seoul, Korea	Reorganized. GO 22, 10 Jun 55
*331st CRC	Koenigsutter, Germany Jul 54-Apr 55 Rothwesten, Germany Apr 55-Jun 55	Redesignated Co ^A B, 307th CRB 25 Jun 55.
*332d CRC	Bamberg, Germany	Reorganized. GO 23, 13 Jun 55
*333d CRC	Fort Richardson, Alaska	Reorganized. GO 54, 12 Nov 54 Released from active service to control of the State of Pennsylvania, 15 Apr 55.

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<u>UNIT DESIGNATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
<u>Communications Reconnaissance Companies (Intelligence) (Contd)</u>		
*334th CRC	Eschwege, Germany Jul 54-Oct 54 Herzo Base, Germany Oct 54-Jun 55	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 54, 12 Nov 54 <u>Released</u> from active duty to control of USAR 25 Jun 55. Origin - New York City, NY
*336th CRC	Fort Devens, Mass	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 37, 3 Sep 54 <u>Redesignated</u> Co A, 311th CRB 16 May 55.
*337th CRC	Fort Bragg, NC	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 37, 3 Sep 54 <u>Redesignated</u> Co B, 313th CRB 16 May 55.
*339th CRC	Herzo Base, Germany	<u>Activated</u> 25 Jun 55. GO 22, 10 Jun 55.

Communications Reconnaissance Companies (Security)

351st CRC	Changam-ni, Korea Jul 54-Nov 54 Uijongbu, Korea Nov 54-Jun 55	<u>Inactivated</u> 25 Jun 55. GO 22, 10 Jun 55.
352d CRC	Seoul, Korea	<u>Inactivated</u> 25 Jun 55. GO 22, 10 Jun 55.
*353d CRC	Giessen, Germany	<u>Released</u> from active service to control of the State of Pennsylvania, 25 Jun 55.
*354th CRC	Heilbronn, Germany Jul 54-Mar 55 Bamberg, Germany Mar 55-Jun 55	<u>Released</u> from active duty to control of USAR 25 Jun 55. Origin - New York City, NY.
*356th CRC	Prior to redesignation: Camp Matsushima, Honshu, Japan After redesignation: Uijongbu, Korea	<u>Redesignated</u> Co A, 301st CRB 25 Jun 55.
*358th CRC	Fort Bragg, NC	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 37, 3 Sep 54 <u>Redesignated</u> Co A, 313th CRB.

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<u>UNIT DESIGNATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
<u>Communications Reconnaissance Companies (Security) (Contd)</u>		
*359th	Fort Devens, Mass	Redesignated Co B, 311th CRB 16 May 55.
<u>Communications Reconnaissance Detachments (Security)</u>		
*851st CRD	Tokyo, Japan Jul 54-Jun 55 Camp Matsushima, Honshu, Japan Jun 55	Reorganized. GO 54, 12 Nov 54
*853d CRD	Heidelberg, Germany	Reorganized. GO 22, 10 Jun 55
854th CRD	Not applicable	Inactivated 16 May 55. GO 17, 10 May 55.
855th CRD	Not applicable	Inactivated 16 May 55. GO 17, 10 May 55.
*856th CRD	Tokyo, Japan	Activated 25 Jun 55. Redesignated from 580th Sig Det, 19 May 55. GO 22, 10 Jun 55.
<u>Communications Reconnaissance Detachments (Liaison)</u>		
*601st CRD	Governors Island, NY	
*602d CRD	Fort George G Meade, Md	
*603d CRD	Fort McPherson, Ga	
*604th CRD	Fort Sam Houston, Tex	
*605th CRD	Chicago, Ill	
*606th CRD	San Francisco, Calif	
*711th CRD	Fort Monroe, Va	

AS - USAR Units

The number of active AS - USAR units did not reach the total authorized (20) during the report period. Status of these units at the end of fy 1955 was as follows:

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<u>UNIT DESIGNATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
<u>AS - USAR Units (Contd)</u>		
505th CRG	Boston, Mass	
305th CRB	Atlanta, Ga	
308th CRB	New York, NY	
309th CRB	Los Angeles, Calif	
310th CRB	Boston, Mass	<u>Activated</u> 11 Nov 54.

To be activated in USAR following return to their original Army Area

were:

503d CRG	Fort Myer, Va
304th CRB	Fort Myer, Va
306th CRB	Philadelphia, Pa
334th CRC (Intel)	New York, NY
354th CRC (Scty)	New York, NY ¹

TD Units

*Hq ASA, 8600 DU	Arlington, Va	<u>Reorganized.</u>	GO 30, 28 Jun 54 GO 47, 21 Oct 54 GO 7, 25 Apr 55
*Hq & Hq Co, AHS, 8617 DU	Arlington, Va	<u>Reorganized.</u>	GO 43, 20 Oct 54 GO 7, 25 Apr 55
*WAC Co, 8617 DU	Arlington, Va	<u>Reorganized.</u>	GO 7, 25 Apr 55
*Co A, 8617 DU	Arlington, Va	<u>Reorganized.</u>	GO 43, 20 Oct 54 GO 7, 25 Apr 55
*Co B, 8617 DU	Arlington, Va	<u>Reorganized.</u>	GO 31, 28 Jul 54 GO 43, 20 Oct 54 GO 7, 25 Apr 55
*Det V, 8615 DU	Arlington, Va		Activities of this unit are not subject to historical requirement.

1. Ann Rept, ACofS, G3 (GAS23), fy 1955, p53.

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<u>UNIT DESIGNATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
*ASA Field Test Board, 8600 DU	Warrenton, Va	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 7, 25 Apr 55 Moved from Fort Devens to Vint Hill Farms Station 10 Aug 54.
*Liaison Det, 8600 DU	Fort Huachuca, Ariz	<u>Organized.</u> GO 45, 21 Oct 54
*COMSEC Det, 8600 DU	Arlington, Va	
*Hq & Hq Co, ASA Training Center, 8622 DU	Fort Devens, Mass	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 40, 20 Oct 54
*Hq & Hq Co, ASA School	Fort Devens, Mass	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 40, 20 Oct 54 GO 7, 25 Apr 55 Redesignated from Hq & Hq Det, ASA School, 8622 AAU and re- organized under TD 93-8622-1 eff 4 Jun 54.
*Hq & Hq Co, ASA Troop Command, 8622 DU	Fort Devens, Mass	<u>Organized.</u> GO 44, 21 Oct 54 <u>Reorganized.</u> GO 40, 20 Oct 54 GO 7, 25 Apr 55 Redesignated from Hq & Hq Co, ASA Regt, 8622 AAU and reorganized under TD 93-8622-2 eff 4 Jun 54.
*ASA Troop Command, 7200 AAU	Fort George G Meade, Md	<u>Organized.</u> 15 Nov 54 at Arlington Hall Station under TD 93-7200 (15 Sep 54).
*Hq & Hq Co, ASA Alaska, 8614 DU	Fort Richardson, Alaska	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 49, 21 Oct 54 GO 4, 29 Mar 54 Redesignated from Hq & Hq Det, ASA Alaska, 8614 AAU, 15 Apr 55.
*Hq & Hq Det, ASA Caribbean, 8616 DU	Fort Kobbe, CZ	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 50, 21 Oct 54 GO 4, 29 Mar 55
*Hq & Hq Co, ASA Pacific, 8624 DU	Oahu, TH	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 52, 21 Oct 54 GO 5, 29 Mar 55 Redesignated from Hq & Hq Det, ASA Hawaii, 8623 DU, 15 Apr 55.
*Hq & Hq Co, ASA Europe, 8620 DU	Frankfurt, Germany	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 31, 28 Jul 54 GO 43, 20 Oct 54 GO 7, 25 Apr 55

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<u>UNIT DESIGNATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
*Hq ASA Austria, 8618 DU	Glasenbach, Austria	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 51, 21 Oct 54 GO 14, 25 Apr 55
*Hq & Hq Co, ASA Far East, 8621 DU	Tokyo, Japan	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 25, 8 Jun 54 GO 47, 21 Oct 54 GO 9, 25 Apr 55 <u>Redesignated</u> from Hq & Hq Co, ASA Pacific, 8621 AAU, 1 Oct 54.
*FS 8601 DU	Warrenton, Va	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 41, 20 Oct 54 GO 7, 25 Apr 55
*FS 8602 DU	Petaluma, Calif	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 42, 20 Oct 54 GO 7, 25 Apr 55
*FS 8603 DU	Sobe, Okinawa	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 47, 21 Oct 54 GO 9, 25 Apr 55
*FS 8604 DU	Asmara, Eritrea	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 35, 31 Aug 54 GO 46, 12 Oct 54 GO 13, 25 Apr 55
*FS 8605 DU	Helemano, Hawaii	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 52, 21 Oct 54 GO 10, 25 Apr 55
*FS 8606 DU	Herzo Base, Germany	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 48, 21 Oct 54 GO 8, 25 Apr 55
*FS 8607 DU	Kenai, Alaska	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 49, 21 Oct 54 GO 12, 25 Apr 55
*FS 8608 DU	Scheyern, Germany	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 48, 21 Oct 54 GO 10, 25 Apr 55
*FS 8609 DU	Pampanga, PI	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 10, 25 Apr 55
*FS 8610 DU	Kyoto, Japan	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 47, 21 Oct 54 GO 8, 25 Apr 55
*FS 8611 DU	Baumholder, Germany	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 48, 21 Oct 54 GO 8, 25 Apr 55
*FS 8612 DU	Chitose, Japan	<u>Reorganized.</u> GO 47, 21 Oct 54 GO 9, 25 Apr 55

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C. Plans and Training

On 17 Mar 54, the NSA Intercept Installation Deployment Plan (NSAIDP) was published and forwarded to the services concerned. This plan reflected requirements placed upon ASA for peacetime COMINT radio intercept as set forth by JCS decision 15 Feb 54. On 26 Oct 54, the ASA Intercept Installation Deployment Plan (ASAIIDP) was published to provide guidance for the location and allocation of intercept facilities necessary to fulfill ASA intercept requirements through fy 1955. In this plan ASA established a requirement for [] installed intercept positions throughout the world, of which [] were to be manned. This was followed by the ASA Intelligence Program fy 1955-1956 which set forth requirement of [] positions to be installed, [] of which were to be manned to meet the requirements of ASAIIDP. In addition, the ASA Intelligence Program for fy 1957 was published which established additional positions to further meet requirements of ASAIIDP. For this particular period, the requirement was to install [] positions and man [] Incorporated within the Intelligence Program were two segments pertaining to transmission security and deployment of monitor positions. These outlined the objectives of the security effort which were (a) to achieve and maintain a maximum degree of security of electrical communications within the Army establishment, compatible with the necessary reliability and speed; and (b) to determine through traffic analysis an estimate of the amount and type of information of intelligence value which was available to a potential enemy or unauthorized person through interception of traffic over Army communication facilities. ¹

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), fy 1955, p40.

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As to world-wide monitor positions, the number programmed to be installed, manned and authorized by TD or TOE for fy 1956 was 260. It was anticipated that this figure would be met by 3d Quarter, fy 1956.¹ Development was initiated in the last quarter of fy 1955 on a concept of operations which was to have general application to continuous operation in war and peace. The concept, designed to support the future army (ATFA), was to take into consideration capability for providing cryptologic support to any type of combat organization which might develop.

Unit emergency plans were received from all ASA units during fy 1955 and central current reference established. A draft of the ASA Alternate Headquarters Plan 1-55 was distributed during September 1955. Two alternate headquarters sites were specified (Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Virginia and The ASA Training Center, Fort Devens, Massachusetts). In the event of catastrophe at Arlington Hall Station, The Chief ASA was to decide the site to which Hq ASA would relocate.

Mobilization planning was accomplished by publishing specific ASA programs to correspond with current ASA programs. The ASA Capabilities Plan 2-55 was completed in draft form in order to provide the basis upon which ASA mobilization programs were to be written.²

Publication of ASA programs for fiscal years 1955, 1956 and 1957 proceeded according to schedule. ASA Circular 11, 1954 "ASA Program System" was revised and superseded by ASA Circular 38 on 30 Nov 54. The new circular provided for establishment of an ASA program structure comparable to

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), fy 1955, p40.
 2. Ibid. p42.

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those of other commands and directly relatable to that of DA.¹

Programmed training of ASA specialists in the ASA School during fy 1955 was designed to meet requirements for support of the planned Army, and to provide for the DA portion of the NSA mission. In addition to the officer and enlisted training below, special training for a number of Signal Corps and Air Force personnel was programmed.²

<u>Program</u> <u>Input</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>Input</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Output</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>Output</u>
270 0	188 0	200 0	210 0
7364 EM	6203 EM	4197 EM	3637 EM

ASA language requirements for the report period were forwarded to DA in November 1954. A total of 792 spaces in the critical languages were programmed and 696 were filled. A total of 2160 enlisted spaces were allocated to ASA by OCAFF for common specialist training. Of these, 107 were canceled due to lack of personnel with necessary prerequisites.³ Advanced training in certain ASA technical specialities was conducted by NSA during the year in its production sections. This consisted largely of apprentice-type instruction involving actual problems which would be encountered in field operations. A total of 18-0 and 288 EM received this training.⁴

Unit training activities during the report period were divided into four general categories: training under ATP's; post cycle training; training of TD units; and maneuvers. Training under ATP 32-501 was initiated at

1. Ann Rept, ACoS, G3 (GAS23), fy 1955, p44.

2. Ibid. p48.

3. Ibid. p49.

4. Ibid. p50.

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the ASA Training Center for several units attached during the second quarter of the fiscal year; however, reorganization of units under the October 1953 concept of operations was approaching and formal training was stopped.¹ This was followed by reorganization of all General Reserve units under provisional TOE. Training under the provisional organization continued until the new TOE was approved by DA and reorganization of units effected. Following their reorganization, it was discovered that the ATP would have to be worked out so that units could train on what equipment they had. This was done and units involved were progressing satisfactorily at the end of the year. ASA units at Fort Bragg, North Carolina were in post cycle training throughout the year and furnished maneuver support elements to a number of exercises and CPX's. All ASA TOE units having operational missions were in post cycle training also. Training programs based on Hq ASA directives were developed by each overseas command. Attendance percentages in all units was generally satisfactory. Training of TD units, particularly the fixed stations, was based on circulars published by Hq ASA.

Policy enunciated by the Chief, ASA regarding ASA support of maneuvers and exercises was implemented during the year and ASA troops took part in five major maneuvers and field exercises. (FOLLOW ME, Inf Div Org Test--BLUE BOLT; Armd Div Org Test--APPLE JACK, Test of the Integrated Intel System--TOBACCO LEAF IV, Army Hq CPX--LOGEX 55, Logistical Exercise). Support included both COMINT and COMSEC organized in consonance with the October 1953 operational concept.²

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), fy 1955, p51.

2. Ibid. p51.

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Considerable progress was achieved on training devices and publications. A revised ASA extension training program was approved and scheduled to be placed into effect during fy 1956.¹ Fourteen organization type manuals were programmed. First drafts were completed on seven of these, second drafts on four, and two were deleted as non-essential in view of similar information in publication at NSA. Work on one was commenced, but first draft was not to be completed until early fy 1956. Copies of these, and example SOP's were forwarded to all ASA units to be used as interim training material until final publication. Final drafts of thirty-seven subject schedules to support ACTP 32-301 were approved and immediately utilized by the ASA Training Center for effectiveness tests prior to publication. Finally, two scheduled film strips were completed and forwarded to the Signal Corps Pictorial Center for production and coordination between ASA technical advisors and the Signal Corps.²

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D. Policy

ASA interest in matters involving combined policy during fy 1955 primarily concerned third party COMINT negotiations that were governed by UK-USA COMINT Agreement. Accordingly, recommended DA positions were prepared with respect to proposed establishment of location or relocation of US COMINT units to allied territory; and the reciprocal location or relocation of allied COMINT units to US-controlled territory. Coordination on these matters was effected in COMINT channels

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), fy 1955, p57.
 2. Ibid. p57.

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existing between the US Communications Intelligence Board (USCIB) and the London Signal Intelligence Board (LSIB).

Progress made during the report period in [redacted]

[redacted] was of special interest to ASA. This can best be interpreted by brief reference to the early days of the Korean conflict.

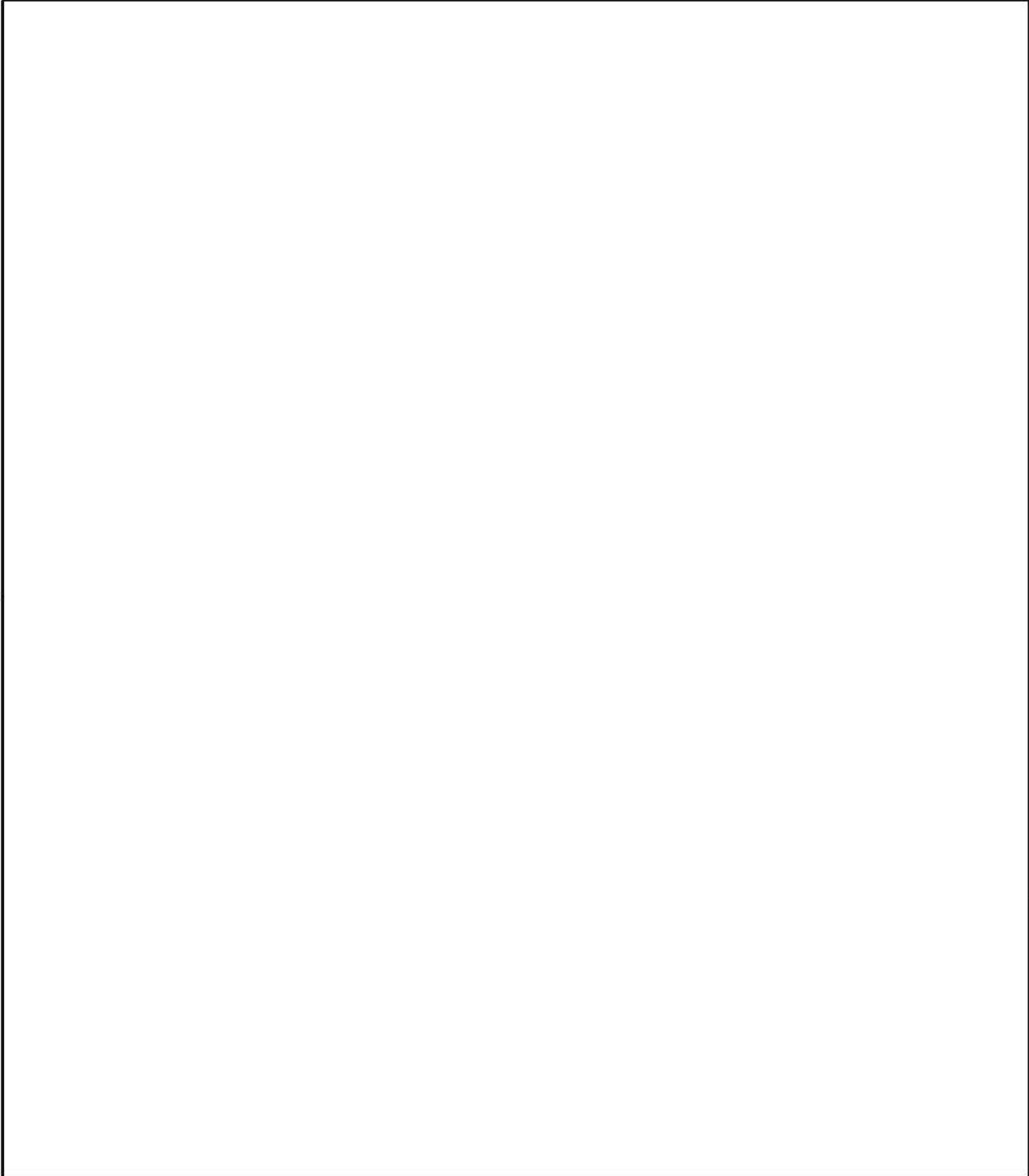
Shortly after the beginning of hostilities, US forces came upon a group of ROK personnel engaged in intercepting North Korean communications to produce COMINT. This unit, operating on its own resources, was having difficulty in obtaining logistic support. Recognizing the potential value of the unit to the US COMINT effort, an understanding was reached in July 1951 whereby the unit, known as ROK Group M, was placed under the operational control of and attached to the 501st Group for logistic support.¹ In a similar manner, the US Air Force (USAF) established an ROK COMINT unit known as Detachment 151 under direct control of the 15th Radio Squadron Mobile. These units produced COMINT throughout the Korean conflict and made their information available to the US in return for the logistic support provided them.²

In February 1953 the feasibility of augmenting the efforts of ROK Group M was investigated and agreement reached by USCIB that assistance would be provided to expand the group's activities and at the same time assist and encourage the ROK Army to expand low level voice intercept under control of US cryptologic organizations. Associated with this action was policy (USCIB 13/331- 16 Apr '53) which defined the maximum limits of technical assistance which could be provided ROK personnel. One feature of these arrangements was that all equipment issued to ROK COMINT units was to be on a loan basis. Before the proposed augmentation, however, truce negotiations were initiated and in view of certain actions and attitudes taken by President Syngman Rhee, it was agreed to postpone action indefinitely until a political settlement was reached. Existing arrangements were continued in the meantime.

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), fy 1955, pl8.
2. Ibid. pl9.

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), fy 1955, p19.
2. Ibid. p20.

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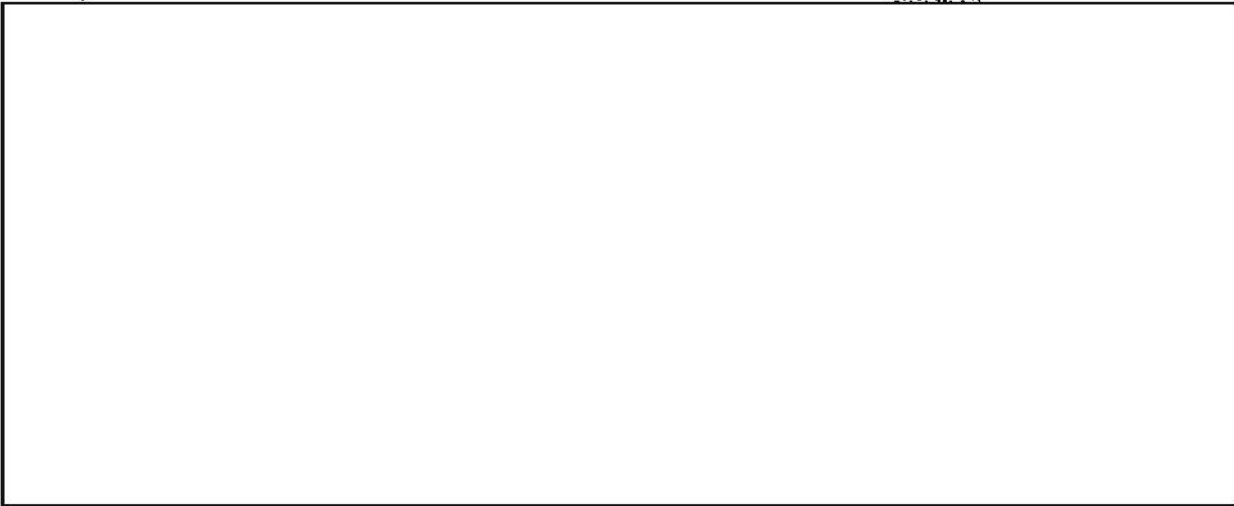


1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), fy 1955, p20.

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COMSEC to benefit the ROK Army was also considered during the report period. To best interpret this, brief reference to the Korean conflict and the developments which occurred follows:²

Early in September 1950, ASA was asked to furnish a low echelon cryptographic system for use by the ROK Army. Preliminary coordination was accomplished between representatives of ASA and AFSA (now NSA) which resulted in a decision to furnish two manual cipher cryptosystems, one a strip cipher (VENUS) and the other a PLAYFAIR cryptosystem. ASA Pacific (now ASA Far East) was to supply the necessary liaison between the ROK Army and Washington. By 7 Dec 50, AFSA advised that the instructions for operating the VENUS and PLAYFAIR systems were completed and translated into Korean. Shipment of these systems was accomplished between 15-21 Feb 51 to ASA Pacific for re-issue to the ROK Army. The VENUS was still being supplied to the ROK Army on a continuing basis as fy 1955 ended.

During October 1951 a one-time tape teletypewriter cryptosystem (PYTHON) was authorized for issue to ROK Army and ROK Corps to expedite urgent ROK Army cryptographic communications. The system speeded operations, but caused a large re-encryption problem at Hq Eighth Army.

In February 1953, consideration was given to lettering the crypto facilities available to the expanded ROK Army.

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1. Ann Rept, ACOFS, G3 (GAS23), fy 1955, p21.
 2. Ibid. p22.

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PLAYFAIR and VENUS were proving slow operationally in meeting tactical needs, and PYTHON continued to cause an encryption problem.

On 3 Apr 53, CINCPAC was advised that necessary arrangements had been made to provide electro-mechanical cipher equipment and associated cryptosystem (BACCHUS), operated by US Army personnel at ROK Corps level. This action materially reduced the re-encryption load being carried on by the Eighth Army cryptocenter. Simultaneously, the Chief, ASA Pacific was directed by Hq ASA to issue BACCHUS to Korean Military Advisory Group (KMAG), and US operating teams at ROK Army and Corps level. Other types of cryptosystems were considered for use by ROK Army at the time, but limitations as to speed, language, availability and problems of release caused them to be eliminated from consideration.

A message was received from the Chief, ASA Pacific during March 1953 advising Hq ASA that KMAG had requested the release of one-time pad (DIANA) cryptomaterial to the ROK Army. This was approved by the State-Defense Military Information Control Committee (S-DMICC) on 25 May 53.¹

Subsequently, as cryptographic requirements were developed by the Far East theater, multi-lingual operational codes and cryptosystems based on ACP 256 (Operations Codes and Prearranged Message Codes) and ACP 257 (Map Reference and Numerical Cryptosystems) were issued to the ROK Army. Production of required codes was accomplished by US sources.

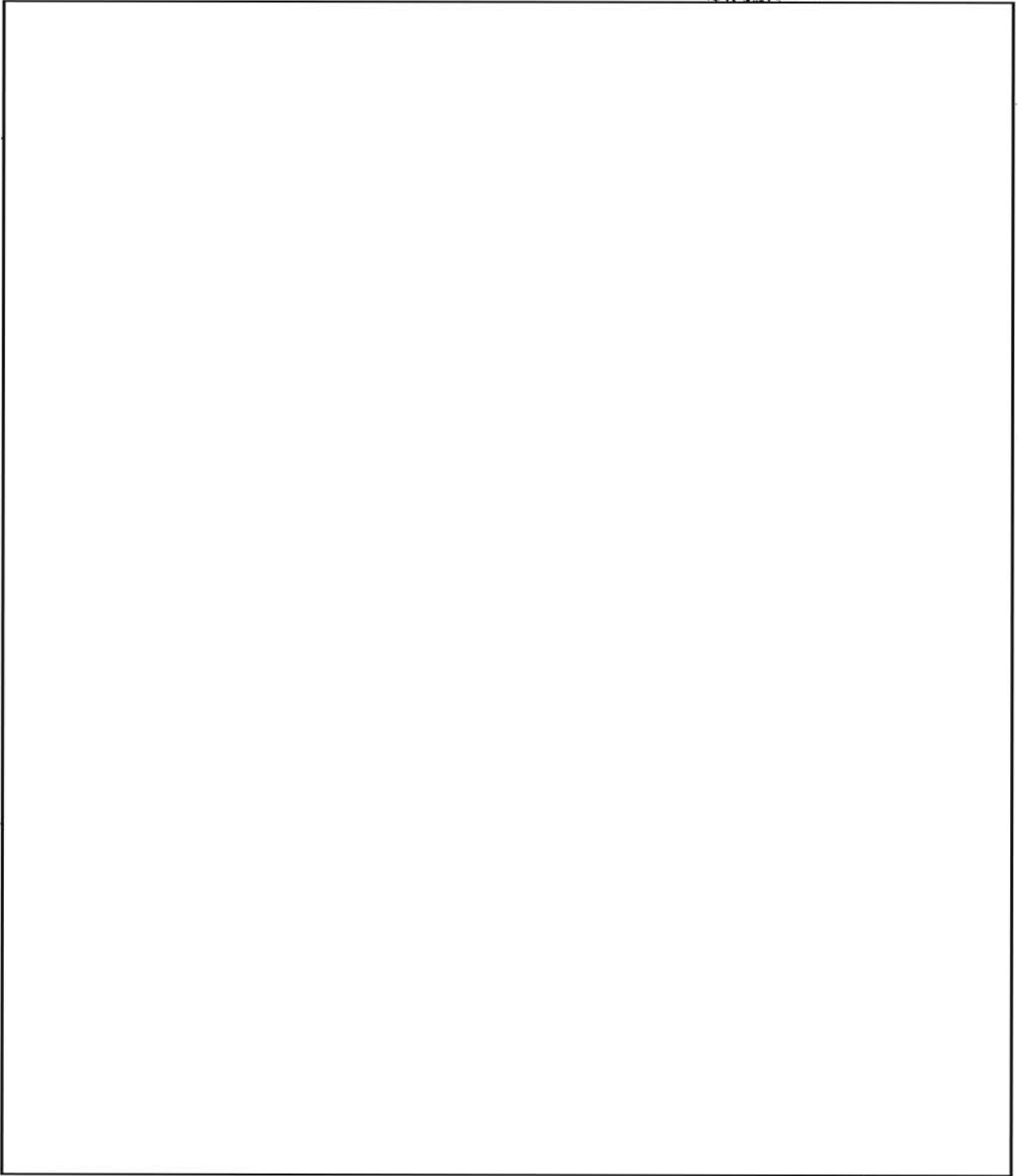
On 30 Jul 54, Hq Eighth Army developed an exchange of correspondence pertaining to the need of a Class A cryptosystem by the ROK Army. This was brought about by the fact that KMAG personnel allocations were being reduced and personnel withdrawn from units below ROK Field Army. Accordingly, G2, ASA requested that the issue of Class A cryptosystems be authorized to ROK Army on 24 Oct 54. This became USCIB 12/9 and was circulated to members of USCIB and USCSE. At the close of the report period the problem was still under consideration.

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), fy 1955, p21.

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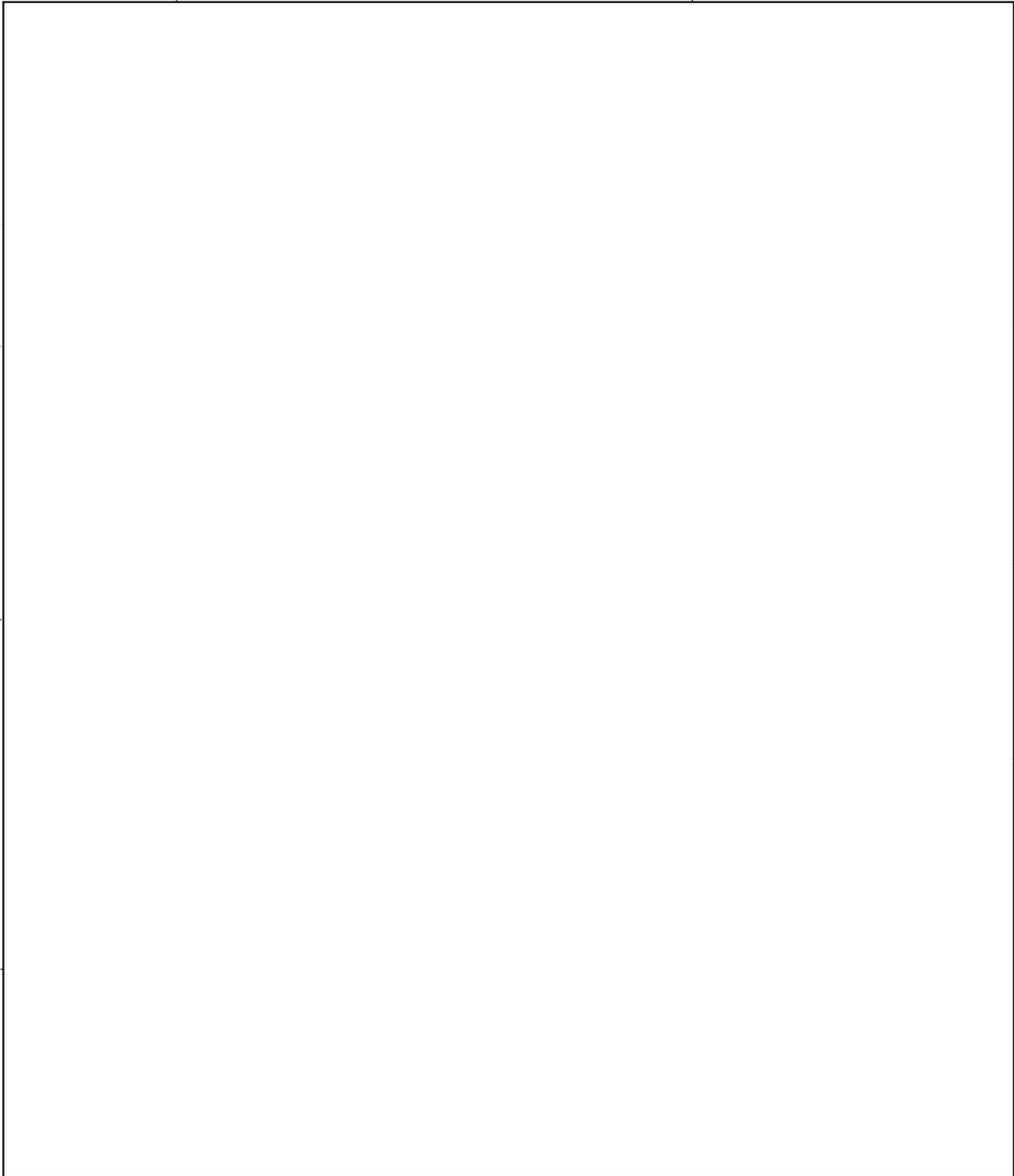
1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), fy 1955, p22.
2. Ibid. p23.

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Page 41 of 398 Pages
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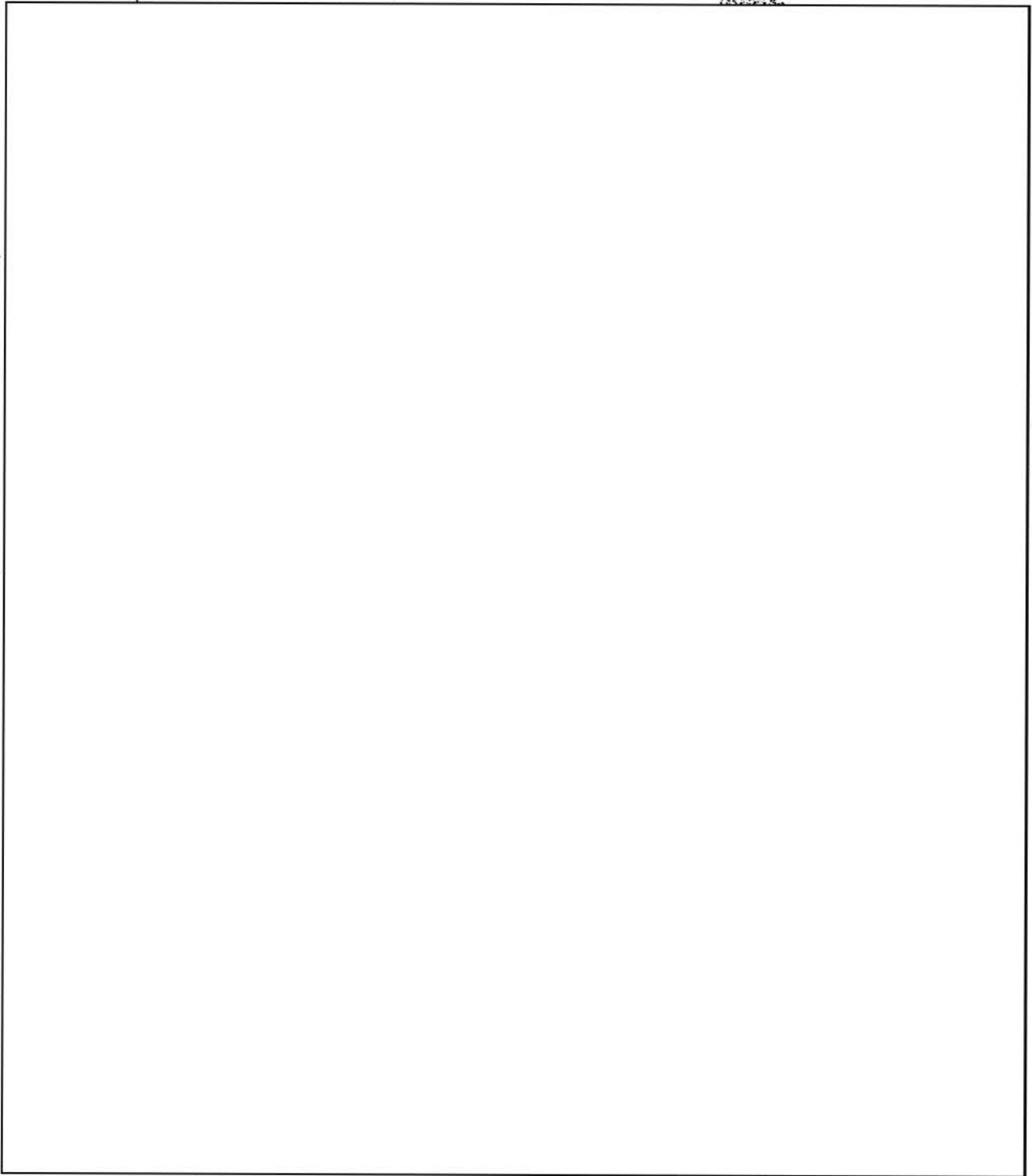
1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), fy 1955, p24.

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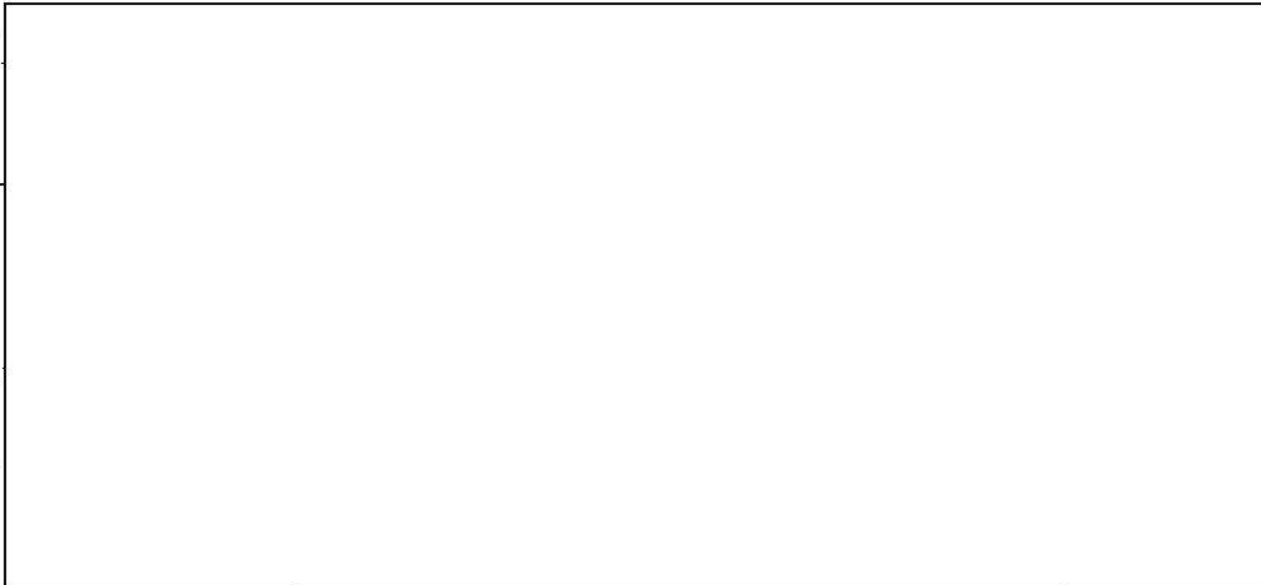


1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), fy 1955, p25.
2. Ibid. p26.

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Page 43 of 298 Pages
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P.L. 86-36

National policy directly affecting activities of ASA during fy 1955 was set forth in directives of NSC, NSA, USCIB, and USCSB. In addition, certain policy of ASA was governed at the national level by executive orders of The President, directives of the Department of Defense and, with respect to matters involving political aspects, by the Department of State. Directives directly affecting COMINT and COMSEC were forwarded by G2, DA for comment or recommendation as to the Army position and the preparation of supporting DA directives. Accordingly, specific accomplishments were realized during the year on the following:

NSC 66-1 (Plan ADVANCER) - A Department of Defense Plan for providing intelligence support to the Voice of America in fulfillment of NSC objectives in the field of electromagnetic communications (NSC 169).

During the report period CIA continued its ADVANCER pilot operations. On 15 Feb 54, CIA indicated that the results of the pilot operation appeared to warrant a continuation and expansion of the program. After making minor amendments,

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), fy 1955, p26.

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USCIB approved the report on 20 May 55, and forwarded it to the Secretary of Defense. Subsequent thereto, the JCS were directed to prepare a plan whereby the military services would absorb responsibility for a revised ADVANCER type program and assimilate the ADVANCER pilot responsibilities of CIA. A new plan evolved known as SUN-SPOT designed to supersede both ADVANCER and ADVANCER pilot. At the close of fy 1955, plan SUN-SPOT was still in draft form and undergoing revision to bring it into consonance with the provisions of NSCID 17.¹

NSCID 17 (Electronic Intelligence-ELINT)

On 16 May 55, NSC issued Intelligence Directive Nr 17 under the provisions of which USCIB was designated as the national policy body for ELINT.*

USCIB-USCSB Policy on Foreign COMSEC Assistance

USCIB-USCSB adopted a standard procedure for dealing with requests from foreign governments for COMSEC assistance on 17 Sep 54. Assistance insofar as it applied to this procedure included provision of cryptomaterial such as equipment, codes, ciphers, key lists, and associated material, as well as instruction or advice pertaining to COMSEC or the use, development or improvement of COMSEC equipment. Essentially, this provided that, upon request from foreign governments, member departments or agencies would advise NSA and the Executive Secretary, USCSB. The Executive Secretary could inform, if so desired, members of USCIB and USCSB. If policy permitted, NSA would take action on the request and advise the USCSB. If current policy did not authorize NSA to grant the request, NSA would coordinate with USCIB and recommend to USCSB action to be taken. This procedure was modified to provide that the Executive Secretary, USCSB would advise S-DMICC of all foreign requests and obtain their comments. In turn, the comments of S-DMICC, the recommendations of NSA, and policy of USCIB would be considered by USCSB, a decision made, and the Chairman, S-DMICC and USCIB advised.**

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), fy 1955, p26.

*The term ELINT is defined as the collection (observation and recording), and the technical processing for later intelligence purposes, of information on foreign, non-communications, electromagnetic radiations emanating from other than atomic detonation sources.

**As a matter of interest S-DMICC had responsibility (primary) concerning the release to foreign governments of classified information other than cryptanalytic; USCIB had similar responsibility as pertains to COMINT, and USCSB with respect to COMSEC.

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USCIB Responsibility for ELINT

At the close of fy 1955, USCIB was adjusting itself to meet the responsibility for ELINT and planning to notify LSIB of the acquisition in order to facilitate US-UK relationships in the ELINT field.*

NSA matters of ASA interest during the report period included the issuance of operations orders and directives, the NSA Commanders Conference, categorization of COMINT and decentralization.¹ In August 1954, NSA indicated that the national COMINT effort could best be served by putting into effect an expanded program for COMINT processing. The primary objectives were early warning, support to field commanders, maintaining combat readiness, and elimination of unnecessary duplication. To accomplish these objectives NSA placed into effect during fy 1955 a plan whereby field units were assigned COMINT production responsibilities for a complete COMINT problem, normally including the attendant delegation of operational control of personnel and facilities required. A number of problems were decentralized to both ASAFE and ASAE under this program and there were indications at the close of the report period that this activity would be expanded and extend to other ASA field units.

Based upon USCIB policy, the categorization of COMINT was placed into effect by NSA on 1 Jan 55 with the issuance of NSA Circular 50-7 which also prescribed the procedures necessary for implementation and continuing operation. Under the system, each item of COMINT was assigned to one of several categories which differed with respect to circumstances of processing,

*LSIB is the national policy body for UK in COMINT and ELINT matters.

1. Ann Rept ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), fy 1955, pp27, 28.

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dissemination, exchange and use. Briefly stated, there were three COMINT categories. (III, II, and I in descending order of sensitivity). Category III contained that COMINT the protection of which was the paramount consideration. It was classified TOP SECRET CODEWORD.¹ Within this category were two sub-categories, each considered less sensitive than Category II. One was for special weather material and the other for certain foreign military plain text. Next was Category II which was classified SECRET CODEWORD. It contained that COMINT the protection of which was not always the overriding consideration and for which a less rigid standard of security was considered an acceptable risk. Last there was Category I.² This was COMINT without a CODEWORD and could be classified CONFIDENTIAL, SECRET or TOP SECRET. This category was established to permit greater operational use of tactical COMINT and was subject to less stringent security restrictions than the other two categories. It was emphasized that when dealing with COMINT the important line to be drawn was not between codewords, but between all codeword COMINT (Categories III and II) and COMINT without a codeword (Category I).

Joint policies affecting the activities of ASA during fy 1955 as well as the other service cryptologic agencies continued to be announced in JCS papers or policy memoranda. These were either prepared, or commented on by appropriate committees of the JCS such as the Joint Communications Electronic Committee (JCEC), Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC), Joint Strategic Communications Plans Panel (JSCPP), Joint Security and Cryptographic Panel

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), fy 1955, p29.

2. Ibid. p30.

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(JSCP), Joint Electronic Warfare Panel (JEWEP), and others, each acting individually or in coordination. JCS papers concerning policy matters were referred to ASA by G2, DA for preparation of the recommended DA position. In addition, a number of JCS papers were reviewed by ASA for information. Of particular interest were the 2010 series concerned with cryptologic activities; the 222 and 2043 series on jamming measures and electromagnetic communications; the 1921 series on communications; 570 series on base rights and policy memoranda related to electronic warfare.¹

ASA policy during fy 1955 was determined on US Army Caribbean COMINT close support requirements; participation in overseas Army maneuvers; problems relative utilization of foreign nationals for low level voice intercept operations in Europe; the extent to which other commands could exercise training supervision over ASA units; and developments leading up to the publication of AR 10-122.²

In addition, particular attention was given to base rights actions for which a requirement existed in the following areas:

Alaska	Pakistan
Eritrea	Philippines
Formosa	Spain
Germany	Thailand
Hawaii	Tunisia
Italy	Turkey
Japan	United Kingdom
Okinawa	

Necessary base or operational rights to fulfill a number of these requirements were obtained in previous years. During fy 1955, however, a

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), fy 1955, p30.
2. Ibid. p32.

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requirement still existed for the establishment of fixed intercept stations in eight countries where the US had not been granted necessary base and military operating rights. The status of these, as of 30 Jun 55, follows:¹

Formosa : Base rights not yet obtained; Ambassador Rankin still negotiating.

Italy : Overall base rights obtained, but delineation of location boundaries to be worked out and covered in a separate memorandum of understanding.

Pakistan : Subject to results of Air Force site survey and in any event Army requirement will be a small detachment co-located with the Air Force.

Spain : Overall base rights obtained, details of operational requirements being negotiated by the Air Force as executive agent.

Thailand : Base rights obtained for an Air Force operation; no Army requirements unless Air Force operation subsequently so indicates.

Tunisia : Emergency post D-Day requirement only for possible relocation purposes.

Turkey : Overall base rights obtained, but delineation of location boundaries to be worked out.

United Kingdom : All rights secured and construction planning initiated.²

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), fy 1955, p39.

2. Ibid. p39.

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E. Equipment

Nomenclature

Assignment of new nomenclature for United States material produced by, or under the authority of NSA for the Armed Forces was adopted during fy 1955. The system was assigned each equipment, major component or item of COMSEC material, including instructions, spare parts, and associated cryptomaterial. It also applied to new types of equipment in development or production 1 Dec 54; to current equipment that had a combined operational and war reserve life of three or more years; and equipment used in the manufacture and associated testing of COMSEC material. NSA supplied ASA with the necessary jigs required to change name plates on certain equipment, and a deadline for completion of all required changes was set for 1 Jul 57. The new nomenclature, known by the long title "Nomenclature System for US COMSEC Material" was to consist of a long title (name), and a short title (type number and system designator) that would be identified by the short title "TSEC System." The term TSEC (abbreviation for Telecommunication Security) was to appear in the office short title of all material, and indicate type number and system indicator.¹

Development & ChangeTSEC/KY-2 (AFSAY 802)

Service tests were made on KY-2 voice ciphony equipment and operation and maintenance training conducted for White House personnel in July 1954.²

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1. Ann Rept, Sp Ops Div (GAS50), fy 1955, p20.
 2. Ibid. p67.

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Following success in the tests, KY-2 was forwarded to JCS with associated material and operating instructions for intercommunication with the White House. The White House was furnished the corresponding JCS keying material, and accountability for the equipment was assigned to the DA Cryptocenter, the Pentagon.¹

TSEC/KY (AFSAY 804)

In August 1954, the Signal Corps was informed that NSA had under development a tactical ciphony equipment, KY-4. Although the development was based on joint military characteristics, it was intended primarily to meet Army Field Forces requirements and was designed to operate with AN/GRC-3 through eight series or radio sets. As the equipment or an equivalent thereof was expected to be accepted by the Army Field Forces, field modification of existing radio sets was required.²

On 20 Oct 55, CONARC Board #5, Fort Bragg, North Carolina received four KY-4 equipments for test purposes during November and December. Reports of the tests were completed in March 1956 and several deficiencies were noted.³ At the close of the year, it was anticipated that retests would be made, and that approval of the equipment for Army tactical use in temperate climates would follow.

TSEC/KO-6 (AFSAY 806)

NSA authorized extension of service tests for the KO-6 until 15 Jan 55 to permit the Signal Corps to conduct additional tests on long point-to-point

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1. Ann Rept, Sp Ops Div (GAS50), fy 1955, p68.
 2. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G4 (GAS24), fy 1955, p20.
 3. Ibid. p18.

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radio and wire circuits. On 29 Oct 54, DA was furnished the planned distribution of the KO-6. DA, in turn, authorized the planned distribution of forty-five KO-6 equipments to be procured during fy 1955 and fy 1956 for delivery in fy 1956 and fy 1957.¹ The Signal Corps and ASA determined the locations where these equipments would be installed. ZI units were scheduled to receive KO-6 equipments from budgeted funds for fy 1955; overseas commands from funds budgeted for fy 1956.

TSEC/KY (AFSAY 808)

The KY-08 was demonstrated at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland 15 Sep 54. During the demonstration particular emphasis was placed on the practicability-- because of its physical size and simplicity of operation-- of the equipment as secure speech communication for tanks and carrier-based aircraft. A unique feature was the method of setting the daily key by insertion of a key setting paddle, thus enabling one man to perform in a manner of minutes this function to a group of planes or tanks so equipped. The key setting could be instantly erased in an emergency by a switch mounted on the panel. Three engineer's models, two in aircraft, and the third in a van, were demonstrated. Voice reproduction was very good, and no difficulty was experienced in establishing contact.²

TSEC/KL-7 (AFSAM 7)

Issue of AFSAM 7, Army-wide, was undoubtedly one of the more significant developments in the equipment field during fy 1955. This electrically-

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G4 (GAS24), fy 1955, p20.
 2. Ibid. p69.

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operated cipher machine was intended primarily for use by tactical units. However, it was decided that certain non-tactical units and contractor-operated firms would receive the equipment also. Used in place of the M-209, the AFSAM 7 replaced, in some instances, the CSP 2900 cipher machine used by the field Army.¹ Under nomenclature changes effective 1 Jan 55, the AFSAM 7 became the TSEC/KL-7. All such equipment produced thereafter contained the new short title, and completion date of all necessary changes to existing equipment was set for 1 Jul 57.

Distribution of the KL-7 commenced 27 Sep 54 in accordance with policies established by ASA and the Army Field Forces.² Preliminary to this, the SIGJON, a special key required to unlock rotary-locked pouches used for shipping via registered mail, was issued to potential holders. The KL-7 training rotor AFSAR 4507 and the classroom training key list AFSAK 3208 was slated for issue to all schools assigned permanent training responsibilities. (Note: Operational Rotor 4507 was issued as an interim measure pending availability of Training Rotor AFSAR 4507).

The KL-7 was first provided CONUS Army service schools, training divisions, and two selected tactical units operating under atomic test field Army TOE's. Training of cadre in operator and field maintenance was conducted by new equipment introductory teams. Training of operator and maintenance personnel was completed within the AAA Command in November, and in December distribution of the KL-7 to Hq ASA Alaska, Caribbean, and Hawaii

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1. Ann Rept, Sp Ops Div (GAS50), fy 1955, p30.
 2. Ann Rept, ACofS, G4 (GAS24), fy 1955, pl2.

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commenced and was expected to be complete by January 1955. Distribution of the KL-7 cipher machine in Europe and the Far East was to begin in March 1955 and tactical units in the ZI by May 1955.¹

As of 30 Jun 55, ASA had distributed 4,395 KL-7 cipher machines to distribution authorities in the ZI and to Command Issuing Offices overseas for reissue to authorized Army installations.²

Considerable testing of the KL-7 was conducted during the report period. Two KL-7 cipher machines equipped by NSA with a radio frequency suppressor, and further modified by ASA were re-tested by CONARC, Board #5, Fort Bragg. Considerable improvement was noted in the elimination of objectionable electrical noise; however, the Board considered the suppression not completely adequate and recommended that the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories, Fort Monmouth continue work on the problem to which NSA agreed.

The TSEC KL-7 (AFSAM D7/10) Keyboard Adapter for the KL-7, which would permit operation with the TSEC HL-1 (AFSAZ 7301) was also tested during the year.³ Satisfactory results were obtained from life testing of the adapter. Service test models, scheduled for delivery on 1 Jun 55, were expected to be delayed until mid-July because of procurement difficulties. Meanwhile, ASA designed a keyboard adapter similar to a model built by NSA. Study was being conducted at ASA on both models as the year ended.

The KL-7 was also tested by the CONARC Arctic Test Branch. It was found that electrical and physical characteristics of the equipment were

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G4 (GAS24), fy 1955, pl3.
 2. Ibid. pl8.
 3. Ibid. pl4.

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satisfactory, however, mechanical characteristics were unsatisfactory in that the printing unit, the counters and ribbon reversal mechanism failed to operate properly.¹ The group concluded that the equipment was adequate and suitable for Army use only when used as sheltered equipment under Arctic winter conditions.²

TSEC/KW-9 (AFSAM 9)

Due to the expected delivery date of thirty-five KW-9's established as the period 30 Oct - 30 Dec 54, preparations were made by ASA, Signal Corps, and CONARC for tests.³ An unexpected delay at the factory, for the purpose of testing of a new distributor clutch modification, resulted in ASA receiving eight of the total number of machines on 20 Dec 54. According to prepared plan, each KW-9 was given an eight hour operational test prior to scheduled delivery. The remaining machines were received in January 1955. Twelve were forwarded to CONARC and four to Signal Corps for service and fixed plant testing. Others were used by ASA. On 6 Jul 55, CONARC's report was received which recommended several modifications and additions necessary prior to retest.⁴ NSA was informed of this, and the improved equipment was expected to be available for retesting in the 3d quarter, fy 1956.⁵

A method developed by ASA to permit the TT-160/FG (SAMSON) to be used with the KW-9 to give a synchronous system was forwarded to NSA for an evaluation. The express purpose of this modification was to make all changes

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G4 (GAS24), fy 1955, p15.
 2. Ibid. p17.
 3. Ibid. p20.
 4. Ibid. p21.
 5. Ibid. p22.

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necessary for compatibility on the TT-160/FG rather than on the KW-9, as the latter was planned as standard Army equipment. Results of the evaluation were expected during the 2d quarter, fy 1956.¹

Modification

In April 1955, two modifications were designed for the ASAM 2-1 to increase its security and operational efficiency. The first modification incorporated a 26-point plugboard, permitting variation of the connections in the reflector and plate. The second modification changed the operation of the rotor advance button to advance all five rotors. With these changes, ASAM 2-1 became TSEC/KW-2 in conformance to nomenclature changes initiated 16 Dec 54. A mythological designator "GORGON" was assigned to the TSEC/KW-2 operation.²

The GORGON keying material (similar to DAPHNE) based on a ten rotor set was printed in pad form. Each edition of the GORGON pad remained effective until completely used. The GORGON operation, which was to replace APOLLO, ORCUS, DAPHNE, and GALATEA cryptosystems was to be on-line and off-line and was authorized for the encryption of all message types.

Implementation of TSEC/KW-2 with GORGON operation was scheduled for all Army, Joint and Combined COMINT stations world-wide 1 Jul 55. Implementation of TSEC/KW-2 with GORGON operation by all Army holders was scheduled for September 1955.

Modification kits, CE 26405, and new name plates for the TSEC/KW-2 were forwarded to the using units to effect modification. All equipment was modified prior to issue to those units which did not have qualified

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G4 (GAS24), fy 1955, p22.

2. Ibid. p24.

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maintenance men available. The replacement program was completed 1 Jul 55.¹

Two hundred and fifty modification kits, CE 25490, required to modify the AFSAM 399A off-line applique unit for use with the ASAM 2-1 and new name plates, TSEC/HW-18, were forwarded in April to all holders, with instructions to effect modification and affix name plates as soon as practicable.²

The programmed modification of the ASAM 2-1 to TSEC/KW-2 and GORGON operation was completed by all ASA COMINT units and the GORGON operation implemented 1 Jul 55. Final coordination concerning transmission of required reports in COMINT-designated cryptosystems between ASA subordinate units and Hq ASA was completed by the end of June 1955. Completion date of modification of ASAM 2-1 to TSEC/KW-2 and GORGON operation was scheduled for 1 Sep 55 by all non-COMINT users within the Army establishment.

TT-21/FG (14ABTD) and AN/FGQ-1 (131B2)

Stock levels of TT-21/FG and AN/FGQ-1 equipment remained critical during the year. To relieve shortage of the latter in the ZI, the Signal Corps recalled forty of these equipments from AFCE Signal Depot, FECOM.³

Modifications were approved and authorized for use as follows:

- (1) Modification of AN/FGQ-1 to prevent accidental transmission of classified tape in clear text.
- (2) Modification of AN/TT-12/FGQ-1, TT-13/FGQ-1, TT-21/FG and TT-25/FG to include end of tape stop mechanism.

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G4 (GAS24), fy 1955, p25.

2. Ibid. p25.

3. Ibid. p8.

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- (3) Modification of TT-12/FGQ, TT-13/FGQ, TT-21/FG and TT-25/FG to include torn-feedhole-tape stop assembly.¹

The issue of KL-7 to the AAA Command replaced the system employing TT-21/FG and AN/FGQ-1 equipment.

As an added security feature, ASA issued instructions to the effect that on-line operation of Subscriber Set 131 B2 when used in conjunction with various cipher equipments was authorized only when Relay Assembly (RE 121/UG) was installed. In turn, the Signal Corps was asked to make the RE 121/UG a permanent component of the 131 B2 to be installed in all existing equipment. Follow-up action was taken 10 Jun 55, but at the close of the report period the relay assembly was still being issued as a separate item.²

AFSAZ 7301

An AFSAZ 7301 was modified in December 1954 to operate the KL-7 in the same manner as the CSP 2900. The modified version became the TSEC/HL-1, conforming to nomenclature changes, and in May 1955 it was installed in the Signal Branch (GAS54), Hq ASA, for operational tests. The modification still permitted the TSEC/HL-1 to be used to operate the TSEC/KL-29 (CSP 2900), and similar equipment through switch control.³

TT-160/FG

The transmitter distributor-- TT-160/FG, formerly the SSM-4-- was modified in March 1955 for use as a synchronizing terminal for the AFSAM 9 until the AFSAM 15 became available. The transmitter and receiver circuits

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G4 (GAS24), fy 1955, p9.
 2. Ibid. p10.
 3. Ann Rept, Sp Ops Div (GAS50), fy 1955, p63.

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were redesigned, because of the differences in the AFSAM 9 circuit and those employed in the ASAM 2-1 and SIGTOT. A detailed report and circuit diagrams were prepared for NSA review, after a very satisfactory 24-hour shake-down test of the modified TT-160/FG.¹

Testing & Inspection

AMPEX 3160A

Tests, conducted by NSA during January 1955, on the AMPEX 3160A recording equipment, indicated that only one manufacturer produced a superior magnetic tape for performing COMINT missions. Briefing was held on the AMPEX 3160A, and emphasis was placed on the problems encountered in performing COMINT missions in comparison to those in the recording of voice or music. Discussion was also held on maintenance technique (developed through experience) which extended the useful life of the expensive parts.²

TSEC/HW-19 and TSEC/HW-10

Life tests were conducted on ancillary equipments, TSEC/HW-19 (formerly AFSAZ 7319) and TSEC/HW-10 (formerly AFSAZ 7310) beginning 29 May 55. After a total of 378 operational hours, malfunctions and possible weaknesses in the design of circuits and mechanical parts were noted. Overall performance was very good, although two tubes were apparently loaded beyond their rated capacities, which would probably shorten their lives. It was also noted that in certain operational positions, accidental operation of the teletype keyboard at the receiving station threw the equipment out of synchronization. Elimination was possible by shorting the keyboard in some

1. Ann Rept, Sp Ops Div (GAS50), fy 1955, p66.

2. Ibid. p67.

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manner during this type of operation.¹

AFSAZ 7321

On 16 Aug 54 an ASA representative attended a demonstration of the DINGBAT (AFSAZ 7321)-- an engineer's model of an electro-mechanical teletype signal synchronizer emphasizing synchronization ability-- at NSA. Its ability to synchronize incoming signals with local equipment was demonstrated by the receipt of signals at 375 operations per minute. When the incoming signals advanced a character and a half ahead of the local equipment, that character was dropped and the DINGBAT synchronized the following character with local teletype equipment. The model's performance was good throughout the demonstration.²

AN/GGA-1

Inspection and testing of two AN/GGA-1 (full JODO)-- automatic offline cipher device-- was completed and equipment installed in the DA Cryptocenter, Pentagon in July 1954. Because the enciphering components-- CSP 3000-- were unavailable, two CSP 2900 were modified for use with the AN/GGA-1. A third was tested and installed in the Pentagon in August 1954.³

AN/GRC-26C

A Communication Center van-- AN/MS-13 was inspected by ASA personnel at Decatur Signal Depot, Decatur, Illinois, 1-4 May 55. Also inspected was the AN/GRC-26C at Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania, 18-19 May. (The AN/GRC-26C, a 2½ ton truck with SH-56 (hut), houses the TSEC/KW-9 (AFSAM 9) installation,

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1. Ann Rept, Sp Ops Div (GAS50), fy 1955, p67.
 2. Ibid. p70.
 3. Ibid. p70.

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and also radio transmitting equipment AN/GRC-26C).¹

Cryptosystems

In August 1953, ASA forwarded specifications to NSA for a rapid one-time pad cryptosystem, designated ORION, and indicated the intention of issuing the system to Army Attaches to replace one-time pad systems in use.

In January 1954, major oversea ASA headquarters were advised of the plan, and sample copies of pads were furnished for the purpose of obtaining comment on the proposed system and to determine theater requirements. Based on these reports and the number of systems required for initial issue to Army Attaches, a requirement was placed on NSA in May 1954 for 3000 pads.² The initial distribution of ORION cryptosystems was received from NSA during the report period and forwarded to ASA Europe, ASA Far East, ASA Pacific, ASA Caribbean, ASA Alaska, Fort Huachuca Liaison Detachment, Two Rock Ranch Station, 8602 DU, The ASA Training Center, and 8604 DU, Asmara, the week of 20 May 55.

This system, like the DIANA cryptosystem, involved the use of a non-repeating literal key in conjunction with an encipher-decipher chart. Each specific ORION system consisted of a pad of literal key which was used only for enciphering; and one or more duplicate pads for deciphering. Thus, for two-way communication between two headquarters, two specific cryptosystems were required.³ The ORION replaced all DIANA cryptosystems held by Hq ASA for privacy communication. It also, replaced all existing DIANA

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1. Ann Rept, Sp Ops Div (GAS50), fy 1955, p66.
 2. Ann Rept, ACofS, G4 (GAS24), fy 1955, p26.
 3. Ann Rept, Sp Ops Div (GAS50), fy 1955, p45.

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pads held by Hq ASA for private communication with overseas headquarters, field stations, The ASA Training Center, and other authorized units.¹

On 14 Jul 54, G2, DA expressed a requirement for a secure communication system between Fort Holabird, Maryland and the G2 office of all CONUS and overseas armies that fell into a central records facility concept. On 5 Aug 54, ASA approved the issue of AN/FGQ-1 and TT-21/FG teletypewriter equipment subject to approval of certain criteria governing the use of teletypewriter security equipment and provided the Signal Corps approved an additional tributary circuit to connect the equipment within the G2 office.² The Signal Corps did not concur in establishing this circuit. However, there was agreement that traffic would be handled over ACAN provided ASA approved terminal equipment and PYTHON systems for all CONUS and overseas armies. Accordingly, PYTHON systems were issued to all CONUS Armies and to the following overseas headquarters: USARAL, USARCARIB, USARFANT, USAREUR, USFA, USARPAC, and AFFE/Eighth Army. Issue of the necessary cryptomaterial and associated terminal equipment followed and was completed in February 1955.³

The establishment of the Alternate Joint Communication Center (AJCC), Fort Ritchie, Maryland, was completed in the third week of fy 1955. All crypto-equipment and material was provided to meet requirements, based on crypto-equipment and cryptosystems held by the DA Cryptocenter, the Pentagon. This included PYTHON cryptosystems of the Army, Navy, Air Force, CIA, NSA, and SHAPE. A review made during January 1955 of all cryptomaterial held at AJCC, by the three services disclosed that all Army cryptomaterial had been

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1. Ann Rept, Sp Ops Div (GAS50), fy 1955, p46.
 2. Ann Rept, ACofS, G4 (GAS24), fy 1955, p10.
 3. Ibid. pll.

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provided to meet mission requirements. However, it was found necessary to provide additional Navy and Navy NATO cryptomaterial. This was effected the week of 10 Jan 55.¹

Low level cryptosystems in use during the fiscal year included:

Authentication Systems
 Converter M-209
 Map Reference Cryptosystems
 Numeral Code
 Operations Code
 Prearranged Message Code
 Unit Designator Code
 Fox Code

All but M-209 were paper and pencil systems used to varying degrees in virtually all echelons of commands, but principally in low echelon tactical voice communication. Current instructions placed the responsibility for production of low telecommunication security systems on the using units. However, in some instances the cryptosystems were produced by NSA and distributed by ASA.²

A general survey of low level system requirements had been completed by 30 Jun 55 of all overseas commands, and of every continental United States organization selected by CONARC.³

Fire Mission Codes

In March 1954 a special code (AFSAL 5375) was devised for passing special weapons fire mission data in connection with the atomic play of Exercise FLASHBURN. A modified version was forwarded to ASAE to determine

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1. Ann Rept, Sp Ops Div (GAS50), fy 1955, p46.
 2. Ibid. p97.
 3. Ibid. p98.

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whether requirement existed in that theater for such a code. Two separate requirements were expressed by USAREUR and SHAPE. USAREUR expressed interest in a fire mission code similar to AFSAL 5375 for use by special weapons liaison teams attached to USAREUR and Seventh Army. The SHAPE requirement called for a special code to be used by special liaison teams assigned to NATO units for passing restricted data items of atomic support requests and orders. Accordingly, AFSAL 5393, a proforma type one-time pad system, was supplied to both USAREUR and SHAPE for NATO Exercise LION ROUGE which took place in December 1954.¹ Two fire mission codes were devised (KAC 17 & 18) to be tested during NATO Exercise SKY BLAESER scheduled for February 1955. User critiques, anticipated during 4th quarter fy 1955, were not received; hence an acceptable code was not devised as of 30 Jun 55. At the close of the report period, the SHAPE requirement was being handled by ASAE on an interim basis until determination could be made by JCEC as to whether SHAPE requirements for a joint "US PERSONNEL ONLY" cryptosystem could be met by a designated cryptologic service or jointly.²

F. Cryptologic Service

Research and Development Programs

Considerable interest was registered during fy 1955 by ASA in progress being made in research and development projects being conducted by the cryptologic services at various locations in the ZI. As most of these were directly related to current ASA operations or those planned for

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G4 (GAS24), fy 1955, pl1.

2. Ibid. pl2.

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the immediate future, ASA representatives maintained constant liaison and visited installations in order to keep abreast of events.¹

Among the more interesting developments during the year was a long range technical planning meeting among the service cryptologic agencies and NSA held at USAF Security Service, Kelley Field, San Antonio, Texas during April 1955. Here ASA representatives learned of the proposed USAFSS General Operating Requirements (GOR). These requirements, largely in their planning stages, were predicated on types of intelligence information expected to be required from COMINT and ground-based ELINT sources seven years from now in order to provide rapid intelligence support to both strategic and tactical air commanders, in light of ultra-modern warfare.

Of specific interest were the COMINT intercept means considered in the requirements. These included aircraft COMINT search positions; air platforms to 3000 feet using helicopters and heliports; unattended relays (microwave pickup and relay devices used behind the lines); non-relay missiles; balloons employing track and identity equipment; relay missiles; (limited target devices); and satellites.²

The requirements also stressed an almost complete automation of the Air Force COMINT collection and processing facilities. Receivers were to automatically search for, identify, and stay on appropriate targets, produce (as output) DF bearings, RFP, and MOA data in coded form, and raw traffic (already Morse translated), all of which would go electronically to storage for processing by a computer. Processing was to involve automatic

1. Ann Rept, Tech Consultant, fy 1955, pl0.

2. Ibid. Tab 6.

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decryption and language translation, where possible; and collation of data and identification of targets by automatic traffic analysis means. Processed data was to be made electronically available to the appropriate combat intelligence centers (which, for the most part would respond instantly to such information). The ELINT intercept effort was to be treated in similar fashion, with its output to the same computer for processing.

ASA representatives felt that the value of the requirements as the basis for an active seven year program in the COMINT field was questionable as almost complete elimination of the human element from COMINT collection and production functions was not believed possible in that time. Further, the requirements emphasized the Air Force need for a speed of intelligence reaction heretofore not considered necessary by the Army in its applications. This suggested to ASA representatives a possible need for re-examination by the Army of certain of its time requirements for intelligence.

*USAFSS ELINT activities were also discussed at this time. ASA representatives learned that equipment available or scheduled for AFSS ELINT operations was not standard, and that special arrangements had to be made for its maintenance and supply.¹

*Within the Air Force, ground ELINT intercept is the responsibility of the AFSS. Airborne intercept is the responsibility of the Strategic Air Command (Reconnaissance Technical Squadrons) and the several theater commands. Strategic analysis of the "take" is primarily the responsibility of the Air Technical Intelligence Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio, a field agency under the Director of Intelligence, USAF.

1. Ann Rept, Tech Consultant, fy 1955, Tab 6.

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Some of the equipment was commercial; original equipment, and spares were obtained from these sources. Other equipment was obtained through a quick reaction capability located at the Rome Air Development Center, Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York.*

The USAFSS ELINT equipment group was also studying airborne platforms, remote antennas, high gain UHF and VHF antennas (helices in particular) and automatic frequency calibration techniques. Research and development authority had been extended, and a list of projects established.

Only preliminary ELINT processing was performed at USAFSS during the report period. ELINT studio recordings received from intercept sites and operator reports were studied. Files were maintained on enemy radar signals giving scan rate, pulse length, pulse repetition frequency, type of modulation strength, beam characteristics, and location.

Army Electronic Proving Ground (SigC)

At this installation, located at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, ASA representatives observed developments in the Engineering and Technical, Electronic Warfare, and Battlefield Surveillance Departments during April 1955. In the former, 100 personnel were engaged in testing and improving

*The Rome Air Development Center is set up to provide rapid development of prototype and service test models of equipment either by internal work or by contract. Only tasks which can be completed within nine months are handled by this facility. "Quick Reaction" is predicated upon the waiver of Joint Army-Navy standards, shock and vibration tests, and eliminating all contractual delays by means of established "time and material" type of contracts; and, as in the case of commercial equipment, special arrangements had to be made for resupply and maintenance of these equipments.

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communications equipments systems. Projects consisted of testing VHF power amplifiers for transmitters, testing a new vertical broadband antenna (multiple sleeve type), and the like.¹ A communications "obstacle gain" testing phase was completed which indicated that this aspect could be relied on, at least in Arizona-type conditions.

The Electronic Warfare Department was engaged in testing certain existing receiver equipments and combinations, mainly of ELINT intercept. ASA representatives were disappointed to find that a jeep, ambulance-type (i.e., long wheelbase) which mounted an AN/APR-4 search receiver (similar to the AN/TLR-1 but $\frac{1}{4}$ as large) had come in for repairs and equipment had been dismantled so that it could not be viewed in action. This doubtless would have been an interesting mobile radio frequency probe.

The Battlefield Surveillance Department had just completed certain operational use tests for Project Michigan on image-stabilized binoculars and the "sound snoop" (free balloon with microphone), but complete data and final results of these tests had been forwarded to the University of Michigan.

The Systems Division of the Battlefield Surveillance Department was working out details on a proposed Combat Intelligence Center (presently expected to be field operated by the Signal Corps in 1956) for Corps, in one van; a center of equal capability for Division, laid out in three hutments; and a smaller one-hutment center at Regiment. Plans called for data from all battlefield surveillance means to arrive at the center, be keypunched, sorted by IBM, collated, plotted, displayed and furnished to

1. Ana Rept, Tech Consultant, fy 1955, Tab 6.

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the G2 and possibly to the field commander. ASA representatives, considering only the technical details, and not jurisdictional problems between Signal Corps and G2, suggested the possibility of planning the use of an expansible van.¹ In addition, with regard to the proposed standard message format by which data was to be reported, it was suggested that a position thereon be reserved for identification of the object as friend or foe. Other technical suggestions were made by ASA representatives, and good relations established for continued visits.

White Sands Signal Agency

ASA representatives visited White Sands, New Mexico on 21 Apr 55. Here they found ELINT teams monitoring friendly electronic transmissions. The transmissions involved: Missile guidance systems (especially for CORPORAL missiles); missile-borne beacon and telemetry systems; radar for target acquisitions, and target tracking; and ground-based doppler radar and missile tracking radar systems. Some radio frequency radiations were detected in the flame trail of missiles, due to natural physical causes.

Information obtained from the ELINT monitoring revealed "25% of the picture" of missile-shoot activities. When collated with that resulting from communications monitoring, "85% of the picture" was revealed. Communications involved nets among radar stations, control of road-blocks, camera control nets, Air Force flight nets, and other minor nets.

The Signal Agency expressed the desire that an ASA COMINT team assist them as soon as possible. It was explained that whatever team should

1. Ann Rept, Tech Consultant, fy 1955, Tab 6.

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arrive from ASA, if as and when, the purpose would doubtless be to learn all that could be learned about intelligence revealable through COMINT (or COMINT with ELINT) type activities.

The Signal Agency was also engaged in testing mobile ELINT intercept stations and recording vans, and mobile jamming units. These were observed. Techniques of sound tracking were also under development, utilizing differential arrival times of shock-wave fronts (missiles being supersonic).¹ Finally, a missile launching and the BRA 707 computer was viewed.

Armour Research Foundation

The Armour Research Foundation was visited by ASA representatives on 25 Apr 55 at Chicago, Illinois. Here the problem of insuring complete erasure of magnetic tapes, and possible foundation interest in a project to solve this problem was discussed. The foundation was informed that any initial study was to be completed within six months of date of contract. A proposal from the foundation was forwarded for consideration by ASA before the end of fy 1955.

Wright Air Development Center

ASA representatives visited Dayton, Ohio on 28 Apr 55 to discuss the status of recorder contracts of joint interest. To date, a recorder developed by Freed Associates, Inc., has not yet been turned over to the Air Force. Arrangements existed to ship the equipment to Federal Telecommunications for work on the playback, but this did not materialize. According to the Air Force, Baird Associates, Inc., were confident that they were able

1. Ann Rept, Tech Consultant, fy 1955, Tab 6.

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to solve the playback problem on a recorder they had developed, and expected to have a working model within a few months. Interest was registered and it was planned to have ASA personnel visit Baird Associates to look into the project in detail. The Analysis Section of the Center was also visited for a first hand look into ELINT processing developments.¹

Coles Signal Laboratory

The Coles Signal Laboratory at Asbury Park, New Jersey was also visited by ASA representatives during fy 1955. Discussion was held concerning radios for the "future Army" concept (reorganized divisions). Here it was learned that the AN/FRC-23 (terminal) and AN/FRC-26 (relay) sets were to be used on the main axes of communications zone to satisfy increased communications requirements. Power output of this equipment was two watts in the 1700-1800 mc (decimeter) range, and provided for use of seven radio frequency channels spaced 20 mcs apart. Modulation was P1M. The radios were in production and were to be introduced in Europe. The companion set for the "rear area" was the AN/TRC-29 which was field transportable, provided five mile range per hop for twenty hops, and accepted a video bandwidth of up to 6 mcs.

For use from corps down, a new set was under development tentatively named AN/TRC-31 which put out fifty watts in the 50-92 or 92-150 mc band (VHF). It was intended at the time that this equipment provide for relaying four voice channels plus order channel, for eight hops, or twelve channels over three hops. Modulation was FM. Antennas were to be stacked yagi arrays on fifty foot mast. Relay points were to be 25-50 miles apart,

1. Ann Rept, Tech Consultant, fy 1955, Tab 6.

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although it was believed the set could provide a 175 mile range under ideal line-of-sight conditions.

New forward area sets were under development--unnamed--which could put out three watts in the 600-900 mc band, and one watt in the 7125-8500 mc band respectively. The 600-900 mc set was to use a 3-foot dish, and the 7125-8500 mc set a dish between eighteen and twenty-four inches.¹

The problem of orienting beams in systems using these future developments was discussed, both from a US security standpoint, and to learn what the enemy might have to do (US COMINT) standpoint. ASA representatives were assured that the procedures would be worked out as the target dates on all the experiments were within approximately a year. Coles engineers felt that a broadcast transmission from the net control transmitter might be required to allow correspondent's antennas to be oriented.

A special AM transmitter which was built for test, and which, if adopted, would provide single channel push-to-talk on 1700-2000 mc band using an 8-foot parabolic antenna twelve feet above ground, was observed. This was mounted on a 3/4 ton truck with PE 95 in trailer, put out thirty watts, and was undergoing various tests.

A small transceiver, AN/ARC-44, and associated transmitters and receivers were also debated. The AN/ARC-44 provided ten watts output; was designed primarily for installation on L-19 planes; utilized a 7½ foot (copper-fiber-glass banded) whip; and for DF or homing, utilized two 1/8 wave dipole antennas mounted on separate sides of the fuselage. A 5 x 2 x 2 transmitter,

1. Ann Rept, Tech Consultant, fy 1955, Tab 4.

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the AN/PRN-2, was an experimental homing beacon on fifty mcs. The AN/PRN-3, the receiver for this, was a tiny set with small loop which homed with a null bearing accuracy of perhaps 10° .

Of particular interest was experimental work on whip antennas. It was agreed that present whip antennas used on vehicles drew enemy fire, and that some form of camouflaged system was necessary.¹ It was found that by (1) metalizing the bows of a weapons carrier, so that they became part of the vehicle "ground"; (2) placing a tubular metal grid a few inches above them (but still under the canvas, if desired); and (3) energizing the grid, a radiation field was induced in the vertical components of the carrier. Thus, the vertical components acted as an antenna, omnidirectional and broadband, which was slightly better than the whip as to omnidirectivity and decibel level, and much better in its broadband capabilities. Frequencies were to be over fifty mcs. The possibility of using a grid atop the proposed ASA intercept van was discussed at this time. It was determined that as the van was a larger vehicle, perhaps with a little extra loading, a grid antenna system could be constructed to work at frequencies from three mcs up.

A portable device designed for measuring ground conductivity was also shown. A box (7 feet long x $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet x 16 inches high) held all necessary elements, including the tripod and receiver. By using a dipole antenna which could be rotated, the ratio of horizontally polarized energy to vertically polarized energy in a wave of any given frequency could be measured.

1. Ann Rept, Tech Consultant, fy 1955, Tab 4.

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This provided a degree of the conductivity of the ground, since wave tilt was a function of conductivity. It was concluded that this device might benefit ASA site survey operations and DF location even during combat.

Work on the maypole or umbrella antenna was also described, however, the project was still not far advanced at the end of fy 1955.¹ Remaining work involved providing a radio frequency switching system at the top of the pole to allow selection of the optimum V. This was being considered from a transmitting standpoint. ASA representatives requested that the problem be approached from a transmitting standpoint as well i.e., that optimum V's be selected for several lead-ins simultaneously and independently. Experiment with a transmitting rhombic installation at one of the Signal Corps transmitting sites disclosed that by using extreme care in matching lines to antennas, and better hardware, output could be raised 32 decibel. Coles engineers recommended that ASA check standing wave ratios at all installations to determine if a few inches difference in placing lead-in transformer connections would provide improvements.²

White Sands Proving Ground

At the end of fy 1955 ASA representatives visited this New Mexico* site, and learned that any guided missile which depended upon receiving a signal for its operation could, technically speaking, be jammed, provided

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1. Ann Rept, Tech Consultant, fy 1955, Tab 4.
 2. Ibid. Tab 4.

*While most Army ECM activities were concentrated at Fort Huachuca, Ariz, ECM activities concerning guided missiles were separated from Fort Huachuca and during fy 1955 were located at White Sands operating as a separate ECM activity known as "The Guided Missile Electronics Division".

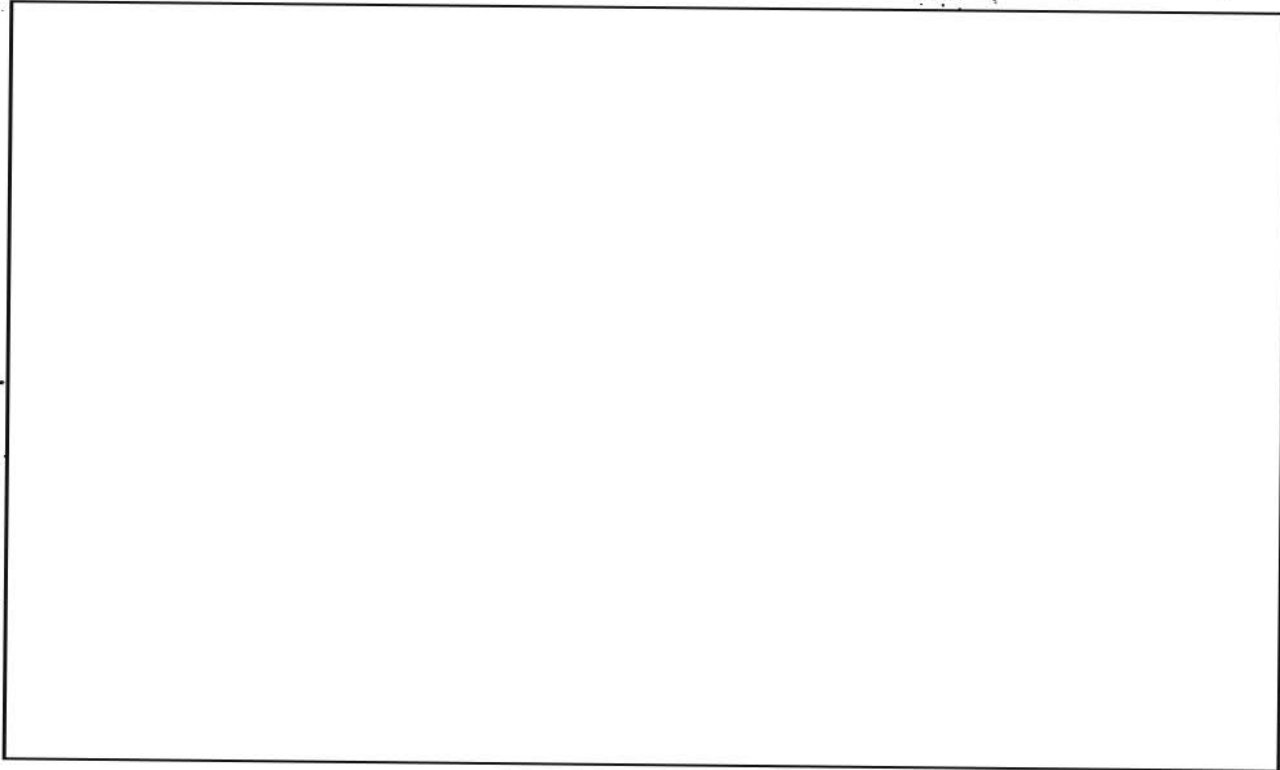
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there was no limitation on the cost or size of the jamming equipment. It was also revealed that it appeared economically impractical to attack enemy guided missiles warfare through jamming, and that the problems of electrical intrusion were characteristically the same as for jamming.

Another important problem confronting jamming activity against guided missiles was the time factor i.e., tactical guided missiles now have range from 25 to 100 miles with a speed up to 3600 miles per hour. Further, the time factor would probably reduce successful electronic countermeasures against guided missiles to the minimum. The only effective way left to neutralize enemy guided missile warfare was to destroy launching sites or by firing guided missiles at enemy guided missiles.¹

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1. Ann Rept, Tech Consultant, fy 1955, Tab 5.

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of guided missile warfare. A requirement was also envisioned for ELINT receiving equipment which could automatically scan a given spectrum, automatically select the signal desired, automatically record and process the information and, in sequence, automatically display the information received almost instantaneously. Without such a mechanical capability, it was determined that it would be difficult to capitalize on ELINT information received on guided missiles because of the time factor.

In view of these developments, a consensus of opinion was formed by ASA representatives that the time appeared propitious for ASA to actively concern itself with developing a concept of guided missile COMINT support.¹ It was believed that delay would be of disadvantage to ASA in that if suddenly called upon to render guided missile COMINT support, ASA would not immediately be able to satisfy a requirement of this type.²

Project Michigan

This project concerned with battlefield surveillance equipment and methods was under study at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor under a contract sponsored by the Signal Corps throughout fy 1955. Site of the project was visited by ASA representatives on 27 Jul 54 and again on 26 Apr 55.

With regard to individual equipments and methods, it was revealed that important findings had been obtained as follows:

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1. Ann Rept, Tech Consultant, fy 1955, Tab 5.
 2. Ibid. Tab 5.

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~~TOP SECRET~~In optics and vision

A determination had been reached that night binoculars could be made well worth while, and could possibly eliminate the need for artificial battlefield illumination at night if they were made about fifteen power with provision for firm mounting, and with larger object lenses to provide more light to the eye. Similar glasses could possibly be placed in observation planes.

Tests were also underway to determine if night vision could be improved by shining a small amount of blue light into the eye from the side. This, in theory, added to the light from target objects, and together exceeded the minimum threshold energy required to activate rods and cones in the retina; thus the target objects became visible. While tank searchlights at night apparently could not be hit by weapons aimed with the naked eye alone, a simple stereoptic range finder would permit the enemy quick and accurate ranging and thus allow hits. Tank searchlights therefore might not prove too successful in the future.

Data on illumination of the battlefield at night by flares and searchlights had been studied, and a graph prepared to show where diminishing returns set in. It was determined that advantages would accrue if an airborne searchlight (preferably helicopter) could be devised.¹

In radar and communications

A system for battleground communications using an inductive field (strength varied inversely as cube of distance) was studied, tests made, and the system determined as not feasible. Study was also underway on noise communications, available data regarding radio transmission over meteor trails, all available data regarding use of microwave receivers to detect humans (from the weak microwave radiations they normally emit) and the possibility of microwave flooding of the battlefield. Data on improved doppler radar means was also being studied.

In data processing systems

Means were being surveyed for electronically providing map overlays; display requirements were under study.

1. Ann Rept, Tech Consultant, fy 1955, Tab 2.

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~~TOP SECRET~~In the acoustic and seismic field

Work was being done to improve sound-pickup microphones in order to eliminate background noises, especially from the wind. Consideration was being given to a free-balloon borne acoustic detector system, named "Sound-Snoop". The balloon would float at about 5000 feet altitude, and since it would travel with the wind, it would not pick up wind background noise. It could only be used when wind conditions were right to float it across the battlefield.

Attempt had also been made to establish seismic signatures for tanks and vehicles through a series of tests using geophone pickups and recording the results as tanks passed nearby. Geophones detected the vertical component of seismic surface waves. Tanks tended to emit vibration at characteristic frequencies, depending somewhat upon their speed.

In the infra-red field

Experiments were being performed with the evaporagraph to determine if one could be built with an oil droplet chamber which did not require vacuum but operated at atmospheric pressure. Possibilities of a gold-germanium photoconductor, detector, which would detect a wider infra-red bandwidth were also being studied.¹

ASA representatives were also appraised of further experiments in the infra-red field. Tests were being made with the interference edgegraph (a passive means for viewing images resulting from infra-red radiated by humans, trucks, and the like, in the 8-10 micron range). It was believed that this device could eventually be made sufficiently sensitive to make passive viewing and photography of moving objects successful. An airborne radar system was being examined from the mathematical standpoint to determine if recording the results, as the airplane was in flight, and playing them back through a computer (so as to weigh them to simulate a circular array of radars) would give more nearly accurate target fixes. Indications

1. Ann Rept, Tech Consultant, fy 1955, Tab 2.

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were promising. It was also noted that battlefield surveillance systems groups were extremely enthusiastic about plans for radiation monitoring teams.¹

G. Budget

A budget totaling \$13,055,000 was approved for administration of the Agency's activities during fy 1955. The amount was distributed as follows:

<u>AREA</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>
Hq ASA	\$10,208,000	\$ 9,021,864
ASATC	220,000	
Asmara	745,000	599,302
Alaska	25,000	25,371
Caribbean	15,000	11,694
Hawaii	10,000	9,581
Far East	1,008,000	666,567
Europe	824,000	646,594
Total	13,055,000	10,940,333

The balance-- \$2,064,667 was returned to DA as surplus funds.

On 1 Sep 54, ASA representatives appeared before the Budget Advisory Committee to justify and defend the fy 1956 budget estimates. The fy 1956 budget of twenty million included \$17.5 million for equipment, \$1.8 million for civilian personnel, and \$.8 million for other local requirements. This was the highest budget ever requested by ASA. There were two reasons for this: (1) increased COMINT activity directed by JCS 2010/75 and (2) greater availability of newly designed crypto equipment. The Agency's request was accepted by the Budget Advisory Committee without modification.

1. Ann Rept, Tech Consultant, fy 1955, Tab 6.

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On 27 Oct 54, ASA representatives appeared before the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Bureau of the Budget to justify and defend the fy 1956 budget estimates. The world-wide Agency fy 1956 budget estimate presented totaled \$23,074,000. This amount was cut by \$574,000 leaving a total of \$22.5 million to be defended before Congressional Committee hearings during March 1955. The cut itself was made in Hq ASA portion of the estimates leaving programmed requirements for the subordinate commanders intact. Breakdown of the \$22.5 million by command was, as follows:

<u>COMMAND</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Hq ASA	\$19,536,000
ASATC	250,000
Europe	1,078,000
Far East	823,000
Asmara	760,000
Alaska	25,000
Hawaii	13,000
Caribbean	15,000
	<u>\$22,500,000</u>

On 16 Mar 55, ASA representatives appeared before the Sub-committee of Defense Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives. No change was made as a result of that hearing in the \$22.5 million budget estimate submitted. As of 31 March, the books of the Army Comptroller showed the following annual funding programs for various commands in P2131 funds as compared to balances as of 31 Dec 54:

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<u>Command</u>	<u>Balance as of 31 Mar 1955</u>	<u>Balance as of 31 Dec 1954</u>	<u>Net Change</u>
*Hq ASA	\$10,342,000	\$10,233,000	109,000
Alaska	29,000	40,000	10,500
**Asmara	630,000	745,000	115,000
Caribbean	13,000	12,000	1,000
Europe	253,125	242,975	10,150
Far East	744,741	787,960	43,219
Hawaii	9,463	9,579	116
	<u>\$12,021,829</u>	<u>\$12,070,514</u>	<u>\$ 48,685</u>

As of 30 Jun 55, books of the Army Comptroller showed the following annual funding programs for the various ASA commands in P2131 funds as compared to balances of 31 Mar 55:

<u>Command</u>	<u>Balance as of 30 Jun 1955</u>	<u>Balance as of 31 Mar 1955</u>	<u>Net Change</u>
***Hq ASA	\$10,132,500	\$10,342,000	- 209,500
Alaska	27,200	29,500	2,300
****Asmara	644,860	630,000	- 14,860
Caribbean	12,500	13,000	500
Europe	253,125	253,125	0
Far East	685,424	744,741	59,317
Hawaii	9,463	9,463	0

No appearances were made before committee hearings on budget matters prior to the close of fy 1955. In accordance with AR 37-5, one of the elements of the Financial Management Plan, the Budget Execution Plan, was announced in directive form dated 28 Jan 55. The implementation authority was contained in AR 37-20. As a result of this implementation, no directives were issued to formulate any part of the fy 1957 budget estimates but considerable time was spent by budget representatives in resolving problems

*Includes \$220,000 requirement for ASATC.

**Includes \$40,000 funded to OCofEngrs to back port credits requirements for Asmara.

***Includes \$276,000 requirement for ASATC.

****Includes \$55,000 funded to OCofEngrs to back port credits requirements for Asmara.

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brought about by the redesignation of Arlington Hall Station, Vint Hill Farms Station, and Two Rock Ranch Station as Class III installations in accordance with AR 10-50.

H. Specific Program Activities

Overall administration of the Agency was directed through thirteen primary and secondary programs during fy 1955. Apart from the broad administrative aspects, as outlined in Sections A through G alone, it is believed advisable to indicate accomplishments under the specific programs that were of interest during the year. The following is a series of extracts from the ASA Quarterly Program Review, Office of the Comptroller, fy 1955 series.

1. Troop

The ASA Troop Program (fy 1956) was prepared during the report period. All TD's were revised for subsequent publication during 1st quarter, fy 1956 to reflect program provision for all command segments with exception of the ASATC, new officer MOS's as outlined in SR 605-105-5 and SR 605-105-6, new enlisted MOS's, separation of NCO's from specialists as outlined in AR 615-5, and personnel spaces gained by ASA in the assumption of support functions at Arlington Hall Station, Vint Hill Farms Station, and Two Rock Ranch Station under AR 10-50.

2. Command and Management

Mobilization Planning

Army Mobilization Plan IV (1 Jul 54) containing mobilization policies and planning responsibilities was received by ASA. During formation of new troop basis, DA provided ASA with considerable information concerning expansion of the Army which required revision of the current ASA mobilization activation schedule. Announcement was made of an ASA Mid-Range and ASA Long Range Objective Plan and guide lines were established.

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Change in DA mobilization planning procedures (24 Jun 55) necessitated adjustment in ASA mobilization planning to the extent that ASA Mobilization Plan V as such was to remain unpublished. The current mobilization plan (ASAMP III) was to be superseded by a series of mobilization programs to provide continuation and extension of the primary program system throughout a period of mobilization. Programs were to be prepared and maintained by program directors responsible for development of ASA primary programs.

Organization of Forces

DA approved four fixed type TOE's to support the new concept of ASA operations on 14 Oct 54.

Military and civilian spaces to meet Agency requirements for TD units (2d Qtr, fy 1955) were submitted to DA. Request included changes to twenty-five existing TD's and two other TD's reflecting increased requirement. DA approval was granted 8 Oct 54. This resulted in personnel spaces authorized ASA TD units and personnel spaces authorized by DA agreeing in total numbers, grade, and area of assignment.

Continued revision of the Intercept Deployment Plan made it impossible to furnish subordinate commanders with a program of personnel authorization which remained valid for a period longer than the quarter for which published.

Management Improvement

A number of improvements were introduced. Among the more significant were a method to conserve chevrons, new shipping and distribution procedures, measures to reduce personnel required for certain operations, publication of a parts catalogue to simplify requisition and supply of replacement parts, and an automatic teletypewriter paper winder to replace manual winding.

To provide trained specialists who more exactly fit specific needs of ASA, approximately 80% of the students programmed to study Russian were scheduled to attend a special short course of 26 weeks duration instead of 46 weeks at the Army Language School, plus an additional ASA specialization course of 12 weeks duration at the ASATC prior to overseas shipment. This resulted in the saving of 8 weeks training time.

Training of MOS 1868 (Intercept Equipment Repairman) was shortened by 13 weeks. This was achieved by an

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arrangement with the Signal Corps to utilize a 9 weeks electronic course at the Signal School as prerequisite training in lieu of fixed station radio repair course of 22 weeks. Subject material covered in the electronics course provided the student with a better foundation in less time. Former course for MOS 1868 was 46 weeks.

Action was taken to return all ASA personnel holding non-critical MOS's with less than ninety days service time remaining in their enlistment for early separation under provisions of paragraph 9B, SR 615-360-5 in order to reduce overstrength. In addition, a review of overstrength Agency-wide was made with the intent of returning to DA, for assignment elsewhere in the Army establishment, blocks of personnel in excess of present and future requirements.

Accounting

The comparison of actual obligation rates under selected activities for fy 1955, which follows, was made during the report period versus similar activities for like periods in fy 1953 and fy 1954. This was done to evaluate program progress which could best be reflected by decline or increase of expenditure in these areas. It was noted from this comparison that the pay of civilian personnel increased over two prior periods, however the general consensus of opinion was that this was desirable and attributable to change in employment policy instituted to maintain staff at authorized strength. School temporary duty travel continued to show decline which was expected due to policy change in ordering military personnel to service schools. Temporary duty travel was broken down by programs to show where increases were occurring. Commercial transportation showed a marked increase indicating the fact that distribution of equipment under programmed build-up started to show an impact on transportation costs.

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TABLE I
Status of ASA Obligation Rates

	Obligations as of 30 Jun 53 (fy 1953)	Obligations as of 30 Jun 54 (fy 1954)	Obligations as of 30 Jun 55 (fy 1955)
Pay of Civilian Personnel	\$1,662,270	\$1,668,512	\$1,833,094
Commercial Transportation	49,408	31,165	64,374
TDY ASA School	75,618	42,780	32,672
TDY Agency Funds (Total)	(80,403)	(79,083)	(108,650)
Command & Management	22,089	19,798	24,852
Military Personnel	2,348	3,870	7,819
Civilian Personnel	0	90	670
Intelligence	15,652	22,047	17,720
Training	13,128	10,157	18,805
Training - ASATC	15,553	9,746	12,965
Materiel	0	120	820
Supply	11,150	11,445	21,893
Services	152	0	919
Construction	331	1,810	1,727
RD	0	0	380

TABLE II
Status of Funds by ASA Primary Programs
30 Jun 55

<u>Program</u>	<u>Funds Available</u> fy 1955	<u>Funds Obligated</u> 30 Jun 55	<u>Unobligated</u> Balance
<u>Total Funds</u>	<u>\$10,451,500</u>	<u>\$9,264,299</u>	<u>\$1,187,201</u>
Command & Management	1,885,800	1,866,214	19,586
Military Personnel	10,000	7,819	2,181
Civilian Personnel	700	670	30
Intelligence	18,000	17,720	280
Training	145,000	128,308	16,692
RD	201,000	136,910	64,090
Materiel	7,684,500	6,623,097	1,061,403
Supply	417,500	413,362	4,138
Construction	2,000	1,727	273
Services	87,000	68,472	18,528

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~~TOP SECRET~~Performance Evaluation and Statistical Data

Circular #38, Hq ASA, Subject: "ASA Program System" was published which established new guide lines and procedures relative program review and analysis. Action also continued in the implementation of AR 335-15 "Reports Control System."

Personnel and Physical Security

In fulfilling security and counter intelligence (CI) requirements, eighty-eight personnel investigations were conducted which resulted in thirty-nine separations from the Agency. A total of 109 physical security type violations and twelve COMINT violations were also investigated.

A Security Inspection Program was renewed. The ASA Training Center and Vint Hill Farms Station were inspected. Arlington Hall Station was inspected monthly. Plans were also laid for an extensive inspection program of ASA installations overseas.

In November 1954, a Security Education Program to be conducted monthly by Security Officers in ASA units worldwide was introduced. By the second half of the report period, a 5% reduction in security violations had occurred. 13,500 personnel investigations were conducted during fy 1955 of which 1,392 persons were determined eligible for service with the Agency.

Safety Measures

A slight increase in the number of accidents and fires occurred during fy 1955. The incident rate on accidents remained small, and those reported were minor in nature. The rate in the number of accidents and fires appeared to be following a natural trend, with more reported during winter weather. In Japan, fire damage at FS 8612 which destroyed the operations building, was estimated at \$660,800, and was still under investigation as the year ended.

3. Military Personnel

DA approved an ASA request and orders were published transferring urgently needed RA and USAR officers to the Agency. Casual detachment personnel in Europe and the Pacific were transferred from pipeline to assigned strength resulting in a decrease of total pipeline personnel. Good results in obtaining additional enlistees were gleaned by additional recruiters with Army Areas.

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~~TOP SECRET~~4. Civilian Personnel

The date of termination of NSA personnel support changed from 1 Jan 55 to 1 Jul 57. An increase of twenty-two civilian spaces was authorized by DA. Early in the year the in-service promotion policy was reinstated. Action was completed for initiation of a Civilian Intercept Pilot Program. All operators were to be NSA employees. By the end of the fiscal year approximately 25% of the authorized personnel had been employed.

5. Intelligence

During July 1954, the Agency continued to close the gap between the number of intercept positions actually operating and the number programmed to be operating. By 1 Sep 54, the Agency was operating [] positions, or 45 positions less than programmed. Of these, 42 were positions operating outside the current published program, although many were to be incorporated in pending program developments.

In performance by field stations and communications reconnaissance units in the installation and operation of intercept positions, it was noted that the level of intercept activity was fairly steady and close to objectives, whereas a marked increase from earlier deficiency was apparent in the operation of field stations. This was due in part to more firmly established tables of authorization and mission assignment of the communications reconnaissance units.

Program requirements during October-December decreased in both installed and manned positions. This was reflected in the number operating at the end of 1954. At this time, a total of [] positions were operating or [] less than programmed. Included in the operating total were [] positions outside of the program. A reduction in total number of installed positions was also noted and attributed to reduced requirement and the temporary loss of operating positions FS 8612 in Japan. Of [] programmed manned positions, [] were not operating.

By March 1955, the number of intercept positions installed and manned, was [] respectively. A total of [] positions was in actual operation, [] of which were operating outside the program. The following table depicts the number of positions operating by geographical locations and further broken down between TD and TOE units:

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~~TOP SECRET~~INTERCEPT POSITIONS OPERATING - 31 MAR 55FIELD STATIONS AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANIES

	Eur	FE	Asm	Haw	Als	VHFS	TRRS	Det V	Total
Operating									

FIELD STATIONS

	Eur	FE	Asm	Haw	Als	VHFS	TRRS	Det V	Total
Operating									

COMMUNICATION RECONNAISSANCE UNITS

	Europe	Far East	Alaska	Total
Operating				

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

Because of the reorganization of TOE units during the last few days of fy 1955, there was a slight decrease in the number of positions installed. While the number of installed positions increased with the implementation of the NSA Intercept Deployment Plan, only [] positions were installed. The shortage was attributable to temporary dislocation caused by reorganization of TOE units. As fy 1955 ended, [] positions were actually in operation, of which [] were outside the program.

Special Identification Techniques

Due to deficiencies in previously established control procedures for the assignment of intercept, DF and RFP (Radio Fingerprinting) missions to the field, numerous instances of incompatible tasks at individual stations were noted. In other words, DF and RFP assignments were not always provided with appropriate intercept tip-off, thereby requiring the expenditure of additional non-productive man-hours and equipment to search for desired targets. To overcome these deficiencies, control procedures for assignment of missions were formulated and published which resulted in a more effective and efficient utilization of equipment and manpower engaged in special identification techniques.

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CHANNELS ONLY~~~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~TICOM Activities

A study was received concerning the amount of machine processing then being accomplished at overseas headquarters and field stations where additional processing was required. The study was to be utilized in determining which areas of analytical endeavor were not being covered by mechanization and the possibility of augmenting sections with additional personnel and equipment to increase the production of COMINT information in the field through mechanization.

Reading Panel

Liaison was maintained with CIA throughout the report period for the purpose of procuring collateral foreign COMINT; ASA was authorized representation on the NSA Reading Panel; and beginning 16 May 55, ASA representatives attended meetings of the Intelligence Advisory Committee Sub Committee for study of information processing. In the field, the Target Exploitation Effort (TAREX), serving as a collection channel for collateral intelligence, provided information on the crypto and UHF communication situation in Europe.

A weekly technical intelligence summary was introduced in March 1955 which provided an official source of intelligence material extracted from primary source documents. ASA Field Commanders, ASATC, and the ASA Field Test Board were provided current technical intelligence information.

Transmission Security

A transmission security program to reduce or eliminate insecurities inherent in currently authorized communication procedures and practices was initiated during the first quarter of fy 1955 for the Army and was to be a continuing program.

A random sample of ACAN teletypewriter traffic--which formed the bulk of the data for traffic analysis--was scanned for those messages which appeared to present the most desirable targets (i.e., sensitive information). Such scanning permitted the more effective concentration of a limited number of analysts on the most productive subjects. The remainder of the traffic was filed for reference purposes.

A sample of the traffic monitored--an average of 14,000 msgs per quarter from ACAN--was scanned for security violations and for military information of a sensitive nature. Locations and identification of NIKE Missile Defense Program sites were revealed through the analysis of plain language

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messages. An intelligence summary confirmed the assumption that hostile nations were able to determine the strength and tactical disposition of forces participating in the simulated Exercise SNOWBIRD. Analysis of messages concerning Operation TEAPOT/DESERT ROCK VI indicated the amount and type of intelligence concerning nuclear detonations at the Nevada Proving Grounds and evidence was compiled indicating the possible inadequacy of a cover and deception program in effect at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. Fort Monmouth was informed of the weakness and remedial action was offered. Information concerning Operation CASTLE emphasized the security weakness inherent in ACAN. An exploratory analysis of ACAN for the period May-August 1955 was in process at the close of the year to detect any unusual activity and to establish a permanent order-of-battle file.

At the start of fy 1955, analysis disclosed that the number of procedural errors in Army communications worldwide averaged 0.18 per msg. During the year this figure decreased to 0.14.

Communications Cover and Deception

The Agency's communications cover and deception (CC&D) requirements throughout fy 1955 were of a continuing nature and included the performance and supervision of cryptologic phases of CC&D operations for DA; rendering technical assistance and guidance in the cryptologic scope of CC&D to the Chief Signal Officer and appropriate commanders; and the coordination of technical matters with other services, departments and agencies engaged in CC&D activities.

The objectives during the report period were:

- 1) To conduct research into past and current CC&D programs as an aid in developing doctrines and techniques;
- 2) To formulate detailed doctrines and techniques for the performance of the cryptologic phases of CC&D as a guide for personnel engaged in the planning and implementing phases of CC&D programs; and
- 3) To develop a training program and comprehensive training manuals on CC&D methods and techniques for the instruction of personnel engaged in CC&D activities.

Data obtained from monitored traffic was utilized during the year to evaluate ASA COMSEC support during various exercises

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and maneuvers, and in accomplishing the CC&D mission. A traffic log--devised from this evaluation and from data recorded by Army radio stations--was used for collecting tactical radio traffic data during Exercise SAGE BRUSH which was conducted in Louisiana in the fall of 1955. The log required minimum deviation from present procedures followed by individual radio stations in recording daily activities and was issued through the Signal Corps as a standard form for use by all Army centers.

Progress toward programmed objectives was limited to accomplishments of Hq ASA. CC&D programs were initiated in ASA Europe and the Far East, however very little progress was made at that level. ASA Commands in Alaska, Caribbean, and Hawaii did not initiate CC&D programs because of a lack of clarification of their CC&D mission, shortage of pre-trained communications analysts (CC&D enlisted personnel), and a shortage of personnel to divert to CC&D operations, based on current authorizations.

Because of the close relationship between the ASA COMSEC mission and the ASA CC&D mission, Hq ASA assigned the responsibility for accomplishing the technical portions of the ASA CC&D to COMSEC elements within the various commands.

Research into World War II history of the Protective Security Branch, Signal Security Agency and past CC&D programs was initiated as a special project to determine past techniques used in the collection, processing and profiling of communications data. In addition, a briefing on CC&D policy, doctrines and organizational relationships was prepared for delivery to the commanders of overseas headquarters who attended the NSA Commanders Conference, Fort Meade, Maryland during 28 Mar-1 Apr 55. The CC&D briefing was also delivered at Hq ASA. An agenda for the CC&D Conference scheduled for presentation 2-6 May 55 at Hq ASA was prepared to cover all CC&D problems known to exist throughout the Agency. Officer specialists from each overseas headquarters, the ASA Training Center, and the 306th CRB were scheduled to attend the conference.

Cryptocenter Surveys

Approximately 590 cryptocenter surveys were made during the year with no unusual or flagrant violations regarding the security status of cryptocenters. ASA units, responsible for the transmission of COMINT information, were

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directed to institute certain measures to eliminate COMINT and codeword compromises.

Modification to the joint program for surveying attache cryptocenters as established by Department of Defense 30 Jan 55 were discussed at a joint conference of the three services held 18 Jan 55 at the USAFSS, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The modification, made effective 21 Mar 55, re-established the service responsibilities for surveying attache cryptocenters on a service-rotating and geographical basis, and set up the surveys through fy 1958 as follows:

<u>Area</u>	<u>FY 1956</u>	<u>FY 1957</u>	<u>FY 1958</u>
1- European	Navy	Army	Air Force
2- Central & South America	Air Force	Navy	Army
3- Far East	Army	Air Force	Navy

Each survey was to be accomplished during the second half of the fiscal year at the convenience of the respective service by a qualified commissioned officer, assigned to the Army, Navy, or Air Force cryptologic agency, or their respective field agencies. The representatives from each service cryptologic agency, directly concerned with the survey, were to meet annually to coordinate, develop, amend or evaluate procedures and practices considered necessary to the functioning of a successful attache survey program.

AR 380-43 "Survey of Installation Using or Storing Cryptomaterial" became effective 25 Mar 55. This regulation emphasized the responsibilities of both ASA and commanders for the utilization and physical security of cryptomaterial. It broadened the scope of surveys in that it provided for the survey of cryptofacilities having other than cryptocenter functions. It also implemented a change in responsibility for surveying cryptocenters within the continental US, specifying that semiannual surveys within the states would be performed by an officer of the Communications Reconnaissance Detachment attached to the appropriate major headquarters. These cryptocenters would also be surveyed by an officer from Hq ASA once every three years, and the survey would constitute one of the regular semi-annual surveys. Cryptocenters within the Military District of Washington were to be surveyed semi-annually by representatives from Hq ASA.

6. Training

Several additional allotments of spaces in the Language School were received, bringing total ASA spaces from 467 to 782.

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727 of these spaces were filled. TAG replaced CONARC relative allotment of ASA quotas for Army Service Schools and the Army Language School. In the Agency School, 5,899 were actually enrolled out of a programmed 7,105; 3,303 were graduated out of a programmed 3,887. ASA ROTC units at Texas A & M, University of Illinois and MIT were discontinued at the end of the school year. The extension program was affected by the suspension of a number of subcourses classified "Confidential-Modified Handling Authorized" that placed a burden on the Training Center. "Organization" type manuals were distributed to ASA field units in the form of training packets. First drafts of twelve new manuals were completed. Briefings on the mission, functions and capabilities of ASA were conducted at various major headquarters.

7. Research and Development

Intercept Equipment

1-29-01-005: Investigation of Special Combat Intercept Techniques

Task VI (Manual Morse Translator) was initiated at Meeting Nr 20 of the ASA Intercept and DF Subcommittee on 18 Mar 55. Existing devices for translation of automatic Morse signals were studied to determine applicability to the current problem. A new method of obtaining proportional reference intervals was devised and placed under study theoretically. Statistical evidence was expected to become available in the near future.

1-29-01-006: Combat Processing Equipment

Preliminary design of a new type Mobile Machine Aids Installation (XM-292) continued. Actual construction of the unit was not expected to begin until July 1955. Development work was to be reported under Project 1-29-02-001.

Evaluation of MAISIE equipment was completed, and the equipment transferred to NSA to fill an operational need. The device, while functionally sufficient as a code-look-up device, was not suitable for ASA field use due to the excessive amount of maintenance required and the susceptiblensness of the device to vibration and temperature changes.

1-29-02-001: Mobile Analytic Equipment

The Mobile Machine Aids Van (XM-164) was now being operationally tested by the 502d CRG.

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~~TOP SECRET~~1-32-03-001: Mobile Radio Fingerprinting Equipment

Two development models of the AFSAV-D37 Mobile RFP Equipment passed all acceptance tests. One set was delivered to NSA for field testing by that agency. The other set was temporarily retained by the contractor to facilitate production of prototypes.

Upon receipt of the second set by ASA (estimated latter part of June 1955), it was to be tested at the Field Test Board, Vint Hill Farms Station. Some acceptance tests were performed on sub-assemblies of the prototype models with good results.

An AN/SLA-2 Spectrum Analyzer and a KD-2 Data Recorder were ordered for inclusion in the Spectrum Search Unit to be assembled under Project 1-29-01-005. Planned future expenditures for this Spectrum Search Unit amounted to \$22,750.

8. Material

Approximately 90% of the procurement program was initiated in the 1st Quarter based on long-term procurement of major end-items and controlled or critical items. Concurrence with a proposed new policy of procurement from NSA was expressed. Fy 1955 procurements for major items of ASA equipment were initiated. The final obligation total fell short of the allocation by \$1,021,219.48 due to: amendments requesting increased quantities which reduced the unit cost of equipment, items for which NSA made no charge, and Signal Corps items not actually available. NSA was furnished a report covering the Army cryptographic keying material requirements for fy 1956 and M-Day through M/48. \$1,214,628.19 was transferred to Station Operating Account 37609A to cover additional FPES and TOE fy 1955 requirement. NSA agreed to procure for ASA 1,092 KL-7's and initial spare parts to be reimbursed by ASA from fy 1956 funds. Special Test Bases for KL-7 were procured. No procurement of AFSAZ 7315 was anticipated in fy 1955.

9. Supply

KL-7's were supplied to ASA units for further distribution. A new TAG letter on the KL-7 was published 5 Apr 55; it recommended all units holding KL-7 turn in Converters M-209. Piecemeal requirements and short dead lines on Fire Mission codes consolidated easing a production problem. Copies of AFSAL 5375 were supplied White Sands Proving Ground to determine if they were suitable for use with guided missile tests.

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~~TOP SECRET~~10. Services

Implementation of on-line links to Tokyo from Philippines and Okinawa was re-programmed. A duplex radio channel between ASAFE and NSA Washington gave promise when tested. Initial Records Management surveys were conducted and a circular on ASA Records Administration was released. Revised disposition standards for COMSEC and COMINT records were drafted. Top Secret inventories were checked. Machine Accounting prepared a number of reports and modified a keypunch machine to be used for research by GAS50 and GAS24. Medical and Hospitalization, Transportation, GM Specialized, Real Estate Management and Engineer Planning services were of a continuing nature and programmed objectives were attained within reasonable expectations.

11. Installations

Programmed objectives were attained at each ASA installation within the capabilities of the installation under existing budgetary limitation. However, due to the DA austerity program, military construction, repairs and utilities expenditures were reduced to an absolute minimum, thereby limiting the amount of new construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance that could be accomplished.

12. Construction

Due to the DA austerity program, only limited construction was carried out during the fiscal year. Funds appropriated for ASA facilities for execution in fy 1955 were obligated.

13. Reserve and ROTC

A DF was submitted to TAG requesting transfer of former ASA personnel to AS-USAR. 145 ROTC cadets were selected for commissioning in AS-USAR in June 1955. Twenty-five ROTC cadets were commissioned in AS-USAR in January 1955; twenty-four were ordered to active duty. A total of forty-six AS-USAR and 146 GMC ROTC cadets were commissioned in AS-USAR. ASA was relieved of all requirements to support the ROTC program when the AS-ROTC program was discontinued at the end of the fy 1955 school year.

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V. ASA UNITS (WORLD-WIDE)

A. Continental United States

1. Headquarters, Army Security Agency, 8600 DU, Arlington, Va (Including Hq & Hq Co, Arlington Hall Station, 8617 DU).

Throughout fy 1955, Hq ASA remained located at 4000 Arlington Boulevard, Arlington, Va. The Agency was commanded by Major General Harry E. Reichelderfer, 07547, USA. The position of Deputy Chief was held by Brigadier General Stanhope B. Mason, 017295, USA. There were two Chiefs of Staff during the year. In the first quarter, the position was held by Colonel E. Pasolli, 028777, GSC. He was relieved by Colonel Francis C. Bowen, 039682, SigC, who maintained the position for the remainder of the period under review.¹

Vertical command structure remained unchanged. Several minor changes were implemented in the various divisions due to increased responsibility, or to create more effective organization. Brief discussion of these follows:

ACofS, G1

Within this division, the Administrative Branch was changed to an Executive Branch to allow for an Executive Officer. One position of Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G1, was abolished. A Civilian Personnel Branch was established on 21 Feb 55 due to the departure of NSA personnel who had previously serviced ASA civilian personnel administrative requirements. The new branch was to provide facilities for advance planning in connection with civilian personnel administration of ASA personnel, and it was anticipated that it would expand during fy 1956.² Military personnel authorization for the section was par 6, TD 93-8600 (Officers) and par 10, TD 93-8617 (EM). Total assigned strength at the end of fy 1955 was 12-O, 6 EM, 5 civilian employees.³

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1. Developed Information, Officer's Section, GAS26.
 2. Ann Rept, ACofS, G1 (GAS21), fy 1955, p2.
 3. Ibid. Tab 2.

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~~TOP SECRET~~ACofS, G2

Within this division, three branches- Security, Reading Panel, and Historical Research- were expanded, and new equipment added. The Administrative, Plans and Policy, and Personnel Clearance Branches remained intact. Total assigned strength at the end of fy 1955 was 13-0, 1 WO, 9 EM, 2 WAC, 22 civilian employees.¹

ACofS, G3

General organization of this division during fy 1955 consisted of five branches (Policy Control, Plans, Program Management, Organization and Equipment, Training). Plans were underway as the report period commenced to transfer Program Management to the Office of the Chief of Staff during August 1955. The division was organized under TD 93-8600 (28 Mar 55) with an authorized strength of 41 military and 23 civilian personnel. Actual strength at the end of fy 1955 was 41-0, 3 EM, 26 civilian employees.²

ACofS, G4

Within this division, the Program Management Section was reorganized as the Plans, Programs and Budget Section.³ The Engineering Branch continued as the office of coordination for activities of the COMSEC Applications Section, COMINT Applications Section, and Equipment Engineering Section and their sub-units. A special relationship which provided for staff technical control of the ASA Field Test Board also continued.⁴ The Supply Control Section was reorganized as Services, Supply and Procurement Section.⁵

Under TD 93-8600 (31 Mar 54) the division was authorized 23-0, 36 civilian employees.⁶ From reports submitted however, there was considerable overstrength and, at the end of fy 1955, assigned personnel totaled 31-0, 14 EM, 2 WAC, 36 civilian employees.⁷

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1. Ann Rept, ACofS, G2 (GAS22), fy 1955, Tab 2.
 2. Ann Rept, ACofS, G3 (GAS23), fy 1955, pl.
 3. Ann Rept, ACofS, G4 (GAS24), fy 1955, p2.
 4. Ibid. p5.
 5. Ibid. p28.
 6. Ibid. pl.
 7. Ibid. Tab 2.

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~~TOP SECRET~~Special Operations Division

Several minor organizational changes took place within this division during fy 1955. At the start of the year, the Special Operations Division had two units - Mail and Supply- under the office of the Chief.¹ In January 1955, the Supply Unit was transferred to the Material and Maintenance Branch effective 1 May 55. The Field Units Branch was reorganized 28 Jan 55. Certain segments were relocated at Fort George G. Meade in consonance with a division of NSA that was transferred, and a Special Projects Section was established to encompass all ASA special search projects.² The Maintenance and Supply Section became Material, Maintenance and Supply Branch under the command of a military section chief and a civilian assistant effective June 1955.³

A breakdown of authorized and actual personnel follows:⁴

<u>BRANCH</u>	<u>CIVILIAN</u>		<u>OFF</u>		<u>WO</u>		<u>ENL.</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	Auth	Act	Auth	Act	Auth	Act	Auth	Act	Auth	Act
GAS50 Special Operations Div	7	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	8	9
GAS51 Material & Maintenance Br	90	88	9	10	2	2	27	30	128	130
GAS52 Security Br	53	49	9	8	0	0	0	3	62	60
GAS53 Field Units Br	25	19	28	25	2	2	8	11	63	57
GAS53 Signal Br	14	14	2	2	4	3	10	15	30	34
<u>Total</u>	189	177	49	47	8	7	45	59	291	290
GAS53 Liaison Sec, Ft George G. Meade, Md							19	11	19	11
Det V, 8615 DU			2	2			2	2	4	4
<u>Total</u>	189	177	51	49	8	7	66	72	314	305

1. Ann Rept, Sp. Ops Div (GAS50), fy 1955, p2.

2. Ibid. p125.

3. Ibid. p15.

4. Ibid. p5.

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~~TOP SECRET~~Technical Consultant

No change occurred in the structure of this special staff section during fy 1955. Section was organized under TD 93-8600 (28 Mar 55) which authorized three civilian employees.¹

Inspector General

Organization of this special staff section also remained unchanged. Plans were formulated and officers appointed for the establishment of IG Sections at Hq ASAE and Hq ASAFE during fy 1956.² Assigned personnel at the end of the year consisted of 4-O, 4 EM, 1 WAC, 1 civilian employee.³

Comptroller

This special staff section consisting of Management, Review and Analysis, Budget and Accounting Branches remained intact throughout fy 1955. Several additional civilian spaces were acquired for the Budget and Accounting Branch to meet increased responsibilities brought about by ASA preparing its own payroll, development of costing information, special accounting, and assumption of Class III installation responsibilities.⁴ Assigned personnel at the end of the year totaled 4-O, 14 civilian employees.⁵

Adjutant General

Within this special staff section, one additional branch- Recruiting- was added 3 Jan 55. Its designation was changed to Field Liaison Branch 18 January.⁶ This branch concentrated on fostering good relations between ASA representatives and main station commanders relative the Agency's recruiting efforts.⁷ In the Enlisted Section, principal concentration was upon world-wide assignment of ASA military personnel in MOS, utilizing graduates of the ASATC and approved DA personnel requisitions.⁸ The Officer's Records Unit was reorganized into two separate units-- the Organization Records Unit and the Field Records Unit-- for more efficient

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1. Ann Rept, Tech Consultant (GAS15), fy 1955, pl.
 2. Ann Rept, IG (GAS16), fy 1955, p6.
 3. Ibid. p5.
 4. Ann Rept, Compt (GAS17), fy 1955, p6.
 5. Ibid. Tab 2.
 6. Ann Rept, AG (GAS26), fy 1955, pl.
 7. Ibid. pl8.
 8. Ibid. pl3.

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management. The Records Administration Section took required action during the year relative provisions of SR 345-200 and the new AR 345-200, in addition to conducting numerous records management surveys.¹

The section was organized under TD 93-8600 and TD 93-8617 (20 May 55) throughout the year.² Assigned personnel at the start of fy 1955 was 15-0, 2 WO, 18 EM and 59 civilian employees. Assigned strength at year's end was 17-0, 1 WO, 24 EM, 61 civilian employees.³

Headquarters Commandant

In accordance with AR 10-50, Arlington Hall Station became a Class III installation during the fourth quarter, fy 1955. Agreements and arrangements between the Agency and the Military District of Washington were consummated and transfer of responsibilities, functions, personnel and facilities became effective 1 Jul 55. ASA was to take over all support personnel except for medical and dental, chaplain and TIE. Legal assistance was to remain with MDW. This resulted in a transfer of 4-0, 17 EM, 193 civilians.⁴

Station Complement was composed of Hq & Hq Co, Co "A," Co "B," WAC Co, Security Guard Co, Casual Det, and 7005th SU.⁵ Hq & Hq Co was reorganized under TD 93-8617, 28 Mar 55;⁶ Co "A" was reorganized under TD 93-8617-3, 20 Mar 55.⁷ During the year a number of Co "A" personnel were transferred to Co "B" or the 7200 AAU, Fort George G. Meade, Md.⁸ Civilian personnel spaces in GAS40 and 7005th SU were never filled to authorization, normally being five to ten spaces short. Military strength at the start of fy 1955 stood at 31-0, 1123 EM and WAC. At year's end, assigned strength was 33-0, 1495 EM and WAC.⁹

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1. Ann Rept, AG (GAS26), fy 1955, p14.
 2. Ibid. pl.
 3. Ibid. Tab 2.
 4. Ann Rept, Compt (GAS17), fy 1955, p3.
 5. Ann Rept, AHS (GAS40), fy 1955, p5.
 6. Ibid. p9.
 7. Ibid. p24.
 8. Ibid. pp25, 26.
 9. Ibid. p32.

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2. The ASA Training Center, 8622 DU, Fort Devens, Mass

The ASA Training Center and its counterpart, the ASA School, remained located at Fort Devens throughout fy 1955. The center's basic mission of maintaining and operating the ASA School, providing logistic and operational support for the school, as well as training assigned or attached ASA General Reserve Units, bulk allotment troops, and non-permanent party military personnel continued.¹ The charge of providing instruction in ASA specialty MOS's, tactics and techniques, and administering extension courses rested with the school from which 3,753 were graduated during the year.²

Reorganization, effected 25 Jun 54, announced the following authorizations:³

TD 93-8622 (4 Jun 54)	ASATC - 59-0, 2 WO, 213 EM, 38 Civ
TD 93-8622-1	ASA School - 59-0, 9 WO, 258 EM, 12 Civ

The above figures were adjusted by further reorganization and change.

TA 32-10 (7 Jan 54) was superseded by TA 32-1 (31 May 55), and effective 21 Mar 56 authorized strength as follows:⁴

TD 93-8622	ASATC - 61-0, 2 WO, 223 EM, 38 Civ
TD 93-8622-1	ASA School - 70-0, 13 WO, 374 EM, 12 Civ

Actual assigned strength at the beginning of the year was 296-0, 20 WO, 4199 EM (including students). At year's end, there were 326-0, 24 WO, 5747 EM (including students).⁵ Civilian employees dropped from

1. Comd Rept, ASATC, 8622 DU, fy 1955, pl.

2. Ibid. p2.

3. Ibid. p3.

4. Ibid. p4.

5. Ibid. pp7, 8.

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53 to 46.¹ Annual IG inspection of both the center and school were held during November 1954. Adjective rating for the former was "Superior," the latter "Satisfactory."²

During fy 1955, the following administrative status existed within the confines of the various branches or sub-divisions of the center - school:

Officers' Training Division- Established June 1954, with three branches-- Communications Analysis, COMSEC, COMINT, and Military Arts.³

Enlisted Training Division- Five branches established. (Analysis, Morse, Non-Morse, Maintenance, DF). Voice Branch added 25 Apr 55.⁴

Analysis Branch- Five sections established. (Traffic Analysis, Cryptanalysis, Machine Aids, Cryptosecurity, and Language). A total of twenty-three courses were conducted during the year.⁵

Morse Branch- Fifty classes conducted, 5167 students trained.⁶

Non-Morse Branch- Graduated twenty MOS 1799 students every two weeks, twelve MOS 1868 students every ten weeks.⁷

Maintenance Branch- 337 students enrolled. 333 completed Phases I and II, 127 Phase III.⁸

DF Branch- Commenced night classes to handle increased student load.⁹

Training Branch- Rewrote ASA manuals reflecting change in concept of ASA field units and the inclusion of low level voice intercept (LLVI).¹⁰ Aggressor Det, COMSEC Section, participated in Exercise LOGEX, 2-7 May 55.¹¹

1. Comd Rept, ASATC, 8622 DU, fy 1955, pl3.
2. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1955, Tab 1, p4.
3. Ibid. pp33, 37.
4. Comd Rept, ASATC, 8622 DU, fy 1955, pp41, 42.
5. Ibid. pp43-48.
6. Ibid. pp50-52.
7. Ibid. p52.
8. Ibid. pp54-59.
9. Ibid. pp62, 63.
10. Ibid. p80.
11. Ibid. p84.

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3. The ASA Troop Command, Fort Devens, Mass

Inception and location of the ASA Troop Command at Fort Devens was effected 25 Jun 54. Physical plant constituted 205 mobilization type structures used for billeting, training, and mess as well as for classroom and office space. Command over the unit and logistic support was exercised by ASATC.¹

Organization of the Troop Command evolved from discontinuance of the former ASA Student Regiment on 24 Jun 54 and redesignated as Hq Co, ASA Troop Command. Reorganization was effected under TD 93-8622-2 (4 Jun 54) authorizing 33-0, 1 WO, 253 EM. This was adjusted prior to the end of the report period to 51-0, 1 WO, 318 EM. Simultaneously, organized and directly subordinate to the Troop Command was an ASA Processing Battalion consisting of a Hq & Hq Co with lettered companies "A" through "D."²

Immediately following establishment of the Troop Command, an ASA Student Bn, a Bn Hq & Hq Co, and Co "H" was organized.³ Lettered Company "I" was organized 20 Jan 55, Provisional Companies "K" and "L" were added 20 May. Reorganization of the whole battalion commenced 20 May. A 1st Student Bn with a Hq & Hq Co and lettered companies "A" through "F," and a 2d Student Bn with a Hq & Hq Co and lettered companies "G" through "L" (less J) resulted.⁴

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1. Ann Rept, ASA Troop Comd, 8622 DU, fy 1955, pl.
 2. Ibid. p2.
 3. Ibid. p2.
 4. Ibid. pp3, 4.

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Comparative strength of officer, overhead, and student personnel within the command during the year was, as follows:¹

	25 Jun 54				30 Jun 55			
	Off	EM	Stu	Casuals	Off	EM	Stu	Casuals
Student Battalions	19	164	1450		22	178	2809	
Processing Battalion	7	49		1271	7	76		780
Hq Co, Troop Command	8	20			5	69		

Fire and barracks guards constituted principal security for the troops and physical plant during the year. Inauguration of night classes at the ASA School prompted authorization of additional barracks guards to safeguard property.² Principal training activity was non-technical in nature for which three specific programs were provided to assure adequate training for all. Some difficulty in maintaining high degree of individual interest occurred, and there was a lack of classroom space. On-the-job training was employed to fill vacancies brought about by a shortage of qualified school-trained replacements.³ Annual IG inspection of the Troop Command was held during the period 8-17 November 1954. Adjective ratings were as follows:⁴

Hq & Hq Co, ASA Troop Command - "Satisfactory"
 ASA Processing Battalion - "Excellent"
 ASA Student Battalion - "Excellent"

Troop Command morale was excellent during the year. Contributing to this was good leadership on the part of subordinate commanders, good mess management, well organized athletic and recreational activities. A like situation existed in the Processing Battalion, where careful rostering of

1. Ann Rept, ASA Troop Comd, 8622 DU, fy 1955, Tab 9.

2. Ibid. pl0.

3. Ibid. ppl5-17.

4. Ibid. pl3.

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details and good recreational facilities paid off. In the Student Battalion, excellent morale was also present, the only drawback being the employment of odd shifts for attendance at the ASA School.¹

Basically, the fy 1955 mission of the Troop Command was:

- 1) Supervision of administration, non-technical training, mess, supply activities of the organic elements of the command.²
- 2) Supervision of non-technical training and supply activities of attached units.
- 3) Perform other missions as directed by CO, ASATC.

In turn, student battalions were to administer, billet, mess and supply resident students, while the processing battalion was to administer, billet, mess, and supply non-permanent party military personnel.³ Mission accomplishment during the year was generally successful in all areas; however, a few problems remained. Most notable of these was control of student input, transfer of re-cycled students, and the need for establishment of an effective overseas processing section within headquarters of the Troop Command.⁴

4. 503d Communications Reconnaissance Group, Fort Devens, Mass

For the greater part of fy 1955, the 503d Group was based at Fort Devens. Following release from active duty, and return to control of USAR on 16 May 55, the group was stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia.⁵

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1. Ann Rept, ASA Troop Comd, 8622 DU, fy 1955, p10.
 2. Ibid. p10.
 3. Ibid. p10.
 4. Ibid. p22.
 5. Ann Rept, 503d CRG, fy 1955, pl.

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Command and mission assignment was jurisdictionally controlled by the CO, ASATC. Logistic support also emanated from this source. Directly attached were the 311th Battalion, the 336th and 359th Companies, and the 854th and 855th Detachments.¹

Group organization was effected under TOE 32-500A which authorized 15-0, 1 WO, 85 EM. Assigned strength, at the time of inactivation, was 20-0, 3 WO, 275 EM.² A provisional organization under a new concept, as presented in TOE 32-51, was effected 14 Sep 54. Simultaneously, a provisional battalion was formed and attached to the group. No significant administrative changes occurred under this organization.³ Technical changes, however, included the addition of IBM machines to the COMINT Section, which increased personnel from 10 to 155, and the addition of three light aircraft to the Communications' Section.⁴

Annual IG inspection was held 8-13 Nov 54. Adjective rating: "Excellent."⁵ Interestingly, it was difficult to maintain group morale at high level. In the main, this was due to a non-operational status, and a considerable number of transfers. In many cases, the group became a holding unit for personnel with insufficient time remaining in the Army to warrant overseas assignment.⁶

Generally speaking, the group's mission was that of training personnel in MOS proficiency and the preparation of sections and attached units

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1. Ann Rept, 503d CRG, fy 1955, p2.
 2. Ibid. Tab F.
 3. Ibid. pp3, 4.
 4. Ibid. pp3, 4.
 5. Ibid. p12.
 6. Ibid. p19.

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for operations in support of a field army.¹ Toward this end, group personnel participated in tactical field exercises, pre-cycle training, motor marches, special exercises, and testing of the new operational concept.²

5. 504th Communications Reconnaissance Group, Fort Devens, Mass

The 504th Group was activated at Fort Devens on 16 May 55, and placed under command of CO, ASATC.³ Directly attached was the newly-formed 311th Battalion. Organized under TOE 32-51, the group was authorized 23-0, 5 WO, 289 EM.⁴ With the transfer of all personnel of the 503d Group at time of activation, strength stood at 21-0, 4 WO, 284 EM.⁵

Basically, the training mission of the inactivated 503d Group became that of the 504th,⁶ and effective 1 Jun 55, a 14-week training cycle was implemented to raise the level of operational and tactical efficiency. By the close of the year, five weeks of operational training had been completed.⁷ Equipment for future maneuvers and training exercises was furnished by Hq ASA.⁸

a. 311th Communications Reconnaissance Battalion,
Fort Devens, Mass

The 311th Battalion was activated at Fort Devens on 16 May 55 and placed under direct control of the 504th Group. Organized

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1. Ann Rept, 503d CRG, fy 1955, p11.
 2. Ibid. p20.
 3. Ann Rept, 504th CRG, fy 1955, Tab B.
 4. Ibid. p1.
 5. Ibid. p2 and Tabs E & F.
 6. Ibid. p6.
 7. Ibid. p7.
 8. Ann Rept, Sp Ops Div (GAS50), fy 1955, p5.

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under TOE 32-55R which authorized 21-0, 3 WO, 270 EM, the battalion was initially composed of personnel and equipment which constituted the provisional battalion of the 503d which was created to test ASA's new operational concept.¹

The new battalion consisted of a headquarters company and lettered companies "A" and "B." "A" Co was largely developed from personnel formerly assigned the inactivated 336th Co. "B" Co was made up of personnel of the inactivated 359th Co. Hq Co was temporarily unfilled; however, effective 17 May 55, personnel - equipment from "A" Co were transferred to Hq Co and personnel - equipment from "B" Co was transferred to "A" Co. As of 30 Jun 55, assigned strength stood at 20-0, 1 WO, 284 EM.²

Delegated mission of the battalion was training its assigned personnel in MOS proficiency and preparing sections to operate in support of a Corps.³ In fulfillment of this, a 14-week training cycle was initiated 17 May 55.⁴

6. The ASA Troop Command, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

Organization of this unit under TD 93-7200 (15 Sep 54) was effected at Arlington Hall Station, 15 Nov 54.⁵ The unit moved to Fort Meade 26 Nov 54 where it occupied eleven World War II temporary type buildings until 21 Apr 55, when a move to semi-permanent facilities occurred.⁶

1. Ann Rept, 311th CRB, fy 1955, pl.

2. Ibid. p2 & Tab A.

3. Ibid. p5.

4. Ibid. p6.

5. Ann Rept, ASA Trp Comd, 7200 AAU, fy 1955, p2.

6. Ibid. p6.

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Under direct command of Chief, ASA, the unit was logistically supported by Hq, Fort Meade.¹ Authorized strength was 9-0, 1 WO, 351 EM. Actual strength upon activation was 2-0, 17 EM. This had increased to 10-0, 196 EM by year's end.²

As a carrier unit for personnel assigned for duty with NSA, the Troop Command was charged with the mission of:³

- 1) Supervision of administration, non-technical training, mess, and supply activities of organic elements.
- 2) Conduct of non-technical training of personnel assigned to or attached.
- 3) Performance of other missions as directed by Chief, ASA.

This mission was successfully carried out during the year.⁴ Excellent liaison was established with NSA, Hq, Fort Meade, Hq, Second Army, and Hq, ASA. No formal inspection of the command was made by the IG, ASA; however, the unit was visited to ascertain progress being achieved in organization and operation.⁵ Morale was excellent during the report period.⁶

7. Field Station 8601 EU, Warrenton, Virginia

This unit, under direct command of Chief, ASA and operationally controlled by DIRNSA, remained in fixed location throughout fy 1955. Physical plant of Vint Hill Farms Station consisted of approximately 720 acres, upon which ninety-one war-time and forty permanent buildings were located.

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1. Ann Rept, ASA Trp Comd, 7200 AAU, fy 1955, pl.
 2. Ibid. p5.
 3. Ibid. pl1.
 4. Ibid. pl1.
 5. Ibid. pl3.
 6. Ibid. pl5.

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Logistic support continued to be provided by sources available to ASA and NSA. In turn, the station provided logistical support to 7092 SU, and ASA Special Project Unit 7203. Supplies were drawn through a depot supply system, from nearby installations, and through local purchase.¹ The station operated under TD 93-8601 and TD 67-7092 throughout the year.²

Station organization was altered somewhat during the report period. Effective 15 May 55, a special staff was organized and a sub-staff of administrative and technical services.³ Through this action the Post Commander and Executive Officer were relieved of direct supervision of certain sections which had previously reported directly to the command level.⁴ In the fourth quarter of the report period, the station became a Class III installation. Agreements and arrangements between the Agency and MDW were consummated and transfer of responsibilities, functions, personnel and facilities became effective 1 Jul 55. ASA was to take over all support personnel except for medical and dental, chaplain, and TIE. Legal assistance was to remain with MDW. This resulted in a transfer of 5-0, 10 EM, 125 Civilians.⁵

Assigned strength of the station and 7092 SU on 1 Jul 54 was 27-0, 9 WO, 542 EM. At the close of the year strength was 24-0, 13 WO, 591 EM. Civilian employees totaled 114.⁶

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1. Comd Rept, VHFS, FS 8601 DU, fy 1955, ppl, 2.
 2. Ibid. p3.
 3. Ibid. p3.
 4. Ibid. p3.
 5. Ann Rept, Compt, fy 1955, p3.
 6. Comd Rept, VHFS, FS 8601 DU, fy 1955, Tabs 7 & 8.

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Physical security responsibilities were increased during the report period. In October 1954, the station's TD was altered, increasing the Security Guard Section to fifty-five. In addition to normal guard posts, a two-man patrol to operate in the city of Warrenton was established, guards assigned to each school bus carrying dependent school children, and a post established at one post intersection to provide safe crossing for nursery school children.¹

A total of 203 hours were devoted to training during the year.² A vastly improved training program was established and put into effect 28 Apr 55. Through improved methods and planning, time required to conduct classes was reduced from nine hours to six hours per cycle. Fifteen minute physical training periods were introduced.³

Annual IG inspection of the station was held 20-24 Sep 54. Adjective rating: "Superior."³ Liaison was most effective between the technical services, and among the important visitors of the year were the Chief and Deputy Chief of the Agency.⁴

While the general mission of the station entailed administrative and logistic support to itself and subordinate units, a specific classified mission commensurate with NSA and ASA activities was conducted during the year.⁵

Approval of \$488,197 to maintain and operate the station was given the Post Engineer as the year began. Adjustments brought the amount spent

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1. Comd Rept, VHFS, FS 8601 DU, fy 1955, pl4.
 2. Ibid. p20.
 3. Ibid. pl8.
 4. Ibid. pl8.
 5. Ibid. pl6.

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to \$502,343 as the year ended. Major construction projects were: completion of fourteen permanent type field grade officer quarters, initial construction of a new PX building, initial construction of a mercury street lighting system and water proofing forty basements in dependent quarters.¹

An event of historical importance during the year was the "Vint Hill Farms Station Open House," which took place 20 Oct 55. This was the first time the station was opened for public inspection. Favorable publicity was received in all local papers and over 3,000 persons attended the festivities. The event was extremely successful in improving relations with the surrounding communities and destroyed unfounded theories of the "secrecy" of the installation.² REF: VOL. II P. 16.

8. ASA Field Test Board, 8600 DU, Warrenton, Virginia

Relocation of this Board from Fort Devens, Mass to Warrenton was effected 9 Aug 54. Physical plant was established in Building 141, Vint Hill Farms Station.³ Under direct command of the Chief, ASA and staff supervision of the ACoFS, G4, ASA, the Board was attached to FS 8601 for logistical support, administrative assistance, and court-martial jurisdiction.⁴

At the start of fy 1955, the Board was organized under TD 93-8600-1 (25 Jan 54) which authorized 5-0, 10 EM, 4 Civilians. Reorganization was effected 20 May 55 under TD 93-8600-1 (22 Mar 55).⁵ There was no TA during

1. Comd Rept, VHFS, FS 8601 DU, fy 1955, pl8.

2. Ibid. p24.

3. Ann Rept, ASA Fld Test Bd, 8600 DU, fy 1955, pl.

4. Ibid. p2.

5. Ibid. pl.

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the year, but authority was obtained for requisitions on the SigC, Engrs, and Ord for equipment.¹ Authority was also granted to purchase items delayed by normal channels.²

Assigned strength as of 1 Jul 54 was 3-0, 6 EM, 1 Civilian. This increased to 6-0, 10 EM, 3 Civilians by 30 Jun 55.³

Building security consisted of wired windows, covered doors of 22-gauge sheet metal. Entrance was secured by three-way combination padlock, the rear door by snap lock and inside bar. Off duty inspection was conducted by the Post Security Guard.⁴ Training, applicable to the Board, was that as conducted by Vint Hill Farms Station. Important visitors of the year included the Chief, Deputy Chief and Chief of Staff, ASA.⁵ Morale was excellent.⁶

The Board's mission was to conduct such field tests as directed by Chief, ASA and other experimentation designed to improve operational effectiveness of the Agency.⁷ In accomplishment of this, a total of seventeen projects were completed. The major of these was a prototype installation for the XM-292 van. This covered complete installation components for intercept installations in the XM-292 van or S-44 shelters.⁸ Tests were run at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md in September 1954. Changes were

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1. Ann Rept, ASA Fld Test Bd, 8600 DU, fy 1955, p3.
 2. Ibid. p4.
 3. Ibid. p2.
 4. Ibid. p7.
 5. Ibid. p27
 6. Ibid. p28.
 7. Ibid. p8.
 8. Ibid. pp9-26.

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made in military characteristics for the intercommunications control system, and all control units were completely re-designed. Drawings and specifications were prepared for manufacture of the equipment, and the van was displayed at the Commanders Conference at Arlington Hall Station and at TASATC in April 1955. Preparation of manuals was in progress as the year ended.

A final report on interim installation kits, a major project of fy 1954, was completed in March 1955. Other projects included: a shelter S-89 installation for highly portable or mobile monitor installations that could be employed for interception of low-level transmissions. Preliminary designs for the mounting structures required to fit the shelter were completed in May 1954. An additional project was established for similar installations in armored personnel carriers, Type M-59. Arrival of communication components was awaited as the year ended.¹

A knockdown rack was studied, but not considered practical. A light-weight telescopic tower for mobile units was also tested. The tower could be raised to 66 ft, its weight, 200 lbs. Work was done on improvements in Antenna Coupler CU-119/FR. Maximum improvement was obtained by replacing the input transformer. A simple method of balancing DF cables was developed, but temporarily suspended while awaiting special transformers. The unit tested AU/PTA-1, designed for front line wire tapping, and found it very satisfactory.²

1. Ann Rept, ASA Fld Test Bd, 8600 BU, fy 1955, pp9-26.

2. Ibid. pp19-26.

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9. 306th Communications Reconnaissance Battalion,
Fort Bragg, NC

Location of the 306th Battalion at Fort Bragg remained intact throughout fy 1955.¹ The battalion, directly subordinate to Hq ASA, functioned as a separate headquarters logistically supported by Hq ASA and Fort Bragg.² Subordinate to battalion were the 337th and 358th Companies. Its mission was to furnish cryptologic support to the XVIII Airborne Corps, and to supervise activities of communications reconnaissance units as may be assigned or attached.³

Organized under TOE 32-500A, the battalion and attached companies operated under a total authorization of 30-0, 570 EM. Battalion authorization was 8-0, 21 EM. Under this TOE an attempt was made to carry out the new ASA concept of battalion operations utilizing lettered companies. On 16 May 55, reorganization occurred, the battalion discontinued, and TOE 32-56 introduced which authorized 36-0, 531 EM. Gradual readjustment through reassignment had brought the battalion very closely in line with the new concept as activation of the 313th Communications Reconnaissance Battalion was announced in its stead.⁴

Conclusive strength figures of the battalion were not presented for fy 1955; however, assigned gains and losses reflected the presence of 10-0, 7 WO, 239 EM during the year.⁵

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1. Ann Rept, 306th CRB, fy 1955, p2.
 2. Ibid. p8.
 3. Ibid. p10.
 4. Ibid. p9.
 5. Ibid. Tab 1.

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Physical security for the battalion operations site consisted of concertina wire, three layers deep around the area, and two guard posts. With establishment of a semi-permanent site, a gate and an 8 ft barbed wire fence 180 x 280 ft was constructed. Mounted lights for night illumination were also installed. Internal communications passed over landline were provided transmission security by periodic monitoring. Cryptographic security for the communications center was provided through utilization of an armed guard.¹

In addition to normal training requirements, the battalion participated in weapons firing exercises in July 1954. Compulsory driver's training was continued also.²

On-the-job training was continuous throughout the year. An MOS training program was established, and the training of low-level voice intercept teams was initiated. The first LLVI team, organized 16 Aug 54, was utilized as cadre for training others. This training was augmented by sending the teams into the field with elements of the 82d Airborne Division. Unit personnel were also trained in procedures for planning an air movement and preparing and loading equipment in type loads peculiar to ASA units.³

The battalion participated in a number of maneuvers and exercises during the year. In some cases individual missions were assigned, while in others provisional organizations composed of personnel from both units were combined into single detachments. At Fort Bragg, the battalion participated in the following:⁴

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1. Ann Rept, 306th CRB, fy 1955, pp19, 20.
 2. Ibid. p13.
 3. Ibid. pp15-18.
 4. Ibid. p24.

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| 1) CPX PREP 1 | 19-21 Oct 54 |
| 2) CPX PREP 2 | 16-18 Nov 54 |
| 3) CPX PREP 3 | 18-20 Jan 55 |

At Fort Benning, Operations Platoon #1, a provisional organization (4-0, 65 EM) provided COMSEC support to the 3d Infantry Division and COMINT support to the 511th Air (aggressor) in "Exercise FOLLOW ME" from 10-28 Feb 55. The platoon operating under the concept of static warfare which tested the new concept of an atomic division did not appreciably complement the function of an atomic division.¹

At Fort Hood, Operations Platoon #2, a provisional organization formed by the battalion from its personnel and that of subordinate units under TOE 32-57, provided COMINT and COMSEC support to the CG, III Corps, prior to and during "Exercise BLUE BOLT."

These platoons, structurally organized under the new concept, but functioning with technical equipment of the old TOE, were forced to either improvise equipment and installations to meet a new operational situation or when that was impossible to operate under the old system.²

At Yakima Military Reservation, Yakima, Washington, Operations Platoon #3, a provisional organization (4-0, 65 EM) had the mission of determining the effectiveness of an operations platoon, communications reconnaissance battalion, operating within the integrated intelligence system and providing COMSEC support to the 2d Infantry Division during "Exercise APPLE JACK," from 20 Apr 55 through 20 May 55.³

Battalion liaison, during the report period, was maintained with the

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1. Ann Rept, 306th CRB, fy 1955, p24.
 2. Ibid. p25.
 3. Ibid. pp25, 26.

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XVIII Airborne Corps Hq and subordinate units, and contact established with test directors of all major exercises.¹ Inspection of the battalion was conducted concurrently by TIG, DA, and IG, ASA during the period 4-8 Oct 54. Adjective rating: "Excellent."² Morale was sporadic throughout the year reaching moderate heights during periods when personnel were operationally engaged in maneuver exercises, or locally assigned missions.³ During periods of operational inactivity when on-the-job training, normal housekeeping, and routine activities were stressed morale did not reach desirable heights. Overseas returnees assigned, experienced some difficulty in adapting themselves to the status of the battalion, and integration into operational duties was not without problems due to natural differences in procedures. In addition, these individuals usually had relatively short periods of duty prior to discharge or separation and this caused increased turnover of personnel. This situation did not contribute to increased efficiency, and became a specific factor in lowering morale.⁴

Principal construction during the year was centered about the mess, the motor pool, company areas, and classrooms, all of which received minor improvements.⁵ Effective 1 Jan 55, the CommCen of the 337th Company was transferred to battalion. Reorganization, under TOE 32-56 was initiated 16 May 55.⁶

REF: VOL. II P. 217

1. Ann Rept, 306th CRB, fy 1955, pp9, 10.
2. Ibid. p3.
3. Ibid. p34.
4. Ibid. pp34, 35.
5. Ibid. p14.
6. Ibid. p22.

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10. 337th Communications Reconnaissance Company, Fort Bragg, NC
 Location of the 337th Company at Fort Bragg was consistent during fy 1955.¹ The company, directly subordinate to the 306th Battalion,² was provided a mission of furnishing cryptologic support to the XVIII Airborne Corps as well as that of achieving and maintaining operational readiness.

The year saw a shift in organization from TOE 32-500, which authorized 8-0, 187 EM, to that of 14-0, 306 EM. The reorganization also amended the company's responsibilities from COMINT to that of combined COMINT and COMSEC.³

No conclusive strength figures for the company were reported for fy 1955, and all activities applicable to logistics, security, and training, stemmed from the 306th Battalion. Annual inspection of the company by TIG, DA and IG, ASA was held during the period 4-8 Oct 54. Adjective rating: "Excellent."⁴

One of the highlights of company activity during the year was participation of LLVI teams in Exercises "FOLLOW ME," "BLUE BOLT," and "APPLE JACK." In the first two, the company's operational platoons provided COMINT support for the 511th Air (Aggressor), and COMINT support to the CG, III Corps. The company also conducted research for Hq ASA in user evaluation tests of DF equipment AN/TRD-4 and AN/PRD-1 during the year.⁵

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1. Ann Rept, 337th CRC, fy 1955, pl.
 2. Ibid. p3.
 3. Ibid. p9.
 4. Ibid. pp3-21.
 5. Ibid. pp13-15.

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Morale of the company varied from very satisfactory to excellent throughout the year. During those periods when engaged in field operations, morale reached the highest point. Low incidence of VD, AWOL's, and lack of disciplinary problems indicated to some extent the degree attained.¹

REF: VOL. II P. 22

11. 358th Communications Reconnaissance Company, Fort Bragg, NC

Location of the 358th Company at Fort Bragg remained intact during fy 1955.² Directly subordinate to the 306th Battalion, the company was organized under TOE 32-500A which authorized 8-0, 143 EM. Actual assigned strength was unreported for the period.³ Matters relative equipment, training, RD, and security were similar to those of the 306th Battalion or handled by the battalion for the company.⁴

The general mission of the company was that of providing cryptologic support to the XVIII Corps. In addition, company units performed such training as was necessary to achieve and maintain operational readiness.⁵

The company's COMSEC Section continued to work under the provisions of TOE 32-500A until 13 Apr 55 when personnel were transferred to battalion in order to expedite changeover to the new ASA concept and TOE 32-56. Under TOE 32-500A, the Operations Section was organized as follows: Radio Monitoring Sections were composed of GO and GR teams; the Security Analysis Section was composed of a GV team; the Cryptographic Analysis Section, a

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1. Ann Rept, 337th CRC, fy 1955, p22.
 2. Ann Rept, 358th CRC, fy 1955, p2.
 3. Ibid. p3.
 4. Ibid. pp9-14.
 5. Ibid. p8.

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GN team.

The Operations Section assisted the battalion in carrying out its dual mission. Close liaison was maintained with the 82d Airborne Division and other corps units in carrying out mission assignments forwarded from Hq ASA to the battalion.¹

On 12 Apr 55, provisional reorganization was effected because of increased difficulties in providing adequate support to those areas requesting ASA support. Thus, a COMINT Section was organized within the 358th.²

In addition to normal support provided XVIII Airborne Corps, the company participated in a number of maneuvers and exercises. Among these was a detachment (3-0, 15 EM) that provided transmission security monitoring for the 11th Airborne Division, Camp Campbell, Ky from 13 Aug to 15 Dec 54. Another detachment (2-0, 34 EM) provided ASA support of "Exercise TOBACCO LEAF IV" at Fort Meade, Md from 29-31 Oct 54.³ The company also sent personnel to Exercises "FOLLOW ME," "BLUE BOLT," and "APPLE JACK."⁴

On the whole morale throughout the fiscal year was not consistent, but was relatively good in retrospect to the generally static operational situation.⁵ Morale reached its highest point when men were on maneuvers or locally assigned missions substantiating the need for increased operational activity.⁶ Annual IG inspection was conducted concurrently by

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1. Ann Rept, 358th CRC, fy 1955, pl5.
 2. Ibid. pl6.
 3. Ibid. pl7.
 4. Ibid. pl8.
 5. Ibid. p23.
 6. Ibid. p23.

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representatives of TIG, DA and IG, ASA between 4-8 Oct 54. Company received a rating of "Excellent."¹

12. 313th Communications Reconnaissance Battalion,
Fort Bragg, NC

Release of the 306th Battalion from active duty to control of USAR, and subsequent activation of the 313th Battalion at Fort Bragg was effected in the fourth quarter of fy 1955. Battalion Hq and supported companies (Hq Co, A Co, B Co) occupied temporary frame construction buildings within an area bounded by Butner Road on the north, Armistead Road on the west, Hamilton Road on the east, and Motor Pool Drive on the south.²

The battalion was attached to the XVIII Airborne Corps for logistic support, and supplies were obtained from the post technical services and distributed to subordinate units. Operational missions were assigned by Hq ASA and passed on through Bn Hq Operations to operational sections of the companies. The battalion was under the command of Hq ASA although attached to the XVIII Airborne Corps.³

Following activation, the following was authorized under new TOE:⁴

		<u>OFF</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>EM</u>
Bn Hq	(TOE 32-55)	14	2	0
Bn Hq Co	(TOE 32-56)	2	0	158
A Co	(TOE 32-57)	7	1	187
B Co	(TOE 32-57)	7	1	187

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1. Ann Rept, 358th CRC, fy 1955, p3.
 2. Ann Rept, 313th CRB, fy 1955, pl.
 3. Ibid. p2.
 4. Ibid. p3.

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Assigned strength as of 30 Jun 55 was, as follows:

	<u>OFF</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>EM</u>
Bn Hq ¹	5	8	0
Bn Hq Co ²	2	0	206
A Co ³	4	0	139
B Co ⁴	5	1	135

Battalion security was controlled by a daily interior guard, personnel for which was derived from subordinate units.⁵ Individual military training was carried out through scheduled training classes.⁶ To fulfill mission requirements, on-the-job and MOS training occupied a major portion of most schedules.⁷ For example, in Hq Co, this type of training occupied 76% of total training time,⁸ in A Co, 60%,⁹ and in B Co, 62%.¹⁰

Liaison was maintained with XVIII Airborne Corps, its subordinate components-- the 82d Airborne Division and Corps Artillery, and the 77th Special Forces Group. In the subordinate units, weekly inspections were held. No formal IG inspection, however, was conducted during the period.¹¹

Morale during the report period was generally high. Rapid turnover of personnel in units due to reorganization, and the resulting loss of

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1. Ann Rept, 313th CRB, fy 1955, pp7, 8.
 2. Ann Rept, Hq Co, 313th CRB, fy 1955, pp4, 5.
 3. Ann Rept, A Co, 313th CRB, fy 1955, pp4, 5.
 4. Ann Rept, B Co, 313th CRB, fy 1955, pp4, 5.
 5. Ann Rept, 313th CRB, fy 1955, p17.
 6. Ibid. p22.
 7. Ibid. p23.
 8. Ann Rept, Hq Co, 313th CRB, fy 1955, p30.
 9. Ann Rept, A Co, 313th CRB, fy 1955, p26.
 10. Ann Rept, B Co, 313th CRB, fy 1955, p30.
 11. Ann Rept, 313th CRB, fy 1955, p22.

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efficiency caused morale to drop momentarily, but the problem was never serious. Institution of a five-day work week, and elimination of reveille for off-post personnel provided major boosts, as did a new physical training policy for the afternoons. Disciplinary problems were negligible.¹

The mission of the 313th Battalion was to provide cryptologic support to the XVIII Airborne Corps, supervise activities of the operational units, and achieve and maintain a state of operational readiness. Toward accomplishment of this, battalion units performed such operations and training as necessary to achieve and maintain operational readiness and, on occasion, went in the field to detect security weakness of Corps communications.²

Equipment authorized under both old and new TOE was laterally transferred upon reorganization and redesignation. Equipment not authorized under new TOE was returned to the technical services, and authorized equipment drawn. Requisitions for Signal equipment under new TOE were hand carried through Post, the Post Signal Property Officer, and then sent to Hq ASA. Required equipment was then requisitioned from Signal Depots throughout the country. This service speeded the process of obtaining essential equipment. Procurement of other technical service equipment was normal and no serious problems were experienced. Normal levels of supply items were maintained in each company supply room.³ Maintenance of teletype machines posed a minor problem due to difficulty of obtaining parts.⁴

1. Ann Rept, 313th CRB, fy 1955, p24.

2. Ibid. p19.

3. Ibid. p14.

4. Ibid. p16.

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Civilian painter and construction crews, contracted by Post Engineer, painted the exterior of all buildings during the year, and replaced wooden steps and landings with cement block and concrete steps and landings. Unit personnel painted latrines, mess hall interiors and orderly rooms. Security fences were erected around battalion operations buildings and around the operations site.¹

All units of the battalion were connected by intra-battalion field telephone system, commercial telephone, and message center. The CommCen transmitted an average of 10,000 gps per 24-hour period. Decline in traffic was due to reorganization, and preparation for Exercise "SAGEBRUSH," scheduled for second quarter, fy 1956.² The CommCen received new equipment from Hq ASA enabling the mounting of S44-G huts for use in the forthcoming exercise.³

Housing, principally two-story frame barracks, was adequate. Unit messes drew rations through battalion S-4 from Post Ration Breakdown. Considerable improvement was made to these facilities during the year.⁴

General transportation policy was to train all available personnel as drivers and assign each a vehicle. Assigned drivers performed daily 1st echelon maintenance upon their vehicles. Constant inspection assured operative condition at all times.⁵ Hq Co handled all 2d echelon maintenance and power units for the battalion.⁶

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1. Ann Rept, 313th CRB, fy 1955, pl4.
 2. Ibid. pl5.
 3. Ibid. pl6.
 4. Ibid. pl2.
 5. Ibid. pl4.
 6. Ann Rept, Hq Co, 313th CRB, fy 1955, p22.

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Medical aid men were assigned to Hq Co, but there were no facilities to establish a dispensary. Unit personnel used Post Dispensary #2 and chronic or serious cases were treated at Fort Bragg US Army Hospital. Post Dental and EENT clinics were available. Special Services facilities were adequate for all.¹ REF: VOL. II P. 227

13. Field Station, 8602 DU, Petaluma, California

Location of Two Rock Ranch Station at Petaluma remained fixed throughout fy 1955. The Field Station, a Class II installation, and the 6900 SU, a Sixth Army Class I supporting unit, occupied twelve permanent-type buildings, twenty-one temporary structures and a number of miscellaneous facilities on 120 acres of land out of the total 800 acres comprising the installation.

Under command jurisdiction of the Chief, ASA, the station received Class I support activities, both logistical and administrative, that were provided by Hq Sixth Army and the Presidio of San Francisco.² During the fourth quarter, fy 1955, the station became a Class III installation. Agreements and arrangements between ASA and Sixth Army were consummated and the transfer of responsibilities, functions, personnel and facilities became effective 1 Jul 55. The station was to take over all support personnel, less medical, dental, and TIE.³ Sixth Army was to transfer personnel of the Presidio Engineer Office to the station. Satellization support for certain supplies and services was to continue. This resulted in a transfer

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1. Ann Rept, Hq Co, 313th CREB, fy 1955, pl3.
 2. Ann Rept, TRRS, FS 8602 DU, fy 1955, ppl, 2.
 3. Ann Rept, Compt (GAS17), fy 1955, p3.

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of 1-0, 3 EM, 39 Civilians.¹

The station operated under TD 93-8602 (9 Mar 54) throughout the year. The 6900 SU operated under TD 6900-1 and -2.² Assigned strength of both units at the beginning of the year was 12-0, 8 WO, 450 EM, 21 Civilians; at year's end, 9-0, 8 WO, 402 EM, 39 Civilians.³

Station security was adequate during the year, and the Guard Section provided several marching units and honor guards.⁴ A total of 219 hours of individual military training in the classified as well as unclassified skills was conducted, and under the TIE program an off-duty educational training program was carried out in which several enlisted men enrolled and took college credit courses at nearby Santa Rosa Junior College.⁵

Among the important visitors to the station during the year were the Chief and Deputy Chief of the Agency. Annual IG inspection was conducted during the period 13-17 Jul 54. Adjective rating: "Superior."⁶

Considerable effort was undertaken to raise morale at the station during the year. Specific concentration was made upon Special Services, an area believed essential for build-up. At the end of the year major improvements had been completed in crafts, library, athletics, and PX. Decorations were presented by Chief, ASA to two outstanding men on 30 Jun 55.⁷

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1. Ann Rept, Compt (GAS17), fy 1955, p3.
 2. Ann Rept, TRRS, FS 8602 DU, fy 1955, p5.
 3. Ibid. pp7, 8.
 4. Ibid. pp23, 24.
 5. Ibid. pp30-32.
 6. Ibid. pp27, 28.
 7. Ibid. pp33-38.

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The fy 1955 administrative mission of the station and its subordinate sections as differentiated from, and excluding that of, the Operations Section, was to provide, maintain and operate all facilities necessary to properly and efficiently support the primary mission which is discussed in Volume II, History of ASA and Subordinate Units, fy 1955.¹

Principal construction projects during the year were completion of seven new buildings which were turned over to the Post Engineer for maintenance and control. Additionally, numerous grounds and facilities improvements were realized. Also, troop labor accomplished the demolition of five buildings which were beyond economical repair.²

Station telephone communications were re-located during the year, and a new 200 pair XY dial telephone system installed. Activity at Military Affiliate Radio Station W622M from July 1954 through March 1955 was virtually nil. Toward end of fiscal year, interested amateur radio operators took steps to generate new interest in MARS activities. A suitable building was selected, and equipment obtained. New directional antennas were erected and the station resumed operations in May 1955.³

Housing facilities, both dependent quarters and EM barracks were critically short throughout the year. Construction of new EM barracks, a day room, two eight-family row-type apartments, and a post headquarters building were completed during the year and modification commenced on two four-family row-type apartments.⁴ Permanent on-post family-type housing

1. Ann Rept, TTRRS, FS 8602 DU, fy 1955, p25.

2. Ibid. pp18-20.

3. Ibid. p22.

4. Ibid. p10.

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for both officers and enlisted men also remained critically short. The problem of obtaining Bureau of the Budget approval of money for quarters prevailed, as the year ended.¹

Supply procedures for both post supply and unit supply sections remained unchanged. All QM, Engr, Troop Supply, Sig, Ord, TC and Cml supplies were requisitioned direct from depots.² Maximum utilization of surplus property from Navy and AF sources, as well as Army was achieved. Numerous items were obtained and represented a total savings to the station, as well as ASA, of \$20,000.³

Motor vehicle transportation was provided by the motor pool of the Presidio of San Francisco, and assigned vehicles carried on property records of that motor pool. All echelons of repair were accomplished by the Presidio Motor Pool also. This procedure worked fairly well, but there were occasional periods when vehicles were deadlined for considerable periods of time.⁴

Medical facilities were provided through the Surgeon's Office, Hq Sixth Army. Supply emanated from the Letterman Army Hospital where all station medical cases of surgery or hospitalization were handled.⁵ A civilian doctor was hired on a part-time basis in the closing weeks of the fiscal year.⁶

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1. Ann Rept, TRRS, FS 8602 DU, fy 1955, pl1.
 2. Ibid. pl4.
 3. Ibid. pl5.
 4. Ibid. pl6.
 5. Ibid. pl1.
 6. Ibid. pl2.

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Planning and preparation for transition to a Class III installation occupied considerable time as the fiscal year ended. The changeover required the post staff to assume new and unfamiliar responsibilities, and there was unlimited debate with Sixth Army representatives to determine the extent and scope of the tasks at hand.¹ REF: VOL I P. 24;

14. Army Area and Special Liaison Detachments

a. 601st Communications Reconnaissance Detachment, Governors Island, NY

Fixed location of this Hq First Army ASA Liaison Office in Building 101, Sec IV, Governors Island remained unchanged during fy 1955. Under direct command of Chief ASA, the detachment received logistic support from Hq First Army and all supplies, other than cryptographic, from Fort Jay. Organized under TOE 32-500R, assigned strength was 2-0, 2 EM. Mission of advising First Army Commander on COMINT and COMSEC matters, and other specific changes within the scope of ASA responsibility, continued. Toward accomplishment, detachment assisted in the creation of the 310th Battalion, AS-USAR, surveyed fourteen cryptocenters, rendered close support to three AS-USAR units, assisted in closing Camp Kilmer, NJ cryptocenter, and assisted TASATC in obtaining First Army agreement to a major expansion of the ASA School. This resulted in DA approval and subsequent acquisition of a building at Fort Devens, Mass. Detachment was visited by Chief, ASA during the year. Annual IG inspection was held in April 1955. Adjective rating: "Excellent."²

b. 602d Communications Reconnaissance Detachment, Fort George G. Meade, Md

Location of this Hq Second Army ASA Liaison Office changed from Room 302 to Room 101, Building 453A, Fort Meade during fy 1955.³ Under direct command of Chief, ASA, the detachment was provided logistical support by

1. Ann Rept, TRRS, FS 8602 DU, fy 1955, p39.
2. Ann Rept, 601st CRD, fy 1955, ppl-10.
3. Ann Rept, 602d CRD, fy 1955, ppl-15.

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Fort Meade, and some administrative supplies by ACofS, G2, Second Army. Organized under TOE 32-500A, authorized strength was 2-0, 2 EM. Actual strength throughout the year was 2-0, 1 EM. The mission of advising the Second Army Commander on COMINT and COMSEC matters within the scope of ASA responsibility, continued. In fulfillment thereof, sixteen critical cryptographic accounts were surveyed, assistance was rendered to ASA mobilization designees, coordination arranged between monitoring detachment, 358th Company and Second Army CPX "TOBACCO LEAF IV," assisted in establishing an operators instruction school for introducing and demonstrating the TSEC/KL-7 for 325 individuals, and coordinated a special Second Army briefing on the ASA mission. In addition, distribution authorities were established, and efforts made to organize AS-USAR units in the area.

Relations with Second Army Commander and staff members were excellent throughout the year. The 69th Signal Battalion, the cryptocenter, and the Signal Operations Division were particularly helpful. Annual IG inspection was held 16 Feb 55. Adjective rating: "Excellent."¹

- c. 603d Communications Reconnaissance Detachment,
Fort McPherson, Ga

Fixed location of this Third Army ASA Liaison Office in Room 1, Building 1254, Hq Third Army remained unchanged during fy 1955. Under command of Chief, ASA, the organization was attached for logistical support and courtsmartial jurisdiction to Third Army. Further attachment to Station Complement, 3442 SU for supply, mess, and billeting continued. The detachment continued organization under TOE 32-500. Assigned strength at beginning of the year was 1-0, 3 EM; at year's end, 2-0, 2 EM. The detachment mission was to implement ASA plans, policies, and doctrines; to coordinate cryptologic activities for which ASA was responsible; and to advise and assist CG, Third Army in COMINT and COMSEC matters within Third Army. Principal accomplishments were, survey of seventeen area cryptocenters, arrangement for ASA support of Third Army units, assistance in the introduction and training in the use of TSEC/KL-7, and aid to ASA Reserve Units. PYTHON cryptosystem was initiated between Cryptographic Repair Facilities and G2, Third Army during the year, and assistance was

1. Ann Rept, 602d CRD, fy 1955, pp1-15.

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rendered Southeastern Signal School at Fort Gordon, Ga in obtaining critical cryptomaterial for training. Annual IG inspection was conducted 24 Feb 55. Detachment rating: "Superior."¹

- d. 604th Communications Reconnaissance Detachment, Fort Sam Houston, Tex

Fixed location of this Hq Fourth Army ASA Liaison Office in Room 102, Fourth Army Quadrangle, Fort Sam Houston remained unchanged during fy 1955. Under direct command of Chief, ASA, the detachment was attached to Hq Fourth Army for disciplinary control and logistic support. Liaison was established with ACofS, G2, and the Army Commander served through that channel. Organized under TOE 32-500A, assigned strength throughout the year was 1-0, 2 EM. An additional officer was assigned in April 1955. The detachment's mission of advising the Fourth Army Commander, and representing ASA on all COMSEC and COMINT matters, continued. Principal accomplishment included a survey of thirteen area cryptocenters during the periods October-November 1954 and April-June 1955. Liaison was maintained with Hq USAFSS, San Antonio during the year, and assistance rendered to ASA mobilization designees residing in Texas and assigned to USAFSS. Annual IG inspection was conducted 2 Mar 55, and the detachment rated "Superior."²

- e. 605th Communications Reconnaissance Detachment, Chicago, Ill

Fixed location of this Hq Fifth Army ASA Liaison Office at Hq Fifth Army, 1660 E Hyde Park Blvd remained unchanged during fy 1955. Under direct command of Chief, ASA, the detachment was logistically supported by Fifth Army Rq. Organized under TOE 32-500A (26 Apr 53), assigned strength at the beginning of the report period was 2-0, 1 EM; at year's end 1-0, 1 EM. The detachment's mission of advising the Fifth Army Commander, and representing ASA on all COMSEC-COMINT matters continued. Principal accomplishments included survey of twelve area cryptocenters, demonstration and issuance of the TSEC/KL-7 to Hq Antiaircraft Artillery Command

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1. Ann Rept, 603d CRD, fy 1955, ppl-40.
2. Ann Rept, 604th CRD, fy 1955, ppl-11.

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and subordinate units, to the 8th Infantry Division and 10th Infantry Division. TSEC/KL-7 was withdrawn from the 6th Armored Division as non-essential. Additionally, the detachment made new, yet unsuccessful, attempts to establish an ASA Reserve Unit in Chicago, acted as coordinator for matters concerning ASA mobilization designees, and favorably recommended to AG, Fifth Army approval of a number of GMS, ROTC graduates for assignment to ASA. Annual IG inspection of the detachment was conducted 7 Mar 55. Adjective rating: "Superior."¹

- f. 606th Communications Reconnaissance Detachment, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif

Fixed location of this Hq Sixth Army ASA Liaison Office in Room 10, Building 39, Presidio of San Francisco remained unchanged during fy 1955. Under direct command of Chief, ASA, the detachment was attached to Hq Sixth Army for logistic support and courtmartial jurisdiction. Organization continued under TOE 32-500A authorizing 2-0, 2 EM. Actual strength was 1-0, 1 EM. An additional officer was added during the year. The detachment's mission of advising Sixth Army Commander, and representing ASA on all COMINT and COMSEC matters continued. Principal accomplishments during the year were survey of seventeen area cryptocenters, introduction and distribution of the TSEC/KL-7 to the Western AAA Command for use in tactical nets of that command replacing on-line PYTHON and APOLLO systems. This represented first operational use of TSEC/KL-7 in Sixth Army Area. The detachment also arranged TSEC/KL-7 operational and maintenance training for personnel of the Rand Corporation, Santa Monica. In addition, the detachment coordinated training arrangements with California Military District and Two Rock Ranch Station for Hq & Hq Det, 309th Battalion. Efforts were also made by the detachment to establish an AS-USAR unit in the San Francisco Bay area; however, sufficient interest had not been aroused by the year's end. The detachment also participated to some degree in CPX "LOST WEEKEND IV," Exercise "APPLEJACK," and CPX "BREAKTHROUGH" all held in the Sixth Army Area during the year. Both the Chief and Deputy Chief, ASA visited the detachment during fy 1955. Annual IG inspection was conducted 13 Jul 54. Adjective rating: "Superior."²

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1. Ann Rept, 605th CRD, fy 1955, ppl-17.
 2. Ann Rept, 606th CRD, fy 1955, ppl-23.

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g. Fort Huachuca Liaison Detachment, 8600 DU
Fort Huachuca, Ariz

Activation of this liaison detachment was announced per GO 45, Hq ASA, 21 Oct 54. The detachment, however, did not become established at Fort Huachuca until 15 Dec 54, at which time it occupied Building 4009, Area 1. This area proved inadequate, necessitating a move to Building 1004. Under direct command and control of Chief, ASA, the detachment was assigned to Hq Sixth Army for logistic support and courts-martial jurisdiction. Rations and quarters were provided by 6944 SU. The detachment was organized under TD 93-8600-3 (15 Sep 54) which authorized 1-0, 2 EM, 1 Civilian. Assigned strength reached authorization on 21 Dec 54, when a civilian electronic engineer was assigned. At the close of the year, overstrength of 1 EM existed. The general mission of the detachment was to provide liaison between the Army Electronics Proving Ground (AEPG) and ASA on matters affecting the responsibilities of ASA. Toward accomplishment, the detachment determined through liaison with Aggressor Cadre Hq, Fort Riley, Kansas, that responsibility for development of Signal Corps CC&D activities was definitely not to be centered at AEPG; forwarded data of interest to ASA on Signal Corps ELINT, jamming and anti-jamming functions and operations; provided data through on-site survey on the functions and operations performed by the Signal Corps EW activity as represented by the White Sands Signal Corps Agency at White Sands Proving Ground, New Mexico; provided technical advice on COMSEC matters by direct contact with project engineers or meetings with the AEPG Technical Panel; advised Fort Huachuca CommCen as to obtaining, dispatching and utilizing TSEC/KL-7; and conducted a study to determine AEPG requirements for COMINT support. On this latter, however, it was concluded that although AEPG had requirements for certain COMINT information, ASA was unable to furnish same and that further study would be necessary.¹

1. Ann Rept, Ft Huachuca Liaison Det, 8600 DU, fy 1955, ppl-29.

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- h. 711th Communications Reconnaissance Detachment,
Fort Monroe, Va

Location of this Continental Army Command (CONARC) ASA Liaison Office at Fort Monroe changed from Casement 20, Door 13, to Room 119, Building 133, 24 Aug 54. Cryptographic holdings were stored in the Post Signal Office Cryptocenter, Room 108. Under direct command of Chief, ASA, the detachment was provided logistic support and disciplinary control exercised by CG, CONARC. The detachment was organized under TOE 32-500A which authorized 2-0, 2 EM. Assigned strength at the beginning of the year was 2-0, 1 EM; at year's end an additional officer was added. The detachment's mission was to advise the CG, CONARC on COMINT and COMSEC activities which fell within the scope of ASA responsibility, to render assistance to the CG in fulfilling security responsibilities and to implement ASA plans, policies, and doctrines on cryptologic activities as necessary to support CONARC and the ASA mission. Accordingly, the detachment maintained continuous liaison with CONARC Hq throughout the year, and the detachment commander was designated as the G2, CONARC representative, Working Group, Army Electronic Warfare Policy Council, DA. Additionally, the detachment:

- (1) Assisted in procurement of fourteen quotas for ASA students in CONARC schools.
- (2) At CONARC level, coordinated and planned ASA participation in all major maneuvers, CPX's, field exercises, and CONARC plans for combat deception activities.
- (3) Reviewed intelligence aspects of training texts for Atomic Field Army and CONARC subjects schedules and training publications pertaining to communication, signal, and electronic fields.
- (4) Reviewed and made recommendations regarding development and employment of guided missiles, atomic weapons, and an integrated intelligence system for the field army.
- (5) Took staff action on plans, policies, and procedures for conduct and employment of electronic warfare, matters pertaining to CC&D and traffic, and details relative TSEC/KL-7 and TSEC/KL-9.

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(6) Coordinated cryptographic planning at CONARC level for all maneuvers, CPX's, and field exercises, ASA briefings on "ASA Close Support for Tactical Forces" to the Infantry, Artillery, Guided Missile, and Anti-aircraft Artillery and Guided Missile Schools, and made comments and recommendations for G2, CONARC combat development objective guides. Annual IG inspection of the detachment was held 16 Mar 55. Adjective rating: "Excellent."¹

B. Territory of Alaska

1. Hq ASA, Alaska, 8614 DU, Fort Richardson, Alaska

Location of ASA Hq in USARAL Building 1, Fort Richardson remained unchanged during fy 1955. Likewise, that of Hq & Hq Co which occupied Building 626. Forward Detachment "A" was located at Clam Lagoon, Adak and Detachment "E" was located three-quarters of a mile from Gambell, St Lawrence Island. Alaskan headquarters continued to be under direct command jurisdiction of Chief, ASA and was attached to Hq USARAL for logistic support and disciplinary control. A further attachment to Hq, Fort Richardson for these functions also existed. Command responsibility of all ASA units and personnel in Alaska was delegated to Chief, ASA, Alaska.²

Prior to 16 Mar 55, organization was under TD 92-8614.³ This was changed to TD 93-8614 and authorization for 18-0, 2 WO, 239 EM established.⁴ The basic headquarters organizational structure (S1, S2, S3, S4

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1. Ann Rept, 711th CRD, fy 1955, ppl-16.
 2. Ann Rept, Hq ASA, Alaska, 8614 DU, fy 1955, ppl, 2.
 3. Ann Rept, Hq ASA, Alaska, 8614 DU, fy 1954, p6.
 4. Ann Rept, Hq ASA, Alaska, 8614 DU, fy 1955, p2.

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Staff Sections) was not altered during the year.¹ Assigned strength of all elements comprising the headquarters as of 30 Jun 55 was 20-0, 1 WO, 302 EM.²

Security for the headquarters area was improved with the installation of a main door dial combination system in October 1954. A door guard was utilized from 0745 to 0815, and during the noon hours to screen personnel entering the area. External security was provided by the 71st MP Company. Training was developed and carried out in accordance with Hq ASA directives. Atomic weapons training was introduced in October 1954. Eight hours of arctic winter indoctrination and practical work in snowshoeing and skiing continued as part of the program. Replacement and instructor on-the-job training was continuous.

Headquarters elements joined the 333d Company in Operation "BIG MOVE," Maneuver "SNOWBIRD," and Operation "OVERHAUL," all of which were held during the report period.³

Excellent liaison was maintained during the year with other units performing COMINT functions. Interchange of information regarding operational practices between Alaskan headquarters, NSA Alaska, USN-13, and the 6918th Radio Squadron Mobile, an AF intercept activity. Cooperation was also maintained with USARAL and the Alaskan Communications System. Among the important visitors during the year were Major General Trudeau, ACOFS, G2, DA, and Major General Reichelderfer, Chief, ASA. Annual IG

1. Ann Rept, Hq ASA, Alaska, 8614 DU, fy 1955, p5.
2. Ibid. Tabs D & E.
3. Ibid. pp21-23.

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inspection was conducted for all headquarters elements during the period 22 Jul - 21 Aug 54. This followed a special inspection by IG, USARAL which was conducted 13 Jul 54.¹

Morale improved during the year at all installations. Contributing factors were the one-year foreign service tour, improved living quarters, and increased amounts of recreational equipment. Certificates of Achievement were presented to 5-O, 4 EM, whose duty performances were outstanding.²

The general mission of ASA, Alaska during fy 1955 was to perform such COMINT and COMSEC functions as directed by Chief, ASA, and as required for proper support of USARAL. Administrative and logistic support of forward area sites was coordinated from ASA, Alaska Hq. Problems encountered were amplified by distance to the sites and uncertain transportation facilities during the winter months. In accordance with DA instructions, the separation of specialists and NCO's was scheduled for accomplishment by 1 Jul 55. Conversions to new Army MOS designations was handled concurrently.

Defederalization of the 333d Company during fy 1955 and reorganization of 8614 DU under a new TD reduced operational effort to manual Morse, radio telephone positions at Gambell, and a DF at Adak. Likewise, a temporary excess of personnel resulted which, in time was transferred or absorbed in closely related MOS's.³

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1. Ann Rept, Hq ASA, Alaska; 8614 DU, fy 1955, ppl9; 20.
 2. Ibid. p24.
 3. Ibid. ppl6, 17.

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Construction of a new ASA, Alaska CommCen was underway during the year, but not completed. Due to an operations building fire at Detachment "E," in November 1954, equipment was relocated and operations resumed in Jamesway huts. Construction on new quonset buildings was scheduled to commence in July 1955.¹ Functional designs in layout operator's positions were prepared and constructed for the new Detachment "E" operations building. This layout, designed for positions utilizing MOS's 058 and 988 positions was found to increase operator efficiency through easy accessibility of all controls.²

The CommCen for ASA, Alaska was located in Building 1, Fort Richardson throughout the year. Its operations were conducted 24 hours daily on a permanent three trick basis.³ The center's primary function was the relay of COMINT traffic from out-stations to NSA, and the processing of local administrative and operational traffic.⁴ Average quarterly total of traffic handled was in excess of 3,000,000 groups per month.

As fy 1955 began, the CommCen was utilizing the DAPHNE, ORCUS, and BACCHUS cryptosystems. DAPHNE and ORCUS were scheduled for replacement by the GORGON cryptosystem 1 Jul 55. The ADONIS cryptosystem was implemented 10 Jun 55 and used to communicate with Detachment "A," 8614 DU, through off-line facilities of the Alaska Communication System. In addition to its three on-line full duplex circuits, a requirement was established for a circuit to the 6981st Radio Squadron Mobile located at Elmendorf AFB.⁵

1. Ann Rept, Hq ASA, Alaska, 8614 DU, fy 1955, p8.
2. Ibid. p18.
3. Ibid. p8.
4. Ibid. p9.
5. Ibid. p9.

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Command Issuing Office (Acct 273) was located in the West Wing, Building 1, Fort Richardson during the year, and operated directly under the S2, ASA, Alaska. Seventeen crypto accounts were serviced during the report period, and on 24 Dec 54, sixty TSEC/KL-7's were received for distribution to subordinate units of USARAL.¹

At the beginning of the year all 8614 DU personnel were housed in permanent barracks, Building 626. Troop housing at isolated sites was located in semi-permanent type quonsets. Upon defederalization of the 333d Company, all personnel were transferred to Hq, Fort Richardson for billeting with Hq Co, 8614 DU personnel. Upon completion of this consolidation, in Building 626, a unit mess for 8614 DU was organized to operate in the same building.² An Activity Supply Section was organized to provide organizational logistic support for Hq, ASA, Alaska, and Detachments "A" and "E."³

Organic vehicles were serviced by the Post Motor Pool, Hq, Fort Richardson. Unit vehicles used by Detachments "A" and "E" were serviced by motor mechanics assigned those units. As wheel-type vehicles could not be utilized at Detachment "E," track-type vehicles were substituted to combat the tundra and loose gravel composition of the terrain of St Lawrence Island.⁴

Medical facilities for ASA troops in Fort Richardson were provided by

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1. Ann Rept, Hq, ASA, Alaska, 8614 DU, fy 1955, pp11, 12.
 2. Ibid. pp5, 6.
 3. Ibid. pp7, 8.
 4. Ibid. p8.

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Hq, Fort Richardson US Army Dispensary. Hospitalization was provided by the 5005th USAF Hospital, located on the Fort Richardson reservation. Medical service for Detachment "A" was provided by the medical facility of the USN Station, Adak. For Detachment "E," a medical technician was assigned, and additional medical assistance provided by a US Public Health Service nurse in the village of Gambell.¹ Despite restriction on outside activities at all locations during the winter months, Special Services facilities were adequate. However, more facilities were believed essential.²

REF: VOL II P. 22

a. Hq & Hq Co, 8614 DU, Fort Richardson

Throughout fy 1955, this unit occupied Building 626, Fort Richardson along with the 71st QM Company and the 333d Company. Following the latter's defederalization, integration of all Hq Co personnel was effected. Unit was under command of Chief, ASA, Alaska, and, as lowest echelon of supply, drew directly upon Activity Supply of ASA, Alaska, which in turn, drew upon various technical services at Fort Richardson.³

Hq & Hq Co operated under TD 93-8614 (15 Apr 55) which was used as a basis for TA 32-7, a document submitted for DA approval as fy 1955 ended. Prior to this period it was a detachment under TD 92-8614. Organizationally, the format of a CO, XO, and Personnel Officer existed and the company was broken down into three platoons of four squads each.⁴ Security-wise, the company provided four guards nightly for the Security Monitoring Section.⁵

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1. Ann Rept, Hq, ASA, Alaska, 8614 DU, fy 1955, p6.
 2. Ibid. p25.
 3. Ibid. Incl 1, pl.
 4. Ibid. Incl 1, p2.
 5. Ibid. p7, Incl 1.

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The mission of the Hq & Hq Co was that of providing logistic and administrative support to the operational and staff sections of the Chief, ASA, Alaska. Duties included supplying personnel for operations sections at Hq, ASA, Alaska, processing of all incoming and outgoing personnel, and supply of all areas with exception to FS 8607.¹ The company was visited by Chief, ASA on 8 Jan 55. Annual IG inspection was conducted 3-4 Aug 54. Adjective rating: "Excellent."²

b. Detachment "A", 8614 DU, Adak

On 25 Feb 55, ASA personnel arrived at US Naval Station, Adak for the purpose of constructing facilities for this DF detachment.³ Location was established in the Mitchell Field Area, and a tract of land consisting of 49.9 acres of Naval Station property provided. Physical plant consisted of four World War II buildings in fair condition. Directly subordinate to Chief, ASA, Alaska, the detachment was logistically supported by the Naval Station through a pre-arranged cross-funding agreement.⁴ Organization of the detachment was under TD 93-8614 (16 Mar 55). Assigned strength at the end of fy 1955 was 1-0, 15 EM.⁵

Detachment security consisted of a 24-hour watch. All detachment personnel were issued M-1 Rifles.⁶ No organized training was conducted during the year.⁷ Liaison with ASA Hq at Fort Richardson was continuous, and the

1. Ann Rept, Hq, ASA, Alaska, 8614 DU, fy 1955, p8, Incl 1.
2. Ibid. p10, Incl 1.
3. Ibid. Incl 2, p13.
4. Ibid. Incl 2, ppl; 2.
5. Ibid. Incl 2, Tab 2.
6. Ibid. Incl 2, p9.
7. Ibid. Incl 2, p10.

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detachment was visited by headquarters representatives on several occasions during the build-up phase.¹ Radio teletype was extensively used. Generally speaking, morale was exceptionally high. Contributing to this was the fact that personnel assigned were volunteers, and the smallness of the unit, with only one man for each specific section, provided individual job responsibility.²

The detachment's mission was support of the COMINT effort by establishing location of enemy and potential enemy radio stations; assistance in search and rescue operations for friendly, lost aircraft or ocean vessels; furnish contributing DF services to other US Agencies to determine location of interfering stations; further training of personnel in DF equipment operation and control; serve as laboratory for improvement in DF operations and techniques; and provide continuous communications between ASAFE Hq and subordinate units for emergency purposes.³

By 1 Jun 55, the detachment had not received its DF equipment, and had performed no operations. AN/TRD-4 equipment was received 6 Jun 55. As the fiscal year ended, test bearings were being submitted to ASA, Alaska who passed them to ASAFE.⁴

c. Detachment "E," 8614 DU, Gambell

This detachment was organized on 15 Apr 55 following defederalization of the 333d Company. Located three-quarters of a mile from the village of Gambell on St Lawrence Island, its physical plant

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1. Ann Rept, Hq, ASA, Alaska, 8614 DU, fy 1955, Incl 2, pp9, 10.
 2. Ibid. pl1.
 3. Ibid. pl2.
 4. Ibid. pp8, 9.

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consisted of three frame buildings, twenty-one Jamesway's, and twenty-two quonsets.¹ Directly subordinate to Chief, ASA, Alaska, the unit was logistically supported by Activity Supply, Hq Co, 8614 DU.² The detachment was organized under TD 93-8614 (16 Mar 55) which authorized 2-0, 88 EM.³ TA 83-5 (March 1953) and TA 32-7 (Proposed) served as equipment basis. Five sections (Hq, Supply, Motor, Mess, and Operations) comprised the structural organization.⁴

Security was maintained through daily CQ and by having all officers on 24-hour call.⁵ Weekly inspections of personnel and areas was conducted, and on-the-job training in MOS was consistent. Liaison was maintained by landline telephone circuit between the detachment, the 5004th USAF Intel Sq representative and the Alaskan Air Lines radio operator in Gambell.⁶

One noteworthy event in which Detachment "E" personnel participated occurred on 22 Jun 55. A Navy Neptune Aircraft was attacked by a Russian Jet aircraft, causing the Navy plane to crash-land about eight miles south of Gambell. Detachment personnel participated actively in rescue operations and evacuation of crew members.⁷

Morale was high and Special Services facilities were adequate during the short period under review. As the year ended, all personnel were

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1. Ann Rept, Hq, ASA, Alaska, 8614 DU, fy 1955, Incl 3, pl.
 2. Ibid. p2.
 3. Ibid. Tab 1.
 4. Ibid. p2.
 5. Ibid. p4.
 6. Ibid. p6.
 7. Ann Rept, Hq, ASA, Alaska, 8614 DU, fy 1955, p28.

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participating in preparations for arrival of the summer re-supply ship, and a construction program to include additional quonsets, a new operations area, motor maintenance section, supply room, laundry, and storage area had been planned.¹

Mail, Armed Forces Courier Service, and radio teletype were extensively used for both administrative and operational matters.² Intra-detachment communications was maintained using Telephone EE-8 through a switchboard BD-72. An on-line radio teletype network provided communication with Hq, ASA, Alaska. Traffic was routed via radio to Nome; Alaska Communication System radio facilities to Fairbanks and Anchorage.³

- d. 333d Communications Reconnaissance Company,
Fort Richardson

Until its defederalization on 15 Apr 55, the 333d Company and its subordinate detachments were located as follows:⁴

Company Hq	Fort Richardson
Det "E"	Nome
Det "F"	Gambell
Det "A"	Wales (non-operational)
Det "B"	Point Hope (non-operational)
Det "A"	Adak (non-operational)

Directly subordinate to Chief, ASA, Alaska, the company was logistically supported by Hq, Fort Richardson. In turn, logistic support to the outlying detachments was provided by the company.⁵ Organized under TOE 32-500A, the company was authorized 9-0, 5 WO, 306 EM.⁶ Due to defederalization, no conclusive assigned strength figures were reported for the

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- Ann Rept, Hq, ASA, Alaska, 8614 DU, fy 1955, Incl 3, pp6, 7.
 - Ibid. p2.
 - Ibid. p4.
 - Ann Rept, 333d CRC, fy 1955, p4.
 - Ibid. pl2.
 - Ann Rept, Hq, ASA, Alaska, 8614 DU, fy 1955, Incl 3, Tab 4.

Page 145 of 398 Pages
Copy 1 of 44 Copies

139
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period under review. Gains during the year, however, were 3-0, 131 EM;¹ losses 14-0, 3 WO, 477 EM.² Generally, personnel problems were multiplied by diffusion of about half the company's strength to forward sites, and by a continuous flow of rotatees and replacements. A system was devised whereby personnel in forward detachments were rotated every six months, thereby retaining men in the theater one and one-half years instead of one.³

Internal security at each operating location was adequate throughout the year.⁴

Non-operational training was conducted in compliance with Hq ASA directives.⁵ Operational training proved somewhat problematic due to the fact that partially trained operators manned some of the sites. At times, the quality of intercept was not as desired because rotation of experienced personnel occurred too fast, and too few experienced men remained to train replacements.⁶

In August 1954, company personnel participated in USARAL Operation "BIG MOVE." In January and February 1955, it was Operation "SNOW BIRD." In March, Operation "OVERHAUL."⁷ Annual IG inspection was conducted 23 Jul 54. Adjective rating: "Excellent."⁸

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1. Ann Rept, 333d CRC, fy 1955, Tab 1.
 2. Ibid. Tab 2.
 3. Ibid. p2.
 4. Ibid. p22.
 5. Ibid. p10.
 6. Ibid. p8.
 7. Ibid. p9.
 8. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1955, Tab 1.

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As fy 1955 began, Hq 333d Company was engaged in strictly administrative functions, manual Morse and voice positions having been inactivated 25 Jun 54. On 26 June, [] manual Morse and [] radio telephone positions were re-manned to more fully utilize critical MOS's. These positions were maintained until 11 Apr 55.¹

Detachment "E" at Nome served as a sub-headquarters in many administrative and logistical matters during the year. Detachments in the north-west section of Alaska forwarded supply and administrative matters and, in the majority of cases, action was taken. On-line teletype facilities were maintained between Fort Richardson ASA Hq and Detachment "E" for administrative and operational traffic.²

The Nome Detachment maintained an operations building one and one-half miles north of the Nome AF Base. [] manual Morse, [] radio telephone, and [] radio printer positions were installed and manned. Operational efficiency was considerably hampered by the quality of antennas and influx of personnel with limited or no operational experience. Usual station or base facilities-- mess, Special Services, etc-- were shared with AF personnel. Relationships were good.³ Positions at Detachment "E" were inactivated on 15 Feb 55. Personnel and equipment were returned to company control with the exception of several individuals with operational MOS's who were transferred to Detachment "F," Gambell, as replacements. Last contingent departed from site 5 Apr 55.⁴

Detachment "F" at Gambell maintained personnel and equipment necessary to operate [] manual Morse, and [] radio telephone positions.⁵ DF activities were discontinued 12 Jun 54.⁶ The detachment and operations were housed in quonset and Jamesway huts.

1. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1955, pp4, 5.
2. Ibid. p5.
3. Ann Rept, 333d CRC, fy 1955, p5.
4. Ibid. p6.
5. Ibid. p6.
6. Ibid. p4.

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On 2 Nov 54, operations and maintenance buildings were gutted by fire. All operational equipment was totally lost except for the radio telephone. Equipment and research material were speedily collected at Fort Richardson and flown to the site, thereby limiting the interruption of intercept for only a little over one hundred hours. A thorough investigation was made to ascertain the cause of the disaster, but the specific cause was not determined.¹

Detachments "A" and "B" at Wales and Point Hope respectively were inactivated 12 Jun 54. Last contingents of personnel and equipment were removed in July 1954. Detachment "A," Adak, originally under the 333d Company, reverted to jurisdictional control of Hq, ASA, Alaska during the report period.

Although there were no major supply or construction problems encountered by the company in the Fort Richardson area, numerous problems arose in logistically supporting outlying detachments.

Transportation of personnel and material, for example, was a serious problem. With exception to a single summer water shipment, all re-supply was accomplished by air. With bad weather and scarcity of aircraft, shipment of food and other critical items remained a constant problem. With Detachment "F," the only isolated outpost for most of the year, completion of an airstrip in August 1954 somewhat relieved the situation.²

Delays in shipment of both personnel and cargo were common, brought on partly by the routing of many planes through Ladd AFB at Fairbanks. Long delays enroute were not uncommon and intensified the problem of supply and personnel utilization.³ Also, a lack of qualified supply personnel

1. Ann Rept, 333d CRC, fy 1955, p6.

2. Ibid. pl2.

3. Ibid. pl3.

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was keenly felt. In fact, supply was conducted on a scale comparable to a battalion logistical effort with personnel inadequate in numbers and training for the task.

In general, maintenance personnel were able to cope with their problems despite inability to procure parts and repair material. Heavy equipment was provided fourth and fifth echelon maintenance by 48th Engr Co and Post Engineers, Fort Richardson.¹

Extensive construction was accomplished during the summer months, particularly at Detachment "F." Among new installations was a full duplex radio teletype link between Detachment "E" at Nome and Detachment "F" at Gambell which began operation 14 Oct 54. This link, in conjunction with an on-line cryptosystem and the radio teletype link already existing from Detachment "E" to Hq, ASA, Alaska, made it possible to return all types of operational traffic to the central analysis section at Hq, ASA, Alaska for immediate processing. Raw traffic was still forwarded by Armed Forces Courier Service.² The teletype circuit was discontinued on 14 Feb 55 after the inactivation of Detachment "E;" on the same day a teletype circuit was activated between Detachment "F" and Hq, ASA, Alaska.

As part of the radio teletype installation at Detachment "F," a transmitter site was established at the south end of Lake Troutmen, approximately three miles from camp.³ Installation of two 15kw international power units, two double Jamesway's, transmitters (610 and 395) and antennas was completed. Minor construction included installation of a new water

1. Ann Rept, 333d CRC, fy 1955, pl3.

2. Ibid. pl4.

3. Ibid. pl4.

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line, three quonsets, and an eighty-eight drum soakage pit.¹

The prevalence of the parasitic disease Hydatid created some concern during the year. Facilities were made available for testing all rotatees, and physical measures and training were carried on at Detachment "F" to protect individuals against infection.²

e. Field Station, 8607 DU, Kenai

Fixed location of Wildwood Station at Kenai remained intact throughout fy 1955.³ Under administrative control of Chief, ASA, Alaska and operational control of DIRNSA, the station was logistically supported by CG, USARAL. Its mission was directed by Chief, ASA through Chief, ASA, Alaska, or by DIRNSA direct. Special missions, approved by Chief, ASA were carried out in cooperation with and for the 3d Rad Sq Mbl.⁴

Under TD 93-8607 (13 May 54) the station was authorized 14-0, 4 WO, 340 EM.⁵ Actual strength at the close of fy 1955 was 23-0, 5 WO, 343 EM.⁶ TB 83-8362 (1 Mar 54), applicable to the Service Company, 8362 AU (an USARAL unit provided to logistically support the station), authorized 14-0, 1 WO, 129 EM, 57 Civilians.⁷ Assigned strength of this unit at year's end was 22-0, 1 WO, 141 EM, 42 Civilians.⁸

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1. Ann Rept, 333d CRC, fy 1955, p15.
 2. Ibid. p23.
 3. Ann Rept, Hq, ASA, Alaska, 8614 DU, fy 1955, Incl 4, p1.
 4. Ibid. p72.
 5. Ibid. p2.
 6. Ibid. pp5-54.
 7. Ibid. p2.
 8. Ibid. pp5-54.

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The Security Guard Section functioned as both guards and Post MP's during the year. While assigned strength remained close to authorized strength, two posts (main gate, operations compound) were manned 24-hours. Assigned strength dropped frequently, however, and at times the Operations Officer was required to furnish personnel for guarding the compound entrance. A third guard structure was completed and located at the entrance to the operations antenna field. This was not manned due to insufficient personnel.

Patrols were performed by vehicles on the post not less than once every two hours; town patrols into Kenai were performed not less than once every eight hours. Liaison was maintained with territorial policeman and Deputy US Marshal. Serious incidents were handled through USARAL Provost Marshal's Office or the Office ACoFS, G2, USARAL. Support was also received from Army CID, CIC, and the FBI.¹

Unit interior guard was instituted during the year due to an outbreak of vandalism, but was discontinued following apprehension of men involved.² The Guard Section also assumed duties as a Ground Observer Corps Post during fy 1955. Flash reports were submitted from guard posts to AF Hq at Elmendorf AFB, and follow-up data prepared.³

Individual training was conducted in accordance with DA, USARAL, and Hq ASA circulars. Assigned personnel completed a basic weapons qualification course, and participated in Operation "BIG MOVE," a joint tactical exercise.⁴

1. Ann Rept, Hq, ASA, Alaska, 8614 DU, fy 1955, Incl 4, p66.

2. Ibid. p66.

3. Ibid. p68.

4. Ibid. p80.

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A number of important visitors came to the station during the year. Among these were Lieutenant General Noce, TIG, DA, Major General Trudeau, G2, DA, Major General Collins, CG, USARAL, Major General Reichelderfer, Chief, ASA, and Brigadier General Bassett, Commander, AFSS.¹ Annual IG inspection was conducted during the period 30 Jul - 2 Aug 54. Adjective rating: "Satisfactory."²

Considerable construction was underway during the year most of which was to be completed during fy 1956. Projects under construction as the year ended included a gymnasium, BOQ and officer's mess, three family quarters (officer), six family quarters (NCO), motor pool dispatch hut, two storage tanks, and a dock.³ Completed construction included an open wire line to Kenai by the 16th Signal Company and the 811th Signal Service Company. Cable terminals were completed in the housing area permitting temporary drop lines to be removed.⁴

Several equipment modifications were put into use during the year. Among these was modification of the ASAN 16 (Handyman) to facilitate inserting a line feed and carriage return at any desired point. This change eliminated manual functions when using heading tape for traffic scanning. Glass breakage in the ASAN 15, 16, TT-5 and 7 brought about the use of a piece of angle iron being bolted across the top of the glass from one side of the holder to the other.⁵ The angle iron discouraged leaning on

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1. Ann Rept, Hq, ASA, Alaska, 8614 DU, fy 1955, pp81-84, Incl 4.
 2. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1955, Tab 1.
 3. Ann Rept, Hq, ASA, Alaska, 8614 DU, fy 1955, Incl 4, pp61, 62.
 4. Ibid. p65.
 5. Ibid. p73.

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the glass itself, and eliminated breakage. Waste of teletype paper due to existing procedure of sending test slips by simplex ICR links in the Non-Morse Section, was also investigated. Modification was made which was operative only when an undesirable number of carriage returns were sent and returned to normal operation when a different character was sent. The device held to eliminate the line feeds after the first one, and operated normally after a new impulse was received.¹

Throughout the year, the station's CommCen utilized one on-line crypto-circuit, via landline to ACS at Wildwood, radio teletype to ACS at Anchorage, thence by landline to Hq, ASA, Alaska, and an off-line circuit following the same route to Anchorage and then by landline to higher headquarters. Its off-line circuit was on a stand-by basis until August 1954, when it became operational fourteen hours per day. In October, it became active twenty-four hours a day.² A total of 17,944,405 gpa were electrically transmitted during the year. Average monthly outage was 193 hours.

Two SSM-4's were modified to TT-160/FG and eight ASAM 2-1's to TSEC/KW-2. Lack of some replacement parts for TT-160/FG and ASAM 2-1 made it difficult to keep the machines in operation.³

A shortage of personnel hindered both maintenance and power sections during the year. Despite this, accomplishments were made. A supply channel for typewriter repair and replacement parts was opened. Installation of DF facilities was initiated in September 1954 and completed the

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1. Ann Rept, Hq, ASA, Alaska, 8614 DU, fy 1955, Incl 4, pp73, 74.
 2. Ann Rept, FS 8607, Vol II, fy 1955, ppl6, 17.
 3. Ann Rept, FS 8607, Vol II, fy 1955, ppl6, 17.

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first week of October. By use of WWV at 1200 local time, a transit with solar filter was aligned with the sun and true north bearing established. Shallcross R-9079 terminating resistors and networks were installed in May 1955. Compressed air lines and 220 volt power lines were installed in the maintenance shop.¹

In general, morale was good. Religious, Post Office, and PX facilities were adequate. A post theater was added, and a gymnasium almost complete at year's end. To increase morale, priority was requested for additional Special Services facilities.²

REF: VOL. II P. 31

C. Republic of Panama

1. Hq & Hq Detachment, ASA Caribbean, 8616 DU, Canal Zone

Location of this detachment in Building 238, Fort Kobbe remained unchanged during fy 1955. Physical plant consisted of Supply, Signal Supply, Radio and Teletype maintenance, Day Room and Training Room on the ground floor.³ First floor included Executive Offices, Intelligence Branch, Security Branch, Command Issuing Office, and CommCen. Directly subordinate to Hq ASA, the detachment, a Class II activity, was logistically supported by USARCARIB through Hq 33d Infantry Regiment.⁴

The detachment was originally organized under TD 92-8616 (5 May 52) and C1 (15 Sep 54). During fy 1955, the TD was changed to cover additional missions of COMINT, implementation of the TSEC/KL-7 program, and assignment

1. Ann Rept, FS 8607, Vol II, fy 1955, pp7-9.

2. Ann Rept, Hq, ASA, Alaska, 8614 DU, fy 1955, Incl 4, p80.

3. Comd Rept, Hq & Hq Det, ASAC, 8616 DU, fy 1955, pl.

4. Ibid. p2.

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of a COMSEC team to Puerto Rico.¹ The new TD 93-8616 (28 Mar 55) became effective 20 May 55, and authorized 6-0, 1 WO, 64 EM.² Assigned strength as of 1 Jul 54 was 5-0, 2 WO, 32 EM; as of 30 Jun 55 it was 4-0, 2 WO, 50 EM. Two civilian clerk-stenographer spaces augmented the TD throughout the year.³

Physical security was provided by a cyclone fence encircling the building. Hq Fort Kobbe MP's patrolled the area during hours of darkness.⁴ Training was conducted with a view towards maximum troop attendance in accordance with Hq ASA directives. Weapons qualification was completed by assigned personnel 23 Mar 55. Unit training was conducted quarterly in the execution of emergency plans, and on-the-job training was conducted in related or higher MOS to assume continuity of operations. Annual IG inspection was conducted by IG, ASA during the period 11-17 Jan 55. Adjective rating: "Superior."⁶

Morale continued high as evidenced by an enviable record for the second consecutive fiscal year of no trials by courtsmartial, no non-judicial punishment, no AWOL's, no VD, and no actions under AR 615-368/369. Extensive Special Services facilities were contributing to this. A number of achievement awards and commendation letters were awarded for outstanding duty performances.⁷

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1. Comd Rept, Hq & Hq Det, ASAC, 8616 DU, fy 1955, pp3, 4.
 2. Ibid. p39.
 3. Ibid. pp6, 7.
 4. Ibid. p14.
 5. Ibid. pp34, 35.
 6. Ibid. Tab 37.
 7. Ibid. pp36, 37.

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The detachment's mission for fy 1955 was performing COMINT and COMSEC functions as directed by Chief, ASA, and as required for proper support of the USARCARIB Command (to include USARFANT).¹

One of the principal accomplishments during the year was approval of a detachment recommendation by CG, USARCARIB, and subsequent action by Chief, ASA on establishment of an ASA Security Monitor Detachment in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Accordingly, the detachment was permanently set up in November 1954. Its job was to provide security monitoring, analysis, reporting and liaison to USARFANT.²

In accomplishment of its mission, the detachment's Canal Zone COMSEC Branch conducted 243 missions (radiotelephone, radiotelegraph, radioteletype, and combined). A total of 76,704 msgs and transmissions were examined, and 10,515 discrepancies detected. Average discrepancy rate was 0.14.³ Traffic analysis was performed on clear text ACAN traffic (monthly percentage basis) and on fifty-four tactical nets in the Canal Zone and Puerto Rico.⁴ Seventeen Army and Navy cryptocenters in the Caribbean, Central and South America were surveyed during the year, and cryptomaterial distributed to each.⁵ Third and fourth echelon cryptomaintenance was made available to all Army holders both in the Canal Zone and Puerto Rico.⁶

TSEC/KL-7 cipher machines and implementing documents were received, and a new equipment introductory team arrived 5 Jan 55, and commenced

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1. Comd Rept, Hq & Hq Det, ASAC, 8616 DU, fy 1955, p17.
 2. Ibid. p7.
 3. Ibid. pp25, 26.
 4. Ibid. p27.
 5. Ibid. p28.
 6. Ibid. p29.

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required training.¹

Principal construction during the year centered around building renovation requirements prior to implementation of a COMINT mission.² CG; USARCARIB approved an allocation of \$21,000 for the project, and plans were let for bid 15 Jan 55. Contract was scheduled for award 28 Jun 55.³

An automatic paper winder for continuous roll monitor logs was developed from available material during the year. As a result, ten man-hours weekly was saved.⁴

The detachment's CommGen, a tributary to ULP (major relay station - USARCARIB), operated an on-line tie-in circuit during the year. A total of 166 msgs (13,863 gps) were electrically transmitted; 209 msgs (24,680 gps) were received.⁵

Housing and mess facilities for the detachment were provided enlisted personnel by Hq & Hq Det, 7433 AU, Fort Kobbe.⁶ Supply channel was Hq, USARCARIB and Hq, 33d Infantry Regiment, Fort Kobbe.⁷ Organic vehicles, authorized by TA 32-6 and 74-5, received second, third, and fourth echelon maintenance by the 33d Infantry Regiment.⁸ Finance facilities were provided by Hq, USARCARIB through its Fort Kobbe branch. Funds totalling \$17,465.15 were allotted during fy 1955. Establishment of the detachment

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1. Comd Rept, Hq & Hq Det, ASAC, 8616 DU, fy 1955, p22.
 2. Ibid. p13.
 3. Ibid. Tab 19.
 4. Ibid. p30.
 5. Ibid. p13.
 6. Ibid. p8.
 7. Ibid. p2.
 8. Ibid. p11.

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in Puerto Rico occasioned a savings of approximately \$1,000 during the report period. Dispensary and routine outpatient care was provided by US Army Dispensary, Hq Fort Kobbe, CZ. Hospitalization and medical care was referred to Gorgas Hospital, Panama Canal Zone.¹ REF: VOL II P. 36

a. Detachment I, 8616 DU, USARFANT, Henry Barracks, PR

Location of this detachment in Puerto Rico was permanently established in November 1954.² Physical plant consisted of a temporary building (2P-1) which was formerly a two-family duplex.³ Bedrooms were renovated and utilized as two-man squad rooms. Remaining portion was partitioned to accommodate Operations, Orderly Room, and Supply. Screened-in porches were used as a Day Room and Training Room.⁴

Directly subordinate to Chief, ASA Caribbean who exercised command and operational control, the detachment was attached to USARFANT and MDPR for logistic support. Original complement consisted of 1-O, 6 EM.⁵

The detachment's mission was to serve as advisor to CG, USARFANT and MDPR on Army COMSEC matters, including approved circuit matters; assist CG, USARFANT and MDPR in fulfilling responsibilities for maintaining appropriate security of information transmitted over communication facilities in the Caribbean area by conducting a comprehensive Army COMSEC program within USARFANT and MDPR; receive requests for general security monitoring missions from CG, USARFANT and MDPR, and determine effective

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1. Comd Rept, Hq & Hq Det, ASAC, 8616 DU, fy 1955, p49.
 2. Ibid. p39.
 3. Ibid. ppl, 2.
 4. Ibid. ppl, 2.
 5. Ibid. Tabs 21, 22.

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means of accomplishment within means available and through coordination with Signal Officer, USARFANT and M DPR.¹

Channel of supply for the detachment was established as Hq USARFANT, and Henry Barracks.² Housing and mess facilities were provided by Heavy Mortar, 65th Infantry, Henry Barracks. Fiscal and finance responsibilities were that of a Unit Class "A" Agent.³ Organic vehicles were provided by TA 32-6 and 74-5. Additional vehicles, when required, were furnished by Hq Henry Barracks, and second, third, and fourth echelon maintenance by the 65th Infantry.⁴ Dispensary and routine outpatient care for detachment personnel was provided by US Army Dispensary, Henry Barracks. Hospitalization and further medical care was referred to Rodriguez Army Hospital, Fort Brooke.⁵

D. Territory of Hawaii

1. Hq ASA, Pacific, Fort Shafter, Oahu
(Hq & Hq Co, 8624 DU)

Location of ASA, Pacific at Fort Shafter remained unchanged throughout fy 1955. Identification of the headquarters as Hq ASA, Hawaii, 8624 AAU and the support element as Hq & Hq Det, 8624 AAU, was changed 15 Apr 55 to Hq ASA, Pacific, 8624 DU, and Hq & Hq Co, 8624 DU, respectively. Physical plant consisted of a Headquarters area (Building 190); S4 Office and Storage (Building 300A); enlisted barracks (Building 151), Fort Shafter; and an operations building located at Battery Closson, Fort Kamehameha,

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1. Comd Rept, Hq & Hq Det, ASAC, 8616 DU, fy 1955, Tab 21.
 2. Ibid. p2.
 3. Ibid. p8.
 4. Ibid. pl0.
 5. Ibid. pll.

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approximately six miles from the headquarters area.

Hq ASA, Pacific exercised command, administrative, training, logistical and general operational control over its subordinate Hq & Hq Co and FS 8605 DU. Specific operational control continued to be directed by DIRNSA and the Chief, ASA. Logistic support for the headquarters and subordinate units was provided by Hq USARPAC. Hq Co was further attached to 8285 AU for supply support which was handled through S4, ASA, Pacific.¹

For the period 1 Jul 54 to 14 Apr 55, Hq ASA, Pacific was organized under TD 93-8624 (10 Feb 54), C1 (15 Apr 54), and C2 (15 Sep 54) which authorized 5-0, 17 EM. From 15 Apr 55 until the end of the period under review, organization was under TD 93-8624 (16 Mar 55) which authorized 20-0, 2 WO, 115 EM.² TA 32-5 with C2 and C3, was in effect throughout the year.³ Assigned strength as of 1 Jul 54 was 4-0, 20 EM; as of 30 Jun 55-- 9-0, 1 WO, 105 EM.⁴ Two civilian employee spaces were provided and filled throughout the year.⁵

Until 15 Apr 55, ASAPAC headquarters organizational structure, in descending order, stemmed directly from the Chief, through an XO, where it divided into an Administrative and Operational Branch, with the XO acting in the capacity of both coordinator of the two separate branches and director of the operational effort. However, on 15 Apr 55, a major reorganization was effected with a new designation of Hq & Hq Co, ASA,

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1. Comd Rept, Hq ASAPAC, 8624 DU, fy 1955, ppl, 2.
 2. Ibid. p4.
 3. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 8624 DU, fy 1955, p2.
 4. Ibid. pp2, 3.
 5. Comd Rept, Hq ASAPAC, 8624 DU, fy 1955, pp6, 7.

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Pacific, 8624 DU.¹ The Company Commander, Hq Co, 8624 DU, was divorced from the staff, the XO was redesignated as Deputy Chief; staff sections, consisting of an S1, S2, S3, and S4 were established; and an Operations Branch embodying Intelligence Security, Communications, and Maintenance functions was activated.² Hq Co organization originated with the Company Commander and descended through the Executive and Training Officer to two separate sections-- Administrative and Logistical.³

From 1 Jul 54 to 19 Mar 55, no authorization for Security Guard personnel existed. With enlargement of Hq ASA, Pacific and procurement of a former Coast Artillery emplacement at Fort Kamehameha, arrangements were made through the Fort Shafter Provost Marshal for MP's to man one 24-hour post located at the entrance and exit gates of the Battery Closson area. This provided control over both personnel and vehicles. As part of the same arrangement, MP's of Fort Shafter provided an hourly check of the perimeter fence through utilization of perimeter mobile radio patrol cars. Fort Shafter guards were replaced by transfer of five guards from Fld Sta 8605 in May 1955.⁴

Individual military training was conducted in accordance with locally issued training directives and those of Hq ASA. Special emphasis was placed on familiarization and qualification in basic arms, and on local emergency plans.⁵

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1. Comd Rept, Hq ASAPAC, 8624 DU, fy 1955, p3.
 2. Ibid. p4.
 3. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 8624 DU, fy 1955, ppl, 2.
 4. Comd Rept, Hq ASAPAC, 8624 DU, fy 1955, ppl6, 17.
 5. Ibid. pp34, 35.

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An annual twenty-four hour tactical field exercise was conducted and range facilities at Fort Shafter were utilized for firing for record. Apprenticeship and on-the-job training were conducted continuously throughout the year as the majority of personnel entering the command had no experience and their training was confined solely to service schools.¹

Among important visitors to the command during fy 1955 were Director, NSA, Chief and Deputy Chief, ASA. An administrative inspection by IG, USARPAC, and an annual IG inspection by IG, ASA was conducted during the period 26-30 Sep 54. Adjective rating: "Superior."² Twelve Certificates of Achievement and seventy-four Good Conduct Medals were awarded members of the command during the year.³ Emphasis was continuously placed on utilization of instructional Special Services facilities to maintain a high standard of morale.⁴

The administrative mission of Hq & Hq Co throughout fy 1955 was the furnishing of adequate housing, mess facilities, necessary training and supplies, and perform necessary administration which allowed the command to function. No particular problems occurred during the year in fulfilling this charge.⁵

The general mission of ASA, Pacific was further expanded during fy 1955. The COMSEC monitoring and analysis mission remained unchanged in that both general and specific COMSEC support was rendered USARPAC and the major

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1. Comd Rept, Hq ASAPAC, 8624 DU, fy 1955, pp34, 35.
 2. Ibid. p38.
 3. Ibid. p36.
 4. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 8624 DU, fy 1955, p36.
 5. Ibid. p7.

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commands located within the ASA, Pacific area.¹ A new Hq ASA directive, issued 9 May 55, broadened the mission to include activation of a COMINT Section, and re-emphasized the conduct of COMSEC in direct support of USARPAC. The COMINT Section was to include a "control unit" and an "interpretative" unit for collecting, interpreting, and reporting COMINT end product information to USARPAC and CINCPAC.²

Throughout most of the report period the security monitoring effort was directed primarily towards tape relay (ACP 127 (B)) circuits of the ACAN and USARPAC teletypewriter (ACP 126) exchange. Collectively, these two means comprised all communications circuits emanating from Army CommCen's on Oahu. Inasmuch as all teletype messages originated by Army organizations on Oahu were processed through USARPAC CommCen for re-transmission to the addressee, ASA, Pacific was able to request and get any teletype circuit by means of a patch-in installed between the USARPAC teletypewriter exchange and the security monitors. In addition, Hawaiian Defense Command (joint communications) drills employing radioteletype, radiotelephone, and radiotelegraph as well as Exercise EVERSHARP alerts, in conjunction with territorial civilian defense agencies were monitored.³

Encrypted traffic studies were also performed on traffic originated by the USARPAC CommCen and JTF 7.2, Eniwetok. No practices dangerous to security, possible compromises, or procedural errors were noted. Procedural and "limited" traffic analysis was performed on all traffic monitored within the limitations of authorized personnel. A monitoring and analysis

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASAPAC, 8624 DU, fy 1955, p22.

2. Ibid. p22.

3. Ibid. p23.

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program to detect and report security violations of traffic transmitted over full duplex, HF radiotelephone circuit between Eniwetok Atoll, Marshall Islands with a connection to the Hawaiian Telephone Company for mainland calls, was initiated 31 Jan 55.¹

The Command Issuing Office supported a total of fifty-eight holders during the year. These included Army Pacific Communications Authentication System holders. Constant liaison to keep abreast of cryptographic requirements was maintained.² Seventy-three TSEC/KL-7's were received and distributed to users within the USARPAC Command. The 25th Infantry Division received the major portion of the machines. Fifty-six TSEC/KL-7/3's were found to contain defects in the right end plate assembly. This situation was under investigation as the year ended.³

Responsibility for partial cryptologic support to Operation "REDWING" was delegated during the year. The AF was to provide equipment whereby all one time tape, for use by the services and AEC, was to be provided by ASA.⁴

A COMINT Section, Operations Branch, was activated 1 Jun 55 and located at Battery Closson, Fort Kamehameha. The section was authorized 3-0, 25 EM to be sub-divided into two sub-sections: Control and Interpretative.⁵ At the close of fy 1955, the section was primarily engaged in activating, organizing, collecting data, and establishing liaison with USARPAC and CINCPAC, leaving actual COMINT operations and reporting until this phase

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASAPAC, 8624 DU, fy 1955, p24.

2. Ibid. p26.

3. Ibid. p27.

4. Ibid. p27.

5. Ibid. p28.

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was completed. The usual problems of insufficient personnel and a lack of data with which to prepare annual reports existed; however, this was resolved to some degree by receipt of material from NSA 17 Jun 55 and the assignment of four additional enlisted men.¹

Battery Closson was rehabilitated as an operations site by the installation of 6,000 sq ft of asphalt tile flooring, and the addition of acoustical tile on all walls and ceilings in those areas used as an office, at a cost of \$7,028. Ceiling lights were also installed, where required, at a cost of \$4,393. Post Engineer, Fort Shafter, furnished necessary paint and material for minor repair and upkeep which was performed in varying degrees by the Post Engineer and troop labor of Hq Co, 8624 DU.²

ASA, Pacific's Maintenance Section received additional personnel during the year and occupied itself with installation of communication's equipment for the Operations Branch, Battery Closson, and in providing cryptographic repair service to the Special Security Office. Physical location of the Radio Repair Section and Cryptographic Sections was changed from Buildings 300A and 19U to Battery Closson, Fort Kamehameha where they were consolidated into one section.³

The primary CommCen of Hq ASA, Pacific was relocated to Battery Closson, Fort Kamehameha in May 1955. The original facility at Building 19U continued to serve as a major link connecting the headquarters through the operations CommCen to higher lateral and subordinate commands via

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1. Comd Rept, Hq ASAPAC, 8624 DU, fy 1955, p29.
 2. Ibid. p13.
 3. Ibid. p25.

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on-line simplex circuit using GORGON cryptosystem, and operating between the hours of 0800-1630, Monday through Friday.¹

As fy 1955 ended, there was one 24-hour on-line simplex circuit connecting the Battery Closson CommCen to USN-14, one off-line simplex circuit to USARPAC teletype switching control center; one 24-hour on-line full duplex circuit to USM-5; and two 8-hour on-line simplex circuits. In addition, two room circuits were maintained. Room Circuit #1 was used for "break backs" of off-line GORGON and PYTHON systems, and the other was used for punching off-line BACCHUS tapes.²

ASA, Pacific was in communication with the following stations as of 30 Jun 55:³

<u>Station</u>	<u>Cryptographic System</u>
NSA, NSAPAC	GORGON, BACCHUS (joint)
ASAW	PYTHON, BACCHUS (ASA and joint)
ASAFE	GORGON, BACCHUS (ASA and joint)
ASAAL	GORGON, BACCHUS (ASA and joint)
USM-5	GORGON, BACCHUS (ASA and joint)
USM-9	GORGON, BACCHUS (ASA and joint)
USM-3	GORGON, BACCHUS (ASA and joint)
USN-14	GORGON, BACCHUS (joint)
6902 Sec Gp, Det 1	GORGON, BACCHUS (joint)
Sp Sec Ofc, USARPAC	GORGON, BACCHUS (joint)

Total traffic volume for the year was 95,925 outgoing and 243,288 incoming groups. Personnel were gradually increased to coincide with overall expansion, and to permit a 24-hour seven-day week operation to be established.⁴

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1. Comd Rept, Hq ASAPAC, 8624 DU, fy 1955, pl4.
 2. Ibid. pl4.
 3. Ibid. pl5.
 4. Ibid. pl5.

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Housing facilities for Hq & Hq Co, 8624 DU were located in Building 151 with the 524th MP Company and the 264th Army Band. No housing was specifically assigned for ASA personnel, and those personnel for whom government housing could not be provided, obtained housing in nearby local civilian communities. Mess facilities were provided by the 524th MP Company whom ASA personnel assisted.¹

At the beginning of the fiscal year, Hq & Hq Co, 8624 DU and the S4 Supply Activities, functioned as a consolidated entity. This arrangement lasted until March 1955 when the S4 was established as a "Supply Activity," and Hq & Hq Co, 8624 DU was designated as a "Supply Subactivity," under the control of the Supply Activity.²

There were no major changes in transportation facilities. Six assigned vehicles continued to be maintained and dispatched by the Fort Shafter Motor Pool.³ Medical support was provided by Tripler Army Hospital and through dispensaries located at Fort Shafter.⁴ Financial support was provided by the CG, USARPAC.⁵

2. Field Station, 8605 DU, Helemano, Oahu

Location of Fld Sta 8605 at Helemano remained unchanged during fy 1955.⁶ Command jurisdiction of the Chief, ASA continued to be exercised through Hq ASA, Pacific. The station was assigned to Hq ASA,

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1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 8624 DU, fy 1955, p4.
 2. Comd Rept, Hq ASA, Pacific, 8624 DU, fy 1955, p11.
 3. Ibid. p14.
 4. Ibid. p10.
 5. Ibid. p11.
 6. Ann Rept, FS 8605 DU, fy 1955, p1.

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Pacific for general operational supervision, administration, and training. Operational control continued under DIRNSA.¹ The station was attached to Hq USARPAC for logistic support and disciplinary control throughout the year. It was further attached to the 8284th AU, Station Complement, Schofield Barracks, for quarters, rations, motor maintenance, supply and disciplinary control, and to the 8385th AU, Fort Shafter for special courtsmartial jurisdiction. The channel of supply for ASA items was S4, Hq ASA, Pacific.² Effective 23 May 55, CG, 25th Infantry Division assumed responsibility for payment of station personnel vice Schofield Division, USARPAC Finance and Accounting Center, 8322d AU.³

Reorganization under TD 93-8605 (17 Jul 54), and subsequent CI (15 Sep 54), and C2 (28 Mar 55), was effected during the year. Authorized strength was 13-0, 2 WO, 276 EM.⁴ Actual strength as fy 1955 began was 10-0, 3 WO, 305 EM; at year's end 10-0, 3 WO, 254 EM.

Station organization stemmed directly from the CO to two separate branches; Administrative and Operations. Administrative Branch retained direct supervision of the Security Guard, Transportation, Mess and Supply Sections while Operations Branch retained direct supervision of Traffic Control and Reports, Manual Morse, Radio Printer, Voice, CommCen, and Signal Maintenance Supply Sections.⁵

Physical security for the station was provided by a Security Guard (1-0, 21 EM) which manned three posts. As the year ended, strength of

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8605 DU, fy 1955, p2.
 2. Ibid. pp1, 2.
 3. Ibid. p6.
 4. Ibid. p2.
 5. Ibid. p2.

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the guard was reduced to 1-0, 15 EM, and one post was eliminated.¹ Training was conducted in accordance with Hq ASA directives throughout the year.² A 24-hour tactical field exercise was held to familiarize personnel with the methods of establishing and defending a defensive perimeter in a simulated combat area. Range facilities at Schofield Barracks were utilized, and the carbine was fired for record. Considerable MOS training was undertaken, and a program for raising academic level of station personnel continued.³

Important visitors to the station during fy 1955 included DIRNSA, Chief and Deputy Chief, ASA. Annual administrative inspection of the station was conducted by IG, Hq USARPAC, 27 Jul 54. Adjective rating: "Superior." Annual IG, ASA inspection was conducted 30 Sep 54. Adjective rating: "Superior."⁴ Liaison between the station and USN-14 to resolve mutual problems and operational methods was consistent throughout the year.⁴

The basic COMINT mission of the station remained unchanged throughout the year. Within the CommCen, a tributary of ACAN was operated.⁵ All off-line enciphered traffic was handled via ACAN facilities, and on-line circuits were maintained with other cryptologic facilities in the territory. DAPHNE cryptosystem was used with PYTHON for back-up, and additional on-line circuits were added during the year for reporting purposes.⁶ Area "A"

1. Ann Rept, FS 8605 DU, fy 1955, pp11, 12.
2. Ibid. p22.
3. Ibid. pp22, 23.
4. Ibid. pp15-20.
5. Ibid. Vol II, p21.
6. Ibid. Vol II, p21.

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of station changeover was completed 1 May 55. Area "B" was 50% complete as of 30 Jun 55. Various modifications were completed and installed, together with AC power circuits within the radio frequency distribution system.¹

Helemano Barracks provided adequate housing for station enlisted personnel during the year. The barracks was shared by personnel of the Hawaiian ACAN Station, 8312th AU. Married officers and eligible enlisted personnel continued to occupy family type quarters at Schofield Barracks or nearby civilian communities.²

Operation and administration of mess facilities was undertaken by Hawaiian ACAN Station 8312th DU. Personnel were furnished by this unit and the station on a pro-rate basis. No significant changes occurred in medical, transportation, supply or equipment facilities, and no major construction was undertaken. Special Services facilities were expanded, and a full and varied athletic and recreational program was carried out.³

As the year ended funds had been approved for construction of a new wing to Helemano Barracks to off-set housing shortage created by arrival of the 25th Infantry Division. Approval for an addition to the operations building, and thirty-two NCO family-type quarters was also received. Construction was expected to be underway during fy 1956.⁴

REF: VOL. II P. 32

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8605 DU, fy 1955, Vol II, p22.
 2. Ibid. p5.
 3. Ibid. pp5-10.
 4. Ibid. pp29, 30.

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E. Europe

1. Hq ASA, Europe, Frankfurt, Germany
(Hq & Hq Co, 8620 DU)

Hq ASA, Europe remained located in the I. G. Farben Building, Frankfurt throughout fy 1955. Physical plant consisted of the 4th, 5th, and 6th floors of the west end of the building.¹ The command, directly subordinate to Hq ASA, was logistically supported by USAREUR, Heidelberg.²

There were no major organizational changes within ASAE Hq during fy 1955. New section chiefs were appointed in four major sections due to transfers within the command or return to the ZI. As the year ended, basic organization consisted of the Chief, Deputy Chief, XO, S1, S2, S3, S4, Chief, Intel Div, Chief, Sec Div, Hq Comdt, and CO, Hq & Hq Co, 8620 DU.³

Under TD 93-8620 (19 Jan 54), authorized strength of Hq & Hq Co was set as 78-0, 7 WO, 486 EM, an aggregate of 571. Reorganization effective 20 May 55 under TD 93-8620 dated 20 Mar 55 amended authorized strength to 98-0, 8 WO, 636 EM, an aggregate of 742.⁴ No assigned strength figures for fy 1955 were reported by the headquarters.

Strength figures for the entire command as of 30 Jun 55 were reported as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Officers	266	32 understrength for entire command.
Enlisted Men	4,680	705 in excess of authorized strength, and an increase of 515 over fy 1954.
Civilians (DA)	7	
German Nationals	77	

1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, ASAE, 8620 DU, fy 1955, ppl, 2.

2. Ibid. p106.

3. Ibid. p2.

4. Ibid. p79, Tabs 1, 2.

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A total of 2,537 casualties arrived in the command during the report period, and a total of 199 personnel were transferred out due to loss of security clearances.¹ Although every effort was made to facilitate maximum utilization of newly arriving officer and enlisted personnel, it became apparent that strict assignments to existing TD's and TOE's were not feasible inasmuch as the missions of various units were constantly changing and an overstrength existed throughout the command in every specialty, except the cryptographic maintenance field. Absorption of personnel from Hq ASA, Austria- reorganized during fy 1955- coupled with an increase in replacements from the ZI caused the excess to remain, and created an impossibility in obviating overages.² Physical security remained at high level with exception to low level voice teams in operation along the borders of Soviet-controlled areas.³

In planning for and negotiating for establishment of Fld Sta 7201 DU, Spain; Fld Sta 8613 DU, England; Fld Sta 8619 DU, Italy; Fld Sta 8623 DU, Turkey, continual liaison was conducted with Hq USAREUR and the Joint Construction Agency. A site survey was completed in Spain and, as a result a new location for Fld Sta 7201 DU was selected in the vicinity of Madrid. A final report was completed on the site in Turkey, and a location in the vicinity of Ankara selected for Fld Sta 8623 DU. Other planning concerned ASAE Primary Programs, emergency war plans based on ASA Capabilities Plan, and NSA War Emergency Plans for which material was developed.⁴

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1. Comd Rept, Hq & Hq Co, ASAE, 8620 DU, fy 1955, pp16-19.
 2. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, ASAE, 8620 DU, fy 1955, p8.
 3. Ibid. p18.
 4. Comd Rept, Hq & Hq Co, ASAE, 8620 DU, fy 1955, pp19-21.

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Weekly training program consisted of basic military training, character guidance, physical training, and TIE.¹ In addition to classroom instruction, practical training was given on range, bivouac and maneuver type field exercises. Technical training was largely conducted on the job.

Approximately 75% of the enlisted men arriving in the command had only received training in assigned MOS. Technical specialists with only school training required from one to two months closely supervised on-the-job training before being considered qualified to fill a technical vacancy. Shortages in certain MOS's became a major problem during the year due to the long training period required in the Agency, a low re-enlistment rate, and a heavy loss of clearances. In some cases, men had to be trained locally to relieve the situation.

Specialist training was conducted on a continuing basis. Additionally, quotas were secured at different US Army schools in the command. USAFI, university correspondence courses, extension courses, University of Maryland courses, and USAREUR schools, were other means of specialist training available. GED tests at both high school and college level were conducted by unit IE programs.²

Within Hq & Hq Co, training was conducted twice weekly. This was necessary as the company was exceptionally large, available space was limited, and functions were such that all men could not be present on one training day. In tactical training, all personnel were thoroughly briefed

1. Comd Rept, Hq & Hq Co, ASAE, 8620 DU, fy 1955, ppl9-21.

2. Ibid. ppl9-21.

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on alert plans, and there was 100% participation in all Northern Command alerts.¹

Continuous liaison was maintained throughout the fiscal year with Senior US Liaison Officer, Cheltenham, England; USAREUR, Heidelberg; and 1st Wireless Regiment, Munster. Command inspections of subordinate units was carried out from 27 Apr to 27 May 55, and a series of special inspections was established to solve problems, furnish assistance to field units, and emphasize certain standards or requirements.² An annual IG inspection of ASAE Hq was conducted between 16-26 May 55. Adjective rating: "Excellent."³ Plans were forwarded for the establishment of an IG Section for ASAE to become operational in fy 1956; however, the IG for ASAE was assigned effective 17 May 55.⁴

Throughout fy 1955, the mission of ASAE and subordinate units was to furnish cryptologic support to ASAE and perform such missions as assigned by Chief, ASA or DIRNSA.⁵ Branch accomplishments in fulfillment of this mission are highlighted below:

Security Branch

In December 1954, a plan was initiated whereby a COMSEC Conference was to be held bi-monthly. Conferences were to be composed of operational level personnel of COMSEC activities. Primary purpose was to establish procedures whereby ideas and information could be more freely and rapidly exchanged at the operational level, thereby permitting formulation and maintenance of sound doctrine and

1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, ASAE, 8620 DU, fy 1955, pp81-83.
2. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, ASAE, 8620 DU, fy 1955, pp27, 28.
3. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1955, Tab 1.
4. Ibid. p6.
5. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, ASAE, 8620 DU, fy 1955, p31.

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methods of operation. Due to insufficient personnel funds, only one conference was held during fy 1955. Another was scheduled in view of success of the first for the first quarter of fy 1956.¹

Within the Transmission Security Section major effort was directed toward reorganization of the 853d Detachment and implementation of COMSEC coverage, revision of policy and procedure relative DF support, in order to provide assistance to USAREUR and USFA in the locating of transmitting stations in instances of reported radio jamming, and performing security analysis on monitored traffic from ACAN teletype relay stations serving Hq COMZ, Advance Sector, and Base Sector.²

The Physical and Cryptographic Security Section conducted routine inspections and reviewed all analysis reports originated by the 502d Group and ASA, Austria for accuracy and format. This task, plus monthly cryptographic security reports for all holders in the European area (excluding Seventh Army) constituted the principal accomplishment during the year.³

The Cryptographic Maintenance Section made 164 trips to cryptocenters throughout the command, certain attache offices in the European area, and several other cryptocenters within the area of responsibility. Additionally, maintenance was performed on 248 devices. Base maintenance was performed on the AFSAM 399A, modifying it to TSEC/HW-18, and also on the ASAM 2-1, modifying it to TSEC/KW-2.⁴

The Command Issuing Office, actually part of the Material Section of the Security Branch, remained located in London throughout fy 1955. It was attached to the Office of the USMILATTACHE, American Embassy for administrative and logistic support. Commissary and Ships Store privileges were extended by the US Navy.⁵ Medical and dental care was furnished by the US Navy Dispensary, and hospitalization by the US Third AF, Reialip. Monthly pay and allowances were obtained from the USAF FO, London.⁶ Principal accomplishments of the office were concerned with issue

1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, ASAE, 8620 DU, fy 1955, pp55, 56.
2. Ibid. pp61, 64.
3. Ibid. p64.
4. Ibid. p65.
5. Ibid. p66.
6. Ibid. p67.

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of cryptographic equipment. In addition to this, considerable effort was devoted to procurement, receipt, storage, and accounting of cryptomaterial utilized in support of US Army units and agencies throughout EUCOM, USFA, US units of SHAPE stationed in France; US Army units stationed in the United Kingdom; and the US Army units stationed in the Middle East. Volume of work increased during the year because of new holders resulting from augmentation of US Forces within the command, and because of the introduction of new cryptographic devices and new methods of cryptographic operation.¹

Within the Material Liaison Section, considerable effort was devoted to handling the many changes in cryptographic systems and devices introduced during fy 1955. One of the major events was deactivation of the Distribution Authority located in Austria. Visits, inspections, and surveys were also conducted.²

Within the Communications Branch, the Signal Section published and distributed monthly correspondence such as SOI items for ASAE units and ASAE telephone listings. The section supervised operation of Hq ASAE Radio Team, and one additional radionet was established during the year. The Signal Officer assisted in the command inspection of all ASAE communications centers during January and February 1955.³ The Communications Center workload was generally increased during the year due to additional radio circuits and programs for initiating fifth echelon maintenance repair of teletype equipment. Classes for on-the-job trainees were also begun.⁴

Budget-wise, ASA, Europe expenditures for fy 1955 were as follows:⁵

<u>Personal Services</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DA Civilians	\$ 35,000
German Nationals	110,000
 <u>Travel</u>	
Per Diem	65,000
Travel within Germany	24,000

1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, ASAE, 8620 DU, fy 1955, p68.
2. Ibid. p70.
3. Ibid. p74.
4. Ibid. p77.
5. Ibid. p52.

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<u>Miscellaneous</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Special Supply Fund	\$ 2,500
<u>Total Obligations</u>	<u>\$236,500</u>

Note: All German National spaces were paid by sub-allotment of funds to various area commands, and travel funds were transferred to P1555, Seventh Army for use by 502d Group.¹

On 2 Nov 54, authority was granted by Hq USAREUR redesignating Signal Account ECP-696 to a consolidated account. Redesignation became necessary as large amounts of property, initially Signal Corps, were transferred to other technical services.² This change tended to hamper efficiency of the command since the items affected could not be received, stored, and issued locally.³

Many requests for equipment above authorized levels were staffed through local supply channels and USAREUR throughout the year. Equipment and supplies needed by units moving to the field were obtained with little difficulty. Items necessary to mission accomplishment were procured from Hq ASA. Shipments due through supply channels were expedited by obtaining requisitions and forwarding them to Hq ASA for further action by the appropriate service. Major installations were placed on projects and approval obtained from USAREUR.⁴

Principal construction project of the year was an extension to the ASAE Supply Warehouse, Dachsbeu Park. Work commenced 1 Jul 54 and was terminated 15 Nov 54. Total cost: \$14,600.⁵

1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, ASAE, 8620 DU, fy 1955, p53.
2. Ibid. p41.
3. Ibid. p41.
4. Ibid. p45.
5. Ibid. p35.

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Administration of Hq & Hq Co remained unchanged during fy 1955.¹ The Casual Detachment continued to receive, house, train, and prepare for shipment all personnel arriving from the ZI for assignment to ASAE installations. Messing facilities were operated jointly by eleven units with the 709th MP Bn in charge. Hq Co, in addition to fourteen cooks and one mess steward, employed German civilians to accomplish kitchen police and act as table waiters.²

Eleven 1955 model sedans and fourteen 3½ ton 1955 Ford trucks were received during fy 1955 as replacements for older models. The Motor Pool employed twenty-nine military personnel and eight German civilians at the close of the year.³

Detachment "B," Hq & Hq Section was originally established 26 Mar 54 as the Berlin Detachment with duty station in Berlin. The section was attached to the Berlin Command for administration, logistic support, and courtsmartial jurisdiction. Further, other ASAE personnel with duty station at Berlin (Detachments "F" and "C," Fld Sta 8606) were attached to Hq & Hq Section, Berlin Detachment for necessary administrative and logistic support.

On 19 May 55, Search and Processing Sections, Berlin Detachment, were formed and the Berlin Detachment redesignated as Detachment "B," Hq & Hq Section, 8620 DU.⁴ The section's mission was to provide necessary administrative support, logistic support, and operational control for the Search

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1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, ASAE, 8620 DU, fy 1955, p79.
 2. Ibid. p91.
 3. Ibid. pp85-87.
 4. Ibid. pp99, 100.

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and Processing Sections, and Detachments "F" and "C," Fld Sta 8606 DU.

Assigned strength of the section throughout the year was 1-0, 5 EM.

Strength of other site within Berlin was, as follows:¹

Detachment "B" (Hq Section)	7
Team #6	20
Team #620J1	23
Detachment "F" Fld Sta 8606 DU	40
Detachment "C" Fld Sta 8606 DU	10

REF: VOL. II P. 42

2. Hq ASA, Austria, Salzburg, Austria
(Hq & Hq Co, 8618 DU)

Hq ASA, Austria remained located at Camp Truscott, Glasenbach, three miles south of Salzburg until 25 Jun 55, when it was re-located to Bad Aibling, Germany. This move involving personnel, TA equipment, and station type equipment was carried out in three phases to avoid interference with the operational mission.² At Bad Aibling, it became only a "paper" outfit with no operational mission, and was attached to the 312th Battalion. Physical plant, until relocation, consisted of Buildings 7, 15, and 4, Camp Truscott.³

ASA, Austria remained under the comand jurisdiction of the Chief, ASA, Europe. Provision existed, however, for the reversion of command responsibility directly to Chief, ASA in event of hostilities. Logistic support was provided by Hq 7601 USFA.⁴

At the beginning of the year, Hq & Hq Co was organized under TD 93-8618 (25 Feb 54) which authorized 15-0, 104 EM.⁵ This was changed 21 Oct 54

1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, ASAE, 8620 DU, fy 1955, ppl02-104.
2. Ann Rept, ASA, Austria, 8618 DU, fy 1955, ppl, 2.
3. Ibid. p29.
4. Ibid. pp2, 3.
5. Ibid. p5.

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to increase enlisted strength two men. On 20 May 55, the headquarters was reorganized under TD 93-8618 (22 Mar 55).¹ Assigned strength as of 1 Jul 54 was 16-0, 152 EM. As of 24 Jan 55- one day before discontinuance- assigned strength stood at 13-0, 147 EM. One civilian was assigned to the organization effective 20 Jul 54, and remained until 25 Jun 55.²

Provisions for physical security were adequate.³ Training was conducted in accordance with Hq ASA and Hq ASAE directives. Responsibility for training was delegated to the CO, Hq & Hq Co. Tactical training in the Austrian and Southern Bavarian area was hampered by severe weather conditions which prohibited training out of doors except for a few months of the year. Suitable indoor training areas in Salzburg were at a premium.⁴

Direct liaison was carried out with NSA [redacted]

[redacted] Periodic visits were exchanged and excellent relations enjoyed. Visits to the command were made by Maj Gen Harry Reichelderfer, Chief, ASA in August 1954, and by Brig Gen Stanhope Mason, Deputy Chief, ASA in March 1955. Annual IG inspection was conducted during the period 15-18 Apr 55. Adjective rating: "Excellent."⁵

Morale of the command remained high despite the small number of promotions allocated during the year. Courtmartial and VD rate was extremely low. Participation in off-duty study courses was exceptionally high and, at one time, 34% of the assigned EM were enrolled in courses with USAFI or the University of Maryland.⁶

1. Ann Rept, ASA Austria, 8618 DU, fy 1955, p5.
2. Ibid. pp6, 7.
3. Ibid. p12.
4. Ibid. p15.
5. Ibid. p14.
6. Ibid. p17.

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The fy 1955 mission of ASA, Austria continued to be that of providing cryptologic support to the CG, USFA and providing COMSEC support to the CG, TRUST, until inactivation of that command 10 Dec 54. In addition, ASA, Austria furnished COMINT to NSA, ASA, Europe, General Communications Hq (British), and major tactical commands in Europe.¹

The Security Division of ASA, Austria was organized as a separate staff section reporting directly to the Chief, ASA, Austria. It was composed of four separate branches, each reporting to the Division Chief. Assigned strength was 4-0, 56 EM. Its mission was to provide COMSEC support to CG, USFA and CG, TRUST, provide communications for ASA, Austria, and to provide emergency crypto-maintenance to the supported commands.

Principal accomplishments in the fulfillment of the mission follow:

Distribution Authority

Distributed TSEC/KL-7's to the 63d Sig Bn (Ops) and 516th Sig Co- also furnished all holders with POLLUX key lists. Due to difficulties in training, coordination, and administration, the system was never placed into operation.² Principal obstacle was in the key lists themselves, particularly in extractions, security, and net administration. Cryptographic holdings of several accounts were reduced due to the beginning of phase-out of USFA troops in May 1955 and in June, the Distribution Authority prepared to turn over its functions to Command Issuing Office, London.³

Maintenance Branch

Successfully carried out its responsibility for cryptographic, teletype, and radio equipment of Hq ASA, and performed emergency and fourth echelon maintenance of cryptographic equipment and various cryptographic devices.⁴

1. Ann Rept, ASA, Austria, 8618 DU, fy 1955, p13.
2. Ibid. p19.
3. Ibid. p20.
4. Ibid. pp21, 22.

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~~TOP SECRET~~COMSEC Branch

This branch performed security monitoring on landline teletype circuits, CW and voice radio nets and landline telephone circuits. Teletype monitoring was also carried out through a direct patch to the USFA Tape Relay Center, thus making it possible to patch in on any circuits terminating in the Salzburg Tape Relay Center. Two page printer teletypewriters were used for monitoring throughout most of the year. In April 1955, teletype monitoring facilities were expanded by the addition of one teletypewriter working on direct patch and two complete set-ups for running off tapes provided by the Tape Relay Center. This additional coverage was in response to a request by G2, USFA to intensify the COMSEC effort during the phase-out of USFA troops.¹

Radio monitoring was performed at three fixed radio positions, however, results were not considered satisfactory.² Space limitations demanded that the receivers be located within twenty yards of teletype equipment and large power generators. This created a poor signal to noise ratio and frequently blocked out all but the strongest signals. The problem was closely scrutinized, but the only solution offered was a move to another location, which was not practical under existing conditions.

Telephone monitoring was initiated in April 1955, and effort concentrated on long distance lines from Salzburg to other cities in the command as special telephone monitoring equipment was not currently available. As a result field expedients were utilized to resolve the problem. Two telephone positions were established each consisting of a recorder-reproducer RD-74/U which could be plugged into a patchboard.³ Conversations which contained suspected security violations were transcribed and reported to G2, USFA. As the effort progressed, the level of telephone security continued to improve noticeably. From its very beginning, the effort was well received.

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1. Ann Rept, ASA, Austria, 8618 DU, fy 1955, p23.
 2. Ibid. p23.
 3. Ibid. p24.

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Security analysis was performed on all traffic monitored through various means and analysis techniques were revised considerably. Past techniques, which followed the conventional pattern of reporting suspected security violations and performing procedure analysis on monitored traffic.¹ The effort was gradually shifted to place the emphasis on true analysis of all traffic, and in June 1955, procedure discrepancy tabulations were dropped entirely. On the whole, problem assignments, reporting formats, volume of traffic, and background files were revised several times as a gradual build-up of principles relative the eventual COMSEC product to be realized.²

The Cryptosecurity Section performed cryptographic break-back functions and handled the administration of cryptographic surveys. An average of 462 messages were decrypted and analyzed each month. A total of twenty-three cryptocenter surveys were also conducted.

In March 1955, the COMSEC Branch provided COMSEC support during USFA maneuvers Exercise "ROUND-UP." Monitoring and analysis teams were provided each major unit participating in the maneuvers. Except for one, all teams were mobile. All security analysis was performed by branch personnel. Radio monitoring was provided by branch personnel augmented by radio operators of the 328th Company.³

Concentrated effort was made during fy 1955 in the field of circuit characteristics studies to provide information to be used in a CC&D program. Periodically, from August to December 1954, techniques were revised, and an entire SOP prepared. Continuing experimentation was still in progress at the end of the year.⁴

Communications Center

Until discontinuance, ASA, Austria's CommCen had direct on-line circuits, and acted as relay station to Hq ASA, Europe, 328th Company, and Detachment "K," Fld Sta 8608 DU. An additional outlet to other commands was provided by an ACAN circuit using the routing indicator

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1. Ann Rept, ASA, Austria, 8618 DU, fy 1955, p25.
 2. Ibid. p26.
 3. Ibid. p26.
 4. Ibid. p27.

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UFNGB. On-line circuits were all full-duplex circuits. The bulk of traffic handled was in the DAPHNE cryptosystem. Some administrative messages were processed in the BACCHUS cryptosystem.¹

EM of ASA, Austria were billeted in Block #4, Camp Truscott. Billeting space was limited, but met minimum requirements. Bachelor officers were at Camp Roeder, Salzburg, ten miles distant from Camp Truscott. The majority of married personnel with dependents were required to obtain housing on the local Austrian economy.² Until the Spring of 1955, the waiting period for government quarters was approximately fifteen months for officers and two years for enlisted men. EM used messing facilities for the Camp Truscott consolidated mess.³

All supplies and equipment for ASA, Austria were handled by Hq & Hq Co. Materials were drawn from the various technical services of Hq, USFA Area Command and picked up on company property books.⁴ Transportation needs were realized through issuance of vehicles to the units and reliance on the 576th Transportation Car Co for emergency requirements and major maintenance. Vehicles assigned included two each sedans, 2½ ton trucks, 3/4 ton trucks, and ¼ ton trucks. For alert purposes, seven 2½ ton trucks were allotted to the unit on a stand-by basis.⁵

Medical facilities at ASA, Austria were excellent. All personnel were treated at the 109th Fld Hosp (later designated USA Hosp, Salzburg) located at Camp Truscott.⁶ All appropriated funds for Hq ASA, Austria

1. Ann Rept, ASA, Austria, 3618 DU, fy 1955, p21.

2. Ibid. p7.

3. Ibid. p8.

4. Ibid. p9.

5. Ibid. p10.

6. Ibid. p8.

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were disbursed by the Finance and Accounting Officer of Hq USFA Area Command. The company fund of Hq & Hq Co was the only non-appropriated fund and was used for the welfare of company personnel and payment of indigenous personnel employed as barracks orderlies.¹

No significant maintenance or construction was undertaken by Hq ASA, Austria during fy 1955.² Improvements were made however in Special Services activities which contributed to the general morale.³

REF: VOL. II P. 59

3. 502d Communications Reconnaissance Group, Heilbronn, Germany
Throughout fy 1955, the 502d Group remained located at Badenerhof Kaserne, Heilbronn, Germany. Principal detachments were located at Rothwesten, Tulau, Bahrdorf, and Sollingen.⁴ The group, directly subordinate to Hq ASA, Europe, exercised jurisdiction over the 302d and 307th Battalions and their subordinate companies.⁵ Logistic support was provided, for the most part, by ASA, Europe, but individual supply accounts with technical services were necessary for outlying detachments due to distances involved. Cryptographic and special equipment was provided by ASA, Europe for all units.⁶

During the major portion of the year, the group was organized under TOE 32-500, which authorized 16-0, 85 EM. Under the provisions of ASA GO 23, 13 Jun 55, a reorganization was effected 25 Jun 55. Accordingly,

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1. Ann Rept, ASA, Austria, 8618 DU, fy 1955, p9.
 2. Ibid. pl1.
 3. Ibid. pl7.
 4. Comd Rept, 502d CRG, fy 1955, pl.
 5. Ibid. pp2, 3.
 6. Ibid. p3 & Tab 2.

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the group, under TOE 32-51 was authorized 29-0, 289 EM.¹ Assigned strength as of 30 Jun 55 was 30-0, 362 EM. Specifically predominant was overstrength in Morse interceptors and high speed radio operators. With shortages in other MOS's, there was a tendency to use surplus skilled personnel out of their school-trained MOS's.²

Physical security was greatly enhanced during the year by the addition of a separate Security Guard Detachment of ten men, formed 10 Aug 54. Strength was increased to fourteen at year's end.³ Due to the inefficiency of German Civilian Security Guards, a major problem was securing and maintaining experienced personnel for proper functioning of the detachment.⁴

Training was conducted in accordance with directives of Hq ASA and Hq ASAE. Specialist training was conducted within the sections as deemed necessary. New men were placed on OJT for a pre-determined period of time to familiarize them with the particular phase of their MOS which they were called upon to utilize. When practical, classes consisting of eight to ten men were conducted. Range firing of the Carbine M1, Cal 30, Sub-machine Gun M3 A1, Cal 45, and Pistol Cal 45 was completed. Quotas to USAREUR and Seventh Army schools were obtained and utilized to full advantage. Results were excellent in training NCO's and replacements for duties requiring other than ASA specialized MOS's. Practice alerts were held on the average of once every two months.⁵

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1. Comd Rept, 502d CRG, fy 1955, p4.
 2. Ann Rept, 502d CRG, fy 1955, p8.
 3. Ibid. p10.
 4. Ibid. p12.
 5. Ibid. pp16-18.

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Morale remained at a relatively high level throughout the year, as indicated by the low number of incidents and misconduct cases. Lack of promotion allocations in the Pfc rank had occasioned no more than natural comment after six months without a single allocation. The "Soldier-of-the-Month" Program was continued, and a total of ninety-five Good Conduct Medals were awarded members of Hq Co.¹ Annual IG inspection was conducted during the period 5-7 May 55. Adjective rating: "Superior."²

The Group's mission of coordinating US Army cryptologic responsibilities in support of the Seventh US Army continued during fy 1955.³ In fulfillment thereof, its Distribution Authority continued to receive, store, distribute and account for all cryptomaterial utilized within Seventh Army and the group itself. Holders increased during the year from fifteen to twenty-four, and the workload by 70%. First distribution of COMUS material was received 22 Jul 54, and distribution made to group DF sites by 29 July.⁴ On 27 August, the first shipment of cryptographic parts was received. A Cryptographic Supply Section was activated, storage bins constructed, and by the end of the report period 824 parts distributed to all holders.⁵

The first bulk allocation of the AFSAM 7 for distribution to units within Seventh Army and the group was received on 25 Jan 55. Distribution was completed by 4 Feb 55. Implementation date for operation of the device was 15 Apr 55.

1. Ann Rept, 502d CRG, fy 1955, pp31, 32.

2. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1955, Tab I.

3. Ibid. p2.

4. Ibid. p36.

5. Ibid. p37.

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MAPLAY cryptosystem was implemented within Seventh Army 15 Jan 55 replacing the Shackle Code. Following this, distribution of IBM master keys was made in bulk to Seventh Army, V and VII Corps, and material required to establish FDX CENTAUR circuits within subordinate units determined.

Cryptosecurity support was rendered Seventh Army, its subordinate units, and units within Group in the form of cryptosecurity analysis of messages encrypted by these units in off-line category ABLE cryptosystems.¹ Encrypted traffic, received semi-monthly, was check-decrypted by the Cryptosecurity Sub-Section, and reports of findings sent to units concerned. During the course of the year, the percentage of violations occurring within Seventh Army and within the Group declined steadily.²

In addition to normal cryptosecurity support given Seventh Army and its subordinate units, special support was supplied for the TSEC/KL-7 cipher machine, the use of which was instituted during the year.³ Additionally, cryptosecurity surveys were conducted throughout Seventh Army and subordinate units of the Group semi-annually to determine compliance with physical security standards. Results of these indicated very high degree of physical security.⁴

Transmission security monitoring was carried out in support of Seventh Army and Army support units during the year. Seventh Army nets were predominantly radio teletype while those of support units were basically CW nets. Monitoring operations, both CW and teletype, were conducted from

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1. Ann Rept, 502d CRG, fy 1955, p38.
 2. Ibid. p39.
 3. Ibid. p40.
 4. Ibid. p41.

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Badenerhof Kaserne. With the amount of equipment and the number of operators available, all monitoring of CW and teletype was performed by priority and on a sample basis. Telephone monitoring was developed during the year and accomplished quarterly at Seventh Army and supported units.¹

The Security Section participated in all maneuvers in which the Seventh Army took part, with a complete monitoring sub-section moving into the field in all exercises, both CP and Field Training. The section was attached to the 94th Signal Operations Battalion during these maneuvers for rations and logistical support. In the exercises, CW positions, radioteletype positions, and a landline team were utilized. The CW team was capable of monitoring two nets, and the radioteletype team monitored two nets.² Through the use of a BD-91 switchboard, the low level monitor team was able to monitor four of twenty telephone trunk lines simultaneously. In addition, three of ten teletype trunk circuits were monitored through the use of locally constructed teletype switchboard used for "patch in."

Analysts and the low level monitor team were located with the Signal Section of Seventh Army Forward CP. This enabled them to have direct access to circuits to be monitored by the "patch in" method, and make them readily available to the Army G2 section to whom they reported.³

Exercises participated in during fy 1955 were as follows:

1. Ann Rept, 502d CRG, fy 1955, p42.
2. Ibid. p42.
3. Ibid. p43.

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~~TOP SECRET~~CPX SUMMERTIME (23-25 Jul 54)

Very little improvement in security practice noticed during this exercise. Percentage of procedural errors declined slightly. More radio call signs were compromised during this exercise than were compromised in the preceding one. More extensive use of encrypted traffic was noted which was commendable, however, the percentage of cryptographic violations increased indicating that more experience was needed by operators, and that training programs should be revised.

Field Training Exercise LION ROUGE (7-10 Dec 54)

During this exercise, emphasis was placed upon communication counter-intelligence in order to determine the amount and value of information made available to the enemy by electrical means.¹ The greatest volume of analyzed traffic came from VHF and landline telephone circuits. The VHF circuits were very susceptible to interception and immediate exploitation by the enemy. Information of an intelligence value, such as employment of friendly air power, location of friendly units and disposition of forces, results of enemy activity, and plans and movements, was gathered through the monitor and analysis effort. Recommendations for betterment of security within Seventh Army were outlined as part of the COMSEC report which was submitted to Seventh Army ACofS G2, at the end of the exercise.

CPX STING RAY (22-24 Mar 55)

Again, as in previous exercises, telephone communications were found to be the most insecure. Failure of the drafter to classify and assemble information correctly was the cause of security breaches made on telephone circuits.²

The Cryptographic Maintenance Section modified all ASAM 2-1's to TSEC/KW-2's during the year due to a change from DAPHNE to GORGON operation. Additionally, modifications were installed on all TT-160/FG

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1. Ann Rept, 502d CRG, fy 1955, p44.
 2. Ibid. p45.

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equipment.¹ Fourth echelon maintenance of AFSAM equipment was handicapped during the first few months of fy 1955 due to lack of adequate levels of spare parts; however, sufficient reserves were on hand so that operational traffic was not delayed.²

Within the CommCen of the Group, a large turnover of personnel occurred. As of the end of fy 1955, forty-seven enlisted personnel were assigned, twenty-two of whom had been added during the year. Traffic volume showed a very marked increase in the amount of material being processed. This was due to increase in the size of subordinate units and a change of intercept missions for the Group. Traffic volume rose from approximately 3,500,000 gps per month during fy 1954 to approximately 5,000,000 gps during fy 1955.³

Additional cryptographic equipment was received to supplement equipment on hand and provide running spares in order that more efficient operation of all on-line circuits could be maintained. Total number of on-line cryptographic circuits utilizing teletype equipment remained the same except for some internal modifications which were made on associated equipment.⁴

Housing facilities within Badenerhof Kaserne offered no problem during the year. As Hq & Hq Co was the largest unit in the Kaserne, the Group CO was also Post Commander. The Kaserne consisted of six permanent-type stuccoed concrete and brick four-story buildings surrounding a

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1. Ann Rept, 502d CRG, fy 1955, p35.
 2. Ibid. p36.
 3. Ibid. p33.
 4. Ibid. p35.

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quadrangular parade ground.¹ Hq Co continued to be served by a single consolidated mess hall on post, to which it contributed its proportional share of personnel.² A Hq Co Supply Section handled all supplies, excluding cryptographic for both Hq Co and Group Hq. Delays in technical supplies were a handicap during the reorganization period, and considerable time had to be utilized in changeover to Federal stock numbers.³

Principal development in the transportation activities of the Group was relocation of the Motor Pool to a larger area to provide additional repair shop facilities. An occasional lack of spare parts was the only serious problem. This resulted in the necessity of sending vehicles to supported maintenance units.⁴ In January 1955, a Mobile Machine Aids Van was received, and by the end of fy 1955, two L-19 planes were received. In May 1955, USAREUR approved an EML for replacing tactical vehicles with six sedans and six pick-up trucks within the group.⁵ Each sedan replaced a $\frac{1}{2}$ ton truck, and each pick-up truck replaced a $\frac{3}{4}$ ton truck.⁶

Medical facilities of a minor nature were provided by the US Army Dispensary at Heilbronn. More severe cases were handled at the US Army 5th General Hospital at Stuttgart.⁷ Special Services projects were expanded during the year, and new construction in the amount of DM 107,000 expended on both welfare and Special Services facilities.⁸

REF. VOL. I P. 72

1. Ann Rept, 502d CRG, fy 1955, p2.
2. Ibid. p5.
3. Ibid. pp4, 5.
4. Ibid. p6.
5. Ibid. p25.
6. Ibid. p26.
7. Ibid. p5.
8. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, ASAE, 8620 DU, fy 1955, p35.

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4. 302d Communications Reconnaissance Battalion, Bamberg, Germany

From July 1954 to 15 Mar 55, Hq & Hq Det, 302d Battalion was located at Badenerhof Kaserne, Heilbronn. After 15 March, the detachment was located at Warner Kaserne, Bamberg. Physical plant at both locations consisted of billets and offices on the first floor of a fire-proof brick building. Due to the limited number of personnel assigned, facilities were adequate.

Directly subordinate to the 502d Group, the detachment was logistically supported by the 302d Battalion independently.¹ It was organized under TOE 32-500A from 1 Jul 54 to 25 Jun 55, which authorized 8-0, 15 FM. Effective 25 June, the detachment was reorganized under TOE 32-56 which authorized 20-0, 157 FM, and redesignated Hq & Hq Co, 302d Battalion.² Organizationally, Administrative, Liaison and Communications, COMSEC, and COMINT Sections were replaced in the new TOE by Security Analysis, Security Monitoring, Communications Analysis, Motor Maintenance, and DF Sections.³

No conclusive strength figures for the company were presented for the beginning of fy 1955, however actual assigned strength at the end of the year was 5-0, 44 FM.⁴ Physical security was provided by the 502d Group at Heilbronn, and the German Labor Svc Co stationed at Bamberg.⁵ Individual military training was conducted in compliance with directives of ASA, Europe which prescribed four hours per week of training per man. On-the-job technical training, as conducted by Company A, supplemented military training,

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1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 302d CRB, fy 1955, pl.
 2. Ibid. p3.
 3. Ibid. Tab 5.
 4. Comd Rept, 502d CRG, fy 1955, pp7, 8.
 5. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 302d CRB, fy 1955, pl0.

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and new radio operators usually required at least a week of training at the detachments. This was necessary because occasional poor sending of Seventh Army CW operators was much more difficult to read than training traffic tapes used in radio schools.¹ Annual IG inspection of the company was conducted 29 Apr 55. Adjective rating: "Excellent."² Battalion morale was reported as high throughout the year.³

The company's mission during fy 1955 was that of providing administrative control and logistic support to the overall battalion status.⁴ Following reorganization, first steps toward carrying out an operational mission were introduced. Among these were training for participation in Fld Tng Exercise "WEST WIND," establishment of an out-station at Hof and a DF site at Geibelstadt, and coordination with the 2d Armd Cav on border operations in search of test sites.⁵

Messing facilities for the company at Bamberg were consolidated, and all units of the battalion were serviced.⁶ Unit supply was hindered in its work due to distances, but this situation was alleviated somewhat as the year ended.⁷

Motor Pool facilities were limited due to the lack of space for a repair shop. All vehicles were old models, and considerable maintenance was required.⁸ Medical facilities were provided by the Bamberg Sub-Area Dispensary for minor injuries, and the 16th Fld Hosp, Nurnberg for major

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1. Ann Rept, Co A, 312th CRB, fy 1955, p12.
 2. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1955, Tab 1.
 3. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 302d CRB, fy 1955, p17.
 4. Ibid. p12.
 5. Ibid. pp15, 16.
 6. Ibid. p7.
 7. Ibid. p4.
 8. Ibid. p8.

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cases.¹ Maintenance of the physical plant was a responsibility of the Post Engineer, and other than renovation of a mess hall at Bamberg, no major maintenance or construction was carried out during the year.²

- a. Company A, 302d Communications Reconnaissance Battalion (formerly 354th Comm Recon Co, Heilbronn, Germany)

Company A, 302d Battalion was activated 26 Jun 55 and location established at Bamberg. Its detachments were at or near the cities of Augsburg and Goepingen. Physical plant consisted of two converted German houses in the QM area at Warner Kaserne.³

Directly subordinate to the battalion, the company was logistically supported by it. Security detachments were provided billets, rations, and logistic support by the supported units' headquarters.⁴ Organized under TOE 32-57, the company was authorized 7-0, 1 WO, 187 EM.⁵ Utilizing men of the 354th Company, assigned strength was 6-0, 160 EM at the end of fy 1955.⁶

Following activation, Company A, assumed the mission of the 354th Company which was providing security monitoring support to elements of VII Corps Hq and its subordinate and attached units.⁷ Accordingly, its detachments provided security monitoring to elements of the 5th Infantry Division and 9th Infantry Division, respectively.⁸ No COMINT mission was

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1. Comd Rept, 502d CRG, fy 1955, pl0.
 2. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 302d CRB, fy 1955, p9.
 3. Ann Rept, Co A, 302d CRB, fy 1955, pl.
 4. Ibid. p2.
 5. Ibid. Tab 8.
 6. Ibid. Tabs 6, 7.
 7. Ann Rept, 354th CRC, fy 1955, pl2.
 8. Ann Rept, Co A, 302d CRB, fy 1955, pl.

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assigned.¹

Housing facilities for married officers of the company was aggravated by "Operation Gyroscope," and a shortage of government housing facilities. New apartments were under construction as the year ended, but work was lagging sixty to ninety days behind expected completion date. Billets for enlisted men were cramped because of a shortage of rooms.²

The company payroll was supplied by the Finance Officer at Leighton Kaserne in Wurzburg, approximately fifty miles from Warner Kaserne. This necessitated considerable travel and many lost man-hours. With reorganization completed, a Class A Agent would have to travel 700 miles to complete a pay run because the various detachments were located away from the company. In Unit Supply, reorganization created a problem in storage space and the situation was complicated by shortages in supply personnel.³

5. 307th Communications Reconnaissance Battalion, Giessen
Germany

Throughout fy 1955, Hq & Hq Det, 307th Battalion (hereinafter Hq & Hq Co or Bn Hq) was located within the confines of the QM Depot at Giessen. Physical plant consisted of Hq offices on the 2d Floor, Building #2, Orderly Room on 1st Floor, Cen Wg, Building #10, and Supply in E Wg of Building #6. Motor Pool occupied a fenced-in area at Pendleton Barracks.

Directly subordinate to the 502d Group, the Battalion was provided

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1. Ann Rept, Co A, 302d CRB, fy 1955, p9.
 2. Ibid. p5.
 3. Ibid. pp5, 6.

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logistic support by V Corps. General courtsmartial jurisdiction remained with the VII Corps; responsibility for special and summary courtsmartials were delegated to the Battalion CO.¹

For most of fy 1955, the battalion was organized under TOE 32-500 which authorized 8-0, 15 EM. Effective 25 Jun 55, TOE 32-56 was introduced which amended authorized strength to 20-0, 157 EM, redesignated Hq & Hq Det to Hq & Hq Co. TOE 32-57 provided for lettered companies A and B.² Assigned strength of Hq Co at the end of fy 1955 stood at 9-0, 36 EM.

Physical security for the battalion was provided by the 331st Company until its relocation toward the end of the year.³ Individual training as applicable to the battalion was conducted in accordance with requirements established by higher headquarters, and on-the-job training was placed into effect where the situation permitted.⁴ The battalion was visited by Brig Gen Stanhope B. Mason, Deputy Chief, ASA on 11 Mar 55.⁵ Annual IG inspection was conducted 10 May 55. Adjective rating: "Satisfactory."⁶ Morale was reasonably good. Availability of good housing, and nearness to extensive recreational facilities were contributory.⁷

Battalion headquarters had little function in operations during the year. The overall battalion mission of providing cryptologic support to V Corps was furnished by the 353d Company in the form of monitoring communications of the Corps and its subordinate divisions. In the main, this

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1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Det, 307th CRB, fy 1955, pl.
 2. Comd Rept, 502d CRG, fy 1955, pp5, 7, 8.
 3. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Det, 307th CRB, fy 1955, pl0.
 4. Ibid. pl4.
 5. Ibid. pl3.
 6. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1955, Tab I.
 7. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Det, 307th CRB, fy 1955, pl5.

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was accomplished by attaching detachments to V Corps Hq & Hq Co of each division.¹ With the formation of Hq Co of the battalion, it was concluded as the year ended, that many changes in both mission and operations would take place in fy 1956. Among these was the increase of company personnel, lateral transfer of personnel and property required for operation under TOE's 32-56 and 32-57.²

Communications for the battalion were furnished by the 331st Company until its move to Rothwesten in April 1955. As a temporary measure, due to the imminent move of the battalion, 331st personnel and equipment were left behind to maintain battalion to company contact.³

Permanent-type barracks were provided Hq Co personnel throughout the year. As the company was small, these facilities were adequate, and shared with other units. No mess personnel were authorized the company, however facilities of the 331st Company were utilized until April 1955 at which time messing facilities of a local QM support company were made available.⁴ Medical facilities were entirely adequate. A dispensary was located in Pendleton Barracks, and hospital facilities were available in Frankfurt.⁵

Funds for travel were allocated to the battalion by Hq 502d Group who, in turn, received allocation from Hq ASA, Europe. Toward the end of the year, rail travel funds were not available in sufficient quantity to permit travel of all couriers. Money for the company fund was furnished from Central Welfare Fund, Frankfurt.

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1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Det, 307th CRB, fy 1955, p11.
 2. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 307th CRB, fy 1955, p14.
 3. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Det, 307th CRB, fy 1955, p9.
 4. Ibid. p7.
 5. Ibid. p8.

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Until 25 Jun 55, a unit supply set up was maintained and pick-ups and deliveries made directly to the technical services.¹ As the year ended all technical services accounts were closed, and all supply functions channeled through Battalion S4.² Transportation problems were small. Busses were utilized for local needs, and there was service to Pendleton Barracks and Frankfurt.³

- a. Company A, 307th Communications Reconnaissance Battalion (formerly 331st Comm Recon Co)

Effective 25 Jun 55, the 331st Communications Reconnaissance Company (Intelligence) was redesignated Company A, 307th Communications Reconnaissance Battalion. In the five remaining days of fy 1955, reorganization was underway under TOE 32-57.⁴ Under the new TOE, 8-0, 187 EM were authorized.⁵ Actual assigned strength as of 30 Jun 55 was 5-0, 4 WO, 471 EM.⁶ Reorganization under which Company A became one of two operations companies within the battalion, was to result in the loss of more than half its assigned personnel and equipment, and a large portion of the assigned COMINT mission. Further, the company was to assume a portion of the COMSEC mission, and two COMSEC detachments, formerly operated by the 353d Company in support of the 1st and 4th Infantry Divisions, V Corps.⁶

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1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Det, 307th CRB, fy 1955, p8.
 2. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 307th CRB, fy 1955, p2.
 3. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Det, 307th CRB, fy 1955, p8.
 4. Ann Rept, 331st CRC, fy 1955, p30.
 5. Comd Rept, 502d CRG, fy 1955, pp7, 8.
 6. Ann Rept, 331st CRC, fy 1955, pp30, 31.

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- b. Company B, 307th Communications Reconnaissance Battalion (formerly 353d Comm Recon Co)

Company B, 307th Communications Reconnaissance Battalion, composed principally of the 353d Communications Reconnaissance Company (Security), was activated at Giessen on 25 Jun 55. The company occupied Buildings #501, 503, 506, Pendleton Barracks with the exception of a Wire Security Monitoring Detachment located in Darmstadt, COMSEC Monitoring Detachments #2, 3, 4, and 5 located in Wurzburg, Frankfurt, Baumholder, and Fulda respectively.¹

Under TOE 32-57, the company was authorized 8-0, 187 EM.² Actual assigned strength as of 30 Jun 55 was 3-0, 141 EM.³ Organization in being as the year ended consisted of:⁴

- 1) A Headquarters Section
- 2) Five Radio Security Monitoring Sections
- 3) One Landline Teletypewriter/Telephone Security Monitoring Section
- 4) One COMSEC Analysis Section

The mission of Company B under TOE 32-57 was two-fold. First the company was to provide COMINT support to V Corps. Second, the company was to provide COMINT and COMSEC support to divisions or similar tactical organizations. Newness of the company allowed only limited accomplishment of the mission. The COMSEC and Analysis Sections and necessary administrative sections which previously formed the 353d Company were assigned to Company B pending reassignment to Hq Co and Company A, as appropriate.

1. Ann Rept, Co B, 307th CRB, fy 1955, pl.
2. Comd Rept, 502d CRG, fy 1955, pp7, 8.
3. Ann Rept, Co B, 307th CRB, fy 1955, Tab 4.
4. Ibid. p3.

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Inasmuch as none of the COMINT personnel authorized were assigned during the report period, and since all COMSEC personnel available to the battalion were assigned to the company, the COMSEC mission was carried out.¹

Five Mobile Radio Security Monitoring Detachments and one Landline Teletypewriter/Telephone Security Monitoring Detachment were utilized in support to Hq V Corps, 1st Infantry Division, 4th Infantry Division, 2d Armored Division, and 14th Armored Cavalry Regiment. Accordingly, radio-telephone and radiotelegraph nets, telephone and teletype circuits, were monitored. Monitored traffic was reviewed for security breaches and reports rendered to monitored units.²

6. 312th Communications Reconnaissance Battalion,
Bad Aibling, Germany (formerly Hq ASA, Austria)

The 312th Battalion, which absorbed the mission and functions of ASA, Austria, 8618 DU, was composed initially of personnel from that command. It was activated 25 Jun 55. Headquarters of the battalion was established at Bad Aibling. COMINT detachments were located at Weiden and Landshut in Germany, and a twenty-three man COMSEC detachment at Salzburg, Austria. Physical plant consisted of the Bad Aibling Kaserne which had been previously occupied by the 328th Company solely. Building #341 of the Kaserne constituted the operations area; Building #356 was 328th Company Hq, and billets.³

The battalion was assigned to ASA, Europe for command, and attached

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1. Ann Rept, Co B, 307th CRB, fy 1955, p7.
 2. Ibid. pp7, 8.
 3. Ann Rept, 312th CRB, fy 1955, pl.

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to Southern Area Command for logistic support and courtmartial jurisdiction. General mission was assigned by Chief, ASA and the routine COMINT mission by DIRNSA; non-routine missions were received from Chief, ASA, Europe.¹

Organization followed the conventional Comm Recon Bn less companies "A" and "B." The 328th Company was attached as a COMINT operations company, and plans were made for future attachment of the 332d Company. Hq ASA, Austria, although attached to the battalion, maintained operational control over Detachment "K," 8608 DU.² Under TOE 32-55 (14 Oct 54), the battalion was authorized 15-0, 5 WO, 157 EM.³ At time of activation, 8-0, 143 EM of Hq ASA, Austria were assigned.⁴

Physical security was maintained by a guard force of eighteen men who guarded post and operations area entrances, and made hourly motor patrols twenty-four hours daily.⁵ Routine training was conducted in accordance with established procedures of ASA, Austria and the 328th Company.⁶

The mission of the 312th Battalion was to perform such COMINT and COMSEC functions as directed by Chief ASA, Europe, and such COMINT and COMSEC liaison functions with USFA as directed by Chief ASA, Europe. The mission of Hq ASA, Austria, 8618 DU was singular, and was to consist of such liaison functions as directed by the CO, 312th Battalion. Former COMSEC and COMINT activities, other than liaison, were to be assumed by the

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1. Ann Rept, 312th CRB, fy 1955, ppl, 2.
 2. Ibid. p2.
 3. Ibid. Tab 1.
 4. Ibid. Tabs 6, 7.
 5. Ibid. p5.
 6. Ibid. p6.

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battalion as soon as practicable.¹

As fy 1955 ended, the battalion had formulated no policy or method pertaining to its mission. Policies established by Hq ASA, Austria and the 328th Company were utilized in mission accomplished, but efforts were underway to initiate new policy directives.²

Communications personnel and equipment of the battalion and the 328th Company were pooled to operate a single communication-cryptographic center under battalion control. On-line, full-duplex teletype circuits were operated to Hq ASA, Europe in Frankfurt and to Detachment "K," 8608 DU in Wels, Austria. Class "A" and "B" telephones were available, and handled by central switchboard operated manually by indigenous German personnel.³

Housing for battalion headquarters, the battalion CO, and Hq Co personnel were located in Building #350. COMINT operations were located in Building #341. These facilities were considered adequate. The consolidated mess was located in Building #306.⁴ Actually, this was a temporary field mess in use pending renovation of the permanent mess in Building #306.

Firm finance and fiscal policies were not realized during the last week of fy 1955. Plans were made for transfer, consolidation, re-apportionment, etc. of existing non-appropriated funds. All appropriated funds came through Hq ASA or Southern Area Command. Organizational equipment was supplied through ASA and local command channels. Transportation was supplied

1. Ann Rept, 312th CRB, fy 1955, Tab 4.

2. Ibid. p6.

3. Ibid. pp4, 5.

4. Ibid. pp3, 4.

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basically by organic vehicles. These were augmented by school busses, ambulance, sedans, etc. provided by 7322 AU, Bad Aibling Sub-station.¹ Dispensary medical treatment was provided by a team of the 7779 Medical Group assigned to the post. Major medical treatment and dental care were provided by the 2d Fld Hosp, Munich.²

A number of major construction and rehabilitation projects were underway at Bad Aibling during the year. Among these were rehabilitation of buildings which would provide an infirmary, officers club and mess, VIP quarters, EM mess, two-room school, operations building, and a new headquarters building. Additionally, construction was underway on a new service center, a 144-seat chapel, a perimeter fence, a new road system, seventy-four antenna tower bases and roofs for two buildings.³

7. 328th Communications Reconnaissance Company,
Bad Aibling, Germany

Throughout fy 1955, the 328th Company was located at Bad Aibling. Its physical plant consisted of seventeen buildings within the Bad Aibling Kaserne. Outlying operational detachments were located as follows:

Det A	Bad Aibling, Germany	Det F	Vienna, Austria
Det B	Graz, Austria	Det G	Nottau, Germany
Det C	Weiden, Germany		Redesignated Det L,
Det D	Trieste until 9 Oct 54. Relocated to Landshut, Germany. ⁵		26 May 55. ⁶

1. Ann Rept, 312th CRB, fy 1955, p4.
2. Ibid. pp3, 4.
3. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, ASAE, 8620 DU, fy 1955, pp37-39.
4. Ann Rept, 328th CRC, fy 1955, pl.
5. Ibid. Vol II, pp4-6.
6. Ibid. Vol II, p8.

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Directly subordinate to the Chief, ASA, Austria, the company was logistically supported by Hq Munich Sub-Area. Effective 25 Jun 55, the company became subordinate to the 312th Battalion which replaced Hq ASA, Austria.¹

From 1 Jul 54 until 6 Dec 54, the company was organized under TOE 32-500 which authorized 14-0, 308 EM. After 6 December, Authorized strength under TOE 32-500A was amended to 11-0, 254 EM. When TOE 32-500A teams and strength were changed with attachment to the 312th Battalion on 25 Jun 55, another reorganization followed.² Assigned strength at the start of fy 1955 was 7-0, 4 WO, 385 EM; at its end, 9-0, 7 WO, 447 EM.³ A scarcity of promotions existed at the end of the year which caused a direct reflection in the pride, efficiency, and morale of company personnel. During October 1954, vacancies were received for thirty-eight E-3's, sixty-two E-4's, and thirty-six E-5's. As a contrast, promotions to E-3 were the result of strength reduction in EM at the end of the year.⁴

Physical security was provided by a Post Security Guard, and a detachment of the German Labor Service Force. The guard was responsible for security of the operational areas and the main gate; the Labor Service Force, for the post perimeter. In March 1955, a detachment of nine MP's from the Munich Sub-Area were assigned and in April, permission was obtained from the Southern Area Command to redesignate the guard as Special

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1. Ann Rept, 326th CRC, fy 1955, Tab 2.
 2. Ibid. p3.
 3. Ibid. Tab 13.
 4. Ibid. p32.

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Police. With activation of the 312th Battalion, guard personnel were assigned Battalion Hq Co, and the battalion assumed responsibility for post security.¹

For the most part, individual training in the company was conducted at platoon level to insure maximum utilization of platoon members as instructors. During the first three quarters of fy 1955, training was divided into weekly periods of four hours. In the fourth quarter, weekly training was condensed into three 16 or 20 hour problems according to the number of training weeks per month.² At unit level, eight alerts were conducted and driver training given to men who were physically qualified. MOS training was intensified during the year, and each operator was required to pass a minimum standard speed in order to retain his MOS, and refresher courses were held for those unable to attain this goal.³

Consistent liaison was maintained with the [redacted] [redacted] and the 10th Special Forces Gp on maneuvers in Bad Aibling during March-May 1955. The company was visited by Brig Gen Stanhope B. Mason, Deputy Chief, ASA on 14 Mar 55. Annual IG inspection was conducted 19 Apr 55. Adjective rating: "Excellent."⁴

In general, the mission of the 328th was that of providing intercept and DF support for the national COMINT effort, USFA and USAREUR.⁵ Communications between the company and other headquarters were carried out by radio, teletype, telephone, courier, messenger, and mail.

1. Ann Rept, 328th CRC, fy 1955, p23.
2. Ibid. p27.
3. Ibid. p28.
4. Ibid. pp26, 27.
5. Ibid. p24.

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Radio communications consisted mainly of links between the company and its DF detachments. A "tip-off" or "flash" transmitter was maintained by the operations area of the company, and another transmitter on a company-detachment reporting net. In December 1954, SCR-399 and 188 radio set equipment was replaced by AN/GRC-26 equipment, and communications greatly improved. The company also monitored and made contact twice daily on the ASAE Command Net. Teletype communications were maintained with ASA, Austria, with full duplex line to that headquarters in Salzburg. The operations area of the company also participated in the ASA, Europe "tip-off" teletype net, and used an AFSAM 4A from October 1954 to 1 Nov 55, when use of the device was discontinued.²

Telephone facilities were adequate in most cases. German telephone operators on the Bad Aibling Kaserne operated the military exchange and provided slow, but satisfactory service. At the end of the fiscal year, a project was about three-fourths completed to install a dial system on post, as part of the Greater Deutches Bunde-post plan to convert all German exchanges to dial phones.

Courier trips were made to ASA, Austria, and occasionally to ASA, Europe. Ice and snow made road conditions hazardous during the winter months, and train travel replaced vehicles. Mail communications were erratic. Time delay between Salzburg, Bad Aibling and Frankfurt varied from a few days to several weeks, and did not provide a sure and timely means for important items.³

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1. Ann Rept, 328th CRC, fy 1955, p21.
 2. Ibid. p22.
 3. Ibid. p22.

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With activation of the 312th Battalion, the following occurred:

On 1 Jun 55, a full duplex circuit was established between Hq ASA, Europe and the company, using circuit number ELLA 710791.

On 25 Jun 55, a full duplex circuit between Hq ASA, Austria and the company was discontinued, and a full duplex circuit between the company and Det "K," FS 8608 established.

On 25 Jun 55, a full duplex circuit was established between Hq ASA, Europe and the company utilizing circuit number ELLA 710713.¹

Construction projects submitted at the close of fy 1954 for the 328th Company consisted of a dependent school, a commissary, a QM POL station, a gymnasium, two 18-unit apartment houses, a swimming pool, and a chapel. No action had been taken on any of these projects by 30 Jan 54 except that preliminary work had begun on the apartment building area by 28 Jun 54.²

Shortly after the beginning of fy 1955, word was received of the proposed increase in post population to approximately 1,000 based on the addition of a communications reconnaissance battalion.³

It was immediately determined that some of the previous projects would prove inadequate so on 30 Jun 54, new projects were submitted for a larger QM POL station, a Youth and Chaplain's Center, a commissary, a Service Center (to include a snack bar, theater, and Service Club), rehabilitation of the mess hall, an officer's club, PX, VIP billets, and a Motor Pool.⁴ By 28 Oct 54, all of these projects had been approved by

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1. Ann Rept, 328th CRC, fy 1955, p23.
 2. Ibid. p14.
 3. Ibid. p15.
 4. Ibid. p15.

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the Southern Area Command Planning Board except the Special Services building.¹

Principal projects initiated and completed during the year included the following:²

<u>Project</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Status</u>
1) Rehabilitation of Utilities Building 322 for Post Engineers	13 Dec 54	Completed 13 Feb 55
2) Improvement of road system	5 Jan 55	Completed May 55
3) Repair of utilities system	19 Dec 54	Completed 30 Jun 55
4) Rehabilitation of three barracks (Buildings 350, 354, 355)	18 Oct 54	Completed 11 Feb 55
5) New Mess- Building 352	10 May 55	55% complete 30 Jun 55

Note: Eight additional projects were approved most of which were scheduled to commence during fy 1956.³

The major difficulty encountered on most construction submitted by the company was the lack of funds for construction. With but a few exceptions, the projects submitted were favorably considered by the planning boards, and approving authorities concerned. It was common knowledge that Bad Aibling Kaserne had been virtually ignored prior to 1954 during times when other units were receiving all types of improvements. Therefore, improvements at isolated Bad Aibling were accepted as necessary for health, morale, and welfare.⁴

1. Ann Rept, 328th CRC, fy 1955, p17.

2. Ibid. p19.

3. Ibid. p19.

4. Ibid. p21.

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The attainment of sovereignty by Germany on 5 May 55 changed the status of funds available. Drastic reductions in Deutschemark occupation funds occurred, and consequently Bad Aibling projects not started by that time had to be surveyed, approved, and funded over again. In some ways, German sovereignty dealt the company's construction projects a damaging blow, resulting in rejection or indefinite postponement of some, and delay on the remainder.¹

Maintenance and repair of TOE equipment during the year was conducted within the authority and limitation of the company. First and second echelon maintenance of unit vehicles was performed by company personnel. On 15 Dec 54, a field maintenance team moved to Bad Aibling from the Kaufbeuren Post and established a third echelon repair shop in facilities formerly used by the company motor shop. This permitted close liaison and cooperation, and enabled great improvement in the maintenance level of company vehicles.²

Maintenance and repair of Operations Section equipment was performed by personnel of that section. Third echelon repairs on intercept and communications equipment were accomplished in the company. Only first echelon repair was authorized. Therefore, any MC-88 typewriters requiring more extensive maintenance had to be sent to Munich with a corresponding time delay, and loss to company operations. A critical shortage of MC-88's existed for several months, but it was relieved by the end of the year through replacement of old machines, and an increase in routine maintenance

1. Ann Rept, 328th CRC, fy 1955, p21.

2. Ibid. p14.

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effort.¹

During the greater part of fy 1955, troop housing was more than adequate for the company. Troops were billeted by platoons to facilitate administrative control. Buildings 353, 354, and 356 were used at the beginning of the year, but when a complete rehabilitation of Buildings 354, 355, and 350 was accomplished, expansion and consequent comfort was possible.² With the closing of Degerndorf Kaserne in March 1955, supporting service troops of that post moved into Bad Aibling, and accommodations were provided for Engr and QM troops of the 7822 AU, plus a MP Det of the 508th MP Bn. Medical troops of the 7779 AU were accommodated in Building 358. Bachelor officers were provided quarters in Building 361; bachelor NCO's in Building 362. At the beginning of the year, construction was started on two 18 unit family buildings on the Bad Aibling Kaserne. The advent of cold weather slowed concrete, mortaring, and plastering until the end of March 1955, and final exterior stuccoing work could not be finished until late April 1955.³

At the beginning of the fiscal year, the company mess was housed in Building 325, and designed to feed 400 troops. Rehabilitation commenced 11 May 55, and a temporary mess was established in Building 306. Most of the cooks had little previous experience in cooking with field ranges and improvised facilities. Shortage of adequate hot water hampered activities also, and forced the use of field mess gear. After initial difficulties

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1. Ann Rept, 328th CRC, fy 1955, p14.
 2. Ibid. p5.
 3. Ibid. p26.

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were overcome, cooking techniques improved and excellent service followed.¹

During all but the last five days of fy 1955, the Unit Supply Section of the company was the sole supply agency located at the Bad Aibling Kaserne.² The section was located in Building 356, and consisted of administrative offices, issue, weapons and storage rooms. Signal Supply operated in the operations area for convenience, so that signal items were readily accessible to meet operational requirements. Principal difficulty encountered during the year was traveling the distance to obtain necessary equipment and supplies as various supply points were located out of the Bad Aibling area and extra personnel and vehicles had to be used to provide support.³

With attachment of the company to the 312th Battalion on 25 Jun 55, the Battalion S4 assumed overall supply responsibilities, and the company began to requisition from the battalion under SR 735-30-1.⁴

The Motor Section of the company began fy 1955 with a strength of 1 NCOIC, 11 EM. This force maintained sixty-three vehicles and fifty-five trailers authorized under TOE 32-500.⁵ Reorganization again on 25 Jun 55 resulted in the company becoming a part of the consolidated motor pool of the 312th Battalion.⁶

Funds for payment of company personnel were provided by the 17th Financing Disbursing Section from 1 Jul 54 until May 1955; when that office

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1. Ann Rept, 328th CRC, fy 1955, p7.
 2. Ibid. pl0.
 3. Ibid. pl1.
 4. Ibid. pl1.
 5. Ibid. pl2.
 6. Ibid. pl3.

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was redesignated the Finance and Accounting Office, Southern Area Command.¹
 A company fund was maintained for payment of German Nationals in the mess hall and barracks area.²

Morale and welfare activities for troops of the company consisted of a number of facilities which were expanded slightly during the year. Religious facilities were below standards, but were acceptable considering the shortage of Chaplains, the isolated location of Bad Aibling Kaserne, and the relatively small post strength. Special Services functions took a big step upwards as a result of the post being classified as an isolated unit. This enabled the company to greatly increase its requisition of such items as athletic equipment, winter sports equipment, etc.³ REF: VOL. II P. 96

8. 331st Communications Reconnaissance Company
 Rothwesten, Germany

At the start of fy 1955, the 331st Company was located at its summer headquarters near the town of Koenigslutter. Outlying detachments were located as follows:

Det A - Lubeck (DF Site)
 Det B - Waldau (DF Site)
 Det C - Wessendorf (DF Site)
 Det E - Bahrdorf (Voice Intercept Site)

A small cadre, maintaining liaison with supply points, was located at the permanent company billets at Giessen. On 20 Jul 54, tests were conducted at Rothwesten in connection with the company's mission, and on 28 July a test was conducted at Lubeck which resulted in the activation of

1. Ann Rept, 328th CRC, fy 1955, p10.
 2. Ibid. p10.
 3. Ibid. p29.

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Detachment "K." Detachment "B" moved from Waldau to Rothwesten 27 Oct 54, but returned to its former site 5 Apr 55. Beginning 27 Oct 54, Company headquarters and the main body of troops moved by echelon to Giessen. Elements at Detachment "E" joined their proper units at this time, and camps at Koenigslutter and Bahrdorf were closed. The company moved from Giessen to Rothwesten 15 Apr 55, and the Bahrdorf site reopened as Detachment "L."¹

Physical plant of the company varied. At Koenigslutter, operational effort was conducted in truck-mounted S-44 hutments arranged around three squad tents placed together. The CommCen was located in a nearby squad tent. At Bahrdorf, similar, though smaller, facilities existed, and the CommCen was housed in a 1½ ton trailer. At Iubeck, Waldau, and Wessendorf, facilities consisted of truck-mounted hutments. At Giessen, operations were conducted in a building. At Bahrdorf, hut trucks were supported by platform, and a CommCen was installed in an S-44 shelter. Finally, at Rothwesten, the entire operations area was housed in the basement of the post theatre with exception to non-Morse positions which were installed in trucks.²

With reorganization and redesignation of the 331st Company as Company A, 307th Battalion on 25 Jun 55, the company, formerly subordinate to the 502d Group, became subordinate to the battalion. Its mission was assigned by the 502d Group, and its logistic support derived from USAREUR, Seventh Army, and ASA, Europe.³ The company, until reorganization was organized

1. Ann Rept, 331st CRC, fy 1955, pl.

2. Ibid. pp3, 4.

3. Ibid. pp4, 5.

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under TOE 32-500. Following change, TOE 32-57 was introduced which reduced COMINT capacity, and added COMSEC responsibility.¹ Authorized personnel under the new TOE was 8-0, 187 EM, a reduction from the company's former authorization of 14-0, 308 EM. Actual strength at the end of fy 1955 was 9-0, 471 EM.² Civilian personnel included German Nationals who were hired as KP's, tailors, and janitors. Salaries were paid from non-appropriated funds established by voluntary contributions from all personnel. From 1 Sep 54 until 1 May 55, these salaries were paid from appropriated funds through occupation authorities.

While located in the field, most physical security problems fell upon the company. At the time, a detachment of Labor Service Guards (German Nationals) from the 4004th Labor Service Center in Giessen was on duty with the company as perimeter guards. At Giessen, these personnel were also used for this purpose, while administrative areas were under the jurisdiction of the Security Guard, Giessen QM Depot and local Military Police.³ At Rothwesten, company personnel guarded the operations areas, and Air Police, on duty at the depot, the administrative areas.⁴

Training was conducted in accordance with group and battalion directives. Generally, four hours weekly was devoted to basic military subjects, however, some difficulty was encountered in scheduling the training program as nearly 75% of the company's personnel worked rotating shifts. Approximately 75% of assigned personnel qualified in basic weapons during

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1. Ann Rept, 331st CRC, fy 1955, p30.
 2. Comd Rept, 502d CRG, fy 1955, pp7, 8.
 3. Ibid. p17.
 4. Ann Rept, 331st CRC, fy 1955, p17.

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August and September 1954, and in March and April 1955, 80% qualified in the firing of the machine gun, cal 50.¹ While in the field, various types of alerts were conducted. Among these were USAREUR practice alerts on 20 Apr and 17 Jun 55, and AF alert-type exercises held at Rothwesten.²

In preparation for summer operations, formal training of all available voice intercept personnel was conducted from 3 Jan 55 until 16 Apr 55. This training was slanted at mobile operations under combat conditions, in support of friendly units.³

Despite considerable time spent under uncomfortable field conditions, morale remained excellent. In Giessen, all recreational and welfare activities of a sizeable garrison were available. Likewise, at Rothwesten, many such facilities were available. Some difficulty was experienced in adequate recreational facilities for outstations in remote areas, however, these personnel were provided frequent seventy-two hour passes for recreation. Considering the size of the company and its widely separated elements, precluding the normal amount of command supervision, the incidence of disciplinary infractions, serious incidents, and venereal disease was low. Annual IG inspection of the company was conducted 11-12 May 55.⁵ Adjective rating: "Satisfactory."⁶

During fy 1955, the company was charged with a COMINT mission by the 502d Group. This consisted of monitoring Morse, non-Morse (Printer), and radio telephone nets. In addition, the control station of group mobile

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1. Ann Rept, 331st CRC, fy 1955, p22.
 2. Ibid. p23.
 3. Ibid. pp24, 25.
 4. Ibid. pp27-29.
 5. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1955, Tab 1.

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DF net and three DF sites of the net were operated in support of intercept functions. Analysis and Communications Sections were also operated as support functions. The company was also charged with a mission as the COMINT company of the 307th Battalion, which was charged with providing cryptologic support to the CG, V US Corps. The COMINT portion of this mission was not to be implemented during peace-time, except for training purposes, but would become effective on commencement of hostilities.¹

The company's CommCen operated three circuits. One of these operated full-duplex to the 502d Group utilizing AFSAM 7 and SSM-4 (SAMSON). Half-duplex circuits were operated to the 307th Battalion and the detachment of Bahrdorf using AFSAM 4A (CENTAUR). From 27 Oct 54 to 19 May 55, only the 502d circuit was operated.² Operations were normally successful, except for excessive outages on leased teletype circuits.

With the movement to Rothwesten, the communications system expanded. Circuits projected included a full-duplex to Heilbronn, a full-duplex to Bahrdorf, a full-duplex to Lubeck, a half-duplex to Giessen, a half-duplex to Altefeld (voice intercept site operated by the 332d Company) and a half-duplex (off-line) to a voice site in Berlin operated by Fld Sta 8606 DU. With this in view, thirty-five new personnel (principally MOS 1740) were trained in the operation of AFSAM 4 equipment and in cryptographic security and techniques.³

Communications were established between Rothwesten and stations indicated on the following dates:

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1. Ann Rept, 331st CRC, fy 1955, p19.
 2. Ibid. p15.
 3. Ibid. p15.

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Heilbronn	-	19 May 55	Lubeck	-	5 Jun 55
Giessen	-	19 May 55	Bahrdorf	-	7 Jun 55
Frankfurt	-	23 May 55	Berlin	-	15 Jun 55
Altefeld	-	24 May 55			

Monthly count of message groups passed in June 1955 was just over twice that of groups passed in July 1954.¹

During the first part of fy 1955, while in the field, the main body of troops occupied a tent camp. A majority of the men were billeted in squad tents while officers and senior NCO's lived in large wall tents. On return to Giessen, the company moved into permanent type billets. Later, at Rothwesten, the company occupied three permanent type billets, all in adequate condition. A mess hall was installed, and field ranges were used for cooking pending completion of a mess building. At Lubeck, personnel were housed in two requisitioned homes in the city proper. Detachment "C" at Wesendorf was based on a military reservation operated by the Royal Dragoons, British Army. Detachment "B" was provided quarters by the 7811th AU, Kassel Sub-area, and by the 601st ACW Sq. Living conditions were adequate.²

While the company was in the field in the summer of 1954, the supply section experienced difficulties due to supply lines of 200 miles and over. Rations and POL supplies were shipped to a nearby railhead, however, practically all other supplies were hauled in and out by company vehicles. Supply problems were alleviated at Giessen, but re-appeared with lessened force after the move to Rothwesten. In October 1954, four complete AN/TRD-4 DF

1. Ann Rept, 331st CRC, fy 1955, p16.
2. Ibid. pp15, 16.

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units were received as replacements for SCR-291 equipment.¹

In addition to maintenance and construction performed by company personnel, an ASA, Europe antenna team constructed, revamped, and dismantled antenna fields as required by moves of the company. Considerable rehabilitation and alteration took place at Rothwesten following arrival of the company in that area.²

The only fund operated by the company during the year was one which received a monthly dividend from a Central Welfare Fund. This was audited by the XO, 307th Battalion.³ Medical support at Rothwesten was provided by the Kassel Military Dispensary operated by the 601st ACW Sq located on the base. More serious cases were handled by the Frankfurt US Army Hospital. For the detachments at Bahrdorf and Lubeck, the British Military Hospital at Hamburg was made available. At Wessendorf, personnel were furnished medical support by the military unit operating on the post.⁴

REF: VOL. II P. 99

9. 332d Communications Reconnaissance Company, Bamberg, Germany

Throughout fy 1955, the 332d Company was located at Bamberg. Its outlying detachments were situated at Schweinfurt (Det "A"), Straubing (Det "B"), and Furth (Det "C"). A radiotelephone site was operated at Bahrdorf until November 1954 when it was relocated to Altefeld. Effective 25 Jun 55, the detachment's sites and a radiotelephone section were transferred to Company A, 302d Battalion.⁵

1. Ann Rept, 331st CRC, fy 1955, pp10, 11.

2. Ibid. pp13, 14.

3. Ibid. p10.

4. Ibid. p9.

5. Ann Rept, 332d CRC, fy 1955, pt.

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The company, subordinate to the 502d Group, was assigned an operational mission of support to the VII US Corps.¹ Logistic support was provided to the company directly by technical services, Northern Area Command, through Group.² Following reorganization, the company reverted temporarily to control of ASA, Europe, but was tentatively made subordinate to the 302d Battalion. As the year ended, the company had been notified of a forthcoming PCS to Bad Aibling where it would be placed under direct control of battalion.³

Until 25 Jun 55, the company was organized under TOE 32-500 which authorized 9-0, 5 WO, 308 EM. Actual strength at the start of fy 1955 was 14-0, 1 WO, 351 EM.⁴ During the winter months, the company operated at a strength of 400 men. This overstrength caused housing, feeding, personnel, and supply problems.⁵ Reorganization under TOE's 32-500A and 29-500, effective 25 Jun 55, amended authorized strength to 6-0, 5 WO, 245 EM. Actual strength as the year ended was 9-0, 2 WO, 364 EM.⁶

Physical security was provided by the 536th MP Co, Special Police of the 26th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, and the 4074th Labor Service Company. Company operations area was enclosed by a ten-foot heavy wire-mesh security fence topped with strands of barbed wire. A twenty-four hour guard was maintained within the fenced area, while 4074th personnel manned "walking posts."⁷

1. Ann Rept, 332d CRC, fy 1955, p16.

2. Ibid. p2.

3. Ibid. p23.

4. Ibid. Tabs 3-5.

5. Ibid. p21.

6. Ibid. Tabs 7-8.

7. Ibid. p15.

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Training was conducted in accordance with Hq ASA, Europe directives as interpreted by the 502d Group. The company operated a school for MOS 1717 men which served as indoctrination into operational techniques. On-the-job training was utilized when necessary, to offset MOS shortages. The company participated in practice alerts held by USAREUR, Seventh Army, VII Corps, 502d Group, and the 302d Battalion.¹

Extensive Special Services and welfare facilities, available at Bamberg, did much to promote good morale in the company.² Annual IG, ASA inspection was conducted 3-4 May 55. Adjective rating: "Satisfactory."³

The principal means of communications employed during the year were telephone, officer and enlisted courier and electrical transmission in the company's CommCen. The CommCen was equipped to operate as a mobile unit. For the period June 1954 to October 1954, operations were conducted from a compound approximately 300 yd distant from the main operational area. In October, the CommCen moved into the new operational area of the company where space was provided within a building for CommCen vehicles. Office space was allotted for administration, thus allowing full utilization of one vehicle mounted hut for a message center. A full-duplex circuit utilizing TP-160/FG, TP-7/FG, and ASAM 2-1 was operated by the CommCen with the distant terminal at 502d Group, Heilbronn, 123 miles away.⁴

Considerable maintenance difficulty was experienced during the year. Further, there was a critical shortage of experienced cryptographic

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1. Ann Rept, 332d CRC, fy 1955, p19.
 2. Ibid. p20.
 3. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1955, Tab 1.
 4. Ann Rept, 332d CRC, fy 1955, pp12, 13.

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repairman, however this situation was relieved by conversion of teletype and radio repairmen to work as cryptographic repairmen through on-the-job training. Failure of many pieces of teletype equipment was due to a definite lack of spare parts which, at the close of the year, had not been solved.¹

The Radio and Maintenance Section installed a CU-119 Antenna Multicoupler System in the operational area during the year. This reduced the number of required antennas from twenty-three to seven. Five of these were double-doublers, two were sloping V's. The section also installed all wiring in the operations intercept building that connected twenty CW positions to the multicoupler patchboard. A monitoring system was also installed by which the DF hut was able to monitor any one of the CW positions at any time.²

During October and November 1954, the company completed its move to a new operational area. Conditions proved more comfortable, thus more productive. Permanent or temporary buildings housed the operational facilities in place of hutments and squad tents. Likewise, living conditions improved for three small, overcrowded and uncomfortable buildings as billets for company personnel.³ Messing facilities during the year were adequate, and an average of 285 EM were serviced daily. Medical attention was provided by the Bamberg Sub-Area Dispensary. For more serious cases, the 16th Fld Hosp in Nurnberg was available.⁴

The reorganization of 25 Jun 55 brought increased work to the Supply

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1. Ann Rept, 33rd CRC, fy 1955, pp12, 13.
 2. Ibid. pp10, 11.
 3. Ibid. p22.
 4. Ibid. pp7-9.

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Section of the company. Old requisitions had to be canceled, and new ones initiated for newly authorized property. In addition, arrangements had to be made for lateral transfer of excess personnel and property to the 302d Battalion and other units.¹ A total of sixty-two vehicles were assigned the company during the year. These were serviced by nine mechanics and one motor sergeant. Very few vehicles were deadlined, and at the end of the year the company had 254 military-licensed drivers.²

Construction and repair cost of the company's new operation area totaled \$45,675.63. Principal projects included a security fence, 50 KVA generator, a temporary prefabricated building, 110 volt electrical system, H-shaped cement frame ramp, and a latrine.³ Welfare funds of the company showed a balance of \$1,239.79 as of 1 Jul 54. Throughout fy 1955, \$1,586.20 was added to this fund by the Northern Area Command Central Welfare Fund.⁴ On 30 Jun 55, a balance of \$811.94 remained. Principal expenditures were for Special Services equipment. A voluntary contribution fund was maintained, and \$4.00 monthly contributions by all company personnel paid for sixteen German Nationals who were employed as waitresses, KP's, and drivers.⁵

REF: VOL II P. 103

10. 334th Communications Reconnaissance Company,
Herzogenaurach, Germany

Effective 1 Jul 54, the first day of fy 1955, the 334th Company was relocated from Mannheim to Herzogenaurach.⁶ Outlying detachments

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1. Ann Rept, 332d CRC, fy 1955, p21.
2. Ibid. p11.
3. Ibid. p12.
4. Ibid. pp7-9.
5. Ibid. pp7-9.
6. Ann Rept, 334th CRC, fy 1955, p1.

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were located at Altefeld (Det F) and Eisenstein (Det E). Following inactivation of these sites on 16 Oct and 31 Dec 54 respectively, a new detachment (Det K) was activated at Mahring effective 1 May 55, and was operational as a detachment of the 339th Company at the end of the report period.¹

Effective 6 Dec 54, the company was reorganized under TOE 32-500A which amended authorized strength to 8-0, 5 WO, 248 EM.² This represented a reduction over the company's strength of 1 Jul 54 which stood at 12-0, 359 EM.³ Assigned strength of the company as of 25 Jun 55 was zero.⁴ The 6 December change occurred as a result of closing out a DF mission in fy 1954, and a reduction in CW positions during the first quarter of fy 1955.⁵

Effective 2400, 25 Jun 55, the company, less personnel and equipment was released from active duty with AUS and returned to reserve status 0001, 26 Jun 55 with home station, New York City, NY. Personnel and equipment were assigned 339th Company which was activated 25 Jun 55.⁶

Training for the company was governed, for the most part, by location, but it was possible to follow mandatory hours prescribed by Hq ASA. In addition, driver training was given all personnel. School quotas were obtained from USAREUR schools, and a good percentage of company personnel attended courses. Range firing was held at Bad Hersfeld during August and September 1954. A continuous program of apprentice MOS training was conducted, and great stress was placed on equipment care. Each platoon was

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1. Ann Rept, 334th CRC, fy 1955, p6.
 2. Ibid. Tab A.
 3. Ibid. Tab B.
 4. Ibid. p2.
 5. Ibid. p1.
 6. Ibid. p2.

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assigned several vehicles and machine guns for regular maintenance, and from November 1954 until January 1955, field equipment was overhauled.¹

Physical security for the company and its detachments while in Eschwege was considered adequate. Fencing and night illumination augmented by security guards made physical entry into restricted areas extremely difficult. A separate fenced area for the CommCen provided maximum security for cryptographic material. Field type incinerators, provided by ASA, Europe proved effective. Security of billets, motor park, gas dump and kitchen consisted of fences, night illumination, and armed guards. The company participated in all Northern Area Command alerts while in the field. At Herzo Base, physical security was greatly improved due to confinement of all classified activities in one operations building.²

On 13 Aug 54, Maj Gen Harry Reichelderfer visited the company during its operational period at Eschwege. During the period 24-26 Aug 54, a party of nine Army and AF officers spent three days with the company studying Comm Recon Co operations.³ Continuous liaison was maintained with Russian and Satellite teams of the Operations Division of ASA, Europe. Company personnel were sent regularly on short periods of TDY to Hq ASA, Europe for training.⁴ Annual IG, ASA inspection was conducted 28 Apr 55. Adjective rating: "Excellent."⁵

Operations at Eschwege were conducted from shelters and tents within

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1. Ann Rept, 334th CRC, fy 1955, p7.
 2. Ibid. pp17, 18.
 3. Ibid. p3.
 4. Ibid. p16.
 5. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1955, Tab 1.

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a barbed wire compound. Two squad tents housed the Operations Office and Traffic Analysis Section. The Morse Section operated in seven shelters (6 S-56, 1 S-44). Radio Printer Section utilized one K-53 van to house four positions and traffic analysis activity. Two vans ME-109 housed the Signal Maintenance Section and shelters provided space for typewriter repair, Signal Supply, and classified files and documents. Power was supplied by 50 KW diesel and 10 KW gasoline generators. The antenna field consisted of two sloping V's, four doublets, and four longwires. Two 78 ft wooden poles, and one 80 ft metal tower were used to supplement antenna assembly kits organic to the company.¹ The CommCen was housed in two K-53 vans and one shelter S-44. A full duplex circuit was in operation with the ASA, Europe CommCen. A separate transmitter site utilizing radio set AN/GRC-26 in the ASA, Europe command net was in constant operation. Telephone facilities were available from switchboard with two Deutsche post trunks. Daily courier service was provided.

Personnel were organized in five platoons, one working straight days, and four on shift or "trick." All were under supervision of a "trick chief." Watch officers were not utilized. The only problem at the operations site was caused by unusually rainy weather, which turned the approach roads and general area into a morass. Salvage brick was used to construct walks in the area and vehicles were used to shuttle personnel to and from the billets.

Planning for the move to Herzo Base was initiated on 6 Jul 54 at a

1. Ann Rept, 334th CRC, fy 1955, p12.

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meeting between company, Fld Sta 8606 DU, and Operations Division, ASA, Europe representatives. It was agreed that "C" area in the Operations Building at Herzo Base could be allocated to the 334th Company and was capable of housing all programmed positions and the Traffic Analysis Section.¹ Additional space for maintenance and a CommCen was also available.

An advance party which included the Signal Maintenance Officer and six radio repairmen was sent to Herzo Base 18 Oct 54 to prepare "C" area. Plans were then made to insure continuous coverage of the Manual Morse Mission.² Equipment was first considered, and a survey showed that adequate receivers were on hand to set up single receiver positions at Herzo Base, but sufficient typewriters were not available to complete these positions. It was then decided to split the four tricks into two groups. The first of these (Tricks 1-2) was to remain at Eschwege, and move with the main body on 10 Nov 54. The second (Tricks 3-4) were to move by rail to Herzo Base 7 Nov 54. Both groups were to work "eight hours on" and "eight hours off" shifts for a period of seventy-two hours, thereby insuring complete coverage during the move. Arrangements were made with ASA, Europe to drop the R/P mission from 8 Nov 54 to 20 Nov 54 with Fld Sta 8606 DU covering the assigned mission.

The advance operations party departed by rail for Herzo Base 7 Nov 54. The mission was dropped at Eschwege at 2100, 8 Nov 54, and picked up at Herzo Base 2100 the same date by the advance operations party. The main

1. Ann Rept, 334th CRC, fy 1955, pl3.
2. Ibid. pl4.

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body departed Eschwege by motor convoy at 0500, 10 Nov 54, and arrived Herzo Base 1830, 10 Nov 54. With relief of the advance party, normal truck schedule was resumed 1700, 12 Nov 54.¹

Upon arrival at Herzo Base, troop billets formerly occupied by the Mortar Company, 39th Inf Regt, were provided the company. These facilities in addition to motor pool and shop space, supply storage, and mess facilities were most adequate.² The Supply Section at Herzo Base was most active as change in permanent stations from Mannheim in Headquarters Area Command to Herzo Base in Southern Area Command required the opening of new supply accounts with the technical services. Equipment not in use was stored at Herzo Base, and use was made of tents and the cellar of the hangar as supply rooms for arms, QM, and other expendables. The Signal Supply Section functioned from ME-109 vans.

Requisitioning of complete post, camp, and station property for 300 men was completed prior to arrival of the company at Herzo Base, and Northern Area Command accounts were cleared during December 1954. A complete inventory of all equipment followed.³ Additional garage space was made available to the company in January 1955. As a result, it was decided that all operations vehicles would be kept in alert status ready for immediate loading and movement.⁴

The company's Motor Section, upon arrival at Herzo Base, set up an extensive program of vehicle maintenance. Arrangements were made to have vehicles requiring extensive servicing turned into local Ordnance Shops.⁵

1. Ann Rept, 334th CRC, fy 1955, pp15, 16.
2. Ibid. p6.
3. Ibid. p9.
4. Ibid. p10.
5. Ibid. p10.

222

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Page 228 of 298 Pages
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The Power Section overhauled all units, and three generators were sent out with Detachment "K" 1 May 55.

Construction was limited to field antennas, communications, lines, and security fencing. This was performed by wire and Signal Maintenance personnel.¹

Athletic and recreational facilities in the field were limited, but maximum use was made of those available.² At Herzo Base, many recreational facilities were present due to the fact that Special Services activities were extensive.³

REF: VOL. II P. 107

11. 339th Communications Reconnaissance Company,
Herzogenaurach, Germany

The 339th Company, activated 25 Jun 55, was located at Herzo Base together with Fld Sta 8606 DU at the end of fy 1955. One outlying detachment (Det "K") was located near Mahring. Personnel and equipment were drawn from the 334th Company which had been released from active duty AUS. Physical plant consisted of the following:⁴

Billets	- Building 1578 and portion of Building 1565.
Dining Hall Facilities	- One-half of Building 1613.
Supply	- A large hangar, Building 1611.
Motor Pool	- Building 1590, part of Building 1588.
Operations Section	- Building 1596, Area C.
Hq & Administration	- Building 1578.

Detachment "K" utilized forward slope of a hill overlooking the village of Mahring as its operational site. Signal shelters mounted on 2½ ton

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1. Ann Rept, 334th CRC, fy 1955, pl.1.
 2. Ibid. p3.
 3. Ibid. p4.
 4. Ann Rept, 339th CRC, fy 1955, pl.

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vehicles were the operational areas. Two squad tents were used for administration and storage. Billeting area was the Bahnhof Hotel, Tirschenreuth.¹

Established as a USAREUR support company, the 339th was directly subordinate to the Chief, ASA, Europe. Logistic support and general court-martial jurisdiction emanated from the Southern Area Command. Technical service support was furnished by Nurnberg Sub-area except Chemical and Engineer which were located in Stuttgart and Munich respectively. Cryptologic equipment was supplied through Hq ASA, Europe.²

Activated under TOE 32-500A (26 Apr 54) and supplemental TOE 29-500 (9 Nov 54), the company was authorized 5-0, 5 WO, 229 EM. Assigned strength at time of activation was 8-0, 5 WO, 293 EM.³

Physical security for the company was the same as that provided for Fld Sta 8606 DU. Herzo Base perimeter guard consisted of a company of German Labor Service personnel on duty twenty-four hours, seven days a week. Main gate and operational area posts were manned by US Security Guards.⁴ Training, as conducted by the 334th Company, applied to the 339th Company in the closing days of fy 1955, but was to be revised during fy 1956.⁵

The mission of the 339th Company was one of close support to USAREUR. In the event of hostilities, the company would produce intelligence of a tactical nature for G2, USAREUR. The mission was controlled by ASA, Europe, with the exception of nine intercept positions assigned and controlled by

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1. Ann Rept, 339th CRC, fy 1955, p2.
 2. Ibid. p2.
 3. Ibid. p3.
 4. Ibid. p6.
 5. Ibid. pp7, 8.

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NSA.¹ Communications were controlled by courier runs to Hq ASA, Europe which were coordinated with Fld Sta 8606 DU. A CommCen controlled incoming and outgoing communications.²

Housing facilities, providing room space for two to six men, were most adequate. Messing facilities were provided for five meals daily, seven days a week because of the company's twenty-four hour mission. As of 30 Jun 55, all equipment required for current operations was on hand. Bus transportation was furnished by Fld Sta 8606 DU at Herzo Base for off-post communities of Erlangen and Nurnberg. For maintenance and construction, a detachment of repair and utility engineers was provided by the Nurnberg Sub-Area Engineers. Medical support was provided by the Herzo Base Dispensary, and the 16th Fld Hosp, Nurnberg was available for more serious cases.³

Company morale was high. This was due to the many diversions available at Herzo Base. In addition, recreation centers at Garmisch and Berchtesgaden were only a few hours distant.⁴

REF: VOL. II P. 1a7

12. 353d Communications Reconnaissance Company, Giessen, Germany

With exception to brief periods spent on maneuvers, the 353d Company was located at Giessen throughout fy 1955. Effective 25 Jun 55, the company was defederalized and reverted to National Guard status, however, its personnel and equipment were transferred to the newly-activated Company B, 307th Battalion.⁵

1. Ann Rept, 339th CRC, fy 1955, p7.

2. Ibid. p5.

3. Ibid. pp7, 8.

4. Ibid. p8.

5. Ann Rept, 353d CRC, fy 1955, p4.

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Directly subordinate to the 307th Battalion who provided logistic support, the company was organized into two platoons (Hq & Svcs, Operations). Further division consisted of sections devoted to evaluation and analysis, wire monitoring, radio monitoring.¹ Four numbered detachments (1, 2, 3, 4) supported Hq V Corps, and its non-divisional units, 1st Inf Div, 4th Inf Div, 2d Armd Div respectively. A fifth detachment was organized to support the 14th Armed Cav Regt from what was originally a team of the third detachment.²

Until 25 June, the company was organized under TOE 32-500 which authorized 8-0, 149 EM. Assigned strength at the beginning of the fiscal year was 5-0, 140 EM; at its close 3-0, 141 EM.³

From 1 Jul 54 to 25 Jun 55, training was conducted in accordance with directives of Hq ASA, and Hq ASA, Europe. From 19 Aug to 17 Sep 54, all personnel attended special training in preparation for Field Training Exercise INDIAN SUMMER. MOS training was conducted extensively during the latter part of 1954 with the influx of new personnel. This was replaced with a system of on-the-job training.⁴ A number of personnel attended courses offered by the Seventh Army NCO Academy at Munich, USAREUR QM School at Lengries, USAREUR Intelligence and MP School at Oberammergau, USAREUR Ski Patrol School at Garmisch, and Seventh Army CBR School at Kaiserslautern. Annual IG, ASA inspection of the company was conducted 11 May 55. Adjective rating: "Excellent."⁵

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1. Ann Rept, 353d CRC, fy 1955, Tab 1.
 2. Ibid. pp20, 21.
 3. Ibid. pp2, 3.
 4. Ibid. pp5-7.
 5. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1955, Tab 1.

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At the start of fy 1955, the company's mission was to provide COMSEC support to V Corps. It was also the company's responsibility to monitor radiotelephone and radiotelegraph nets; telephone and teletype circuits; review monitored traffic for security breaches as well as procedural errors; render reports to monitored units as to the security and efficiency of the various communications means; and to make recommendations for improvements. Cryptosecurity analysis of M-209 traffic was another company activity, and a report was submitted to violating units with a copy of the traffic.

On 1 May 55 a special Radio Search Mission was ordered by the 502d Group. One position was set up by each detachment on a 24-hour basis and priority established over all other monitor missions. However, the mission was discontinued 10 Jun 55.¹

The company participated in four major field exercises and many field exercises at division or regimental level during fy 1955. At the start of the year, the company had four Mobile Radio Security Monitor Detachments, three of which operated away from the home station, rendering COMSEC support to the 1st and 4th Infantry Divisions, and the 2d Armored Division. A Wire Monitor Team was located in Darmstadt in support of V Corps.

CPX SUMMER TIME (23-26 Jul 54): Upon notification that CPX SUMMER TIME was scheduled for July 1954, logistical arrangements were made with Hq V Corps and other supported units. On 21 Jul 54, the Co Hq and Det #1 departed Giessen and were joined at Aschaffenburg by the Wire Security Monitor Team. Detachments in support of the three divisions moved to field locations with their respective divisions. During the CPX, reports were submitted to the supported ACoFS, G2 and Signal Officers in

1. Ann Rept, 353d CRC, fy 1955, pl2.

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the form of map overlays and written Counter-COMINT reports. Preparation of map overlays appeared to be the most effective method of indicating to supported commands the amount and type of information which was being made available to a potential enemy through insecure communication. A high degree of security consciousness on the part of personnel at all echelons was evident during this exercise. The exercise terminated at 2000, 25 Jul 54 and on 26 Jul 54 all elements of the company returned to home stations or to their garrison location.

The company continued its operational effort in this manner until 18 Aug 54, at which time all elements returned to Giessen. Plans were being formulated for the company to offer low level COMINT support to elements of V Corps during Field Training Exercise INDIAN SUMMER and later to elements of VII Corps during Field Training Exercise WEST WIND. A technical and tactical training schedule was drawn up and personnel were reassigned to low level teams and worked together as a team installing radio equipment in $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ ton trucks. Operationally, the company was almost completely reorganized into intercept platoons and low level voice intercept teams. After more than eight weeks of planning, training, reorganizing and coordinating with higher Communication Reconnaissance and supported tactical units, the company felt prepared to attempt a low level COMINT mission.¹

Field Training Exercise INDIAN SUMMER (23-26 Sep 54):
Tactical units of V Corps were divided into opposing forces called BLACKLAND (XX Corps) and GREENLAND (XII Corps). Major elements of BLACKLAND were the 4th Inf Div and the 2d Armd Div and were supported by the 353d Company. GREENLAND was comprised of the 1st Inf Div, 14th Armd Cav Regt and 19th Armd Gp supported by the 354th Company.

The 353d Company established an intercept section located in the vicinity of XX Corps along with the Co Hq and the Analysis Section, and two close support platoons. A platoon headquarters was collocated with each of the supported divisions, and each of the platoon's three low level teams were attached to one of the regiments or combat commands. The low level teams further attached themselves to one of the battalions of the regiments or combat commands which was "on-line." Information gained by

1. Ann Rept, 353d CRC, fy 1955, pp13, 14.

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the low level teams was passed to the S2, C0, or S3 of the supported battalion and back to the division support platoon headquarters. The information was then passed back to the Analysis Section in the vicinity of G2-G3 operations at XX Corps.

During this exercise many lessons pertaining to low level COMINT operations were learned. Personnel on the low level voice teams underwent many hardships and much loss of sleep due to numerous moves which had to be made in order to intercept FM transmissions.

During the exercise, the Analysis Section rendered Spot Reports and Intelligence Summaries to the XX Corps G2 and in several instances were able to give information pertaining to specific EEI of the CG, XX Corps.

Overall results of the exercise far exceeded expectations of all personnel concerned with its outcome. This exercise taught Comm Recon personnel a great deal in the line of low level voice interception; it gave commanders and staff officers a better understanding of the value of COMINT information and COMSEC measures; it gave all personnel training in handling captured enemy cryptologic and signal documents and COMINT information; and generally firmed relations between communication reconnaissance elements and tactical units.

Upon completion of Field Training Exercise INDIAN SUMMER, all elements of the company returned to Giessen. While at Giessen, partial CW monitoring coverage was being rendered to V Corps nets but much of the time was spent on improving techniques of low level COMINT operations. During the several weeks prior to the start of Field Training Exercise WEST WIND, some organizational changes were made due to a lesser degree of participation by the 353d Company.¹

Field Training Exercise WEST WIND (21-26 Oct 54):
Operations during Field Training Exercise WEST WIND were basically similar to operations conducted during Field Training Exercise INDIAN SUMMER. The 353d Company, instead of supporting a two division corps, supported a divisional size organization composed of the 18th Inf Regt, Combat Command B, 2d Armd Div and the 2d Armd Cav

1. Ann Rept, 353d CRC, fy 1955, pp14-16.

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Regt. A division support platoon of three low level voice teams was organized to support these units. In addition, one low level voice radio team worked with the 354th Company. The Analysis Section and Co Hq were collocated with the 23d Mechanized Div. Due to the fact that the division headquarters moved three times, after initial set up, operational efficiency was greatly hampered due to a considerable loss of time. However, overall accomplishment of mission was considered excellent. This exercise improved the methods of operation during COMINT type support and aided in familiarizing and training all concerned.

Upon completion of Field Training Exercise WEST WIND all elements of the company again returned to Giessen and dismounted equipment from $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ ton trucks and remounted equipment in hutments. Personnel were again assigned to detachments and on 15 Nov 54 the detachments proceeded to the location of their various supported headquarters.¹

CPX STING RAY (22-24 Mar 55): All elements of the company participated in CPX STING RAY in a COMSEC role. The company departed home station at 0800, 20 Mar 55 and proceeded to the CPX area. On 23 March, a move was made to a new CP area, and 24 Mar 55, the CPX terminated and all elements of the unit returned to their respective duty stations.²

The 353d Mobile Mess Truck was completed during the year, and its introduction led to the blueprints and building instructions being submitted to ASA, Europe. The company had six cooks and one mess sergeant on duty in the consolidated mess at Pendleton Barracks which was operated by the 7811th AU.³

The Motor Section did not encounter any great difficulties during the fiscal year. The section was equipped with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton wrecker and a $\frac{3}{4}$ ton parts truck which enabled personnel to perform first and second echelon maintenance on all motor vehicles during field exercises. A definite

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1. Ann Rept, 353d CRC, fy 1955, pp16, 17.
 2. Ibid. p17.
 3. Ibid. p20.

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improvement was noted in the performance of first echelon maintenance and was attributed to an intensive training program.¹

As the nature of the mission of the company was such that it required complete mobility, equipment had to stand a lot of punishment. Receivers R-108, 109 and 110/GRC were found most satisfactory. On 22 Nov 54, eight R-274C/FRR's and twenty R-543/FRR's were received, whereupon BC-342's and BC-603's were turned in.

Frequency meters were found no longer adequate, as this company was covering a wider range of frequencies and a meter that exceeded 20,000 kcs was needed. As the meters operated on batteries, which often burned out, frequency meters with rectifiers were desired. Power units authorized the company were also found inadequate in that they often broke down, thus causing an abnormal load on the remaining power unit or forcing operations to close.²

13. 354th Communications Reconnaissance Company, Bamberg, Germany

From the start of fy 1955 until 10 Mar 55, the 354th Company was located at Heilbronn. On this date, the company moved to Bamberg. Outlying detachments, logistically supported by those units supported, were located at or near the cities of Moehringen, Augsburg, Goepingen, Nurnberg, and Straubing.³ These remained intact until 25 Jun 55, at which time only the sites at Augsburg and Goepingen were maintained.⁴

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1. Ann Rept, 353d CRC, fy 1955, p20.
 2. Ibid. ppl0, 11.
 3. Ann Rept, 354th CRC, fy 1955, p4.
 4. Ann Rept, 302d CRB, fy 1955, ppl, 2.

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Directly subordinate to the 302d Battalion, by whom it was logistically supported, the company, until 25 Jun 55 was organized under TOE 32-500, which authorized 8-0, 149 EM.¹ Actual strength at the end of the year was 6-0, 160 EM. After 25 Jun 55, the company commenced reorganization under its new designation of Company A, 302d Battalion. Under TOE 32-57, a total of 8-0, 187 EM were authorized.² Annual IG, ASA inspection, held during the period 29 Apr - 2 May 55, resulted in the company being awarded a rating of "Superior."³

Training was conducted in compliance with directives of ASA, Europe which prescribed a minimum of four hours per week per man. Schedules were set up by the 302d Battalion and forwarded to separate companies, who assigned instructors. New radio operators required at least one week of on-the-job training at the detachments. This was necessary because copying indistinct and occasionally bad sending of Seventh Army CW operators was harder to do than copying traffic from tapes used in radio schools. Special technical training was conducted in the operation of radio receivers R-108/GRC, R-109/GRC, and R-110/GRC used by voice teams. At the close of the year, detachment NCOIC's and their operators were being trained in the use of Recorder-Reproducer RD-74 with locally-constructed switchboards.⁴

CPX SUMMERTIME, 23-25 Jul 54, a Seventh Army maneuver, was the first field exercise in which all company personnel participated. It also represented the last full participation in a maneuver performing a COMSEC mission

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1. Ann Rept, 354th CRC, fy 1955, p7.
 2. Comd Rept, 502d CRG, fy 1955, pp7, 8.
 3. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1955, Tab 1.
 4. Ann Rept, 354th CRC, fy 1955, pp5, 6.

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solely. With the exception of Detachments 2 and 5, who monitored from garrison at the request of 2d and 6th Armd Cav Regt's, the entire company went into the field.¹ Co Hq and Detachment 1 operated with Hq VII Corps, Detachment 2 with Hq 5th Inf Div, and Detachment 3 with Hq 9th Inf Div. Each detachment performed its own monitoring, analysis, and preparation of daily reports to the G2 (or S2). Heavy emphasis was laid on monitoring VHF telephone circuits as more security leaks were found on this circuit than on CW or teletype forms of communications.

In August, all detachments were returned to Heilbronn for a period of three months training prior to participation in corps-level maneuvers. During this period, a detachment-size security monitoring mission was continued from a site in the Heilbronn area.² In these maneuvers, the company was to reorganize under new TOE and carry out a new concept of operations.³ Thus providing COMSEC and COMINT within one company working in close cooperation with a parent battalion.⁴

In Field Training Exercise INDIAN SUMMER, the company, acting under operational control of the 307th Battalion, was assigned the mission of providing support to fictitious "BLACKLANDIAN" forces by intercepting transmissions of fictitious "GREENLANDIAN" forces. To do this, the following organization was established:

- 1) A division close support platoon consisting of a platoon headquarters located at the CP of 1st Inf Div Hq and six LLVI teams assigned at regimental or battalion level.

1. Ann Rept, 354th CRC, fy 1955, pl3.
 2. Ibid. pl4.
 3. Ibid. pl5.
 4. Ibid. pl4.

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- 2) An intercept platoon for intercept of "GREENLANDIAN" CW communications and its VHF telephone and tele-type traffic.
- 3) A headquarters section.

Voice teams provided COMINT for consumption by the nearest available S2 (usually at battalion level).¹ The division platoon headquarters consolidated raw traffic arriving from voice teams and reported its findings to G2, 1st Inf Div. Traffic was also forwarded to an Analysis Section of the 307th Battalion located near company headquarters. The intercept platoon also submitted raw traffic to a battalion Analysis Section for consolidation in the corps-wide COMINT effort.

For Field Training Exercise WEST WIND, the company reverted to operational control of the 302d Battalion and performed the same mission as described in INDIAN SUMMER. Two division platoons were organized, with seven subordinate voice teams, one of which was borrowed from the 353d Company. The intercept platoon operated essentially as before.²

The basic mission of the 353d Company during fy 1955 was to provide security monitoring support to elements of the VII Corps Hq and to its subordinate and attached units by monitoring their wire and wireless means of communication.³ In principle, the mission was performed by the company's five detachments located physically with the supported headquarters as follows:⁴

1. Ann Rept, 354th CRC, fy 1955, pp15, 16.
2. Ibid. p17.
3. Ibid. p12.
4. Ibid. Tah 5.

234

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Page 240 of 298 Pages
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<u>Detachment</u>	<u>Supported Headquarters</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>CW Monitor Positions</u>
1	VII Corps	Moehringen	4
2	5th Inf Div	Augsburg	4
3	9th Inf Div	Goeppingen	3
4	2d Armd Cav Regt	Nurnberg	2
5	6th Armd Cav Regt	Straubing	3

At each detachment, the officer or NCOIC had the assignment of performing liaison to G2 (or S2) and Signal Officer (or Communications Officer) of the supported unit. Each detachment had radio operators in sufficient number to copy CW traffic twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.¹ Logs were checked for security and procedural errors and liaison maintained with G2 of the supported headquarters. Reports were prepared by the Operations Section at headquarters detachment.²

One operational development was experimental monitoring of the voice nets of the border patrol on the East-West German Border. Overtures in this direction made in mid-January 1955, by the Operations Officer were readily received by the S2 of the 6th Armd Cav Regt. Consequently, a team of voice monitoring personnel working with RD/78 tape recorders remained at Rotz, Germany from 25-28 Jan 55, long enough to obtain a typical sample of voice tape traffic. Results of this experiment seemed to indicate a high degree of security consciousness on the part of the border patrol.

Another development was in the improvement of the company's basic mission of determining and reporting weaknesses in the COMSEC of elements

1. Ann Rept, 354th CRC, fy 1955, ppl2, 13.
2. Ibid. pl4.

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of VII Corps. Here, the Operations Officer brought to the attention of Signal Officers of certain units the fact that the amount of routine traffic which passed over CW nets was rather small. This resulted in increased traffic flow over CW nets.¹ A second step was to shift emphasis away from routine process of tallying up procedure discrepancies. Toward this end, a gradual change in Operations Section Reports was inaugurated.²

In January 1955, a telephone monitoring mission was assigned requiring that selected circuits of the three major supported units (VII Corps, 5th Inf Div, 9th Inf Div) be monitored in garrison for one week in each quarter. One headquarters was monitored each month to fulfill this requirement. On 1 May, a search position was assigned each detachment to ferret out clandestine stations, check for off-frequency signals, and gather information for future COMINT assignments.³

In services, the company's move from Heilbronn to Bamberg changed the supply picture considerably. The change from Southern to Northern Command necessitated the changing of all supply points and supporting technical services. In addition, the length of the average supply trip increased from approximately twenty-five miles to approximately sixty miles. Messing facilities, on the other hand, were most satisfactory and a consolidated mess shared with personnel of the 332d Company was provided.⁴

Throughout the year, company motor maintenance personnel scheduled monthly visits to the five detachments to perform second echelon maintenance

1. Ann Rept, 354th CRC, fy 1955, p19.

2. Ibid. p20.

3. Ibid. p11.

4. Ibid. p7.

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and repair teams visited in order to adjust and repair radio receivers and other signal equipment. The company continued to operate under certain minor handicaps with respect to signal equipment maintenance. Radio receivers R-274/U, for example, were not as effective as desired for rough field duty. Tape Recorders RD/74 invariably became inoperative during field problems making field telephone monitoring more difficult. As a result, two to three times as many recorders had to be carried into the field to insure uninterrupted monitor service.¹

Another problem not satisfactorily solved, was that of providing conditions under which voice monitors could comfortably operate in the field.² Shelter ES-89/G specifically designed for radio operation in back of 3/4 ton trucks was not available in time for use in maneuvers, so necessary huts were constructed locally to provide protection against the elements. At the end of the year, consoles were being constructed and installed in T/A huts for each detachment.³

14. 852d Communications Reconnaissance Detachment,
Rocquencourt, France

Throughout fy 1955, the 852d Detachment was located at Rocquencourt. Administrative area and billets were situated at Camp Voluceau, one-half mile south of SHAPE, and four miles west of Paris. Operational area was established at the SHAPE Radio Receiver Site, six miles west of SHAPE Hq.⁴

1. Ann Rept, 354th CRC, fy 1955, p8.

2. Ibid. p8.

3. Ibid. p9.

4. Ann Rept, 852d CRD, fy 1955, p1.

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Directly subordinate to Hq ASA, Europe, the detachment was provided logistic support by the 7th Sig Svc Bn, Seine Area Command, USAREUR ComZ, and SHAPE. Signal equipment, peculiar to ASA, was provided by ASA, Europe.¹

Under TOE 32-500A (26 Apr 53), the detachment was authorized 3-0, 37 EM. Assigned strength at both the beginning and close of the year was 3-0, 34 EM.²

Physical security was provided the detachment through established restricted areas which required identification prior to entry.³ Due to the operational requirements, the detachment was exempt from all training, however on-the-job training was conducted for personnel in their respective operational capacities.⁴

The detachment was visited during the year by Brig Gen Stanhope B. Mason, Deputy Chief, ASA. Annual IG, ASA inspection was conducted during the period 29 Apr to 5 May 55. Adjective rating: "Superior."⁵ Morale was excellent.⁶

The general mission of the detachment was to provide transmission security support to SHAPE and its subordinate commands. Special missions were also received from Signal Division, SHAPE, to monitor special NATO exercises. From 19 Jul to 23 Jul 54, for example, the detachment monitored Exercise "MEDFLEX BAKER," from Malta.⁷ And, from 13 to 17 Dec 54, the detachment provided transmission security teams at Verona, Italy and Izmir,

1. Ann Rept, 852d CRD, fy 1955, p2.

2. Ibid. p4.

3. Ibid. p9.

4. Ibid. p16.

5. Ibid. p15.

6. Ibid. p17.

7. Ibid. p10.

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Turkey as support to Hq Allied Forces Southern Europe for CPX "CHECKMATE."¹

To accomplish its overall mission, the detachment was divided into two sections-- Radio Monitoring-Traffic Analysis, and Teleprinter-Crypto. The first was housed at the SHAPE Radio Receiver Site located fourteen miles southwest of Paris. Eight CW monitoring positions were available, and one teleprinter was patched-in to a SHAPE receiver should necessity arise for monitoring a radio-teletype signal. Monitoring personnel operated on a twenty-four hour, seven day week basis. Traffic Analysis personnel performed their duties five days a week.

The specific mission of Radio Monitoring-Traffic Analysis Section was to monitor and analyze radio-telegraph (CW) transmissions of SHAPE and its subordinate commands. Mission assignment was received from Signal Division, SHAPE to whom monthly reports in French and English were forwarded for corrective action by the headquarters concerned.²

The specific mission of the Teleprinter-Crypto Section was to analyze teleprinter traffic transmitted and received by the major commands of NATO Communications Network. Coverage assignments, made by the Communication Sub-section of the Signal Division, SHAPE, remained virtually unchanged during fy 1955. On 16 Nov 54, operations were moved from the "Blockhouse," in Paris, to a new building at Camp Voluceau.

Two AFSAM 25's, one British Type-X, and two AFSAM 7's were utilized in operations.³ Hard copy traffic was requested monthly by telegrams to the

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1. Ann Rept, 852d CRD, fy 1955, p10.
 2. Ibid. p11.
 3. Ibid. p12.

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respective commands. Upon receipt, enciphered copies were separated from clear text, and passed on for procedural analysis. Results were provided Signal Division, SHAPE on a monthly basis.

The detachment was attached to the 7th Sig Svc Bn for housing and mess throughout fy 1955. For medical service, a dispensary was located at SHAPE Hq; more serious cases were handled by the 169th Sta Hosp, Paris. The Seine Area Command provided for the detachment's Welfare Fund, and, as all buildings occupied by the detachment were international property, construction was provided by international personnel and funds. Communications for the detachment were handled by SHAPE Hq.¹ Detachment supply was located at the SHAPE Radio Receiver Site, and detachment vehicles were maintained and serviced by the Camp Voluceau Motor Pool.²

15. 853d Communications Reconnaissance Detachment,
Heidelberg, Germany

The 853d Detachment was located at Heidelberg throughout fy 1955.³ The Detachment Hq, Operations Area, and Signal Maintenance Shop were situated on the 3d Floor, Building #3, Campbell Barracks. In Building #17, Patton Barracks, the detachment's supply area, EM barracks, and mess hall were found, and in Building #20, Patton Barracks, the Motor Maintenance Shop.³

Attached to USAREUR, the detachment was directly subordinate to ASA, Europe. Logistic support stemmed from the technical services of USAREUR and Headquarters Area Command. Specific operational missions were assigned

1. Ann Rept, 852d CRD, fy 1955, pp7, 8.

2. Ibid. p3.

3. Ibid. ppl, 2.

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by ACoFS, G2, USAREUR and by Chief, ASA, Europe as coordinated with USAREUR.¹

From 1 July through 5 Dec 54, the detachment was organized under TOE 32-500 (11 Jul 50) and TOE 29-500 (9 Nov 53) which authorized 3-0, 37 EM.² Effective 6 Dec 54, the detachment was reorganized under TOE 32-500A (26 Apr 53) and TOE 29-500 (9 Nov 53) which added administrative personnel, second echelon motor maintenance tools and a mimeograph machine.³ Assigned strength at the beginning of the year was 3-0, 40 EM; at the close, 3-0, 43 EM.⁴

As the detachment operations area was located within a guarded military post, physical security was provided by a steel door with electric lock operated from the inside. In addition, the door had a standard double action door lock and a steel throw bolt with double steel straps.⁵ No individual military training was required during the report period, but unit training, in accordance with directives of ASA, Europe, was carried out. On-the-job training was provided for all newly-assigned personnel to familiarize them with the local SOP.⁶

Morale was at a continually high level. This was due, in part, to the local recreation and welfare program which offered a wide variety of activities.⁷ Annual IG, ASA inspection was conducted 24 May 55. Adjective rating: "Excellent."⁸

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1. Ann Rept, 853d CRD, fy 1955, p2.
 2. Ibid. p3.
 3. Ibid. p3.
 4. Ibid. p5.
 5. Ibid. p10.
 6. Ibid. p19.
 7. Ibid. p20.
 8. Ibid. p17.

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The general mission of the detachment was to provide COMSEC support for Hq USAREUR and to headquarters subordinate to USAREUR, other than Seventh Army, as directed by ACoFS, G2, USAREUR and the Chief, ASA, Europe. The specific mission was to monitor radio transmissions (CW and voice), radio and landline teletype transmissions and conventional telephone, to analyze traffic monitored to determine the type and quantity of intelligence a potential enemy could derive from US Army communications, and to review all modes of communications to determine that correct procedure as set forth in JANAP's and ACP's was being followed. And, finally, to prepare spot reports with recommendations for corrective action and forward them to USAREUR for appropriate action.

In accomplishing the mission, the detachment's Traffic Analysis Section determined the specific circuits or nets to be monitored based on which was the most lucrative source of communications counter intelligence. The selected mission was then forwarded to ASA, Europe for consideration.¹

Facilities for monitoring included four radio (CW and voice) positions, two teletype positions having three channels each; and two positions of conventional phone, capable of monitoring twenty telephone lines. The detachment was divided into operating teams in accordance with the type of monitoring to be accomplished, and these sections operated as follows:

RADIO

From the beginning of the fiscal year until April 1955, the Radio Section was engaged in COMSEC monitoring of USAREUR nets exclusively. This included all high frequency CW circuits, each monitored on a monthly rotating

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1. Ann Hept, 853d CRD, fy 1955, p11.
 2. Ibid. p11.

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basis in order to insure complete coverage of all circuits monitored. In April, a second priority search mission was added which required complete coverage of all frequencies for the purpose of finding, sampling, and logging all previously unheard stations and/or circuits.

All traffic received from USAREUR nets was analyzed first for communications counter intelligence, and then for compliance of stations with proper operating instructions.¹

Procedure analysis was performed as it was felt that analysis could be more effectively performed by personnel who actually heard what was studied. Copies of traffic were also provided for the Analysis Section to study. Radio teletype monitoring was not done due to lack of equipment. Periodic studies of frequencies assigned as voice channels revealed that this type of communications was practically never used, and so extended effort was not considered.

Operations in this section were performed on a twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week basis with all personnel assigned to shifts on a rotating basis to insure even distribution of working hours.²

Under the direction and supervision of the Security Division, ASA, Europe, special missions were performed, as follows:

- 1) The section participated in Exercise LION ROUGE which was conducted during the period 4-11 Dec 54 at Thionville, France. The mission was to monitor radio CW and voice signals originating with Central Army Group Headquarters to include US Army as well as friendly NATO nations. No problems were encountered which could not be handled by detachment operators.³
- 2) One radio position with 4 FM was placed on duty from 8 March to 21 Apr 55 in Berlin, on a mission requested by ACofS, G2, USAREUR. Purpose of this mission was to monitor radio nets of the Berlin Command, and to report on findings security and procedure wise.
- 3) Hq ASA, Europe directed one radio position to monitor the 502d Group DF net during the month of August 1954. The mission was accomplished at the home station, and no problems were encountered which could not be resolved by detachment operators.

1. Ann Rept, 853d CRD, fy 1955, pl2.

2. Ibid. pl3.

3. Ibid. pl4.

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During the entire fiscal year, the Teletype Section was engaged in COMSEC monitoring of the USAREUR ACAN. Different stations were monitored each month in order to insure complete coverage of all stations in the ACAN net. All traffic taken from monitored stations was studied by the Evaluation Section for possible CCI and by the Teletype Section for compliance with instructions.¹ At the conclusion of each monthly monitor period, appropriate reports were prepared and forwarded to USAREUR SigO for distribution to stations concerned.

In September 1954, after having operated from the beginning of the fiscal year on a twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week basis, it was found to be more economical to reduce operations to sixteen hours a day, five and one-half days a week.

The Teletype Section also participated in Exercise LION ROUGE during the year. Its mission was to monitor land-line teletype by direct patch-in method. This was not possible due to technical difficulties at the headquarters to be monitored. In lieu of patch-in, drop copies of traffic were provided.

TELEPHONE

Telephone security monitoring was performed on conventional telephone circuits from Hq USAREUR and other missions as directed. Monitoring was performed two weeks out of each month. Monthly reports were submitted to ACofS, G2, USAREUR. When security violations occurred, a spot report was dispatched to his source.²

Special missions were performed during the year under the direction and supervision of the Security Division, ASA, Europe, as follows:

- 1) Upon request of the CSigO, US EUCOM, a telephone monitoring mission was performed on telephone circuits at Hq US EUCOM, Paris during the period 25 Jan through 18 Feb 55. This was the first telephone monitoring attempted of communications other than at USAREUR. As a result, it was anticipated that other

1. Ann Rept, 853d CRD, fy 1955, pl3.
2. Ibid. pl4.

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telephone missions of a similar nature would be conducted on all headquarters subordinate to USAREUR, other than Seventh Army installations, in the future.

2) One position of telephone conducted a monitor mission on Hq, Berlin Command circuits during the period 10 Mar through 21 Apr 55 at the request of the ACoS, G2, USAREUR. The mission was successful.

3) The Telephone Section also participated in Exercise LION ROUGE. Its mission included direct patch-in to a relay station in a micro-wave telephone network.¹

EVALUATION

Throughout fy 1955, the detachment's Evaluation Section was charged with the responsibility of study and analysis of traffic received from all types of communications monitored. Among some of the achievements was the establishment of a running inventory of designations and locations of units throughout the command, which included such other information as strength, mission, POL supply utilization and field exercise participation. This information provided constructive OB data for inclusion in monthly reports.²

During the entire year, the detachment was attached to Hq 7888 AU, Special Troops, USAREUR, for rations and quarters. Both billet and mess facilities were adequate. Medical care was provided by the dispensary at Patton Barracks, and the 130th Sta Hosp, Heidelberg was available for serious medical cases and dental care. The detachment was provided money for a Unit Fund by Hq Area Command Central Welfare Fund.³

With the implementation of TOE 32-500A, supply personnel were authorized and equipment authorization increased by two vehicles, two T/A 49 Monitor Observing Sets, Frequency Shift Converters, and two R-388 Radio Receivers. Motor Pool facilities were also increased to allow a higher degree of maintenance to be performed. No new construction was required

1. Ann Rept, 853d CRD, fy 1955, p15.

2. Ibid. pp15, 16.

3. Ibid. p7.

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during the report period. The detachment maintained no CommCen facilities.¹

16. Field Station 8606 DU, Herzogenaurach, Germany

Throughout fy 1955, Fld Sta 8606, remained located at Herzo Base, Herzogenaurach where it continued to occupy a number of buildings of the former German Air Force installation in company with Hv Mortar Co, 39th Inf Regt, 603d ACW Sq, Det 4 (formerly 615th ACW Sq, Det 3) AF, 339th Comm Recon Co, and 4068 Labor Svc Co (Grd) German. Outlying detachments were located, as follows:

*Detachment "B" - DF Site at Bremen
 Detachment "C" - DF Site at Gatow
 Detachment "F" - Operational Site at Berlin²

Directly subordinate to Hq ASA, Europe, the station was logistically supported by Hq, USAREUR through Hq, Southern Area Command.³ As a lodger unit of the Nurnberg Sub-area, the station was supported for ordinary supply, discipline, welfare, recreation, and administrative matters. Hq ASA, Europe assigned operational missions and furnished cryptologic equipment.⁴

Until 20 May 55, the station was organized under TD 93-8606 (23 Jan 54) which authorized 14-0, 4 WO, 524 EM.⁵ Effective 25 Apr 55, reorganization

*Authority granted 1 Dec 54 by USAREUR to transfer DF Site previously approved for Bremen Airport Site to site south of Neuenwalde (12 miles north of Bremerhaven). Transfer became necessary because of return of Bremen Airport to German control. German authorities objected to any such installation on airport. Furthermore, determination was made that communications equipment would not function properly under conditions anticipated when airport became major air traffic center. Contracts granted 27 Apr 55. Construction commenced 9 Jun 55. Estimated completion date- 15 Aug 55.

1. Ann Rept, 853d CRD, fy 1955, pp8, 9.
2. Ann Rept, FS 8606 DU, fy 1955, pl.
3. Ibid. p3.
4. Ibid. p4.
5. Ibid. pp4, 5.

246

~~TOP SECRET~~

Page 252 of 298 Pages
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was effected under TD 93-8606 (18 Mar 55), and authorized strength amended to 16-0, 3 WO, 542 EM. Detachment "E", in London was released from station control at this time as the connection between the two units was only "on paper."¹ Assigned strength at the beginning of the year was 16-0, 3 WO, 605 EM; at its end- 18-0, 2 WO, 617 EM.² Forty German personnel were employed, and paid from ASA, Europe appropriated funds during the year however this number was reduced by three during April-May 1955. One DA Civilian clerk-typist was authorized, and this position was filled throughout the report period.³

Physical security for station operations and Herzo Base itself was provided by a Security Guard Section and the 4068th German Labor Svc Co (Grd), respectively. The Security Guard, who manned three posts, consisted of one NCOIC, and twenty-six guards. Personnel of the 4068th protected against trespassers and the adjacent antenna field. Eighteen 24-hour posts on and around the base, and five 24-hour posts in the antenna field were manned.⁴

Station personnel received four hours of training weekly in accordance with directives of Hq ASA and Hq ASA, Europe. Following establishment of the platoon system at the start of fy 1955, individual training was conducted by platoons. The operations platoon (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th) trained during off-duty hours while platoons made up of other personnel (5th, 6th, 7th) trained on Saturday morning with a make-up period held on Tuesday.⁵

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8606 DU, fy 1955, pp4, 5.
 2. Ibid. pp4, 5, 10, 11.
 3. Ibid. p11.
 4. Ibid. pp21, 22.
 5. Ibid. p28.

247

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Practice for emergency evacuation and destruction was conducted monthly through practice alerts by Hq, Nurnberg Sub-Area; Hq Southern Area Command; Hq USAFEUR, etc.¹ After reorganization into platoons and rewriting alert plans, the time required to accomplish alert tasks was reduced to approximately one and one-half hours. All newly-assigned personnel were provided on-the-job training commensurate with their duty assignment.²

The station was visited by Brig Gen Stanhope B. Mason, Deputy Chief, ASA during the year. Annual IG, ASA inspection was conducted 23-26 Apr 55. Adjective rating: "Excellent."³ Morale was very good, and efforts were continued to provide comfortable living conditions for station personnel. Maximum recreational activities were made available, and emphasis placed on serving good meals. An ambitious athletic program was also followed.⁴

The general mission of the station during fy 1955 was to accomplish operational missions assigned by NSA, Hq ASA, and Hq ASA, Europe. To assist in fulfillment of the mission, communication with ASA, Europe was provided by two on-line circuits, one of which utilized full duplex operation, and the other half-duplex. A circuit to Detachment "F" was on-line CENTAUR operation until 24 Feb 55, when it was changed to off-line. On 28 Mar 55, this circuit was removed because the amount of traffic passed did not justify its continued operation. The station also operated a mobile SCR 399 as an outstation of the Hq ASA, Europe emergency net, and maintained a 24-hour watch in the Hq Southern Area Command alert net.

1. Ann Rept, FS 8606 DU, fy 1955, p28.

2. Ibid. p29.

3. Ibid. p27.

4. Ibid. pp28. 29.

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Direct teletype communication with Hq ASA, Europe and Detachment "F" was provided, and a military telephone system was operated at Herzo Base by the Nurnberg Sub-Area Signal Office.¹

Throughout the year station enlisted personnel were housed in seven buildings with approximately three men per room. Single officers lived in individual rooms in the base BOQ. Married personnel and their dependents were billeted in base family quarters or in Government housing in the Herzo Base Community, a group of modern apartments one-half mile from the base. Each of these facilities proved adequate.² Messing facilities were well set up, and on 27 Oct 54, a station request for twelve German kitchen helpers to be employed in the mess hall and paid from appropriated funds was approved. However, on 16 Jun 55, funds were withdrawn, and kitchen helpers were paid by voluntary contributions.³

Station supply was divided into three locations viz: company supply in the basement of the station's barracks, Signal Supply Section (except Signal expendables) in the Operations Building, and an S4 Section in Building #1605. Each of these facilities functioned adequately and only minor problems occurred during the year.⁴

The station's Motor Section maintained and operated thirty TA vehicles— one bus on loan from Nurnberg Sub-Area for commissary and school runs, and two ambulances and thirty-one trucks on memorandum receipt for use in event of evacuation.⁵

1. Ann Rept, FS 8606 DU, fy 1955, p21.
2. Ibid. p12.
3. Ibid. p13.
4. Ibid. pp15-20.
5. Ibid. p20.

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There was no new construction on Herzo Base during fy 1955. Maintenance service supplied by the Nurnberg Sub-Area Engineer Section, although limited by lack of sufficient funds, was adequate to keep buildings and facilities in a good state of repair. Requests for several new construction projects were initiated by the station in connection with a proposed collocation of the 302d Battalion with the station.¹

Station and other Herzo Base personnel and their dependents received medical and dental service at the Herzo Base US Army Dispensary.² Appropriated funds were provided by Hq Southern Area Command to pay wages of kitchen helpers from 27 Oct 54 to 15 Jun 55, and from Hq ASA, Europe to pay wages of German employees engaged in motor pool, headquarters, S3, and supply activities. Non-appropriated funds emanated from various clubs and special funds, monies for which were derived from voluntary contributions.³

REF: VOL. II P. 108

17. Field Station 8608 DU, Scheyern, Germany

Fld Sta 8608 was located at Scheyern throughout fy 1955.⁴

Physical plant, known as "Scheyern Kaserne," comprised an area of 4.8 acres. Facilities included areas for administration, medical, supply, mess, motor transportation, and second echelon maintenance, as well as the operations areas. Off-post facilities included an antenna field, transmitter site, two apartment houses totaling thirty units, and three sets of quarters in the form of requisitioned houses.⁵

1. Ann Rept, FS 8606 DU, fy 1955, p20.

2. Ibid. p13.

3. Ibid. p14.

4. Ann Rept, FS 8608 DU, fy 1955, pl.

5. Ibid. pp2, 3.

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Outlying detachments included:

- 1) Det "A", a DF outstation located adjacent to Memmingerberger, near Memmingen, Bavaria, West Germany.
- 2) Det "B", a DF outstation located near Malsheim, Wurttemberg-Baden, West Germany.¹
- 3) Det "C", a DF outstation located adjacent to Kassel, Hessen, West Germany. Site abandoned in early August 1954 due to general unsuitability in connection with mission.
- 4) Det "K", major operational detachment located at Wels, Austria. Until April 1955, known as Det "E."

Directly subordinate to ASA, Europe, the station was logistically supported by USAREUR, Southern Area Command, and the Munich Sub-Area. Instructions relative mission continued to be received through ASA channels in implementation of NSA instructions. ASA, Europe remained intermediate headquarters between the station, ASA and NSA. Detachment "K" operated under policies of the CG, USFA, when applicable.²

The station was organized under TD 92-8608 (16 Apr 53), later redesignated TD 93-8608 w/C1 (15 Sep 54) for the majority of the year. Authorized strength was 13-0, 3 WO, 294 EM. In November 1954, authorized EM figure was increased to 303. Effective 20 May 55, TD 93-8608 (23 Mar 55) was introduced. This deleted all reference to Detachment "K" as part of the station's organization, and resulted in the detachment being carried as unauthorized as fy 1955 ended. Plans to integrate the detachment into an element of the 312th Battalion were under study, but no decision was reached.³ Authorized strength under the new TD was set as 11-0, 2 WO, 252 EM.⁴

1. Ann Rept, FS 8608 DU, fy 1955, pl.

2. Ibid. pp3, 4.

3. Ibid. p5.

4. Ibid. Tab 7.

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Assigned strength of the station at the start of fy 1955 was 10-0, 4 WO, 346 EM; at its close 10-0, 3 WO, 382 EM.¹ No DA civilians were employed, however German civilian personnel totaled ninety at the close of the year. Of this number, forty-four were appropriated fund employees, and forty-six were paid from either non-appropriated funds or by contributions of military personnel.²

A Security Guard Section continued to operate on a full time basis to maintain physical security of the Kaserne and DF sites. Sufficient personnel were available to perform all security requirements, and no major problems existed.² In addition to its regular training program conducted three times weekly, the station held special courses of instruction for newly-assigned personnel that were carried out by individual sections. USAREUR schools were attended, and definite progress seen in training NCO's and instructors. Participation in all phases of Army-sponsored education was excellent throughout the year.³

Liaison with administrative and logistic support units in the area command and with ASA, Europe was adequate. Visits to the command were made by a number of officials from interested agencies, with excellent results. Annual IG, ASA inspection was conducted during the period 21-22 Apr 55. Adjective rating: "Superior."⁴ Morale was considered excellent. This was due largely to extensive recreational facilities.⁵

The general mission of the station was the gathering of COMINT through

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8608 DU, fy 1955, Tabs 11, 13.
 2. Ibid. p8.
 3. Ibid. pp15-17.
 4. Ibid. p15.
 5. Ibid. p18.

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intercept of target transmissions of manual Morse and radio printer signals. Its accomplishment was the responsibility of an S3 Division which was broken down into five sections (Ops Hq, Morse and R/P Intercept, T/A, RDF, and Maintenance). A rapid changeover of personnel in the latter half of the year, combined with a sharp reduction of officer personnel in operations, necessitated increased attention to training of recent arrivals and assumption of more mission responsibility on the part of key NCO's.

Overall intercept operations were under direct supervision of an Intercept Officer, who was assisted by a trick chief from each of the four rotating tricks. The Intercept Section further embodied Morse intercept, non-Morse intercept, and voice intercept activities.¹ Traffic Analysis activities were supervised by an officer with the assistance of an NCOIC. An assistant NCOIC supervised printer analysis work.² Four sections conducted DF operations at the beginning of the year, however, this was reduced to two- Alternate Control and one outstation, Detachment "A" at Memmingen-- as the year ended.³

Detachment "K," which operated separately, was organized with an Operations Officer and separate trick chiefs who carried out Morse intercept, traffic analysis, voice intercept, and maintenance functions. A total of manual Morse positions were installed and manned. Equipment remained adequate to cover the assigned mission although there were some complications due to shortages of critical signal items.⁴

The station's Signal Center was controlled by a CommCen Officer who supervised fifteen operators. Two on-line full-duplex positions were

1. Ann Rept, FS 8608 DU, fy 1955, Vol II, p4.
2. Ibid. p30.
3. Ibid. p17.
4. Ibid. p34.

253

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Page 259 of 398 Pages
Copy 1 of 4 Copies

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available, however, only one operated at a time because of a single line to Hq ASA, Europe. Two TSEC/KW-2's, one TT-160/FG printer, one TT-52/FG printer, and one TT-16/FG perforator were utilized for transmitting operational and administrative messages to Frankfurt for relay to holders of GORGON cryptosystem.¹ A regular courier schedule was maintained between the station and ARFCOS, Furstenfelbruck for receipt and transmission of classified material. Enlisted courier was dispatched to the station from ARFCOS daily with material for relay to ASA, Europe. In winter months, daily runs by train from Munich to Frankfurt were undertaken.²

The Maintenance Section comprised four activities viz: radio, teletype and crypto, typewriter, and wire maintenance. The section was responsible for first through fourth echelon maintenance on approximately 250 pieces of equipment.³

Teletype and crypto maintenance personnel were responsible for first through fourth echelon maintenance on fifty-two pieces of equipment.⁴ Typewriter maintenance personnel had responsibility for first through fourth maintenance of seventy-eight typewriters. Logistic support for second through fifth echelon maintenance was supplied by Dachau QM, Southern Area Command.⁵ Wire maintenance personnel continued to perform maintenance on the antenna field, remote control lines, off-post telephone system and switchboard. All things considered, this operational aspect experienced a most successful year.⁶ Work was well advanced as the year ended on the installation of an automatic dial exchange system which would release three

1. Ann Rept, FS 8608 DU, fy 1955, Vol II, pp31, 32.

2. Ibid. p19.

3. Ibid. p20.

4. Ibid. p20.

5. Ibid. p21.

6. Ibid. p22.

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switchboard operators.¹

Engineer utilities and maintenance support for the station were provided through the Engr Section, Munich Sub-Area, Southern Area Command. General maintenance of the physical plant was satisfactory during the year and the following construction work was completed or planned at the close of the year:²

<u>Project</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Cost</u>
18 Unit Apartment House	Completed	\$190,000
New Motor Pool Garage	Not Started	Plans under revision
DF Site, Memmingen	Completed	\$8,000
DF Site, Malmsheim	Completed	\$34,000
Extension to Operations Building	Not Started	\$30,000 (pending bids)

The granting of sovereignty to West Germany reduced use of German Deustchemark funds for construction programs and resulted in certain reduction, as a result of which, the "pinch" was felt in station operations.³

All personnel were adequately housed during the year. Completion of a new apartment building permitted movement of six families from requisitioned units. With a twelve unit apartment house within walking distance of the station, and three requisitioned houses still under unit control, a total of thirty-three government quarters were available.⁴

Billet areas on post for the remainder of the personnel were comfortable, adequate, and well maintained. Billeting was by trick or section in one to six man rooms. At the end of the year, billeting at all the detachments was satisfactory and well adapted to the needs of the personnel.

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8608 DU, fy 1955, pl3.
 2. Ibid. pl3.
 3. Ibid. pl9.
 4. Ibid. pl0.

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Messing facilities at all elements of the command were excellent.¹

Medical support for the station was provided through assignment of a civilian physician and three enlisted medical personnel from area command sources to the US Army Dispensary, Scheyern. Station financial matters were handled by the Finance Accounting Office, Hq Southern Area Command. German personnel were paid regularly by CPO, Dachau Station, except those paid through voluntary contributions of military personnel.²

There were no major difficulties in obtaining authorized items of supply and equipment. Some difficulty, however, was encountered in obtaining certain items from local Signal Supply channels due to insufficient stock levels. In general, logistical support was excellent. The station furnished one FM to the ration breakdown point at Dachau Station during the entire year. To economize on utilization of heavy transportation, two Ford Taunus pick-up trucks for mail/passenger runs, and courier trips were obtained.³ REF: VOL. II P. 117

18. Field Station 8611 DU, Baumholder, Germany

Fld Sta 8611 was located at Baumholder throughout fy 1955. Outlying DF Detachment "A" was established 2 Sep 54 at Sinzig and DF Detachment "C" was established 7 Jun 55 near Malmsheim. Physical plant included eight permanent-type masonry buildings, and one prefabricated building. The former were utilized as one combination headquarters and barracks building, two barracks buildings, one mess hall, one motor pool, one PX, one repair and utilities building, and one operational building.

1. Ann Rept, FS 8608 DU, fy 1955, p10.

2. Ibid. p11.

3. Ibid. p11, 12.

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The latter was utilized to house a hobby shop and photograph shop.¹ In addition, two shop-type truck bodies were utilized to house an amateur radio station. Detachments "A" and "C" each consisted of two masonry buildings. One building was utilized by each detachment as an operations building, the other as billets for assigned personnel.²

Directly subordinate to ASA, Europe, the station was logistically supported by the Baumholder Sub-Area for QM, Repair and Utility, and Chemical; by Kaiserslautern for Ordnance, Engr, and Signal; and by ASA, Europe for Signal (ASA). Mission assignments were made by ASA, Europe and NSA.³

Until 20 May 55, the station was organized under TD 93-8611 (16 Apr 54) which authorized 12-0, 3 WO, 379 EM. After this date, TD 93-8611 (28 Mar 55) which authorized 11-0, 4 WO, 392 EM became effective.⁴ Assigned strength at the beginning of the year was 12-0, 4 WO, 430 EM; at its end 10-0, 5 WO, 442 EM. A total of seventeen German nationals was authorized for the year; but this was reduced by one space during May 1955. These personnel were utilized for general services. In addition, sixteen German civilians were employed as KP's, and seven as cleaning personnel. These were paid entirely from contributions by enlisted men.⁵

The station was organized into six platoons. Four of these were operational and were responsible for carrying out operational missions.⁶ The fifth was composed of personnel who worked in the Operations Branch. The sixth, or headquarters platoon, included overhead and administrative personnel required for station operation.⁷ A Security Guard was maintained for

1. Ann Rept, FS 8611 DU, fy 1955, ppl, 2.

2. Ibid. p3.

3. Ibid. p2.

4. Ibid. p3.

5. Ibid. p5.

6. Ibid. p2.

7. Ibid. p2.

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physical security of the station.¹ Individual military training was accomplished by having enlisted men train by platoons. Training was conducted on a cycle schedule rather than weekly. The schedule devised met hourly requirements in military subjects prescribed, and, at the same time, solved the problem of imposing a hardship on the individual encountered in a weekly schedule.²

Annual IG, ASA inspection was conducted 18-19 May 55. Adjective rating: "Excellent."³ Morale was good, and enhanced to some degree by improvements in Special Services facilities, and extensive participation in Western Area Command sports activities.⁴ Operational personnel were commended on several occasions by higher headquarters for the manner in which their mission was being performed.⁵ Many visits were made by personnel of higher headquarters and agencies of other services engaged in COMINT activities. These were considered very valuable from both the standpoint of technical information exchange and creating good relations.⁶

The station's mission throughout fy 1955 was to intercept foreign communications, to perform DF, to apply special identification techniques, to submit raw material and technical reports, and to perform ancillary tasks as required to support the national COMINT effort.⁷ Little difficulty was experienced by operational personnel in fulfilling the mission. There

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8611 DU, fy 1955, p10.
 2. Ibid. p18.
 3. Ibid. pp16, 17.
 4. Ibid. pp21, 22.
 5. Ibid. Vol II, p17.
 6. Ibid. Vol II, p7.
 7. Ibid. Vol II, p2.

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was, however, the usual problems of personnel losses, equipment and supply shortages, but not to the extent that operational effectiveness was sacrificed.¹

Within the station's CommCen, operational personnel manned the ASA, Europe "alert net" whose purpose was to provide a means of communication under emergency conditions. Daily schedules were maintained with contact being made once every two hours. Only practice traffic was transmitted as there was no occasion requiring utilization of the net for its intended purpose. A total of 11,903,236 gps of traffic were handled by the CommCen during the year. Of this total, 9,269,699 gps were sent, and 2,633,537 gps received.²

Several major construction projects were completed during the year. Among these was enlargement and redecoration of the enlisted men's club, enlargement of the station chapel and training room to make way for a 100-man theatre, and enlargement of the heating system to cover the chapel/theatre addition.³ Several area improvement projects were completed, and repainting of the interior of troop billets was commenced.⁴ The station's Maintenance Section completed installation of eight operational positions and performed service tests on new equipment. A major problem was a lack of adequate test equipment to perform required standards of maintenance.⁵

Housing facilities for enlisted men during the year consisted of three permanent type, masonry constructed buildings, each of which accommodated two platoons. Messing facilities were situated in a similar building.

1. Ann Rept, FS 8611 DU, fy 1955, Vol II, pl7.

2. Ibid. Vol I, p9.

3. Ibid. p8

4. Ibid. p9.

5. Ibid. Vol II, ppl3-15.

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An NCO dining room was completed in April 1954, which provided much needed additional space. Medical facilities were provided by US Army Hospital, Baumholder.¹ Some cases were handled by the 98th General Hospital, Neubreucke.²

Station supply was divided into six sub-activities, viz: mess, motor pool, repairs and utilities, headquarters, headquarters detachment, and operations. Each sub-activity, which had responsibility for requisitioning, through unit supply, managed to carry out its functions without problem during the year.³ An average of 400 miles per week was required for supply pick-up and delivery. Forty vehicles were assigned to the station during fy 1955. Nineteen of these were designated as emergency evacuation vehicles, and were maintained in a state of readiness. Two 1955 Ford sedans and one Ford Taurus sedan were utilized for administrative purposes. During the year, four 2½ ton trucks were replaced by German commercial 3½ ton trucks.⁴

Appropriated funds were allotted by Hq ASA, Europe during the year. One non-appropriated fund- the Unit Fund- was utilized. A dividend was received monthly from the Central Welfare Fund, Western Area Command for this purpose.⁵

REF: VOL. II P. 131

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8611 DU, Vol I, p6.
 2. Ibid. p6.
 3. Ibid. p7.
 4. Ibid. p8.
 5. Ibid. p7.

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F. Pacific

ASA, Far East Command Highlights (Summary)

Increased tension, political unrest, and redeployment of United States ground forces in the Far East highlighted developments within the ASA, Far East zone of responsibility during fy 1955. ASA units in Korea, who formerly received logistic support on line at the Demilitarized Zone by three US Army Corps (I, IX, X) were now scheduled for relocation.

Early in fy 1955, the IX Corps was relocated to Japan, and the X Corps was phased out as ROK forces assumed more responsibility for the security of South Korea. Consequently, to insure more adequate security and logistic support capability, plans were made to pull all ASA units from the IX and X Corps into the I Corps area. This was accomplished by 1 Jan 55, and all ASA units were within a twenty mile radius of Seoul where mission requirements continued to be carried out.¹

On 29 Dec 54, the command was suddenly faced with a most unfortunate and serious incident. Field Station 8612 DU, located at Hokkaido, Japan suffered a very damaging fire which obliterated intercept positions. On 2 Jan 55, four days after the fire, coverage was re-established on an interim basis, and the mission executed once again.

One of the most significant developments in the Far East during the year was the situation in Formosa. Conditions there reflected a need for COMINT effort. Accordingly, an alert was received 29 Jan 55 to move a company to Formosa. The 327th Communications Reconnaissance Company (Intelligence) was selected and ordered to move effective 12 February. By

1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, 8621 DU, fy 1955, p98.

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17 February, an advance element had begun the first air movement. The company had established a position intercept capability by 10 March.¹ Movement of the 327th Company was complicated in that it involved re-deployment from one theater (CINCFE) to another (CINCPAC), and a crossing of lines of logistic support responsibility.²

Staff planning to reorganize the 501st Communications Reconnaissance Group under a new concept commenced at the start of fy 1955. Particular consideration was given the idea when the 329th and 351st Communications Reconnaissance Companies (329th - Intelligence, 351st - Security) were relocated to a combined site three miles north of I Corps Headquarters, and the 301st Communications Reconnaissance Battalion (Intelligence) was placed in the same area. Thus, when orders were received that reorganization would take place in the form of one battalion and two companies, advance work commenced immediately with a target date of 25 Jun 55. Work continued through the year to accomplish a smooth and efficient changeover so that on the date of reorganization, the 356th Communications Reconnaissance Company (Security) and the 329th Company would become Companies A and B respectively under the 301st Battalion.³ Location was to be established at the 329th-351st Company area. With this organization, phase-out of the 351st and 352d Communications Reconnaissance Companies (Security) and the 303d and 304th Communications Reconnaissance Battalions (Intelligence) commenced. Forecast to take place in time was the transfer of Field Station 8609 DU to control of ASA, Pacific, and the redeployment of the 326th Communications

1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, 8621 DU, fy 1955, p99.
2. Ibid. p99.
3. Ibid. p100.

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Reconnaissance Company (Intelligence) from Korea to Japan.¹

1. Hq ASA, Far East, Tokyo, Japan
(Hq & Hq Co, 8621 DU)

Throughout fy 1955, Hq & Hq Co, ASA, Far East (formerly designated Hq ASA, Pacific) was located at the First Tokyo Arsenal, Tokyo.² The command, directly subordinate to Hq ASA, maintained jurisdictional control over all ASA units in the Far East to include the 501st Group and its subordinate units in Korea, the 327th Company, the 851st and 856th Detachments, and Field Stations 8603 DU, 8609 DU, 8610 DU, and 8612 DU.³

Logistic support to include courtmartial jurisdiction was provided the command by AFFE/Eighth Army. Local logistic support stemmed from a Headquarters Commandant who acted for the Chief, ASA, Far East in the command of troops assigned 8621 DU and provided housekeeping services, security, internal administration, and liaison with local area command service elements.⁴

ASA, Far East operated under TD 93-8621 (12 Oct 53), with changes, throughout the year.⁵ Organization consisted of four staff sections (S1, S2, S3, S4), an Operations Division, and two advisory offices (Chaplain and Food Service) who reported directly to the Chief, ASA, Far East.⁶ On 1 Oct 54, Col Edwin C. Greiner, Chief, ASA, Far East, retired from the service, and Col Roscoe C. Huggins assumed command and served as Chief the remainder of the fiscal year.⁷

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1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, 8621 DU, fy 1955, ppl00, 101.
 2. Ibid. p1.
 3. Ibid. p6.
 4. Ibid. p1.
 5. Ibid. p7.
 6. Ibid. p6.
 7. Ibid. p98.

263

~~TOP SECRET~~

Page 269 of 398 Pages
Copy 2 of 4 Copies

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Average assigned monthly strength for Hq & Hq Co. was 591 EM. Assigned strength at the end of fy 1955 was 75-0, 662 EM, 8 DA civilians, and 208 Japanese nationals.¹ DA civilian employees were administered by the S1 Section, Hq Central Command. Budgetary requirements for these employees amounted to \$62,049.94. Japanese nationals were employed as laborers.²

Physical security was provided by a Security Guard Section which was directly controlled by the Hq Comdt and staff supervised by S2. The guard itself was composed of 1-0, 24 EM, 37 Japanese national male guards, 4 interpreters, and 2 Japanese national female guards. Four permanent, stationary 24-hour posts were manned by enlisted security guards.³ The Japanese National Security Guard Platoon was composed of a platoon leader, 4 squad leaders, 4 assistant squad leaders, and 28 guards. Its responsibility was guarding of the perimeter and protection of the post from pilferage. The guard system proved completely adequate and highly satisfactory throughout the year.⁴

Generally, training for the command consisted of a four hour period each week with certain subjects as mandatory. Sufficient time was made available for use of subordinate commanders to meet requirements pertinent to their commands.⁵ Considerable study was devoted to training programs to provide men more instruction in unit operations, and allow NCO's opportunity to develop and demonstrate command ability.⁶ Hq & Hq Co, for example,

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1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, 8621 DU, fy 1955, Tab 9.
 2. Ibid. p13.
 3. Ibid. p51.
 4. Ibid. p52.
 5. Ibid. p84.
 6. Ibid. p85.

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streamlined its program for control as well as training purposes. The company was split into two training companies. The companies, designated "A" and "B," were subdivided into six platoons, each of which consisted of men assigned to a particular section or branch for duty. A further division into squads was effected whose leaders were NCO's and acted as training instructors as well as exercised command.

On-the-job training was practiced throughout the year in practically every place of operations and administration. It proved most efficient as long as replacements arrived well in advance of the departure date of the individuals they replaced.¹

Coordination and control of subordinate units was improved through frequent inspections by the Chief, ASAFE during the year. Among important visitors to the command, were Brig Gen Stanhope B. Mason, Deputy Chief, ASA on 8 Oct 54, Maj Gen Harry Reichelderfer, Chief, ASA on 11 Jun 55, and Lt Gen Ralph J. Canine, DIRNSA on 21 Apr 55.²

Other visits of importance included those of ASA, Far East representatives to Hq JUSMAG Thailand relative the possibility of obtaining cryptographic devices for the Thailand Army;³ MAAG, Formosa to provide technical assistance on COMSEC and in planning implementation of KAC-22, a combined US-NGRC operations code.⁴

Annual IG, ASA inspection was conducted during the month of September 1954. Adjective rating for Hq & Hq Co, ASA, Far East: "Superior."⁵

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1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, 8621 DU, fy 1955, p86.
 2. Ibid. pp78, 79.
 3. Ibid. p80.
 4. Ibid. p81.
 5. Ibid. p82.

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A lack of appointment spaces in all grades, particularly Pfc (E-3), created a serious morale problem during the second half of fy 1955. Despite this, morale remained generally high. Discipline was excellent throughout the command with relatively few courtsmartial cases and minor disciplinary problems. Subordinate commanders used reduction authority with discretion and maintained a high state of morale and harmony within their respective organizations.¹

Foremost among decorations for personnel was award of the Distinguished Service Medal in October 1954 to Col Edwin C. Greiner, 015012, Armor for his service as former Chief, ASA, Far East. Twenty-five Bronze Stars or Clusters, and forty-six Commendation Ribbons with Metal Pendants were presented during the year, and a total of 354 Certificates of Achievement awarded to officers and men of the command.²

Because of non-availability of air transportation between Korea and Japan, it became necessary to integrate units in Korea into the Eighth Army Rest and Recuperation Program. Under this system, Hq ASA, Far East was furnished a monthly quota. While not as convenient as a local program established in fy 1954, the Korean program did help to increase morale during a stable period in military operations. It also helped to alleviate the disadvantage of Korean duty since free time involved was not chargeable against annual leave.³

Character guidance councils provided coordination and leadership for

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1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, 8621 DU, fy 1955, p16.
 2. Ibid. p16.
 3. Ibid. p89.

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for all religious, educational, and social projects undertaken. By far, the most outstanding development was establishment of a Soldier of the Month Award and the encouragement of subordinate units to do likewise.¹

Throughout fy 1955, the mission of ASA, Far East was to provide cryptologic support to FECOM, and perform such COMINT and COMSEC as directed by Chief, ASA. Mission assignments were received from Chief, ASA and DIRNSA and delegated to subordinate units. In some instances, mission assignments were made direct to subordinate units by DIRNSA. Discussion of mission accomplishment herewith is restricted to COMSEC and Target Exploitation (TAREX) activities.²

COMSEC support during the year was provided FECOM and AFFE/Eighth Army by the Security Branch, ASA, Far East, and subordinate sections.³ Within this branch, a Command Issuing Office was operated for serial cryptomaterial, crypto-equipment maintenance was provided, and inspection service rendered to Army organizations. In addition, technical supervision over the use of cryptocenters was exercised, physical and cryptographic security surveys of specific cryptocenters conducted, signal communications material and traffic analyzed for transmission insecurities, and technical advice rendered on all physical cryptographic and transmission security problems encountered by supported commanders.

Liaison was provided by the branch between units of the IX Corps (re-designated from XVI Corps in November 1954) and ASA in matters relating to communication and cryptographic security. Additionally, an ASA Liaison

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1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, fy 1955, pp90, 91.
 2. Ibid. p57.
 3. Ibid. p58.

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Office located with IX Corps exercised supervision over the 356th Company (in support of IX Corps), performed semi-annual cryptocenter surveys of units subordinate to IX Corps, and advised ASA, Far East Hq on matters related to ASA activities within IX Corps command area. This function was discontinued in May 1955.¹

At lower level, a Special Analysis Section performed studies relative communications cover and deception (CC&D) programming. Incorporation of changes in this programming extended predicted processing time and, in some cases, delayed completion of communication analysis reports.² Assistance was rendered however to FECOM in finalizing CC&D plans, and a proposed ASA, Far East CC&D organization to support AFTE/Eighth Army was developed and submitted to ASA, Washington.³

The Transmission Security Section of ASA, Far East Hq was responsible for monitoring teletypewriter circuits of Japan, Okinawa, and the Philippine Islands throughout fy 1955. In addition, technical supervision was exercised over transmission security monitoring and analysis operations of ASA, Far East field units.⁴ These functions were performed by analysis of monitored traffic for procedural and security violations, submission of reports to monitored units, review and evaluation of work of subordinate field units, and publication of transmission security and procedure bulletins and communication counterintelligence reports.

In tape relay teletypewriter monitor effort, four teletypewriters

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1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, 8621 DU, fy 1955, pp57, 58.
 2. Ibid. p58.
 3. Ibid. p59.
 4. Ibid. p60.

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(TT-5FG) were employed to monitor tape relay circuits terminating at UAP, the primary relay station in Tokyo. Twenty-four channels were available at this location for monitoring purposes until May 1955. At this time, a circuit between the 327th Company and ASA, Far East Hq was added, increasing total channels to twenty-five.¹ Of special interest was the fact that the discrepancy rate throughout FECOM increased from an average of .08 discrepancies per msg in fy 1954 to .141 discrepancies per msg during fy 1955.

Conventional telephone monitoring continued to be performed by the 851st Detachment during the year with mission assignment being made to ASA, Far East Hq by J2, Hq FECOM, and G2, AFPE/Eighth Army. Coordination with Signal Officers in the Tokyo area was effected by section personnel who supervised traffic collecting activities of the detachment, analyzed monitored transmissions for security violations, and submitted reports to the headquarters supported.² Serious telephone security violations were reported upon detection. Violations which did not justify spot reporting were collected and reported weekly. Distribution of copies of all transcripts of monitored telephone conversations involving USAF personnel were discontinued upon the request of the 32d COMSEC Squadron.

No monitoring of radiotelegraph and radiotelephone circuits was performed during fy 1955.³ Field units continued to forward discrepancy tabulation reports for inclusion in quarterly Transmission Security and Procedure Bulletins. On the other hand, traffic analysis was performed on all monitored traffic including conventional telephone conversations; and

1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, 8621 DU, fy 1955, p60.

2. Ibid. p61.

3. Ibid. p61.

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reported in Communication Counter-Intelligence Reports reflecting total information which might have been possibly compromised to unfriendly forces through plain text transmissions.¹

The Physical and Cryptosecurity Section of ASA, Far East Hq supervised semi-annual surveys on military and physical security cryptocenters, annual surveys of certain military attache cryptocenters, physical security surveys of new and relocated cryptocenters, and notified cryptographic holders of compromises or possible compromises. The section also insured that cryptosecurity regulations were observed by US Army units within FECOM. From various encrypted traffic studies, insecure cryptographic procedure reports and cryptographic reviews were prepared and distributed.

A total of fifty-one semi-annual cryptocenter surveys were conducted. The most outstanding deficiency noted was the lack of adequate training programs in cryptographic systems for operating personnel. Seven surveys of newly-established or relocated cryptocenters were also conducted to insure that minimum physical security standards were being maintained.²

To support the cryptographic security effort, 117 encrypted traffic studies were made based on 718,059 gps of encrypted text which were decrypted and analyzed for security violations and procedural errors. Incoming and outgoing traffic was requested monthly from units using BACCHUS, CENTAUR, HERCULES, LUCIFER, OLYMPUS and VENUS cryptosystems. As a result, very few reportable cryptographic errors were passing unnoticed by CommCen's, when the fiscal year ended. The most common reportable crypto-violation noted

1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, 8621 DU, fy 1955, p62.

2. Ibid. p63.

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was failure to use authorized typing error correction procedure.¹

As of 30 Jun 55, the Material Section was maintaining eighty-seven crypto-accounts. This represented an increase of five holders during the fiscal year.²

Cryptomaterial for emergency use by ASA, Far East; FECOM; and AFPE/ Eighth Army was maintained in a current status, the following being utilized during the report period:

- BACCHUS - Held by all major holders. Used on joint Army and high level nets.
- CENTAUR - Used by ASA DF nets and the 441st CIC in Japan. By the end of the fiscal year, POLLUX had replaced CENTAUR in the AGL nets in Korea.
- DAPHNE - Used an ASA general system between FECOM and DA. This system was to be replaced by GORGON.
- DIANA - Used extensively throughout the Far East for all holders requiring point to point traffic. Special pads were issued for ROK Army use.³
- GORGON - Modification of ASAM 2-1 to KW-2 was completed for all units by the end of the fiscal year. Some machines, held in reserve, were still in the process of being converted. GORGON replaced ORCUS AND DAPHNE.
- HERCULES - Used by MAAG units of Formosa and Saigon.
- LUCIFER - Used by NATO units with a NATO general system.
- OLYMPUS - Used by divisions for contact with subordinate units. This system was replaced in the greater part by POLLUX.

1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, 8621 DU, fy 1955, p64.
 2. Ibid. p66.
 3. Ibid. p68.

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- ORCUS - Used as a back-up for DAPHNE. To be replaced by GORGON.
- POLLUX - Implementation of AFSAM 7 (POLLUX) was completed during the fiscal year. Utilizing casuals when possible and working overtime, the implementation was completed in 2000 hours.¹
- PYTHON - At the close of the fiscal year, US Army units in FECOM were issued ninety-one PYTHON systems. Twenty-six systems were held for use as emergency reserve. Approximately 32,470 tapes were utilized by Army holders during the year. Six BID/30/1 (continuous synchronized PYTHON operation) were used throughout the year.²
- VENUS - Issued to the majority of holders for the back-up of all machine systems. Special strips were issued to ROK Army.
- Operation Codes - Issued on a three day supersession rate. Plans were made for a one day supersession rate in the event of hostilities. This would require approximately 600 editions a month.
- CSP 2900 (30 Jun 55) - 158 were issued to Army units in FECOM and fifty-one held in reserve.³
- ASAM 2-1 (30 Jun 55) - All ASAM 2-1's were converted to KW-2, except machines held in reserve, which were in the process of being converted. 103 were issued to Army units and eighteen held in reserve.
- CSP 889 (30 Jun 55) - Thirteen CSP 889 cipher machines were issued to Army units in FECOM. Four were held as reserve.
- AFSAM 399A (30 Jun 55) - Seventy-three AFSAM 399A mixer-repeater units were issued to Army units. None were held in reserve.
- AFSAZ 7301 (30 Jun 55) - Thirty-eight AFSAZ 7301 tape readers were issued to Army units in FECOM. Four were held in reserve.⁴

1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, 8621 DU, fy 1955, p69.

2. Ibid. p69.

3. Ibid. p70.

4. Ibid. p70.

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- AFSAM 7 - 386 AFSAM 7 machines were issued to Army units and 463 held on hand by ASA, Far East Hq. Fifty of these machines were to be shipped to FECOM reserve accounts in July 1955.¹
(30 Jun 55)
- AFSAM 4A - Thirty-three AFSAM 4A machines were issued to CIC and ASA holders. Seven were held in reserve.
(30 Jun 55)
- TT-160/FG - Thirty-six TT-160/FG mixer-repeater units were issued to Army units in FECOM. Three were held in reserve.
(30 Jun 55)
- BID 30/1 - Six 5UCO synchronous mixer devices were in operation within FECOM.²
(5UCO)
(30 Jun 55)

ASA, Far East Hq continued, during fy 1955, to furnish call sign and and call word scrambles to AFTE/Eighth Army (Forward) on request. This system of scrambling and allocation of call signs and call words within the units of AFTE/Eighth Army proved to be of major importance in eliminating linkage between nets, and subsequent net reconstruction.

COMSEC support to military advising groups likewise continued. In Korea, COMSEC support to the ROK Army were provided in the form of multi-lingual operations codes, numeral strip systems, and numeral one-time pads. During the course of the year several requests were initiated by AFTE/Eighth Army (Forward), through channels, for electro-mechanical category "A" systems. These requests, based upon the reduction of US Forces on duty with ROK Army elements of UN Forces, were forwarded to DA for decision.³

ASA, Far East Hq was directed by Hq ASA during the year to provide cryptologic support to MAAG, Formosa. Accordingly, ASA, Far East personnel were placed on TDY to MAAG, Formosa to provide this support. No

1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, 8621 DU, fy 1955, p71.
2. Ibid. p71.
3. Ibid. p74.

273

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assistance was provided for the purpose of improving intra-NGRC communications, however, considerable effort was expended toward improving COMSEC. One hundred AFSAM 7 cipher machines were sent to Formosa to be used by cryptographic liaison teams assigned to NGRC units. These teams consisted solely of US military personnel. In addition, study commenced toward development of an operations code for use by NGRC and US personnel.

A TAREX program was initiated on a limited basis during the last quarter of the report period.¹ The mission was described as the discharge, in support of the National Intelligence effort, the Army's responsibility relative exploitation of known or suspected sources of cryptologic information.² This was to be accomplished by close and continuous liaison with US intelligence agencies in the theater including NSA, CIA, USAF, Navy and AFPE/Eighth Army, ACoFS, C2 with its subordinate agencies (e.g., 500th MI Gp, 441st CIC Gp, CGRAFE, Security Group). Other than initial study to determine the availability of cryptologic information throughout the Far East and the minimum number of personnel required to exploit these sources, no further development took place.³

Throughout fy 1955, ASA, Far East operated under budget program 2100, Project 2131 (classified) which controlled all maintenance and operation funds allocated.⁴ MCA funds, utilized for construction at command level, amounted to approximately one million dollars. Planned construction for the period fy 1955-fy 1960 was indicated as \$24.8 million. A budget estimate of \$918,604 for fy 1955 was submitted to AFPE for consolidation with

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1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, 8621 DU, fy 1955, p75.
 2. Ibid. p76.
 3. Ibid. p76.
 4. Ibid. p28.

274

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the command budget estimate. On 28 Jun 54, the annual funding program for fy 1955 was received from Comptroller, AFFE. \$787,960 was granted which represented a reduction of \$130,644 of the original estimate. To assimilate this, a re-evaluation was made and the following breakdown made:¹

- Object 01 - Personnel services \$486,060- for payment of 10 DAC's, US Citizens (\$66,060); 101 Chinese Nationals (\$400,000); and 50 Okinawan Civilians (\$20,000).
- Object 02 - Travel personnel- \$37,460.
- Object 07 - Contractual services \$264,440- for payment of 223 Japanese Nationals under Master Labor Contract (\$184,440) and 277 Korean Nationals (\$80,000).

At the direction of AFFE, a mid-year budget review was conducted in December 1954, for the purpose of issuing effective utilization of the funds available to the theater during the fiscal year. As a result, an estimated surplus of \$72,219 was turned in to AFFE, and a redistribution of funds between object class was made within the ASA, Far East program to compensate for anticipated increase in requirements.²

In conjunction with the move of the 327th Company from Kyoto to Formosa, a revision of the annual funding program was made and additional funds in the amount of \$29,000 were requested from AFFE, and received.³

Under the provision of the 1955 appropriation bill, which specified that by 30 Apr 55 the unobligated balance of the 80% of the Army funding program was to be returned, ASA, Far East re-evaluated the program and returned \$35,000 to AFFE unobligated funds.

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1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, 8621 DU, fy 1955, p29.
 2. Ibid. p30.
 3. Ibid. p31.

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As of 30 Jun 55, total actual expenditure for ASA, Far East Budget Project 2131, amounted to \$665,568.37 broken down as follows:

- Object 01 - Personnel services \$360,065.24 which provided for the employment of: ten man years of DAC's, US Citizens; eleven man years of Chinese Nationals, DAC's and local hire; and forty man years of Okinawan Civilians.¹ Actual expenditure was \$20,805.76 less than the annual funding program, 30 Apr 55.²
- Object 02 - Travel personnel \$42,812.29, which provided for command TDY travel and covered both cost of transportation and per diem. Actual expenditure was \$10,942.71 less than annual funding program, 30 Apr 55.
- Object 07 - Contractual services \$258,877.38, which provided for the employment of 204 man years of Japanese Nationals hired under Master Labor Contract and for employment of 258 man years of Korean National Civilians. Actual expenditure was \$16,237.62 less than the annual funding program, 30 Apr 55.³
- Object 99 - Open \$3,813.46, which provided the 327th Company with contractual services and the purchases of goods necessary for daily operations and maintenance which were not available through normal logistical channels. Actual expenditure was \$1,186.54 less than the annual funding program, 30 Apr 55.⁴

As administrative agreements between the governments of the United States and Japan provided for a gradual phase-out of all US organic combat forces as Japanese self-defense forces became capable of self-defense, it became apparent during fy 1955 that long range steps had to be taken by ASA, Far East to assure that its units were self sufficient as possible.

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1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, 8621 DU, fy 1955, p32.
 2. Ibid. p32.
 3. Ibid. p33.
 4. Ibid. p33.

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Accordingly, AFTE was appraised of long range requirements for real estate, troop housing and related facilities, and for logistic support. In turn, a long range outlook was submitted to ASA Hq, Washington during the year.¹

Meanwhile, in addition to MCA fy 1955 construction, it was necessary to accomplish the following interim construction projects from AFTE funds to meet immediate requirements:

- a) Construction of complete troop housing, operations and administrative facilities for the 327th Company on Formosa amounting to \$72,000. An additional \$8,000 was obligated to cover expenses of digging a well.²
- b) New temporary operations building with latrine facilities and steam heat amounting to \$25,000 at Fld Sta 8612. Completed around 1 Mar 55.³
- c) Renovation of Buildings 21, 257, and 127 at ASA, Far East Hq to provide additional barracks space, gymnasium, and bowling alleys and classified storage amounting to \$73,204.⁴

In addition to the above, additional projects were programmed through fy 1957, amounting to \$175,000. A part of the sum was to be used to construct a single building on the post which would house all operational facilities. As the First Tokyo Arsenal had only a total area of only eighteen acres and there was very little real estate to expand, additional real estate was requested.⁵

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1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, 8621 DU, fy 1955, p42.
 2. Ibid. p43.
 3. Ibid. p42.
 4. Ibid. pp43, 44.
 5. Ibid. p45.

277

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Other than normal correspondence by mail, telephone, teletype, and courier were utilized as the principal means of communication by ASA, Far East during fy 1955. Telephone was, by far, the most expeditious of the three. Classified correspondence, top secret or cryptologic in nature, which did not lend itself to electrical transmission was carried via Armed Forces Courier Service.¹

Of major interest in the communications field was the conversion of remaining units to on-line cryptographic operation. A remarkable improvement in communications effectiveness was noted as more and more units joined the on-line complex.² There were problems, however. Among these were constant correction of deficiencies in circuit conditions, need for advance training of electronics repairmen, need for training of electronics repairmen, need for training replacement electronics repairmen, and need for training of operating personnel in security and operating features of on-line circuits.²

Fy 1955 changes in on-line circuits follow:³

CIRCUITS ACTIVATED

<u>Distant Terminal</u>	<u>Date Activated</u>	<u>Type Circuit</u>	<u>Terminal Arrangement</u>
SSR AFPE/8A Camp Zama, Japan	15 Nov 54	Half-duplex	Number 1
Defense Signals Branch, Melbourne, Australia	15 Jan 55	Full-duplex	Number 7
NSA, Washington, DC	14 Apr 55	Full-duplex	Number 7

1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, 8621 DU, fy 1955, p45.
2. Ibid. p46.
3. Ibid. pp46, 47.

278

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<u>Distant Terminal</u>	<u>Date Activated</u>	<u>Type Circuit</u>	<u>Terminal Arrangement</u>
Fld Sta 8603 DU, Sobe, Okinawa	25 Jun 55	Full-duplex	Number 2

CIRCUIT CHANGES

<u>Distant Terminal</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
Fld Sta 8612 DU, Chitose, Japan	Fire destroyed operations building and all communications equipment 29 Dec 54. On-line operation was reinstated 3 Jan 55.
327th Comm Recon Co, Kyoto, Japan	On-line circuit was transferred to Fld Sta 8610 DU on 24 Feb 55. 327th Co moved to Formosa, using off-line PYTHON for exchange of communications.
Defense Signals Branch, Melbourne, Australia	All efforts to maintain satisfactory communications failed due to poor quality radio link and unsatisfactory patch-through on Okinawa. Plans were made for reinstalling SUCO equipment at Fld Sta 8603 DU at a later date.
6920th Security Wing, Shiroy AFB, Japan	Unit was unable to properly maintain TT-160/FG equipment, therefore, at USAFSS request, conversion to AN/FGQ-1 equipment was effected 14 May 55.
<input type="checkbox"/> Kamiseya, Japan	Circuit was converted from half-duplex on 1 Nov 54 due to increased traffic handling requirements.

One of the major factors hampering effectiveness of on-line communications was the relative failure of trunk circuits to NSA. Radio channels between ASA, Far East and NSA provided by the Signal Corps proved deficient from an operational standpoint.¹ From July 1954, through April 1955, outage on the three send channels exceeded 50% of the available circuit time. Serious study was made of conditions in an attempt to reach a solution. Efforts to improve efficiency of the radio channels failed in each

1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, 8621 DU, fy 1955, p47.

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case. ASA, Far East recommendations ultimately resulted in the procurement by NSA of a commercial full-duplex radio channel from the McKay Radio Corporation in April 1955. This circuit became the fourth channel linking ASA, Far East Hq with NSA. Near-perfect performance of the circuit corrected a serious operational deficiency, and resulted in greatly increased effectiveness throughout the entire ASA, Far East communications complex.¹

The Communications Branch, ASA, Far East maintained technical supervision over CommCen's of nine subordinate units throughout fy 1955. As increase in on-line activity brought about the necessity for accelerated training, the branch increased strength of its operating personnel, and arrangements were made to train all CommCen personnel in various fields embracing the security of COMINT for a minimum of one hour weekly. On-the-job training was formalized and expanded to include thorough, comprehensive understanding in the field of general cryptographic operations, as well as in specific cryptographic systems.²

Both housing and mess facilities of ASA, Far East Command were adequate throughout most of the year.³ While there was never a serious problem in connection with food service, there were some instances of overcrowded living conditions. This was attributed to a sharp increase in strength, shortage of housing, temporary buildings, and crowded conditions. In Korea, many units were still billeted in tents. Efforts were made to improve the situation, and it was announced that prior to the winter of fy 1956, all units in Korea would be housed in semi-permanent, quonset-type buildings.⁴

1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, 8621 DU, fy 1955, p48.

2. Ibid. pp49, 50.

3. Ibid. p25.

4. Ibid. p26.

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With few exceptions, units of the command were able to establish and maintain adequate stocks of equipment and supplies. ASA, Far East units were based on local area commands for logistic support and were able to draw adequate equipment and supplies provided by the technical services.¹ Requisitions for equipment from subordinate units were filled from established control levels. Action was taken during the year to coordinate shipments from the ZI to units throughout the command, and to coordinate intra-station shipments of equipment as required to support changes in missions as programmed.

At one time during the year it became necessary to borrow excess signal equipment from subordinate stations to supply Fld Sta 8612 DU with necessary equipment for restoration facilities following fire. Residual supply of excess equipment was again drained to supply the Kyushu site survey, which left subordinate units virtually void of any excess signal equipment.²

Reorganization of certain mobile-type units under the new concept and implementation of new flexible-type TA's for some field stations created a slight excess of certain signal items.³ Equipment, such as multicouplers, recorders, etc., were shipped to ASA, Far East for use at the temporary field station (7202) on Kyushu.

Excellent assistance was received from AFFE in arranging special loans of equipment such as diesel generators, refrigerators, a wrecker, a water purification plant, and air conditioning equipment for the 327th Company.

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1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, 8621 DU, fy 1955, p3.
 2. Ibid. p4.
 3. Ibid. p4.

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At the close of the report period, action was taken to obtain DA approval for an equipment modification list which would obviate the need for retention of equipment held on loan from AFPE.¹

As fy 1955 began, ASA, Far East Hq maintained a signal stock record for standard Signal Corps items and an ASA parts equipment record of its support to subordinate units. During November 1954, a 150 day stock level for ASA parts in the theater was established. As the year ended, 85% of the parts stock was on hand.² On 10 Feb 55, a stock record account for typewriter spare parts was established with the Kobe CM Depot to support all ASA units in the theater. At the end of the year, 500 active line items were being handled by the account.³

All units within the command utilized their own organic transportation throughout fy 1955. In some instances, additional vehicles were obtained from supporting commands through special authorization. In all instances, however, organic vehicles were sufficient for operational needs. Only in Korea was transportation a formidable problem. Here, with extremely poor roads, old vehicles, insufficient maintenance facilities, and shortages of replacement parts, repair and upkeep was a constant difficulty. Unit commanders in Korea met this situation with commendable effort, and kept their vehicles in surprisingly good condition. A total of fifty vehicles was operated by the command during the year.⁴

Medical support throughout the command was excellent during fy 1955.

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1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, 8621 DU, fy 1955, p5.
 2. Ibid. p39.
 3. Ibid. p40.
 4. Ibid. p41.

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All units, including outlying detachments both in Japan and Korea were so located as to provide medical attention when needed. ASA, Far East Hq & Hq Co had its own dispensary which operated twenty-four hours a day for emergency calls and eight hours a day for routine calls.¹ The dispensary also supported the 29th Engr Bn and Region IV, 441st CIC Detachment. Medical supply emanated from Medical Supply Depot, Camp Drake.² Dental support was provided by the Tokyo General Dispensary Dental Clinic from 30 Jun 54 to 22 May 55. Afterwards the Tokyo Ordnance Depot Dental Clinic assumed responsibility.³

Special Services activities were further improved during fy 1955. Principal additions at ASA, Far East Hq was an NCO Club, photographic dark room, a post day room and a chapel. Library facilities were enlarged, and the post newspaper "ASA Star" developed into a first-rate publication.⁴

REF: VOL. II P. 134

2. 501st Communications Reconnaissance Group, Seoul, Korea

Throughout fy 1955, Hq & Hq Co, 501st Group was located at the Kyonggi High School area in Seoul, Korea utilizing war-damaged permanent buildings of the school, and a number of US Army semi-permanent buildings. Subordinate detachments in Korea under administrative and operational control of Hq & Hq Co were located as follows:⁵

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1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, 3621 DU, fy 1955, p27.
 2. Ibid. p28.
 3. Ibid. p28.
 4. Ibid. pp91, 92.
 5. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, fy 1955, pl.

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Detachment 1 - Paengyo'ng-do
 Detachment 2 - Sokch'o'ri
 Detachment 3 - Ch'unch'on
 Detachment 6 - Sucham-ni
 Detachment A - Wolmi-do
 Detachment A-1 - Seoul

The group's compound was situated in the northern section of Seoul, about one quarter of a mile from the Capitol Building, and five miles north of Seoul Military Post. This provided close liaison with AFPE/Eighth Army who provided logistic support.¹

All mission assignments, orders and command directives were received from ASA, Far East Hq. Group, in turn, exercised command and mission authority over the following subordinate units:

Prior to 25 Jun 55: 301st, 303d, 304th Battalions;
 326th, 329th, 330th, 351st,
 352d Companies

As of 25 Jun 55: 301st Battalion; 326th, 330th
 Companies

Group headquarters was subdivided into four staff sections (S1, S2, S3, S4), and an Operations Division with two staff sections (COMINT & COMSEC).²

This division of functions remained in effect until 25 Jun 55 when, under a new concept, the Operations Branch was reorganized and placed under the S3 Section. The S2 Section, formerly combined with S3, established a separate office. This coupled all activities under four staff sections, and a headquarters company.³

1. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, fy 1955, p2.

2. Ibid. p3.

3. Ibid. p3.

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Until 25 Jun 55, the group operated under TOE 32-500; following re-organization- under TOE 32-51.¹ Assigned personnel at the end of the year was 27-0, 3 WO, 434 EM, and 69 indigenous employees.² There were no significant personnel problems. A fluctuation of officers was attributed to flexibility of the mission and, in part, based on the total number of officers assigned by ASA, Far East. Enlisted personnel were assigned, whenever possible, according to their MOS and there was no serious shortages.³

DAC's and native laborers constituted group's civilian employees. Two DAC's (Chinese) were utilized to operate the Civilian Personnel Office and maintain records and pay schedules for civilians employed by subordinate units. Native laborers were used for general upkeep and construction projects.⁴

A Quarterly Master Training Program utilizing basic military subjects was implemented throughout the year. Compulsory military training as required by Hq ASA directives was conducted weekly from 1300 to 1500 every Wednesday and Friday.⁵ Personnel were divided into two sections of four sub-sections each. One problem that beset training was scarcity of pertinent information, training aids, and manuals concerning the subjects to be taught.

On-the-job training was continuous. This was necessary as many men arriving from the ZI were inexperienced. Cooks, for example, were provided only four hours training on the field stove before they came to Korea.⁶

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1. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, fy 1955, p4.
 2. Ibid. Tab 6.
 3. Ibid. p6.
 4. Ibid. p7.
 5. Ibid. p47.
 6. Ibid. p48.

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The problem confronted in this training was that it was difficult to get a replacement in time to acquire full knowledge of the position being vacated. This was minimized however, and by the end of the year, adequate replacements were arriving well in advance of the departure date of rotating personnel.¹

Physical security was provided by a well-trained security guard force. Five 24-hour posts and four nightly roving guard 12-hour posts were maintained during the year.²

Morale was at high level during fy 1955.³ Annual IG, ASA inspection was conducted during the period 8-9 Sep 54. Adjective rating: "Excellent."⁴

During fy 1955, the general mission of the 501st Group was to provide COMSEC and COMINT in support of the Eighth Army. Implementation necessitated a division of operations into two specific branches-- COMINT and COMSEC. In the latter of these, the specific function was to minimize the amount of intelligence an enemy could derive from friendly electrical communication circuits within Eighth Army (Fwd), and attached circuits.⁵ Accordingly, the section operated under the direction and control of a COMSEC officer, whose mission was that of providing COMSEC support to Eighth Army and the Korean Communications Zone (KComZ). This was accomplished by exercising operational control over all ASA monitoring activities in Korea to include radiotelegraph, radiotelephone, conventional telephone (landline), and teletype transmissions, and the study of encrypted traffic. In

1. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, fy 1955, p49.
2. Ibid. p33.
3. Ibid. p50.
4. Ann Rept, IG, ASA, fy 1955, Tab B.
5. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, fy 1955, p39.

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addition, all Army cryptocenters in Korea were surveyed periodically, cryptomaterial was distributed to Army holders in Korea, routine cryptographic maintenance and technical supervision was provided, and liaison was carried out with ACoS, G2, Signal Section, Eighth Army and KComZ. Further, a CommCen, Classified Message Center, Cryptomaintenance Section, and local telephone system were maintained.

GH, GQ and GT teams, as authorized by TOE 32-500, were transferred to the 352d Company in fy 1952 to achieve more efficient operation and better utilization of the limited number of personnel available.² This proved more efficient and economical than the previous arrangement under which all COMSEC monitoring and analysis activities in direct support of Eighth Army Hq were concentrated at group headquarters.³ It was observed, however, by ASA, Far East Hq during fy 1955, that the group COMSEC officer required personnel at his disposal to assist him in executing supervisory responsibilities and performing allied tasks. As a result, approval was granted to utilize a GV team at group headquarters in addition to the COMSEC officer. Activities of these personnel were limited to compilation of Security Monitoring Activities (G2), counter-COMINT reports for Eighth Army Hq, and spot check analysis on traffic monitored by the 351st and 352d Companies to determine whether procedure analysis reports were complete.³ Operational control of security monitoring and processing was maintained by close liaison with operations officers of the 351st and 352d Companies, monthly inspection trips to security detachments; review of reports; and by compliance

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1. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, fy 1955, p40.
 2. Ibid. p40.
 3. Ibid. p41.

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with, and dissemination of, pertinent directives from higher headquarters. Similar operational control was maintained over the study of encrypted traffic.¹

Effective 25 Jun 55, the COMSEC Branch was completely reorganized to coincide with the new concept under 32-51R, dated April 1955. A Communications Section was created that absorbed the CommCen, Msg Cen, and Wire Section. Two new sub-sections-- Security Analysis and Security Monitoring-- were created under the COMSEC Branch to perform procedural transmissions and cryptanalysis on traffic at Army level, and to provide monitoring facilities in support of Eighth Army Hq (Fwd), and attached units. Two detachments formerly assigned to the 352d Company were transferred to the group for administrative and operational control. The balance were redesignated and reassigned to form an integral part of the 301st Battalion.²

Group communications during fy 1955 were of three specific types: telephone, courier, and teletypewriter. Telephone communications were controlled by the local (Newshawk) switchboard, and were utilized for unclassified conversations between group and its subordinate units and between group headquarters and ASA, Far East Hq.³ Classified correspondence was communicated either by courier or teletypewriter. All courier material was processed through the classified message center prior to being forwarded. Within the CommCen, five full-duplex landline crypto-teletype SAMSON/DAPHNE circuits were utilized. Two of these were for direct communication with ASAFE Hq, one with 326th Company, one with 301st Battalion (formerly 329th

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1. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, fy 1955, p42.
 2. Ibid. p43.
 3. Ibid. p25.

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Company before its redesignation 25 Jun 55), and one with the 330th Company.¹ There was also one full-duplex landline teletype circuit to Eighth Army primary relay station, one type "B" ORCUS room circuit, two "A" ORCUS room circuits, two type "AA" BACCHUS room circuits, and two poking positions.² A program to convert remaining full-duplex landline teletype circuits (one to the 326th Company, one to the 329th Company, and one to the Tokyo primary relay station) to the on-line crypto-teletype SAMSON/DAPHNE system commenced 1 Jul 54. The 501st Tokyo primary relay station was cut over to ASA, Far East Hq, and converted on 3 Jul 54. The 501st Group-329th Company was converted 3 Jul 54. Conversion of the 501st Group-326th Company circuit was delayed until 30 Jul 54. The 326th CommCen was closed, and its operators commenced working at the 501st CommCen and processed their own traffic via on-line thus becoming skilled prior to installation of the system. Two additional cipher machines ASAM 2-1 were procured for use either when loss of 501st Group-ASA, Far East on-line SAMSON/DAPHNE circuits necessitated encryption of traffic in off-line ORCUS, or when preventive maintenance had to be performed.³

Simplex landline crypto-teletype (CENTAUR) circuit between the 501st Group and 304th Battalion was terminated 7 Oct 54. The need of this circuit for exchange of emergency communications as related to the COMINT mission was no longer required as the battalion became non-operational in preparation of transferring its functions to the 303d Battalion under the new TOE concept.

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1. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, fy 1955, p26.
 2. Ibid. p27.
 3. Ibid. p28.

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A full-duplex landline cyrpto-teletype on-line SAMSON/DAFHNE circuit between 501st Group and the 329th Company was inoperative from 10 Oct 54 through 25 Jan 55.¹ This occurred as a result of the discontinued use of all electrical communications lines in the 329th Company area due to withdrawal of its troops in Korea, and a re-establishment time interval involved in the location of the company under the TOE concept.²

During January and February 1955, ASA, Far East was confronted with extreme adverse conditions of 5 UCO channels between NSA and ASA, Far East which created overloaded traffic problems. This compelled ASA, Far East to courier the bulk of traffic from subordinate commands to NSA and other CONUS addressees.³

ASA, Far East sent equipment on 12 Feb 55 to the 501st Group for an additional type "B" ORCUS simultaneous encryption/decryption room circuit position. As a result, twelve EM were assigned to the CommCen on 14 Feb 55 to provide coverage.⁴

The "Specific Routing" method of routing multiple call off-line ORCUS and BACCHUS tapes, as outlined in "Joint Communication Instructions" Part VII, "Joint Tape Relay Procedures, JANAP 127 (A)," continued in effect from 1 Jul 54 to 27 Mar 55. The "Routing Line Segregation" method of routing multiple call off-line ORCUS and BACCHUS tapes was adopted 28 Mar 55.

Combined Routing Indicator Plans (World-wide) and (Theater) were implemented 1 Jun 55. The world-wide plan was designed to meet requirements of allied military tape relay communications which were world-wide in scope,

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1. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, fy 1955, p29.
 2. Ibid. p29.
 3. Ibid. p30.
 4. Ibid. p31.

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whereas the theater plan was designed to meet requirements of allied military teletypewriter (teleprinter) communications which were confined to a localized theater.¹

In June 1955, all ASAM 2-1's were converted to KW-2's in preparation for starting the GORGON cryptosystem which was to replace SAMSON, DAPHNE, and ORCUS.²

Repair and maintenance of equipment was a growing problem throughout the year. New or rebuilt equipment was difficult to obtain, and first and second echelon repair was delayed due to a lack of spare parts. Vehicles, typewriters, and generators offered the most harrowing maintenance problems because of the constant use to which they were subjected. As a result, a separate repair program for typewriters was set up, and spare parts were requisitioned from ASA, Far East. Third and fourth echelon repair program, as conducted by the 570th Ord Co was most effective during the year.³

Group housing facilities were adequate throughout the year. Ninety percent of the permanent personnel lived on the compound, while the remaining ten percent and transients were billeted in quonsets. Medical aid was satisfactory for emergency cases and light ailments of which there were relatively few.⁴

Transportation facilities, as provided by the 570th Ord Co, were satisfactory, but, there was difficulty in securing parts for deadlined vehicles.⁵

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1. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, fy 1955, p32.
 2. Ibid. p33.
 3. Ibid. p19.
 4. Ibid. p8.
 5. Ibid. p20.

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Personnel assigned to motor pool duties were sufficient in number until April 1955, at which time a number of experienced mechanics left for the states. By June however, replacements were forthcoming. A number of problems were encountered in servicing ROK Group "M." Principally, these were a lack of mechanically-experienced personnel, unfamiliarity with the vehicles, distance, and low maintenance standards. The situation improved only after on-the-job training was instituted.

Maintenance of group vehicles was also problematic. The rugged Korean terrain brought excessive wear and tear for the mileage covered. Mechanics fresh from schools in the United States were inexperienced, and there was a lack of drivers. Before the end of the year, the group picked up six outlying detachments and the responsibility for their vehicles. A plan to handle the added traffic was being formulated as the year ended.¹

REF: VOL II P. 154

3. 301st Communications Reconnaissance Battalion, Uijongbu, Korea

Effective 16 Jun 55, the 301st Battalion moved from its location with the 501st Group at Seoul to the 303d Battalion area in the I Corps compound at Uijongbu. Prior to this, Hq & Hq Det, 301st Battalion operated from Seoul. Effective 25 Jun 55, Hq & Hq Det, 301st Battalion was redesignated Hq & Hq Co, 301st Battalion. Simultaneously, Hq & Hq Det, 303d Battalion was inactivated, and its personnel merged into the newly-formed Hq & Hq Co.²

Throughout fy 1955, Hq & Hq Det, 301st Battalion was subordinate to

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1. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, fy 1955, p21.
 2. Ann Rept, 301st CRB, fy 1955, pl.

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the 501st Group where it remained at cadre strength. Following redesignation, the battalion continued under administrative and operational control of the group, but as a new organization. Now directly subordinate to Hq & Hq Co was Company "A" (formerly the 356th Company), and Company "B" (formerly the 329th Company).¹

At Seoul, the battalion was attached to the Eighth Army (Fwd) for logistic support and the 501st Group for rations and quarters. There were no subordinate units. At Uijongbu, logistic support was provided by the I US Corps (Gp), and the 303d Battalion. Supply points included Eighth Army Cml Depot, Ascom City Engr Depot, 38th Ord Co, 55th QM Depot, and 181st Sig Depot.²

Until 26 May 55, the battalion was organized under TOE 32-500 (C1-7). After this date, reorganization commenced under TOE 32-55. Hq & Hq Det (redesignated 25 Jun 55) was organized under TOE 32-56, the companies under TOE 32-57.³

A total of six officers were assigned the detachment until its redesignation. Afterwards, sixteen officers were assigned to fill TOE slots. A total of eleven EM were assigned to the detachment as cadre until redesignation. Afterwards, 185 EM were added.⁴ All DAC's and critical military specialists on duty with the battalion were hired by the 501st Group. Indigenous laborers were utilized by Hq & Hq Co and, by the end of the fiscal year, twenty were employed through appropriated funds set up by Eighth Army (Fwd).⁵

1. Ann Rept, 301st CRB, fy 1955, p4.
2. Ibid. p2.
3. Ibid. p4.
4. Ibid. p8.
5. Ibid. p7.

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Turnover was rapid, but replacements were relatively easy to obtain. Due to fund limitations, it was difficult to obtain skilled laborers in sufficient numbers to adequately fulfill jobs that had to be completed.¹

Physical security at Uijongbu was provided the battalion's Operations Section by a double, twelve foot single-strand, barbed-wire fence which was illuminated at night and constantly guarded. A gate guard checked entering personnel and a roving guard was on duty from 2200 to 0600. Field safes and four-way combination cabinets held all classified material.²

Personnel of the 301st attended training conducted by the 501st Group during the year. At the new site, plans were made to start a training program during the first week of fy 1956 based on ASA, Far East and group training directives. In addition, plans were laid for weekly inspections, drill periods, and range firing. On-the-job training was to be stepped up.³

Battalion headquarters, while located with Corps, maintained constant liaison with I Corps staff personnel in administrative and operational matters. The Commandant and Hq Co Commander had jurisdiction over officer billets, mess facilities, and the general conduct and orderliness of battalion personnel. Operationally, Corps, G2 and Signal Officer were continually advised of plans and policies, and they, in turn, consulted with battalion operational personnel concerning their needs and problems.⁴

Battalion morale was good throughout the year.⁵

1. Ann Rept, 301st CRB, fy 1955, p8.

2. Ibid. p13.

3. Ibid. p14.

4. Ibid. p18.

5. Ibid. p21.

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The general mission of the battalion during fy 1955 was "to provide to a corps and its subordinate divisions, or to similar tactical organizations, COMINT and COMSEC as directed by group, or other ASA organizations to which assigned." The specific mission was to provide COMINT and COMSEC support to I US Corps (Gp) and the 24th Inf Div, the 7th Inf Div, and the 1st Commonwealth Div as directed by 501st Group and, in certain cases, NSA.

In COMINT, the battalion was operational only five days of the fiscal year. In COMSEC, a different situation existed.¹ Prior to the 25 June reorganization, the entire COMSEC mission had been performed by the 352d Company who maintained detachments for six monitoring teams whose traffic was sent directly to company headquarters for analysis. On 25 June, the company was inactivated, and the COMSEC mission divided between the 501st Group, the 301st Battalion and its subordinate "A" and "B" Companies. Comparison of the old and new organizational structure as related to the COMSEC effort follows:²

Old Concept

352d Company
 Det #1 (Seoul)
 Det #6 (Inchon)
 Det #4 (I Corps)
 Det #3 (24th Inf Div)
 Det #2 (1st Commonwealth Div)
 Det #5 (7th Inf Div)

New Concept

Inactivated
 501st Group
 501st Group
 301st Battalion
 1st Plat, Co "A"
 2d Plat, Co "A"
 2d Plat, Co "B"

During the period 25-30 June, personnel and equipment of the battalion's Security and Procedure Analysis Sections moved into permanent locations within the operations' compound of battalion headquarters. Under provisions

1. Ann Rept, 301st CRB, fy 1955, pl5.
2. Ibid. pl6.

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of the reorganization, battalion headquarters performed transmission security on all traffic monitored at division and corps level, and cryptographic analysis on traffic originating at corps, division, regiment, and battalion level. Similar analysis was to be performed by group on Army level traffic. At the time of reorganization, however, COMSEC analysis sections at group were inoperative due to lack of equipment. To maintain continuity, COMSEC personnel processed and submitted reports on all traffic monitored from group, battalion, and company monitoring teams. This arrangement continued into the next fiscal year, but it was planned that group analysis sections would become operative and begin processing all traffic monitored at Army level.

Radio and teletype monitoring personnel and equipment of Detachment #4 of the inactivated 352d Company were moved from their former location in a dismantled hut to a wing of the battalion operation building.¹

Teletype monitoring equipment was moved to the new battalion CommCen where it was placed under 24-hour surveillance. The mission of the Monitoring Section remained the same under the battalion and included monitoring of:

- 1) Two radiotelegraph nets (36th Engr (C) Gp)
- 2) One radiotelephone net (55th MP Co)
- 3) One conventional telephone exchange (Jackson Compound)
- 4) Three landline teletype circuits (I Corps, 7th Inf Div)
- 5) 24th Inf Div, 1st Commonwealth Div²

On 25 June, the 329th Company CommCen became part of the battalion. The physical move to Jackson Compound was made 28 Jun 55. Because of this,

1. Ann Rept, 301st CRB, fy 1955, pl6.
2. Ibid. pl6.

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on-line COMINT circuits ceased operation, but resumed the following day with no problems in either personnel or equipment. The battalion's CommCen provided communications service for Hq 301st, and staff supervision over communications of subordinate units. In addition, the CommCen processed all incoming and outgoing cryptographic traffic, administrative service messages, and maintained crypto-accounts.¹

Very few major operational changes in the CommCen were made. In July 1954, a conversion was made from the ORCUS cryptosystem (off-line) to the SAMSON/DAPHNE cryptosystem (on-line) teletype. In October however, operation of this on-line system to the 501st Group was terminated, making it necessary for an officer to make two daily courier runs. The CommCen resumed operation of this cryptosystem on 22 Jan 55. As the year ended, one officer courier run to the 501st Group was scheduled daily. From August 1954 to January 1955, one full-duplex line to the 501st Group was out due to ROK soldiers tampering with communication lines.²

REF: VOL II P. 164

- a. Company A, 301st Communications Reconnaissance Battalion (formerly 356th Comm Recon Co, Camp Matsushima, Japan)

Throughout most of fy 1955, the 356th Company remained in Japan. Following redesignation on 25 Jun 55, Company A, 301st Battalion was located near Uijongbu, Korea. Its 1st Platoon was located in the 24th Inf Div area while the 2d Platoon was located in the 1st Commonwealth Div (Brit) area. Physical plant at the new site consisted of thirteen quonsets, eleven of which were for personnel, the other two as an orderly room and a

1. Ann Rept, 301st CRB, fy 1955, pl2.

2. Ibid. Vol II, pl4.

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supply building.¹ Tropical shells served to house operations, radio maintenance, signal supply, and storage.²

Until redesignation, the company remained under direct administrative and operational control of ASA, Far East. Logistic support and court-martial jurisdiction, was provided by VI Corps. Following redesignation as Company A, administrative and operational control was changed to the 301st Battalion and logistic support was provided by I Corps (Gp) through battalion.³

Under TOE 32-500, the 356th Company was authorized 8-0, 149 EM. These were divided into a company headquarters and nine detachments. During fy 1955, average assigned strength was 7-0, 165 EM. Under TOE 32-57, authorized strength was increased to 8-0, 187 EM and after redesignation, 175 EM were automatically assigned.⁴ Included among these were men formerly assigned with Detachments 2 and 3, 352d Company who were placed in the 1st and 2d Platoons. Men of Detachments 1 and 2, 303d Battalion also joined these platoons upon transfer. Additionally, many Morse Intercept operators formerly assigned to the 329th and 352d Companies were placed into positions called for by their MOS. Civilian employees totaled thirty-nine as of 25 Jun 55, and included DAC's and critical military specialists (Korean) essential to the mission.⁵

Physical security for the company area was provided by a fence of double-row concertina and single-strand barbed-wire, and the operations area

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1. Ann Rept, Co A, 301st CRB, fy 1955, pl.
 2. Ibid. p2.
 3. Ibid. p4.
 4. Ibid. p5.
 5. Ibid. p6.

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was fenced off from the rest of the compound. An armed guard was on duty at the entrance to the operations area twenty-four hours a day. During the night, five roving guards were posted to cover the company and operations areas.¹

Daily liaison with battalion headquarters was established, and a schedule of weekly liaison was set up with the 501st Group. Field liaison was arranged between the 1st Platoon CO and the 24th Inf Div SigO, and the 2d Platoon CO made daily visits to the Intelligence and Signal Offices, 1st Commonwealth Div. Morale was very good during the year despite flux created by moving, new jobs, etc., caused by redesignation.²

Until redesignation, the mission of the 356th Company was to monitor all electrical means of communications employed by ground forces in Japan, and on Okinawa. Major units monitored were IX Corps, 1st Cav Div, ASA, Far East, 40th AAA Brig, Provisional Corps, Ryukyus Comd, Central Comd, and Southwestern Comd. With the withdrawal of the ASA Liaison Officer from IX Corps, the CO, 356th Company was assigned an additional duty of liaison there. This required a minimum of at least one trip a week from Camp Matsushima to IX Corps Hq at Camp Sendai. After redesignation, the mission, as applicable to Company A, was to provide COMINT and COMSEC support to the 24th Inf Div and 1st Commonwealth Div.

Operational activities of the 356th Company increased during the year and, as a result, Detachment 5-A, was activated 5 Jul 54, and located at Itazuki AFB, Kyushu. On 23 Sep 54, Detachment 2 was transferred from Camp

1. Ann Rept, Co A, 301st CRB, fy 1955, pl3.

2. Ibid. p20.

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Chitose, Hokkaido to company headquarters and, after orientation, was relocated 8 Nov 54 at Camp Younghans, Honshu in direct support of the 1st Cav Div (Arty).¹ In line with the US Army's "pull out" from the Island of Hokkaido, personnel and equipment of Detachment 2-A, located at Camp Crawford were transferred to company headquarters and the detachment inactivated 15 Dec 54.

Electrical means of communication monitored during most of the year included radiotelegraph, radiotelephone, conventional telephone, and land-line teletype. However Company A was unable to monitor radioteletype due to lack of proper equipment, but there was definite indication that equipment would be forthcoming which would allow monitoring of all means of electrical communications.

Each IX Corps unit monitored by the 356th forwarded copies of all messages encrypted in specific systems.² These were decrypted, and a report made on the traffic study. In addition, spot checks on encrypted traffic were made using hard copies of messages obtained in normal monitoring operations.³

Monitoring missions of the 356th Company were carried out at many locations throughout Japan. Included were:

Det 1, Hq Camp Matsushima, Honshu	Radio monitoring
Det 1-A, Camp Sendai, Honshu	Telephone monitoring
Det 2, Camp Younghans, Honshu	Radio monitoring
Det 2-A, Camp Crawford, Hokkaido	Radio monitoring
Det 3, Camp Haugen, Honshu	Radio monitoring
Det 4, Camp Fuji, Honshu	Radio monitoring
Det 4-A, Camp Gifu, Honshu	Radio monitoring
Det 5, Camp Chickamauga, Kyushu	Radio monitoring
Det 5-A, Itazuki AFB, Kyushu	Telephone monitoring

1. Ann Rept, Co A, 301st CRB, fy 1955, pl4.
2. Ibid. pl4.
3. Ibid. pl5.

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The main detachment at Camp Matsushima employed nine monitoring positions consisting of eight CW positions employing Radio Receiver R-388, and one VHF voice position employing Radio Receiver BC-787 in conjunction with Recorder-Reproducer RD-74.¹ An annex to Detachment 1, known as Detachment 1-A was located at IX Corps Hq, Camp Sendai, and had one conventional telephone monitoring position employing Observing Set TA-49FT and four landline teletype monitoring positions employing teletypewriter EE-98A. The remaining detachments utilized equipment commensurate with their mission.²

All procedure analysis and traffic analysis was performed at company headquarters at Camp Matsushima. Traffic was dispatched from the various teams by courier, safehand messenger, and registered mail. It was logged, graded, tabulated, and prepared for a weekly procedure discrepancy report which was submitted to all units monitored. In event of a Class A violation, a separate report was sent to the unit concerned. Conventional telephone tapes were analyzed for similar violations and traffic analysis value. Monthly transmission security report summaries were also prepared and submitted to all units monitored. In addition, a monthly communication procedure relative performance rating list was prepared.³

Communication counter-intelligence reports were sent to IX Corps Hq on a monthly basis. Special CommCen counter-intelligence reports, covering periods of CPX's were prepared and submitted to IX Corps, 1st Cav Div, and 3d Marine Div. In many cases, when formal reports brought no marked improvement or when individual units requested aid, company personnel were

1. Ann Rept, Co A, 301st CRB, fy 1955, pl5.

2. Ibid. pl5.

3. Ibid. pl6.

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made available to give short periods of instruction in radio procedure.

After redesignation, security monitoring of electrical communications from the 24th Inf Div and 1st Commonwealth Div was carried on by the operational platoons. Security monitoring of radiotelephone and conventional telephone of the 24th Inf Div was carried out by the 1st Plat, Company A. This mission was previously covered by Detachment 3 of the 352d Company. Personnel and equipment of Detachment 2, 352d Company and Detachment 2, 303d Battalion were reassigned to Company A and continued their functions with 2d Plat, Company A.¹ Significant loss in operational coverage during redesignation was unnoticeable.²

Traffic intercepted by COMSEC teams was carried each day by courier to battalion headquarters where all procedure and traffic analysis was performed. In event of Class A security violation, formal reports originated at battalion headquarters and were sent from there to the unit concerned. Enemy low level voice traffic intercepted by the platoons was also forwarded daily to battalion headquarters. Material was couriered by air five days a week, and a ground courier was utilized the remaining two days.³

Following redesignation, company administration was modified. An orderly room was housed along with the mail room in a quonset, and personnel records were maintained at group headquarters. Financial records were handled by the 4th Fin Disb Section, located at I US Corps (Gp) Hq.⁴

Company A personnel were housed in eleven 20 x 48 ft quonsets, with

1. Ann Rept, Co A, 301st CRB, fy 1955, pl7.

2. Ibid. pl8.

3. Ibid. pl8.

4. Ibid. p7.

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approximately twelve men in each billet. One quonset served as NCO billet. Personnel in the company's platoons were billeted in quonsets or squad tents. Officers were housed in 16 x 16 ft frame-type Jamesway tents, two officers occupying each tent. DAC's and Korean employees were housed in quonsets.

Company A's field mess was constructed of four quonsets formed in "H" shape. The mess served both companies of the battalion. Rations were drawn from Army Supply Point #39, located near Uijongbu. Meals were prepared four times daily thus providing midnight breakfast for men working through the night.¹

Unit fund was maintained by monthly allotments received from an AFPE Trust Fund. The checking account was carried in the National City Bank of New York, Camp Zama, Japan.

Following reorganization, Company A's Unit Supply Section was located in a double quonset which provided ample room for efficient operation. Signal Supply was housed in a tropical shell located within the operations compound. A partition was erected providing an area of 25 x 25 ft for operation with radio maintenance located in the remainder of the building. Morse intercept equipment was laterally transferred to Company A, from the 329th Company. Equipment used in low level voice intercept was laterally transferred from the 303d Battalion, and equipment used in COMSEC operations was laterally transferred from the 352d Company. Personnel clothing and equipment was laterally transferred as men changed units. Vehicles, generators and Ordnance items were laterally transferred from the 329th, 351st,

1. Ann Rept, Co A, 301st CRB, fy 1955, p8.

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352d Companies, and the 303d Battalion.¹

Company A's motor pool was under the supervision of a motor officer and staffed by four mechanics, one parts man, one dispatcher, one wrecker driver and one regular driver. Types and quantities of vehicles follow:

M38A1, $\frac{1}{4}$ ton 4 x 4	12
M37, $\frac{3}{4}$ ton 4 x 4	16
M211, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton 6 x 6	18
M30, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton 6 x 6	1
1 ton water trailer	3
$\frac{1}{2}$ ton water trailer	1
$\frac{1}{4}$ ton trailer M-100	1
$\frac{3}{4}$ ton trailer M-101	6
$1\frac{1}{2}$ ton trailer M-104	1

POL supplies were obtained from ASP #39, located about two miles south of Uijongbu. Supporting ordnance was provided by the 7th Ord Co with requisitions channeled through 301st Battalion. A maintenance shop provided adequate facilities to condition vehicles. This work was handicapped to some degree due to lack of parts, and poor road conditions.²

The Radio Maintenance Section of Company A consisted of three enlisted personnel responsible for the repair and maintenance of all electrical equipment used by the intercept section and platoons. Approximately 100 pieces of electronic equipment required servicing, the foremost items being radio receivers, frequency meters, antenna couplers and multicouplers, and other diversified pieces of testing equipment.³ Company A was not authorized communications equipment, therefore all non-classified communication was done by conventional telephone. Classified communications were encrypted and passed by telephone, or by a safehand courier.

REF: VOL. II P. 166

1. Ann Rept, Co A, 301st CRB, fy 1955, p9.

2. Ibid. p10.

3. Ibid. p11.

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- b. Company B, 301st Communications Reconnaissance Battalion
(formerly 329th Comm Recon Co, Cha-li, Korea)

At the beginning of fy 1955, the 329th Company consisted of a main area located at Cha-li, and advance site at Kwanin-Myon and DF sites at Karnebi, Chipo-ri, and Yonchon, all in Korea. The Chipo-ri site ceased operation 13 Jul 54, and personnel and equipment were returned to the company area. On 25 Sep 54, the Kwanin-Myon site was closed down, returned to the company area, and its four operational positions installed in the Snake Pit, a separate area adjacent to the main operations compound.

On 28 Jan 55, operations and the majority of company personnel were moved approximately two miles north of I US Corps (Gp) Hq at Uijongbu.¹ The Yonchon site was dropped from the Korean DF net and went out of operation pending movement to Karnebi, which was completed 10 Feb 55.² The site was then redesignated and entered into the Northern ASAFE DF net.³ Immediately following the move, the company commenced adjustment to its new mission of providing tactical support to I US Corps (Gp) Hq.

Until 11 Oct 54, the 329th was assigned to the 304th Battalion which was subordinate to the 501st Group. This was followed by assignment to the 303d Battalion. Under reorganization as Company B, 301st Company, support was provided to assigned platoons only.⁴ Prior to the change, support had been obtained directly from the technical services for requisitioning supplies. As some of these were several miles away, long supply

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1. Ann Rept, Co B, 301st CRB, fy 1955, pl.
 2. Ibid. p2.
 3. Ibid. p2.
 4. Ibid. p3.

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runs had to be made. Effective 11 Nov 54, the company commenced drawing supplies from the 303d Battalion, but due to limited facilities, accounts for signal and ordnance materials were retained with the technical services. Ordnance support was provided by the 21st Ord Co until 10 Dec 54.¹ The 17th Ord Co assumed this responsibility until 1 Feb 55 when the then existing account was canceled and a new account established with the 7th Ord Co. Signal supplies were drawn from Eighth Army Signal Depot at Yongdung po, Korea.²

The company operated under TOE 32-500 (11 Jul 50) until 25 Jun 55, at which time it was reorganized as Company B, 301st Battalion under TOE 32-57R.³ The new organization comprised an Intercept Section and Company Headquarters. The latter was responsible for the orderly room, mess hall, motor pool, supply, power and maintenance, utilities, PX, and security guards. The Intercept Section was responsible for radio intercept, traffic analysis, tip-off, voice intercept, and one DF site.⁴ Under the new TOE, traffic identification was substituted for traffic analysis, and the section had the added responsibility for teams whose responsibility was either security monitoring or low level voice intercept.⁵

Company administration was carried on during the report period under the direction of four successive company commanders. Performance was hampered by the fact that personnel records were maintained at 501st Group Hq which, until the move of the company, was forty miles distant. The new site

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1. Ann Rept, Co B, 301st CRB, fy 1955, p2.
 2. Ibid. p3.
 3. Ibid. p4.
 4. Ibid. p3.
 5. Ibid. p4.

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was only seventeen miles away. Telephone communication between Company B and the 501st was also improved, and the time required for courier service reduced. Another administrative aspect was improved when finance records were transferred to the 4th Fin Disb Sec located at I US Corps (Gp) Hq. only four miles from the company.¹

No complete strength figures were reported by Company B in its fy 1955 report. However, assigned strength at the close of the year was reflected as 10-0, 199 EM.²

Company B established five guard posts at the new site, which were manned by company personnel. Four were patrolled in two shifts each between 2200 and 0600, while the fifth- actually the motor pool- was patrolled in three shifts between 1800 and 0600.³

The scheduling of basic military training continued throughout the year. Each course was presented three times over a ten-day period. Others were scheduled in accordance with directives of the 501st Group. While most Eighth Army personnel took training during normal working hours, Company B men were required to train during "off-duty" time and then work a full eight-hour trick. Implementation of the four trick system helped to eliminate this.⁴ In general, training problems decreased as more personnel arrived. A unit school for intercept training was discontinued, and a system of on-the-job training was instituted whereby new arrivals were placed beside experienced operators and given practice at copying directly

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1. Ann Rept, Co B, 301st CRB, fy 1955, p5.
 2. Ibid. Tab 15.
 3. Ibid. p16.
 4. Ibid. p20.

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from radio receivers. Experienced analysts were utilized to train new personnel in traffic analysis.¹

The company received its annual IG, ASA inspection during the period 3-4 Sep 54. Adjective rating: "Excellent." General morale was fairly high throughout the year.²

The Radio Maintenance Section commenced construction of the operations area at the new site in November 1954.³ By 23 Jan 55, a test transmitter had been installed and antennas erected. In February, equipment was moved and the section established within the operations compound. On 10 April, equipment was set up for operation of a voice test site at Det I, 303d Battalion, and on 16 April, a tip-off transmitter was moved to the I US Corps (Gp) Hq area.⁴

Major installation and maintenance of the company's telephone system, antenna system, and power lines was accomplished by the Wire Section. At the new site, the section completed installation of all communications requirements, perimeter lighting, and other wiring.⁵

Practically all construction during the report period was initiated at the company's new site. Following dismantling and moving of thirty-three quonsets, a bulldozer and road grader were obtained from Company B, 1092d Engr Bn (Cmbt) and grading and leveling of the area commenced. This was completed 12 Oct 54.⁶ Personnel for the construction to follow were then

1. Ann Rept, Co B, 301st CRB, fy 1955, p21.

2. Ibid. p18.

3. Ibid. p9.

4. Ibid. p10.

5. Ibid. p14.

6. Ibid. pp11, 12.

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provided by the 329th and 351st Companies, the 304th Battalion, and a group of indigenous personnel authorized by the 501st Group.

Between 26 Oct - 12 Dec 54, 39,000 sq ft of concrete flooring was poured. Erection of buildings commenced 2 November.¹ By 3 December, operations buildings were wired, a security fence around the operations compound was erected, and a guard shack constructed.² Two CP's, two supply rooms, mess hall, power shed, PX, day room, NCO quarters, motor pool shed, shower unit, and fifteen billets were also completed. Officer billets (Jamesway huts) were set up by 25 Jan 55. By 1 April, all enlisted personnel had been moved from tents into quonset huts.

By 25 June, completed construction consisted of fifty-two quonset or tropical shell buildings, a theater, a power shed, and an officer's lounge. Concrete had also been poured for an NCO mess.³ As the year ended, proposed construction included completion of the NCO mess, a motor shed, a dispatch shack, a laundry, and six additional billets.⁴

Housing facilities at the new site consisted of twenty-two quonsets used as billets. One was allocated to DAC's, two for first-three graders, and nineteen for enlisted men. Officers were housed separately in nine tents located in the southwest corner of the compound.

Company mess facilities were staffed by twelve EM, augmented by thirty Korean indigenous personnel. The mess consisted of four quonsets and a tropical shell type building.⁵ Rations were obtained from ASP 39, Class I,

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1. Ann Rept, Co B, 301st CRB, fy 1955, pl2.
 2. Ibid. pl3.
 3. Ibid. pl3.
 4. Ibid. pl4.
 5. Ibid. p6.

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four miles east of Uijongbu.

Company supply was divided into two sections: general and signal. At the new site, the supply building consisted of a quonset. Signal supply was located next to the Radio Maintenance Section in the operations compound.¹

The company's motor pool was located near the entrance of the new site.² POL supplies were obtained from ASP 39, located about two miles south of Uijongbu. A major problem confronting the motor pool was the lack of a maintenance shop.³

REF: VOL. II P. 168

4. 303d Communications Reconnaissance Battalion, Uijongbu, Korea

Throughout the greater part of fy 1955, the 303d Battalion was located on the north side of the I US Corps CP at Uijongbu where it carried out a support mission to the I US Corps (Gp).⁴ At the start of the year, the battalion consisted of a headquarters detachment and three outlying detachments located as follows:

- Detachment 1 - 20 miles from Uijongbu in the 24th Inf Div Sector near the intersection of Routes 1B and 23.
- Detachment 2 - 1st Commonwealth Div Sector adjacent to the division CP at the intersection of Routes 5X and 1X, 21 miles from Bn Hq.
- Detachment 4 - 37 miles north of Uijongbu in the 22d ROK Div Sector off Route 33A on Route 66.⁵

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1. Ann Rept, Co B, 301st CRB, fy 1955, p7.
 2. Ibid. p8.
 3. Ibid. p9.
 4. Ann Rept, 303d CRB, fy 1955, pl.
 5. Ibid. p4.

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Effective 11 Oct 54, the 329th and 351st Companies were relieved from assignment to Hq & Hq Det, 304th Battalion, and reassigned to Hq & Hq Det, 303d. These companies moved three road miles north of the battalion. Meanwhile, Hq & Hq Det, 304th Battalion was attached for rations, quarters, and duty. On 25 Jun 55, Hq & Hq Det, 303d was inactivated and transferred to control of DA.¹

As of 1 Jul 54, assigned strength of the battalion was 6-0, 63 EM, and 42 DAC's (Chinese). Throughout the year, average assigned strength was 6-0, 60 EM, except for a short period in October and November when enlisted strength was around ninety personnel.²

Due to its location within the I US Corps (Gp) compound, physical security for the battalion was easily provided. The operations area was made secure by barbed-wire fence constructed inside the compound itself. This was patrolled by one guard during the day, two at night. Security of outlying detachments was the responsibility of detachment commanders, and presented somewhat of a problem due to isolation. Each detachment utilized enlisted personnel for roving guards inside each compound during hours of darkness. No guard was posted during daylight hours.³

Due to the limited amount of personnel assigned to battalion headquarters, training was coordinated with Hq Co, I US Corps (Gp). A regular training program was introduced in September 1954 in compliance with 501st Group directives. The same program was followed by the battalion's detachments. Training was cut to a minimum in January 1955 due to a shortage

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1. Ann Rept, 303d CRB, fy 1955, p2.
 2. Ibid. p4.
 3. Ibid. p19.

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of personnel and the fact that extensive construction was underway.¹

In the fall of 1954, the battalion initiated a broad construction program. This came about as a result of the movement or inactivation of units supported by battalion detachments, and because semi-permanent type buildings were being made available for billeting personnel. As it was, most available buildings were of the quonset type and were erected in certain areas which were to be evacuated in order to move them into the area of construction.

Many problems were encountered in the early stage of the program due to lack of equipment and a shortage of construction personnel. Most of the work was accomplished through the use of available ASA personnel in the different detachments augmented by direct hire of indigenous personnel, Korean Service Corps troops, and, for a short period of time, by ten ROK engineer personnel.²

Construction at battalion headquarters consisted of the erection of twenty-one quonset type buildings. Of a total of twenty-four quonsets, five were joined to form an "H" shaped operations building, four were used to form an "H" shaped mess hall. At Detachment 1, four quonset type buildings for billets, a metal shed for power units, and a frame building NCO Club was erected. In addition, four squad tents were raised to accommodate a small portion of the 329th Company operations which moved into the area during May 1955. At Detachment 2, two billets, a mess hall, a perimeter fence, a retaining wall to prevent collapse of embankments behind the compound,

1. Ann Rept, 303d CRB, fy 1955, p7.

2. Ibid. pl1.

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and an eight section Jamesway for use as a combined day room and operations building were completed. At Detachment 4, two quonsets for billets, and a fourteen section Jamesway for operations, supply, and billets were erected.¹

The battalion was attached to the I US Corps (Gp) consolidated mess for rations at the start of the fiscal year, and remained so until 12 Jun 55. At this time, a battalion field mess was started with the 352d Company, pending reorganization of certain ASA units. It was anticipated that the 301st Battalion would be served commencing in fy 1956.²

Supply facilities were located in a quonset-type building, and squad tents were utilized as warehouses. Procedure was substantially unchanged from the previous year. The battalion remained attached to I US Corps (Gp) for logistical support and to the 51st Sig Bn for third echelon maintenance and spare parts for signal equipment. Following inactivation, all equipment was transferred to new units being formed. Equipment in excess of TOE was turned in through normal supply channels.³

The battalion motor pool was located in the northwest corner of the battalion area during the year. All vehicle maintenance, except first echelon, was performed at this location. Detachment vehicles were also repaired here. In the summer months of 1954, several wheel bearings were worn out and difficulty was encountered obtaining parts. This caused deadlining of of several trucks for an extended period.

The poor roads in Korea also created an unusual amount of maintenance

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1. Ann Rept, 303d CRB, fy 1955, p12.
 2. Ibid. p5.
 3. Ibid. p9.

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to keep vehicles in operation. In fact, most battalion vehicles were driven excessively, due to servicing requirements for the three outlying detachments. Driver training and disciplinary action for traffic vehicle violations helped to keep required maintenance at a minimum.¹

REF: VOL. II P. 170

5. 304th Communications Reconnaissance Battalion, Uijongbu, Korea

Until 11 Oct 54, Hq & Hq Det, 304th Battalion and the attached 351st Company, were located in the IX Corps area at Kalgo-li, Korea.

Its detachments were located as follows:

Detachment 1 - 2d ROK Div Hq area some 20 miles north of Bn Hq.² Operated two LLVI operational sites sixteen miles forward, overlooking the Demilitarized Zone.³

Detachment 2 - 3d Inf Div Hq area some sixteen miles from Bn Hq. Operated one LLVI operational site located approximately ten miles forward overlooking the Demilitarized Zone.

Shortly after this date, the battalion moved to Uijongbu- site of Jackson Compound (I Corps)- in the immediate area of the 303d Battalion.⁴ Battalion liaison detachments were reorganized and moved to new sites under control of other units.⁵ On 21 May 55, in preparation for defederalization, the battalion moved opposite the area of the 303d Battalion. Upon defederalization, the physical plant occupied by the battalion was released to the 301st Battalion.⁶

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1. Ann Rept, 303d CRB, fy 1955, p10.
 2. Ann Rept, 304th CRB, fy 1955, p5.
 3. Ibid. p6.
 4. Ibid. p5.
 5. Ibid. p6.
 6. Ibid. p5.

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Prior to its movement to the Jackson area, the battalion was attached to IX Corps for logistic support and courtmartial jurisdiction. Liaison detachments were attached to divisions and corps they were supporting. Following the move, the battalion was attached to the 303d Battalion for rations, quarters, duty, and attached to I Corps for logistic support and courtmartial jurisdiction.¹

During the first part of the fiscal year, the 329th Company and the 351st Company continued to function under the operational control of the 501st Group and under the administrative control of battalion. Effective 11 Oct 54, the battalion came under the administrative control of the 303d Battalion.²

Throughout most of fy 1955, the battalion operated under TOE 32-500A. A maximum of fifteen officers was assigned throughout the year. Upon defederalization, one officer remained assigned. Sixty-seven enlisted men were assigned at the beginning of the fiscal year. Upon defederalization, five remained assigned. Two of these were assigned to Detachment 1, 303d Battalion. The remaining were assigned to other units.

During the operational period (1 Jul 54 - 11 Oct 54), the battalion had an average of thirty DAC's and four critical military specialists.³ Upon "phase out" of operational activities, these personnel were released to other units.⁴

Prior to its move, physical security for the battalion was provided by a 12 ft barbed-wire fence. In the new area, the compound was fenced

1. Ann Rept, 304th CRB, fy 1955, p8.

2. Ibid. p1.

3. Ibid. p3.

4. Ibid. p4.

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and a ROK roving guard was provided by I Corps. Liaison detachments had a similar arrangement and utilized walking guards.¹ Bunkers were constantly guarded by armed men with equipment handy for immediate destruction.²

Only limited training was conducted by the battalion during the year. With the change on 11 Oct 54, responsibility for and supervision of training was taken over by the 303d Battalion.³

Annual IG, ASA inspection of the battalion was conducted 1-2 Sep 54. Adjective rating: "Excellent."⁴

For the most part, equipment utilized by the battalion and its subordinate units during its active period of operation, included that necessary for its mission and to maintain itself in the field. Included was radio sets AN/PRC-8, AN/PRD-9, AN/PRC-10 and AN/GRC-9; other equipment included $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton vehicles, typewriters, duplicating machines, etc. After 11 October, all equipment was stored. With defederalization, all supplies were laterally transferred to the 301st Battalion and excess equipment was turned in to various supply points. At the close of the report period, property books had not been audited.⁵

Continuous efforts were made to improve roads and drainage of the battalion area during the year. Following its move to the 303d Battalion area, 304th personnel helped in the construction of living quarters at the new area.⁶ Battalion vehicles were maintained by the 303d Battalion motor pool. Signal equipment was maintained by the 51st Sig Bn. Radio repair was

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1. Ann Rept, 304th CRB, fy 1955, p13.
 2. Ibid. p14.
 3. Ibid. p7.
 4. Ibid. p4.
 5. Ibid. p7.
 6. Ibid. p9.

316

~~TOP SECRET~~

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performed by 303d Battalion radio repairmen.

Prior to movement to the Jackson Compound, the 304th was supplied by the 501st Group and various technical supply points. Detachments 1 and 2 were supplied, for the most part, by the battalion. Mess and signal telephone support was provided Detachment 1 by a KMAG Detachment attached to the 2d ROK Div.¹ Detachment 2 was provided gasoline, mess and signal telephone support by the US 3d Div.² In the new area, supplies were drawn from supply points some distance from I Corps Hq. Principal problems were the distance factor and that obtaining expendable items was difficult. After 11 Oct 54, battalion supply was placed on a stand-by basis ready to become active in a short time. With defederalization, all supplies were liquidated.³

REF: VOL. II P. 171

6. 326th Communications Reconnaissance Company, Siksong-ni, Korea

Location of the 326th Company at Siksong-ni remained unchanged throughout fy 1955. Physical layout--established a short distance outside the northern limits of Seoul and approximately five miles north of the 501st Group--was altered slightly due to the erection of several new buildings.⁴ It was anticipated at the close of the report period that the 326th Company would be relocated to Camp Momoyama, Japan, to take up a semi-fixed status.⁵

Specific units responsible for logistic support varied from the previous year only insofar as ordnance support was concerned. Until February 1955, ordnance support was received from the 38th Ord Co. This was changed

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1. Ann Rept, 304th CRB, fy 1955, p5.
 2. Ibid. p6.
 3. Ibid. p8.
 4. Ann Rept, 326th CRC, fy 1955, p1.
 5. Ibid. p24.

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to the 570th Ord Co. Small arms support, however, was received from the 30th Ord Co, and crew-operated weapons support from the 57th Ord Co. QM supplies and equipment were drawn from the Seoul Military Post; Engineer supplies and equipment from the ASCOM City Engr Depot; and Signal equipment from the Eighth Army Sig Depot, 181st Sig Co, ASCOM City.¹

Chemical supplies were provided by the 92d Cml Co, ammunition from ASP 56, POL supplies from QM Supply Point 41, and medical supplies from the 6th Med Co. Detachments drew all supplies--except rations and POL--from the company.²

Organization of the Company throughout most of the year consisted of company headquarters exercising control over two platoons, a headquarters and service platoon, and an operations platoon, which was further subdivided. On 25 Jun 55, the company was reorganized under TOE's 32-500R and 29-500A, which called for one headquarters and service platoon, and four operational platoons with a strength of 5-0, 5 WO, and 42 EM effective 25 Jun 55.³ Assigned strength at the close of fy 1955 was 10-0, 291 EM.⁴

Security-wise, the most important physical safeguard employed by the company continued to be the main gate guard. Additionally, there were five walking posts that were patrolled during the hours of darkness. These laid along the company perimeter that was surrounded by a 10-ft security fence, the adjoining motor pool, and included one post within the operations area. Another important security safeguard was use of security light poles to produce ample after-dark lighting.⁵

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1. Ann Rept, 326th CRC, fy 1955, p2.
 2. Ibid. p2.
 3. Ibid. p24.
 4. Ibid. Tab 3.
 5. Ibid. pl6.

318

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In the transport of classified material, an armed courier made runs to the 501st Group and the Armed Forces Courier Service at K-16 for further distribution in Japan.¹

A required regularly-scheduled training program was administered weekly for a 48-hour week cycle throughout the year. Because of operational requirements, training was limited to three hours per man per week. Classes were conducted twice weekly so that by the end of the cycle each man had received a total of 154 hours training. On-the-job training was provided personnel of all MOS's by placing them on duty under the surveillance of an experienced operator for a three-month period.²

Annual inspection by the IG, ASA was conducted 6 Sep 54. Adjective rating: "Satisfactory."³

The general mission of the 326th during fy 1955 was the performance of COMINT at the direction of the Chief, ASA, Far East. In turn, a further enlargement of mission was at the discretion of the CO, 501st Group.⁴

In general, supports to the mission were satisfactory throughout the year. With the exception of spare parts for vehicle maintenance, radio receivers R-274/FRR, which had faulty main tuning dials, and the goniometer drive motor of the AN/TRD-4, equipment was adequate. Two 30 kw and one 15 kw generators were the main sources of power. Seoul commercial power was occasionally available, but was completely unreliable.⁵

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1. Ann Rept, 326th CRC, fy 1955, p17.
 2. Ibid. p21.
 3. Ibid. p20.
 4. Ibid. p18.
 5. Ibid. p10.

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A number of construction projects were completed. Included were plywood paneling and remodeling of the company theatre to include installation of a projection booth, a drying room and fence around the company laundry.¹ A 10 ft high perimeter fence, a labor office, an ammunition shed with 18-inch walls, a new operations building, and a summer cooking room. As the year ended, a new BOQ was rapidly nearing completion.²

Outside communications of the company during fy 1955 consisted of three trunk lines, one to the 501st Group (NEWSHAWK) and two to Seoul Control Exchange (VICTOR). In addition, there were two teletype lines (full-duplex) to NEWSHAWK, routed through VICTOR.

The CommCen, utilizing full-duplex lines to the 501st Group, provided the company with secure and rapid means of transmitting reports to NSA, Hq ASA, ASA, Far East, and the 501st Group. Reports were also submitted to the 301st Battalion and other COMINT activities for coordination and information.

The CommCen was located in two M-535 ordnance vans, two HO-17 huts, and one M-30 van for maintenance purposes.³ The two M-535 vans were used for actual encipherment, decipherment, and general CommCen work, with the other hut being used as an administrative and accounting area.⁴

At the start of the report period, cryptosystem ORCUS was used to forward traffic. Effective 30 Jul 54, SAMSON/DAPHNE cryptosystem was put into use.

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1. Ann Rept, 326th CRC, fy 1955, pl2.
 2. Ibid. ppl2, 13.
 3. Ibid. pl3.
 4. Ibid. pl4.

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The primary effort of the CommCen was to transmit via on-line SAMSON/DAPHNE cryptosystem, all ARK traffic as well as numerous daily operational reports received from the Traffic Analysis Section. During the first half of the fiscal year, the traffic volume was normal. In January 1955, there was a sharp increase in traffic to approximately 250,000 gps per month. This was due to implementing the forwarding of all intercept traffic dia-rized by the Traffic Analysis Section. As the year ended, an average of 1,029,193 gps per month were handled representing an increase of 30% since the first half of the fiscal year.¹

In June 1955, one modified ASAM 2-1 and one modification kit, CE 26405 were received to modify an ASAM 2-1 to the KW-2/TSEC for use with the GORGON cryptosystem.²

Transportation was afforded the company by forty-four 2½-ton trucks, six 3/4-ton trucks, eight ¼-ton trucks, and one wrecker. The principal problem was acquisition of sufficient parts to maintain all vehicles. Be-cause of this, it became necessary to deadline some vehicles for excessive periods of time. Indigenous personnel were utilized as mechanics and drivers to complement regular motor pool personnel.³

Medical facilities for the company were provided by the 548th Gen Disp and 121st Evac Hosp at Seoul throughout the year.

The company's unit fund supplemented activities provided by appropri-ated funds. These were obtained through the AFFE Trust Fund.⁴ The NCO

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1. Ann Rept, 326th CRC, fy 1955, p14.
 2. Ibid. p15.
 3. Ibid. p11.
 4. Ibid. p7.

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open mess continued to operate on a membership fee and monthly dues basis. Here, considerable improvements took place, namely: installation of booths, construction of a hardwood dance floor, and in May 1955, work was begun on an outside patio.¹

Services, likewise, were adequate during the year. Officers and EM were quartered in eight-man squad tents. The company mess was located in three joined tropical shells with separate wings for officers and NCO's.² A and B-type cooking equipment was utilized. In addition to regularly assigned cooks, the company employed Korean indigenous labor as cooks' helpers.³ These were paid by funds from the Korean Comz.⁴ Rations were drawn from Supply Point 40, 19th QM.⁵ The detachments of the company operated field messes which were housed in tents.⁶

Less difficulty was encountered in obtaining Signal and QM Supplies, than in the past. Very few items were outstandingly hard to obtain, although recording tape was not always available in desired quantities.⁷

The company's PX remained located in the one building of Korean vintage on post. It continued to successfully operate on the self-service principle. Minor improvements were made which contributed to its effectiveness. Gross sales amounted to over \$85,000 for the year.⁸

REF: VOL. II P. 171

1. Ann Rept, 326th CRC, fy 1955, p8.
2. Ibid. p5.
3. Ibid. p6.
4. Ibid. p9.
5. Ibid. p6.
6. Ibid. p7.
7. Ibid. pp9, 10.
8. Ibid. pp8, 9.

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7. 327th Communications Reconnaissance Company, Shu Lin-Kou, Taipei, Formosa

At the beginning of fy 1955, the 327th Company was located at Momoyama, a suburb of the city of Kyoto, Japan. On 12 Feb 55, the company moved to the island of Formosa, sixteen miles west of the city of Taipei. The site was an abandoned airfield constructed by Japan in 1940, located approximately three miles from the Taiwanese village of Shu Lin-Kou.

In Japan, the physical plant of the company consisted of fifty buildings on approximately three acres. In Formosa, tents were utilized pending movement to semi-permanent buildings, forty-six of which had been erected as the year ended.¹

Throughout the entire year, the company was assigned to Hq ASA, Far East and under the operational control of DIRNSA.² Prior to the move from Japan, the company was attached to Hq Camp Otsu for logistical support and courtmartial jurisdiction. Subsequent to the move, the company was attached to Hq RYUKYUS Comd for Class II and IV supplies and to the Fifth AF for Class I and III. MAAG provided medical, postal, fiscal, and special services.

The company was organized under TOE 32-500A throughout the year. Two branches--Administration and Operations--were established. The Administrative Branch was subdivided into mess, motor, supply, personnel, special services, training, and utility sections. The Operations Branch was subdivided into manual Morse intercept, voice intercept, traffic control reports,

1. Ann Rept, 327th CRC, fy 1955, pl.
2. Ibid. p2.

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CommCen, maintenance, and direction finding.¹

Assigned strength at the start of the report period was 7-0, 1 WO, 313 EM. As the year ended, strength stood at 9-0, 3 WO, and 353 EM. Following the move to Formosa, 3-0, 15 EM were attached from the Naval Security Group. In addition, civilian members of NSA were tentatively placed on TDY for duty with the company and liaison to local commands.²

Very few problems existed in maintaining physical security while the unit was located in Japan. The entire compound was enclosed by an 8 ft stone wall. This was manned by four Japanese security guards. In Formosa, a 4 ft three-strand barbed-wire fence was erected around the company area. This was not, however, adequate protection, and a 9 ft fence with woven horizontal-vertical strands and 3 ft cross-arms was proposed.³

At Camp Momoyama, 210 hours were allotted for training during the year. Utilizing directives of Hq, ASA and ASA, Far East, the program was easily accomplished because good facilities were available. Upon arrival in Formosa, training was carried out on a minimum requirement basis as all personnel were occupied operationally or working on the new campsite.⁴ At both locations, on-the-job training was conducted in both the administrative and operations branches.⁵

Annual inspection of the company by the IG, ASA was held 20-21 Sep 54. An overall rating of "Superior" was attained. Due to the newness of the Formosa site, numerous inspections and visits were made by representatives

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1. Ann Rept, 327th CRC, fy 1955, p2.
 2. Ibid. p4.
 3. Ibid. p14.
 4. Ibid. p17.
 5. Ibid. p18.

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of NSA, NSAFE, NSS, AFSS, ASAFE and various field stations.¹

Morale remained unusually high despite the fact that the company moved from an exceedingly comfortable location. In Formosa, negative factors were lack of facilities and inclement weather. Fresh, air-shipped A rations to the island had a positive morale effect.²

While in Japan, communications of the 327th consisted of one duplex landline on-line circuit to ASA, Far East that handled 1,100,000 gps per month until November 1954, when the coverage declined to about 800,000 gps per month until the company was relocated. The major cryptosystem in use was DAPHNE. BACCHUS, ORCUS, and VENUS were also held, but not greatly utilized.

After the move, all messages were carried by courier to the MAAG Comm-Cen in Taipei. In early March, two AN/GRC 26 units were used to establish a direct WAP circuit (ACAN Major Relay Station, Tokyo) through ACAN. PYTHON off-line cryptosystem was used until 29 Jun 55, when it was replaced by GORGON.

In connection with the move to Formosa, the Maintenance Section, with the assistance of the Camp Otsu Engineers, packed and crated operational equipment for overseas shipment according to DA specifications. The major portion was airlifted, traveling the last thirty-five miles by vehicle. Equipment arrived in excellent condition, but subsequently suffered from dust and weather conditions. Spare parts for radio maintenance were originally tent-housed, but eventually had to be moved into a semi-permanent

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1. Ann Rept, 327th CRC, fy 1955, pl6.
 2. Ibid. pl9.

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building.

The Wire Sub-section, upon arrival in Formosa, was located in trailers and a squad tent. The sub-section installed temporary double doublet and dipole antennas, a field telephone system with switchboard, a three wire-transmitting rhombic antenna, and an AN/TIQ-2 public address system. Three miles of special cable were to tie in with a wire from Taipei to provide electrical communications to MAAG, Formosa. Another cable was laid down and carrier bays were installed at a nearby AF compound (Det 1, 6925th Rad Sq Mbl) providing communications between the company, the AF unit, MAAG and other American and Chinese military establishments.¹

Prior to its move to Formosa, construction for the company was more in the order of repair and maintenance. In Formosa, frequent recurrence of winds of high intensity at the new site indicated that the company had to be moved from tents into semi-permanent buildings as soon as possible. In March 1955, thirty-four prefabricated buildings of Japanese manufacture (\$1,067.73 per unit) were shipped by LST to the port of Chi-lung, then by truck to the company.²

A total of \$72,000 was made available from DA through AFFE for erection of the semi-permanent camp. An initial construction contract with the Continental Engineering Corporation of Taipei, Formosa in the amount of \$40,939.01 commenced the program.³ This was followed by a contract with the Tse Chien Engineer Company of Taipei for \$18,309.46, and a supply contract in the amount of \$12,354.16 for aluminum buildings.

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1. Ann Rept, 327th CRC, fy 1955, Vol II, pp9-11.
 2. Ann Rept, 327th CRC, fy 1955, pl0.
 3. Ibid. pll.

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In Japan, company personnel not having dependents were housed in permanent type stucco barracks and BOQ's. In Formosa, all personnel were initially housed in tents, however, at the close of the report period, they were moved into semi-permanent type prefabricated buildings with concrete floors.

At the start of the year, the company mess was operated at Camp Momoyama, Kyoto, Japan. Facilities were sufficient and cooks were given on-the-job training because of their lack of school training. In Formosa, the mess was organized into a field kitchen, which proved satisfactory. After the arrival of the main body, the company received five walk-in type refrigerators which were adequate for storage of perishable food.¹ "A" rations were received by contract air transport from Okinawa.

On 15 Jun 55, the mess moved from three framed tents to four large prefabricated buildings. These were utilized as an officer's dining room, storeroom, kitchen, first three graders mess, and enlisted mess.²

One major problem in Formosa was supplying sufficient potable water. It was necessary to transport all water used by tank trailer from Taipei, a round-trip distance of about thirty miles, fifteen of which had poor roads. As the Taipei city water was considered unsafe for drinking, it became necessary to treat all water.³

Initially, immersion water heaters were used for disinfection by boiling, with further treatment by iodine.⁴ Eventually, a portable diatomite

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1. Ann Rept, 327th CRC, fy 1955, pl3.
 2. Ibid. pl4.
 3. Ibid. p6.
 4. Ibid. p6.

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filter unit with delivery of twenty gallons per minute was obtained and, at the close of the year, a deep well was scheduled for drilling.

At Camp Momoyama, the Supply Section consisted of 1-0 and 8 EM and occupied a main building of the upper post. On 7 Apr 54, the section moved into a renovated warehouse on the lower post. This provided increased office and storage space. At this time the Signal Supply Section was incorporated with the company's section and armory.¹ On 16 Jan 55, TOE 32-500A and TOE 29-500 (for augmentation of the mess and motor sections) was implemented.

Upon arrival in Formosa, the Supply Section was located in one squad tent. Personnel strength increased to 1-0 and 11 EM.² Arrangements were made to draw supplies from the RYUKYUS Comd on Okinawa, as authorized by ASA, Far East. All technical service supplies were requisitioned monthly and required equipment, authorized under the new TOE's, re-ordered.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, the company had received fourteen out of an authorized forty-four new Series "M" $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks. Eight $3/4$ -ton and eight $1/4$ -ton trucks were on hand.³ After arrival in Formosa, the company received an M-62 wrecker, five 400 gal water trailers.

One problem that existed at the Formosa site was non-availability of parts. Further, all requisitions had to be forwarded to Okinawa or Yokohama. The problem was considered significant in view of poor road conditions which consistently increased maintenance requirements. Another problem existing in Formosa was the mandatory employment of Chinese Nationalist drivers for all military vehicles. Initially, Chinese Army drivers

1. Ann Rept, 327th CRC, fy 1955, p7.

2. Ibid. p8.

3. Ibid. p8.

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borrowed from MAAG were used.¹

These men were returned when funds were made available for employment of civilian drivers. It was necessary to instruct drivers in the use of the new trucks and, as a result, some inefficiency occurred from inability of the drivers to speak English.²

At the beginning of the report period, the company received medical support from the Hq Camp Otsu Dispensary located one mile from the company area. In Formosa, medical support was provided by MAAG, who operated a thirty-five bed hospital in Taipei. A neighboring AF unit treated minor illnesses and injuries. In finance and fiscal matters, the company was also supported by MAAG.³ Special Service, Library, and PX facilities were available in Taipei. A PX, to be located within the company area, was planned for fy 1956.⁴

REF: VOL. II P. 175

8. 330th Communications Reconnaissance Company, Seoul, Korea

The 330th Company remained located three miles from Seoul throughout fy 1955, where it carried out its intercept mission as assigned by the 501st Group.⁵ This included search and development on a 24-hour basis, and to effectively fulfill its mission, the company placed a number of test positions in various locations seeking to improve operations. Direction finding was also conducted on targets assigned by group.⁶

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1. Ann Rept, 327th CRC, fy 1955, p9.
 2. Ibid. p9.
 3. Ibid. p7.
 4. Ibid. p19.
 5. Ann Rept, 330th CRC, fy 1955, pl.
 6. Ibid. p16.

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The company operated in support of the Eighth Army and was directly subordinate to the 501st Group. Logistic support was provided as follows:¹

<u>Type</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Proximity</u>
QM, Class I	59th Ord Gp	8 miles
QM, Class II & IV	Seoul Military Post	8 miles
QM, Class III	Supt #1	3 miles
Repair & Maintenance	Yung Dong Po	13 miles
Salvage	508th QM Salv	13 miles
Salvage Disposal	55th QM	4 miles
Chemical	92d Cml Depot	5 miles
Ordnance	38th Ord Co	3 miles
Signal	101st Sig Depot	29 miles
Medical	618th Med Clr Co	1/2 mile

The company was organized under TOE 32-500A and 29-500 throughout the year.² Very little organizational change occurred, and at the end of the year assigned personnel totaled 10-0, 210 EM.³ One of the major problems encountered was a lack of adequately trained personnel, particularly MOS's. As there was definite lack in CommCen, maintenance, and security guard personnel, it was found necessary to place personnel in MOS's other than those held as primary. This resulted in a heavier workload on experienced men who held certain MOS's.⁴

Security set-up for the company consisted of a barbed-wire fence 10 ft high. In addition to the security guard, there were three roving guards posted from 1800 to 0600 daily who were responsible for the perimeter.⁵

Training was carried out on Mondays and Fridays in compliance with

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1. Ann Rept, 330th CRC, fy 1955, pl.
 2. Ibid. p2.
 3. Ibid. Tab 4.
 4. Ibid. p23.
 5. Ibid. pl4.

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instructions of the 501st Group, and included basic military subjects.¹ Each man was given on-the-job training in the MOS he held, or in the job he was to hold.²

In general, morale was very high. Recreation facilities were limited, but programming by Army recreational groups offered a varied program of activities to occupy off-duty time.³ IG, Hq ASA conducted inspection of the company 7 Sep 54. Adjective rating: "Excellent."⁴

Principal construction during the year was a new orderly room, a day room, and a signal supply annex.⁵

Telephone circuits provided the main link of communications between the company and its support units throughout the year. The switchboard was connected by two direct dial lines to VICTOR exchange, which served the entire area. There was also a direct teletype circuit from the CommCen to the 501st Group.⁶

Traffic flow for the fiscal year totaled 4,907,705 gps. Outgoing group count by electrical means was 3,426,818 while 720,091 gps were received. Long periods of outage, caused by line trouble in the circuits, necessitated the use of courier.⁷

All personnel were housed in squad tents located adjacent to the mess hall. The mess consisted of three quonset-type buildings joined together.

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1. Ann Rept, 330th CRC, fy 1955, p19.
 2. Ibid. p20.
 3. Ibid. p21.
 4. Ibid. p18.
 5. Ibid. p19.
 6. Ibid. p10.
 7. Ibid. p11.

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Principal problems were food service, supply, and storage facilities. Other problems arose in operating a field mess under garrison conditions.¹ A shortage of some types of rations forced the use of others which were undesirable. Also, the necessity of feeding a fourth meal cut down the amount of rations per man. Refrigeration also posed a problem, as refrigerators on hand were inadequate for cooling and preserving perishable items.²

With the Korean conflict ended, supplies and supply channels for the company decreased. As a result, shortages existed and the efficiency of many operative units depended to a large extent on what could be salvaged or borrowed.³ The principal problem was requisitioning TOE equipment. In fact, many items essential to company operations became critical. At detachment sites, peak efficiency was prevented due to long logistic lines and difficult weather conditions.⁴ This situation was relieved when the 501st Group assumed responsibility for the sites.⁵

The company operated 62 vehicles during the year. Due to the ages of the vehicles, poor road conditions, a shortage of parts, and a lack of qualified mechanics, the motor pool was faced with hardship in keeping vehicles in operating order.⁶

Motor pool personnel were supplemented by indigenous employees hired from appropriated funds for work as mechanics. This relieved military personnel somewhat, but in May 1955, a shortage of labor occurred which

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1. Ann Rept, 330th CRC, fy 1955, p5.
 2. Ibid. p24.
 3. Ibid. p7.
 4. Ibid. p8.
 5. Ibid. p23.
 6. Ibid. p8.

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remained unsolved as the year ended.¹

The PX grossed \$60,000 in sales during fy 1955. Improvements were made in providing activities for company personnel. At the NCO club, snackbar facilities, and an open patio with bar and bandstand were added.²

REF: VOL. II P. 178

9. 351st Communications Reconnaissance Company, Uijongbu, Korea

During fy 1955, the 351st Company had two different locations. The first found company headquarters near the town of Changam-ni, Korea. On 11 Nov 54, the company moved to a site near Uijongbu, where it remained until inactivation effective 25 Jun 55. Individual detachments were located in the area of the corps or divisions supported.³

At the start of the report period, the company remained directly subordinate to the 501st Group and attached to IX Corps (Gp) for logistic support. On 15 Mar 55, the company was attached to I Corps (Gp) for logistic support, less vehicle maintenance. Outlying detachments were attached to other units for logistic support. Detachment 1 was attached to IX Corps (Gp) Hq, Detachment 3 to the 3d Inf Div, Detachment 4 to the 2d Inf Div, Detachment 5 to the 25th Inf Div, and Detachment 6 to the 24th Inf Div.⁴

Inconclusive strength figures indicate the assignment of 9-0, 50 EM throughout fy 1955.⁵ Intra-ASA, Far East transfers and early releases created a constant turnover and necessitated extensive on-the-job training of replacements. Generally, there were adequate officer replacements available to fill existing vacancies, however, during the last three months of

1. Ann Rept, 330th CRC, fy 1955, p9.

2. Ibid. p22.

3. Ann Rept, 351st CRC, fy 1955, p5.

4. Ibid. p6.

5. Ibid. Tab 2.

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the year only three officers carried out required company duties. NCO's in the top two grades were particularly hard to obtain, and in many cases Pfc's and Corporals were holding down the position of Sergeant.

Most officer personnel were rotated through the difficult jobs in the company during their tour. This resulted in well-versed, well-trained officers, but it generally kept the sections somewhat upset due to continual change.¹

The company was authorized 86 indigenous direct hire personnel by the 501st Group plus houseboys and personal-hire workers for use as KP's and dining room orderlies.²

For security, a perimeter fence was erected at the company's new site in November 1954. Perimeter lights were strung and operated from dusk to 0600. Power was supplied by PE-95's until January 1955, when diesel power was installed by the 329th Company. Five guard posts were maintained. In addition, special security guards were posted at the entrance to the compound.³

Training was conducted in compliance with directives of the 501st Group. The program itself was coordinated with the 329th Company for the period the company was located at its new site.⁴

Inspection by the IG, ASA was held 1-2 Sep 54. An overall rating of "Superior" was welcomed warmly, and increased morale.⁵

The mission of the company from July through October 1954 was monitoring all electrical transmissions in IX Corps (Gp), and attached units.

1. Ann Rept, 351st CRC, fy 1955, p2.

2. Ibid. p20.

3. Ibid. pl6.

4. Ibid. pl7.

5. Ibid. p3.

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Each outlying detachment monitored radiotelegraph (CW), radiotelephone, conventional telephone and teletype. Operators were trained to recognize security violations and forward them to G2 and the Signal Officer of the unit concerned.

As divisions were recalled from Korea by DA, individual detachments were reorganized. Personnel were sent to the company's new site or to other detachments depending on their MOS. The company became non-operational 7 Oct 54 when its last detachment closed down. From that time until the end of the period under review, the mission was construction and maintenance of the new site.

Activities of the company's detachments follow:

- 1) Detachment 1 remained at IX US Corps (Gp) during the time it was in operation. It monitored conventional telephone and teletype. It closed operationally 3 Oct 54.¹
- 2) As of 1 Jul 54, Detachment 3 was located with the 3d Inf Div where it remained until 16 Sep 54, when it became non-operational.² Its personnel were sent to the new site to assist in construction work.
- 3) Detachment 4 was located with the 2d Inf Div during its period of operations which ended 14 Sep 54.
- 4) Detachment 5 employed eighteen men in monitoring the 25th Inf Div on CW, voice, and telephone. Monitoring was done by three tricks, consisting of three men each, working on two CW and one FM position. This detachment ceased operations 10 Sep 54.
- 5) Detachment 6 covered 8202 AU. It was the last detachment to close down operations, when it was inactivated 7 Oct 54.³

Following notification of movement to a new site, the main objective

1. Ann Rept, 351st CRC, fy 1955, p14.
 2. Ibid. p14.
 3. Ibid. p15.

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of the company was construction as related to the new area. Maximum assistance was rendered by the Engr Section, I Corps. In fact, the company was furnished all types of engineer material to aid in speeding up the project.

On 20 Sep 54, 30 EM from both the 351st and 329th Companies proceeded to Toyansu to dismantle and move thirty-five quonsets to the area. A bulldozer and grader was acquired and operated by personnel of Company B, 1092d Engr Bn.¹ Initial grading and leveling was completed 12 Oct 54. On 28 October, twenty-five more EM arrived from the 351st Company to aid in the project.

On 23 Jan 55, the 329th Company moved from the IX Corps area to the new site. Billeting was accomplished rapidly in available quonsets, and operations set up. Later, ROK Army Engr EM from the 5th ROK Div assisted in the erection of twenty-four EM billets and two NCO billets. After March 1955, construction was limited to recreational facilities.²

The company remained up to TOE strength in equipment up to the time of inactivation. In June 1955, personnel commenced clearing the property books, and as the year ended only physical transfer of property was pending.³

Maintenance of vehicles continued difficult as rough roads and weather conditions created quite a problem. Although many replacement parts were hard to obtain, certain supplies and parts were provided by the 7th, 17th, 38th, and 538th Ord Co's. POL was drawn from ASP #35 up to 30 Mar 55, when the company was attached to the 329th Company for POL only.

Signal equipment was maintained until operations ceased in preparation

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1. Ann Rept, 351st CRC, fy 1955, p10.
 2. Ibid. p11.
 3. Ibid. p7.

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for moving to the new site. Required maintenance was carried out by the 329th.¹

The company's PX was moved to signal huts in November 1954.² Here, it operated three weeks, after which it was consolidated with that of the 329th Company. Merchandise was drawn from the 7th Div PX.³

10. 352d Communications Reconnaissance Company, Seoul, Korea

Hq 352d Company remained located at the Sam Chung Dung Primary School in Seoul during the majority of fy 1955. Outlying detachments--discussed elsewhere within this report--continued COMSEC support to IX Corps.⁴

In the closing days of the report period, company headquarters was relocated to I Corps (Jackson Compound). Preliminary to the move, repeated requests were filed by the Korean Government with Eighth Army Hq for return of the school to local authorities. At the new site, company personnel participated in construction in connection with establishment of 301st Battalion Hq, and on 10 Jun 55, commenced moving administrative and operational elements.⁵

Reduction in overall strength of US Forces in Korea during the report period was continuous. The 25th and 3d Inf Divisions left the peninsula, and this resulted in a close-out of some ASA operations, leaving the 352d as the sole operating security company in Korea responsible for the entire COMSEC effort. This status continued until the company's inactivation under

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1. Ann Rept, 351st CRC, fy 1955, p8.
 2. Ibid. p19.
 3. Ibid. p20.
 4. Ann Rept, 352d CRC, fy 1955, p11.
 5. Ibid. p12.

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the new concept on 25 Jun 55.¹

As command changed many times during fy 1955, strength figures for the company were difficult to maintain. Not uncommon, was a steady stream of losses due to normal attrition and reorganization. At best, assigned strength at the peak period of operations stood at 14-0, 98 EM.² In general, adequate officer replacements were available to fill vacancies caused by rotation and in many cases replacements were received early enough to insure on-the-job training with the officer they were to replace. A shortage of NCO's in the first three grades was especially acute.³ Many operational and administrative sections were under the supervision of Pfc's and Cpl's who performed duties often calling for men of two or three grades higher.⁴ On 25 Jun 55, all company officers and EM were reassigned due to inactivation. Most were reassigned within the 501st Group to whom the company was subordinate.⁵

A full-time guard force was maintained throughout the year. The force consisted of a 24-hour guard at the main entrance to the compound, and each night two men served as an armed guard from 2200 to 0600. In addition, an armed sentry was stationed at the entrance to the Cryptanalysis Section 24 hours daily. Detachment security paralleled headquarters security in that during the hours of darkness, a roving guard was provided.⁶

Training was effected under provisions of ASA TC #1, 18 Jan 54. Supervision of instructional requirements was handled by the 501st Group S3

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1. Ann Rept, 352d CRC, fy 1955, p25.
 2. Ibid. Tab A.
 3. Ibid. p2.
 4. Ibid. p2.
 5. Ibid. p5.
 6. Ibid. p42.

338

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Office. At the close of the year, all scheduled requirements had been satisfactorily completed. In addition, specialized MOS training was given through on-the-job projects, designed not only to increase the individual's skill in his primary duty MOS, but to acquaint him with other allied fields. Many individuals were awarded additional MOS's through this program.¹

Among the important visitors of the year was Brig Gen Stanhope B. Mason, Deputy Chief, ASA, who expressed pleasure with the company's production and equipment.² In April 1955, Lt Gen Rudoff Bierworth, CinC of the British Commonwealth Forces, paid a courtesty call.³ Annual IG, ASA inspection was held during September 1954. Adjective rating: "Excellent."⁴

With continuation of the Truce, morale remained high and several improvements were made for the comfort and welfare of company personnel.⁵ Income tax exemption, however, became a thing of the past, and promotions continued to fluctuate.⁶

Settlement of UN Security Forces in Korea along a static line of contact with the enemy continued during fy 1955, involving constant shuffling of combat units. This required corresponding readjustment of monitoring detachments. In fact, all but two moved entirely or in part during the course of the year. One of these was Detachment 1, colocated with company headquarters in Seoul. The detachment maintained monitoring coverage of radiotelegraph, radiotelephone, teletype, and telephone communications of the Eighth Army (Fwd) and its supporting units.⁷ Two radiotelegraph monitoring positions were maintained to cover 501st Group DF net; the 330th

1. Ann Rept, 352d CRC, fy 1955, p44.

2. Ibid. p7.

3. Ibid. p8.

4. Ibid. p6.

5. Ibid. p46.

6. Ibid. p47.

7. Ibid. p20.

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Company Administrative net; and later in the year, the KMAG net.¹

A major source of radiotelephone traffic was derived from low level communications of the 728th MP Bn, which operated throughout the Seoul-Yongdong po-Inchon area. Coverage originally was begun in June 1954 with a mobile radio van. This vehicle was deadlined during the winter, and replaced with a jeep outfitted with equipment for both AM and FM voice reception. The mobile jeep, operating on an 8-hour daily schedule, customarily parked atop the historic hill of One Thousand Steps in Seoul, where reception was excellent. At other times, it would move along the Seoul-Inchon highway to pick up transmission of patrolling MP vehicles. Operators at the mobile monitoring positions recorded the voice transmissions in an individual, but highly accurate style of shorthand. This was later transcribed into a normal typewritten log. Daily, low level jeep monitors would pick up teletype traffic from the company's two teleprinters located in an HO-17 hut near the Eighth Army CommCen.² These machines provided coverage from two of four conventional teletype lines of the CommCen, and were shifted periodically between the four lines to provide sampling from the entire circuit. Detachment 1 also maintained a conventional telephone monitoring position at the VICTOR exchange with a 30-position monitoring switchboard. This position was operated sixteen hours daily.³

Detachment 2 was in support of the 1st Commonwealth Div, which during the year was reduced in strength to nearly brigade size. Monitoring of radiotelephone nets was the major effort, with transmissions being recorded

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1. Ann Rept, 352d CRC, fy 1955, p21.
 2. Ibid. p21.
 3. Ibid. p21.

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on tape before transcription into typewritten logs. Radiotelephone monitoring was maintained mainly to cover the radio link between the division and higher headquarters in Kure, Japan. Highly skilled Morse monitors were used at this position, as the code speed of this link frequently reached 30 wpm or more. As communications procedure employed by Commonwealth forces was quite different from that of the US Army, specially skilled procedure analysts were located both at the detachment and at company headquarters to grade monitored traffic.¹ The detachment was re-deployed during the year to a location nearer to division headquarters and its mobile voice monitoring team was dissolved as a result of the reduction of division strength and communications activity.

Detachment 3, the company's largest and most active, was in support of the 1st Marine Division until March, when that organization was withdrawn from Korea and replaced in the line by the 24th Inf Div. The detachment maintained radiotelegraph, mobile radiotelephone, and conventional telephone monitoring positions and for nearly the entire year had the highest output of monitored traffic in the company. In May 1955, its monitored radio transmissions totaled over 23,000. In January 1955, a sub-unit was deployed north of the Imjin River, to monitor forward regimental communications and elements of the DMZ Police.² This sub-unit was withdrawn in May to prepare for the arrival of the 19th Inf Regt in the 24th Div sector. An unusual monitoring mission was accomplished by the detachment in November in support of a CPX by the 1st Marines.³ Radio communications during the

1. Ann Rept, 352d CRC, fy 1955, p22.

2. Ibid. p22.

3. Ibid. p23.

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exercise were monitored without reference to SOI's in an effort to approximate intercept efforts of the enemy. Coverage of the exercise nets was excellent, and the security of communications was very good.

Detachment 4, located during the entire year within the I Corps CP at Uijongbu, was in an ideal position for monitoring corps to division teletype circuits, and its three teleprinters were so employed. Radiotelegraph nets of the 36th Engr (Cmbt) Gp, and the 55th MP Co voice nets were monitored. The detachment also maintained a monitoring position for the Corps (Jackson) telephone exchange. During the spring, the detachment began coverage for the first time of the Joint Operations Center (Air-Ground Liaison) radioteletype circuits.

Detachment 5 was in support of the 7th Inf Div, which during the autumn of 1954 replaced the 25th Inf Div in that sector of the line. This rotation caused the detachment to move in September from its position near the DMZ to a location at the Division CP area at Camp Casey.¹ Its monitoring mission included coverage of radiotelegraph, conventional telephone, and radiotelephone communications. The latter was monitored from a mobile position until late April 1955, when a vehicle shortage forced the detachment to cover voice transmissions from a fixed position.²

Detachment 6 was located in support of the Korean ComZ at Taegu until February 1955, when it was moved to Pusan as a result of the relocation of the zone and telephone central exchange. In addition to monitoring this media, the detachment covered KMAG radiotelegraph net until the NCS was

1. Ann Rept, 352d CRC, fy 1955, p23.

2. Ibid. p24.

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moved to Seoul in March. Thereafter, this net was covered by Detachment 1. Because of Pusan's distance from company headquarters--something over 200 miles--Detachment 6 followed a different procedure than the other detachments in grading, processing, and forwarding of reports to supported units. As the year progressed, communications activity in the Pusan area declined steadily, and consideration was given to eventual dissolution of the detachment.¹

Detachment 7 was released from the 351st Company to the 352d for operational control in June 1954. With radiotelegraph, radiotelephone, and conventional telephone coverage, it supported the 25th Inf Div until late August, when the division was withdrawn from Korea. The detachment was returned to control of the 351st during the following month.

Overall coverage of the detachments was maintained at a relatively steady level, despite the reduction in strength of UN units in Korea.² Monthly radio coverage, both radiotelegraph and radiotelephone ranged between 50,000 and 60,000 transmissions during most of the year. A rather sharp slump in monitored radiotelephone transmissions was experienced during the winter, due largely to lack of tactical activity, and the company's difficulty in keeping mobile monitoring vehicles in operation because of their hard use in rugged terrain eight hours daily.³ Ordnance repair proved particularly troublesome in many instances through the shortage of replacement parts, resulting in deadlining of the vehicle, and consequent loss of monitoring time. Maintenance of the RD-74/U tape recorders was another chief

1. Ann Rept, 352d CRC, fy 1955, p24.

2. Ibid. p24.

3. Ibid. p25.

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problem to radio repair personnel both at detachments and company headquarters.

As a means of finding common solutions to these and other problems, the company continued holding twice-monthly meetings of detachment commanders at headquarters in Seoul. Procedural analysts from the detachments and company headquarters also met at regular intervals. These get togethers were largely successful in establishing uniform practices in grading, reporting, and logging techniques.¹

A significant improvement in procedure for all detachments in speeding up delivery of spot violation reports was effected in August 1954. This called for preparation of immediate action copies of spot violations for delivery to Division Signal Section and the G2. Information copies for G2, Signal Officers of Corps and Army, 501st Group, Hq ASA, Far East were prepared at detachment and forwarded to company headquarters for distribution.²

Detachment personnel also devoted much time to direct, verbal assistance to communications personnel of supported units. This usually took the form of special classes, featuring instruction in authorized procedures and security practices. The instruction was frequently requested by units themselves, especially after their nets were monitored for the first time. The combination of seeing an unusually high discrepancy rate for their net, and the follow-up class of instruction by detachment personnel, normally resulted in a rapid improvement of communication procedures. In March 1955, personnel of Detachment 3 were especially active in assisting signal personnel of the 24th Inf Div, to set up secure communications procedures when

1. Ann Rept, 352d CRC, fy 1955, p25.

2. Ibid. p26.

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that unit replaced the Marines.¹

Procedure Analysis

Because of a relative drop in volume of traffic compared to previous years, and a measure of increased efficiency of personnel, the strength of the Procedure Analysis Section was permitted to be reduced through normal attrition. The section had fifteen men working two tricks at the beginning of the year; at inactivation, there were seven.² While the volume of traffic to be graded had fallen off in relation to previous years, the reduced staff of procedure analysis personnel was still responsible for the production of reports to supported units and higher ASA headquarters. These reports required as much detailed preparation and accuracy as before, so the workload of the section was not diminished.³

Despite the overall reduction in strength for this activity, replacements were chosen in sufficient time for on-the-job training with analysts whose slots they would fill. This procedure was necessary in every case, because the company had received no school-trained analysts. As a rule, procedure analysts were selected from personnel holding MOS 1766 or 1740. This was a desirable arrangement, as personnel with these training backgrounds were cognizant of the problems faced by operators, whose monitored transmissions they graded. The inherent difficulty in this plan was the possibility that a 1766, after working during his Korean tour as a procedure analyst, would not retain his skill as a high-speed radio operator--a factor which would be a definite disadvantage in a new assignment.⁴ This situation was largely relieved by the new MOS system beginning in July, under which a security procedure or traffic analyst was designated as 984, which was a separate occupational area from the Morse monitor, or 054.⁵

Radiotelegraph

Monitored radiotelegraph transmissions, while generally smaller in volume than in fy 1954, maintained a relatively steady average of about 40,000 a month during most of the report period. Volume reached this level shortly after an AFPE circular arrived, in July 1954, stipulating that all units curtail electrical radio transmissions for greater circuits, with the exception of training, maneuver, and tactical situations. While this produced a subsequent departure from radiotelegraph as a means of transmitting actual messages, most units maintained a training program for their operators, so they would not be deprived of the excellent opportunity for field training on a "live" net. Toward the end of the fiscal year, drill transmissions were found in increasing volume.⁶

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1. Ann Rept, 352d CRC, fy 1955, p26.
 2. Ibid. p27.
 3. Ibid. p28.
 4. Ibid. p29.
 5. Ibid. p29.
 6. Ibid. p30.

345

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

In many cases, improper use of drill messages helped to identify nets of the units responsible, and that fact was reported. A significant measure of improvement was noted thereafter, and operators of the unit concerned began sending the proper form of drill, consisting of drill indicators and five-letter undecipherable groups. Other improper procedures, noted in the monitoring of radiotelegraph traffic were numerous and varied.¹ In the main, however, it was generalized that the greatest difficulty encountered was improper use of call signs--continued identification with superseded ones, compromise through plain text linkages, and actual misreading of characters from SOI's, off-frequency transmissions; and use of unauthorized frequencies.

Radiotelephone

During the report period, the company made a determined effort to increase its support to units using radiotelephone.² Largely as a result of improved techniques in hand-recording of voice transmissions at mobile monitoring positions, a constant search for new nets, and extended monitoring periods at existing positions, the company's radiotelephone coverage during the spring of 1955 became the highest in its history. March saw the number of monitored radiotelephone transmissions soar to over 20,000, more than twice the volume for the same month of fy 1954. Nets which had not been previously monitored were initially found to be using extremely poor procedure. This was true particularly of units which used AN/PRC 10's and 6's, such as engineer trouble shooting teams or pipeline security guards. Major procedural discrepancies were found to be off-frequency operation and misuse of call signs, with particular trouble being observed with use of suffixes.

Teletype

As there were no approved circuits of any length in Korea, no form of wire communication was considered secure. Therefore, the following monitored transmissions, monitored in January, caused an understandable amount of consternation when reported to Eighth Army G2:³

DE BATC 3030
FLASH FLASH FLASH
FM CDRINCH
TO ALL UNITS FEC

AR GRNC

ALL UNITS ARE ALERTED TO BE READY TO MOVE ABOARD MILITARY TRANSPORTS
IN THE INCHON PUSAN AREA ALL AVAILABLE AIRCRAFT WILL BE UTILIZED
FORTY EIGHT HOURS ARE ALLOWED

26/2120Z JAN BATC

ZZ RAMLS

1. Ann Rept, 352d CRC, fy 1955, p31.
2. Ibid. p31. 346
3. Ibid. p31.

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~~TOP SECRET~~

DE BATC 123A
FLASH FLASH FLASH

FM COMNAVFE
TO CG FIRST MARDIV

NAVY GRNC

PRESENT PLANS YOUR DIV CHANGED X WITHIN FORTY HOURS BE PREPARED MOVE
TROOPS EQUIP INCHON X THEREON EMBARK SHIPS X FORMOSA

26/2138Z JAN BATC

Immediate investigation by the Eighth Army Signal Section revealed that the message was never originated by COMNAVFE as indicated. Responsibility was pinned to an operator on the RAMLS circuit, who admitted transmitting the bogus message on what he thought was a dead line. The possible repercussions, had this message been intercepted as valid intelligence by the enemy was easy to imagine. No other serious violations were encountered on landline during the year; however, the practice of sending routing indicators in linkage with unit designations continued to expose a vast amount of OB information (now virtually unclassified in Korea) to enemy wire-taps. Procedural efficiency by teletype operators reflected sporadically in discrepancy figures compiled by company analysts--the discrepancy per transmission average ranged widely from .03 for the first month of the fiscal year, to 120 for May 1955. Analysts were alerted to be especially watchful for procedural violations resulting from the change in teletype procedure specified in ACP 127 (B) which went into effect 28 March.¹

Monitoring coverage of landline teletype was less than satisfactory during the latter months of the fiscal period. Monitoring teleprinters located at the Eighth Army CommCen frequently were out of order, resulting in garbled and useless traffic. Monitored circuits for the I Corps CommCen were out for an extended period in April and May, after the CommCen itself burned down. Teletype circuits monitored at Pusan became virtually inactive as the year progressed. During a 48-hour period in May, only three transmissions were passed.

It was suspected throughout the year that units at corps and division relied increasingly upon radioteletype communication, but an accurate measure of this type of traffic was impossible to obtain since equipment to monitor radioteletype was unavailable. In general, leaving radioteletype unmonitored tended to allow a significant breach to exist in the overall program of COMSEC in Korea.²

A particularly significant consideration, which emphasized the need for monitoring radioteletype was that the nets in Korea transmitted on

1. Ann Rept, 352d CRC, fy 1955, p32.
2. Ibid. p33.

347

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

a minimum of 400 watts, a strength quite sufficient to carry the signal well into Manchuria. The company, in the absence of organic monitoring equipment was forced to rely on facilities of supported units to obtain radioteletype traffic experimental examination. Beginning 1 Sep 54, traffic was obtained at I Corps for a 30-day period. The number of procedural errors was high, but no security violations were noted. In May, an arrangement with Signal personnel of the 24th Inf Div, allowed Detachment 3 to obtain one copy of all traffic passed on the I Corps command net.¹ This arrangement was still in effect when the company was inactivated.

Traffic Analysis

The mission of this section, located at company headquarters, was to provide Eighth Army G2, complete information exposed to enemy interception through analysis of characteristics of monitored transmissions.² Monthly reports of these findings were forwarded to 501st Group for compilation with a similar report of the 351st Company. With inactivation of the latter unit in October, material for the group compilation was furnished exclusively by the company. In accumulating information, analysts worked only with monitored traffic--collateral material gained from other sources could not be used to support analytic conclusions. Although careful studies of net and operator characteristics were of assistance in the reconstruction of friendly OB, traffic analysts found landline teletype to be the most fruitful communications media on which to concentrate. The compromising factor in this instance appeared to be the extended use of unaltered addressee-originator, routing and attention indicators. Once a unit identification was established, it was possible to track and identify that unit for months through its indicator. In fact, the OB supplement enclosed in every monthly report was obtained almost entirely from analysis of landline teletype.³

The Traffic Analysis Section was employed several times during the year in special studies of communications monitored during CPX of line units. During the I Corps CPX of July 1954, for example, a three-man T/A team was dispatched to the Corps CP to study traffic flown in twice a day by air courier from Detachments 2, 3, 5, 7. The exercise, which included the physical displacement of the 1st Marine Div and simulated employment of atomic weapons, was accomplished with a high degree of COMSEC.⁴

The section also utilized information gained from monitoring of conventional telephone. This entire monitoring effort turned up few security violations, since much information formerly classified was downgraded following the Truce. A major conventional telephone monitoring mission was undertaken in February 1955 when monitors at the VICTOR switchboard in Seoul,

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1. Ann Rept, 352d CRC, fy 1955, p33.
 2. Ibid. p34.
 3. Ibid. p34.
 4. Ibid. p35.

348

~~TOP SECRET~~Page 354 of 398 Pages
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began full daily coverage of the 8097th AU, recording on tape all incoming and outgoing conversations from the unit's switchboard. The 8097th AU, directory-listed by Eighth Army as a geographical survey unit, was suspected of having some other activity as its main mission. The purpose of the section's effort was to attempt to determine the nature of that mission through analysis of the monitored conversations. Monitoring coverage was continued until early May, when conversations indicated that the 8097th AU would soon be inactive. Although positive compromise of the unit's mission was not achieved--mainly because of the high degree of security consciousness of its personnel when talking on the telephone--analysts were able to conclude that the 8097th may have been engaged in clandestine activities, involving the use of vessels of many types and the employment of indigenous personnel for work other than common or domestic labor.

Cryptanalysis

The mission of this section was to provide security analysis of encrypted traffic passed by units in the Eighth Army Hq, 1st US Corps, and the Korean ComZ.¹ Analysis was performed on enciphered traffic sent to the company by originating units. Reports on the status of cryptosecurity were then prepared and forwarded to the units themselves and to authorities responsible for the proper observation of cryptologic procedures by the using units. The section check-decrypted all traffic enciphered in four general cryptosystems: BACCHUS, OLYMPUS, VENUS, and LUCIFER. The POLLUX cryptosystem, employing the AFSAM 7, was put into use on the division level in Korea on 1 May 55. Although the company received two of these new machines in March, no analysis was performed on messages encrypted in this system. All analysis on traffic so encrypted was performed by NSA during the initial months of the system's employment. During most of the fiscal year, the section's strength was five analysts. Duties were broken down so that three men decrypted incoming traffic, the trick chief graded and prepared reports on the findings, with the NCOIC retaining responsibility for the coordination and efficiency of operations. Operating on this basis resulted in a steady increase in the number of groups analyzed. From July through September 1954, the section analyzed a total of 207,776 encrypted groups.² This total was raised to 315,333 for the period, January through March 1955.

In April 1955, operations were further expanded in compliance with a request from ASA, Far East for studies of undecipherable encrypted traffic. This type of study was expected to be time consuming, since each message was to be deciphered to the point of garble, where the analyst could determine what had caused the difficulty, correct it, and then finish decryption. Consequently, three additional men were added, and employed on a two trick schedule.³ Supported units were asked for copies of messages that

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1. Ann Rept, 352d CRC, fy 1955, p36.
 2. Ibid. p37.
 3. Ibid. p37.

349

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

had proved undecipherable. A number were received and successfully diagnosed.

On 29 April, the company was notified that relocation was to be completed during May. Effect was felt immediately with the departure of forty men, drawn from both headquarters and the detachments, which went to the I Corps compound to complete the building program.¹ Despite loss of about half these personnel from operational duties, operations were maintained at virtually the same level.

At this time, it was determined that Detachment 6 should be withdrawn from Pusan to company headquarters. The main consideration was the phase-out of the Korean ComZ expected to be completed in mid-June. Communications activity in this area was steadily declining, especially in teletype, and the NCS of KMAG, the only radiotelegraph net being monitored at Pusan, had been moved to Seoul.² Permission to accomplish this move was granted by 501st Group on 16 May.²

At the same time consideration was given to establishment of a detachment at Inchon. It was anticipated that this detachment would take over the monitoring of radiotelegraph nets formerly copied at company headquarters, which would eventually leave its location in Seoul. In addition, a high degree of communication activity, particularly radiotelephone, was known to be present in the Inchon area.³ On 23 May, a mobile radio hut was dispatched to Inchon, where specific nets were tested for reception from atop a hill on Wolmi-do Island, located just off the Inchon waterfront and connected to the mainland by a causeway. Results were excellent, and two days later

1. Ann Rept, 352d CRC, fy 1955, p38.

2. Ibid. p38.

3. Ibid. p39.

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permission was requested from 501st Group to establish a detachment on the island. At about the same time, personnel and equipment of Detachment 6 arrived at company headquarters from Pusan. The men were assigned to assist in preparation for the location of company headquarters.

On 27 May, notification was received that the new concept would soon be effective for ASA units in Korea. Personnel of the 352d Company, following inactivation were to be distributed to the 501st Group, 301st Battalion, Operations Companies "A" and "B." Operationally, group was to monitor and process communications of the Eighth Army and its supporting units; Battalion was to monitor Corps nets and process traffic received from the Operations Companies, which were to be in support of divisions.¹ With this structure as a pattern, the company immediately began to make arrangements to prepare its operational facilities for a smooth transition into the various echelons of responsibility. Plans for the Inchon detachment progressed with cooperation of 501st Group and Eighth Army, with the understanding that the detachment would be turned over to Group on 25 June as an Army-level monitoring station.

In mid-June, personnel and equipment moved from Sam Chung Dung Primary School in Seoul to Wolmi-Do Island and detachment personnel began construction of facilities at the Inchon site. The detachment was made up largely of personnel from Detachment 6, plus several men from Detachment 1. On 24 June, the detachment went into operation, and the following day passed under administrative and operational control of group. Five men were left

1. Ann Rept, 352d CRC, fy 1955, p39.

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in charge of monitoring activities in Seoul. This included two voice positions for the 728th MP Bn, two landline teletype monitoring positions at Eighth Army CommCen, and conventional telephone monitoring position at the VICTOR exchange. These men and equipment were transferred to Group on 25 June.¹ Meanwhile, Procedure Analysis, Traffic Analysis, and Cryptanalysis Sections moved to the new company headquarters site at I Corps. Under plans for implementing the New Concept, these sections were to continue operations under company control until 25 June, when they were to become part of the 301st Battalion. Detachment 4, already located at I Corps, was to pass under the direct operational and administrative control of Battalion. Detachments 2, 3, and 5 were unaffected by the movement of company headquarters, and continued to operate under company control until 25 June.² At that time, they were transferred to the new operations companies, as follows:

Detachment 3 to 1st Platoon, Company A
 Detachment 2 to 2d Platoon, Company A
 Detachment 5 to 2d Platoon, Company B³

Principal construction of the year was that carried out at the new site. Company personnel assisted in the building of a CP, a supply section, an addition to the operations building, a CP for the 303d Battalion, two quonset billets, and a mess hall. At the close of fy 1955, company personnel were digging adequate drainage ditches in preparation for the summer rains, building sidewalks, and putting partitions in buildings in order to complete the project as rapidly as possible.⁴

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1. Ann Rept, 352d CRC, fy 1955, p40.
 2. Ibid. p41.
 3. Ibid. p42.
 4. Ibid. p17.

352

~~TOP SECRET~~

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The recorder RD-74U still maintained its lead as a crux of supply and maintenance problems. The Radio Repair Section always had five or six RD-74U's deadlined for which they had to "scrounge" replacement parts for in order to keep them operating.¹ This section also attempted to develop equipment, which would improve operational efficiency. Among the projects undertaken was the development of an amplifier that would amplify one side of a telephone conversation, but not the other. This device provided a balanced output for a tape recorder when, as often occurred, one voice level was much higher than the other.²

Another equipment development was a device that enabled repairmen to test the solenoids and motor of a tape recorder when the sub-assembly containing them was separated from the chassis. A probe which enabled the repairman to trace the signal through the circuit of an RD-74U or other audio unit was added. The unit was unique in that it contained a volume control and could be utilized interchangeably between plate and grid circuits without any change in the probe itself.

Also undertaken was construction of a unit with which a repairman could completely check any audio unit terminating in the Army's new 10-pin audio connector.³ An assortment of standard connectors was provided to enable the user to check, under normal operating conditions, any audio accessory.⁴

Mess conditions were improved during the report period. Butter was added to the ration list in October 1954, and fresh milk was brought to Korea in February 1955. Fresh vegetables appeared in larger quantities.

1. Ann Rept, 352d CRC, fy 1955, p15.

2. Ibid. p18.

3. Ibid. p18.

4. Ibid. p19.

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On 9 Jun 55, the new mess, consisting of four quonsets, was completed at the I Corps compound.¹ Operational control of the mess, at time of inactivation of the company, fell to 301st Battalion.²

Supply proved inconsistent throughout the report period, and was a constant source of irritation to commanders. At times, it seemed as if emphasis on supply economy had resulted in material never reaching the using unit or arriving many months after it was needed. Vehicle and generator repairs and parts were especially hard to come by. Lumber, paper, and other articles were in very short supply.

Supply management in the company was unique in comparison with other units, in that its substantial network of outlying detachments presented a formidable logistic problem. This was solved by attaching the company's detachments directly to the supported unit for their requirements. Permanent fixtures such as tents, clothing, and field equipment were provided by the company, but expendable items such as POL and paper were procured through channels from the supported unit.³

Company vehicles exacted a heavy toll in repairs during the year principally because of the rough and dangerous roads. Replacement parts were a common lack. This did not help to keep transportation operating efficiently. Despite this, the motor pool piled up an impressive record in operator efficiency, safe-driving, and on-the-job training of mechanics.⁴

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1. Ann Rept, 352d CRC, fy 1955, p9.
 2. Ibid. p10.
 3. Ibid. p14.
 4. Ibid. p16.

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11. 851st Communications Reconnaissance Detachment,
Camp Matsushima, Japan

At the start of fy 1955, the 851st Detachment was located in Tokyo (Rm 3M09, Maranouchi Building). Effective 25 Jun 55, the detachment was moved to Camp Matsushima whereupon the mission, personnel and equipment of the 356th Company were assumed. Prior to 25 June, the detachment occupied one room 38x32 ft. At Camp Matsushima, it occupied the physical plant of the 356th Company.

The detachment operated directly upon orders received from ASA, Far East.¹ Its logistic support was provided by ASA, Far East and the 71st Sig Svc Bn. Upon reorganization, the detachment became attached to Hq Northern Comd, 8017th AU for logistic support and courtmartial jurisdiction. Its four teams received logistic support from the Army unit to which attached. Status of Hq and the teams was, as follows:²

<u>Location</u>	<u>Attachment</u>
Hq, Camp Matsushima	8017th AU
Team 1, 851st Det, Camp Sendai	8017th AU
Team 2, 851st Det, Camp Haugen	8018th AU
Team 3, 851st Det, Camp Whittington	8014th AU
Team 4, 851st Det, Camp Chickamauga	8021st AU

At the close of fy 1955, a number of changes concerning reorganization and redesignation took place. With the "phasing-out" of the 356th Company, the detachments, which were an integral part of their unit, were transferred to the 851st Detachment and redesignated as teams. Following this, teams located at Camp Younghans, Camp Gifu, and Itazuki Air Base began preparation to return to Camp Matsushima. A team at Camp Fuji prepared to move

1. Ann Rept, 851st CRD, fy 1955, pl.
2. Ibid. p2.

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to Camp Whittington. Detachment 6 was transferred with personnel and equipment to 8621 DU, designated Team 1 and attached to Fld Sta 8603 with duty station at Fort Buckner.¹

Authorization and allowances during the year were provided by TOE 32-500 and 32-500A.² Prior to reorganization, detachment strength stood at 2-0, 38 EM, all but three operational.³ Assigned strength as of 30 Jun 55 was 6-0, 158 EM.⁴ Japanese personnel on direct-hire represented the only civilian component.⁵

Prior to its move to Camp Matsushima, detachment security was handled through agreement with Japanese civil authorities. At Camp Matsushima, security provisions for Company A, 301st Battalion applied to the detachment.⁶ Detachment training was conducted in accordance with Hq, ASA training directives. All enlisted personnel received four hours training weekly with Hq Co, ASA, Far East.⁷ Yearly IG inspection was held in October 1954 by the IG, ASA. Adjective rating: "Excellent."⁸ Morale remained high throughout the year.

The detachment's mission during the report period was to monitor conventional telephone long lines within Japan, and all telephone circuits between Japan and Korea which terminated at, or were patched through, the Tokyo long lines switchboard.⁹

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1. Ann Rept, 851st CRD, fy 1955, p13.
 2. Ibid. p2.
 3. Ibid. p3.
 4. Ibid. Tab 2.
 5. Ibid. p4.
 6. Ibid. p7.
 7. Ibid. p11.
 8. Ibid. p10.
 9. Ibid. p8.

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Operations were conducted on a 24-hour basis, seven days a week, utilizing six TA-49/U multi-line observing sets and nine RD-74/U recorders. All monitored traffic was transmitted by courier to Hq ASA, Far East. Serious security violations were handled by delivery of conversation transcript direct to G2, AFFE and ASA, Far East Hq. Supervisory control of operations and the mission was exercised by Hq ASA, Far East with whom constant liaison was maintained. Material of interest to J2, FECOM was delivered via officer courier daily.

Conversations over Japan-Korea circuits revealed more breaches of security than other circuits and were given special emphasis. A total of 750 security violations were recorded for the report period.¹

Prior to 25 Jun 55, messing and housing were provided by Hq Co, ASA, Far East. At the new site, personnel occupied housing formerly held by the 356th Company. Detachment mess was located at Detachment headquarters. Medical care formerly provided by the Hq ASA, Far East Dispensary, was now provided by Camp Matsushima Post Dispensary and the 11th Evac Hosp located at Sendai.²

Financial transactions were handled by Hq Co, 8621 DU. Following attachment to the Northern Command, Camp Schimmelpfennig Finance Office administered all expenditures of the detachment with exception to unit and direct-hire funds.³

Equipment status of the detachment: 14 RD-74/U recorders; 5 typewriters, MC-88; 1 multimeter, TS-297/U; 1 tube tester, I-177; 1 tool equipment, TE-113; 7 observing sets, TA-49(U). Equipment on hand after 25 Jun 55 was

1. Ann Rept, 851st CRD, fy 1955, p8.

2. Ibid. p5.

3. Ibid. p5.

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similar to that carried by the 356th Company. No TOE vehicles were drawn during the year. Following relocation, all vehicles of the 356th Company were transferred to the detachment.¹

12. 856th Communications Reconnaissance Detachment, Tokyo, Japan

With relocation of the 851st Detachment to Camp Matsushima, activation of the 856th Detachment was effected 25 Jun 55. (GO 22, Hq ASA, 10 Jun 55). TOE 32-500A and 29-500 authorized personnel and equipment. Assigned strength at end of report period was 2-0, 38 EM. All administrative and operational aspects formerly applicable to the 851st Detachment, became the responsibility of the new detachment.²

13. Field Station, 8603 DU, Sobé, Okinawa

Station location on Okinawa remained unchanged during fy 1955. Subordination to ASA, Far East continued.³ Physical plant, excluding operations building and adjacent antenna farm, consisted of four 165-man capacity barracks, motor pool building and parking area, six parallel situated quonset huts, a BOQ, and a sentry house.⁴ Ninety-five percent of the station's logistic support during the year was received from Hq RYCOM with the other five percent coming from ASA channels. A new TA 32-53 (28 Jan 55) was received, and all excess major line items (Ord, QM, Engr, and Cml) were turned in to RYCOM technical services, or retention authority requested from ASA, Far East. New items of equipment, other than

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1. Ann Rept, 851st CRD, fy 1955, p6.
 2. Ann Rept, 856th CRD, fy 1955, ppl-12.
 3. Ann Rept, FS 8603 DU, fy 1955, pl.
 4. Ibid. p3.

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signal were received, or due-outs established from local depots. Status of drawing major line items was not clear at year's end, however, a few items of communications equipment had been received from Hq, ASA on automatic issue.¹

No basic change in organization for administrative and operational functions occurred during the year. Station remained established under TD 92-8603 (11 Sep 53 w/Change 1, 15 Sep 54 and Change 2, 28 Mar 55).²

Assigned personnel at the start of fy 1955 was 17-0, 658 EM. At year's end, this had risen to 19-0, 717 EM.³ Enlisted operational personnel increased 21% over fy 1954.⁴ Regardless of the expanding trend, there were several problems. CommCen replacements, for example, were arriving inexperienced and inadequately prepared to process the tremendous volume of traffic. Similar shortages occurred in other operations branches. As the year ended, it was felt that the number of replacements was still not sufficient enough to off-set the need created by departing personnel and increased mission assignments.⁵ The conversion of 700 personnel to include new MOS's, and the appointment of 314 specialists and 76 NCO's was accomplished during the year.⁶

The only civilian personnel employed consisted of 50 indigenous personnel of Okinawan extraction. Prior to August 1954, appropriation funds for indigenous personnel were not authorized. From August 1954 throughout the remainder of the year expenditures for indigenous labor from appropriated funds, amounted to approximately \$11,000.⁷

1. Ann Rept, FS 8603 DU, fy 1955, p5.

2. Ibid. p6.

3. Ibid. Tab 9.

4. Ibid. p8.

5. Ibid. p9.

6. Ibid. p13.

7. Ibid. Tabs 12, 13.

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The station's security guard force consisted of 26 EM who operated on trick schedule. Three posts were maintained plus an escort guard. During evening hours, four posts were maintained. The entire station was enclosed by an anti-personnel chain link fence with barbed-wire overhang. Considerable difficulty was experienced from Okinawans cutting the fence and performing theft. This was alleviated by making unscheduled checks of the fence and antenna farm.¹

The station's training program, geared to a heavy operational schedule, necessitated an attack to coincide with the trick working hours. A verified median of 93.7 attendance was obtained throughout the last six months of the fiscal year.² Range requirements were successfully met, and the station, as a whole, participated in various post-wise training exercises. During October 1954, MOS training was implemented. An IE Center was established in May 1955.³

Important visitors of the year included Lt Gen R. J. Canine, DIRNSA; Maj Gen A. G. Trudeau, G2, DA; and Brig Gen S. B. Mason, Deputy Chief, ASA.⁴ Annual IG inspection was held 23-27 Aug 54 by teams from Hq ASA and ASA, Far East. Adjective rating: "Satisfactory."⁵

Morale was good throughout the year. The Army Incentive Awards Program was initiated during November 1954, and the station recommended 1-0 and 61 EM for commendation or achievement certificates. Judicial action included two special and nine summary courtsmartials, and forty-one EM were given punishment under Art 15, UCMJ.⁶

1. Ann Rept, FS 8603 DU, fy 1955, p39.

2. Ibid. p40.

3. Ibid. p41.

4. Ibid. Tab 14.

5. Ibid. p39.

6. Ibid. p42.

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Equipment receipts during the year included:

31 Oct 54	- 2	Tube Testers TV-7/U
12 Oct 54	- 2	Magnetic Tape Recorder-Reproducers Ampex S-3160A (dual track)
22 Oct 54	- 8	Teletypewriter Sets, AN/GTC-20
29 Oct 54	- 2	Collins Radio Receivers, R-390/URR
1-31 Jan 55	- 1	DF Set, AN/TRD-4
1-28 Feb 55	- 1	DEW 31 and 7 Antenna Couplers
Apr 55	- 8	Antenna Couplers CU 119/FRR
31 May 55	- 8	AN/FRR-34 Diversities, 2 H-160/FG (SAMSON) units, 1 5-UCO BID/30/I and Oscilloscope. ¹

Considerable construction took place during the year, and a number of projects were underway. Among the more important were:²⁻⁴

- 1) A combination basketball-tennis court. Completed August 1954. \$5,000 allocated from Hq RYCOM non-appropriated funds.
- 2) A 4-man capacity BOQ. \$15,800 allocated from MCA funds.
- 3) Re-erection of RYCOM-located quonsets. Cost: \$3,890.
- 4) Supply and storage building. \$27,500 allocated from MCA funds. 40% completed at end of fy 1955.

Projected construction included:

- 1) Athletic Fields. \$41,000 allocated from non-appropriated funds from RYCOM. At end of fy 1955, steps were being taken to open the work to bids.³
- 2) Latrine for Operations Building. RYCOM granted \$6,820 for construction. Work commenced 6 Jun 55.
- 3) Administrative Headquarters. \$10,000 allocated by Hq AFFE from RYCOM savings. Disapproved by DA, then included in RYCOM master plan, and programmed in fy 1957 MCA Budget.
- 4) Service Club and Library. Programmed for in RYCOM master plan, and funds requested in fy 1957 MCA program.

1. Ann Rept, FS 8603 DU, fy 1955, pp27-29.
2. Ibid. p50.
3. Ibid. p51.

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- 5) Combination Theater-Chapel. 200 seat capacity. Cost: \$170,000. Included in RYCOM master plan, and funds requested on fy 1957 MCA program.
- 6) *Bowling Alley-Hobby Craft Shop. 3 Bowling Alleys with adjoining 1800 sq ft for Hobby Shop. Included in RYCOM master plans, and funds requested on fy 1957 MCA program.¹
- 7)**Post Exchange. 3,350 sq ft. Cost: \$68,000. Included in RYCOM master plan, and requested in fy 1957 MCA program.
- 8) NCO Mess. 4,500 sq ft. Cost: \$178,000. Included in RYCOM master plan, and requested in fy 1957 MCA program.
- 9) *Swimming Pool. Size 63x82 ft. Cost: \$127,000. Included in RYCOM master plan, and requested in fy 1957 MCA program. Project included a bathhouse of 3,700 sq ft.
- 10) Bus Stop. Actually an 8x8x12 shelter which at close of fy 1955 was under construction. This facility was provided for during an island-wide construction program through RYCOM Engineer District.
- 11) Addition to Operations Building. 2,288 sq ft structure comprising two rooms for storage and MOS training. Request placed with Hq RYCOM for construction from M&O funds.²

Maintenance activities were hampered during the year by transmission and antenna lines of USAF Globe Communications System, which was located within the station's antenna field. Actual removal work was begun by the line crew in February 1955. The number of personnel assigned to the line crew varied from a high of twenty-one during September 1954 to seven at year's end. Removal of this site resulted in added multicoupler output, and definite increase in operating efficiency.³

*Efforts initiated for AFPE Joint Welfare Board Funds.

**Efforts initiated for PX Funds.

1. Ann Rept, FS 8603 DU, fy 1955, p51.
2. Ibid. p52.
3. Ibid. p21.

362

~~TOP SECRET~~

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Extensive use of the station's 202 radio receivers brought about a major problem in malfunction. This was caused by worn threads on tuning slugs. CXOF and ASAN-8 were out of operation for a prolonged period of time also. In both instances, lack of suitable replacements for defective parts accounted for the work stoppage. Frequency shift converters (CV-62/U) required many repairs. A common trouble was shorting of the T-5 discriminator, primary to secondary. The situation was not relieved to any degree for transformers were not available locally.

On the ASAN-13, both the selenium stack from printer power supply and a modified REC-22 became defective. Since no replacement was available, an RC-80 was borrowed to enable the equipment to be put into operation.¹

One particular problem encountered was a result of using locally-procured teletype ribbons.² Permission was granted to discontinue local purchase and use US-manufactured ribbons.

On 20 Jul 54, COMUS replaced JOVE cryptosystem. It was a faster method of encoding and decoding but more subject to error. In October 1954, the cryptosystem for AFSAM 4A was exhausted. Additional pages were requested from ASA, Far East and later received. In the interim, no secure means of communications existed between DF control and the scope site; therefore all material was encoded before being sent out.

JOVE cryptosystem, and corresponding pads, became obsolete and were returned to the crypto-custodian in February 1955. New administrative pads

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8603 DU, fy 1955, p22.
 2. Ibid. p23.

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were received and placed in operation between Fld Sta 8603 and 8609 on 23 Mar 55. DIANA station-to-station administrative pads were placed in operation during April.¹

As a result of typhoon "Grace" in August 1954, three teletype lines became defective between operations and UAW, the RYCOM relay station. To provide additional lines for teletype circuits, two lines normally used by the DF unit were temporarily transferred to the CommCen by changing jumper wires on terminal blocks.² Emergency power facilities received their first real test during this typhoon. All three units were placed in operation at 1030, 13 Aug 54 and ran continuously until 0910, 15 Aug 54. On 9 Sep 54, typhoon "Jane" struck. A total of twenty-four hours was logged for each power unit.³

An estimated \$3,000 annual savings were made when a device was installed on all ASAN-17 equipment to save perforated teletype tape. This consisted of attaching an electromagnet to the equipment near the tape-feed lever. When code was being transmitted, the circuit was cut off from the magnet and the machine operated normally. When no code was being transmitted, the circuit was completed, the magnet drew back the tape-feed lever, and the machine discontinued feeding blank tape until code impulses again broke the circuit.⁴

With the constant influx of personnel, billeting space proved inadequate. In addition, there were insufficient NCO rooms to accommodate NCO's living on-post.⁵ Messing facilities were adequate for all station personnel

1. Ann Rept, FS 8603 DU, fy 1955, Vol II, p37.

2. Ann Rept, FS 8603 DU, fy 1955, p24.

3. Ibid. pp24, 25.

4. Ibid. p23.

5. Ibid. p14.

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and AFSS personnel stationed in close proximity were also served.¹ A station dispensary was opened in July 1954, and placed in 24-hour operation. Cases other than normal first aid were taken to Bishagawa Dispensary or to Ryukyus Army Hosp.²

In April 1955, supply liaison was established with the 327th Company on Formosa and technical services in RYCOM for logistic support. An improvement in the flow of supplies occurred, but many problems remained. Space allocations for air shipment, for example, were difficult to obtain, and there was a lack of authority from AFPE to RYCOM for logistic support for supplies and equipment other than Class II and IV. G4 RYCOM, however, approved limited issue of POL, Class V, and some station property, but indicated the arrangement would not continue without proper authority.³

The station established property books for the first time in February 1955. TD 92-8603 (11 Sep 53) did not provide for a headquarters detachment or a separate supply room. However, the provisional command line did provide a commander of troops. By fall 1955, the Post Activity Supply was scheduled to occupy a new building, then under construction.⁴ Ninety-eight percent of items requested from the technical services were received during the year, and efficient and effective service was provided by Signal Supply. A lack of storage facilities was the only problem.⁵

A total of twenty-three station vehicles were maintained during the year. Three special-allowance vehicles were added, and three 8621 DU vehicles were carried.⁶

1. Ann Rept, FS 8603 DU, fy 1955, p15.

2. Ibid. p16.

3. Ibid. p18.

4. Ibid. p18.

5. Ibid. p19.

6. Ibid. p29.

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Special Services activities greatly expanded during the year. New features for organized athletics were constructed, and additions were made to most indoor facilities.¹

REF: VOL. V P. 181

14. Field Station, 8609 DU, Clark AFB, Pampanga, Philippine Islands

Station location on Luzon remained unchanged during fy 1955. Physical plant consisted of four buildings (5208, 5210, 826, 12204). Command over the station was exercised by ASA, Far East, while mission assignment control was retained by NSA.

Logistic support (standard items of issue) was provided by 13th AF during the year, and ASA, Far East continued to supply items of cryptographic material and those peculiar to ASA activities. In addition, limited clothing was provided by QM, RYCOM.² 6208 USAF Hosp provided medical service.³

The station remained organized under TD 93-8609 (11 Sep 53), however, two changes were incorporated during the year. The first (15 Sep 54) adjusted authorized strength from 429 to 402.⁴ The second (18 Mar 55) increased strength from 402 to 406. Division of functions into Administrative and Operations Branches, commanded by one senior officer, continued.⁵

Assigned officer strength fluctuated from a high of 17 to a low of 13 during the year. Enlisted strength as the year began was 434; at year's end 494. During May-June 1955, all enlisted records were converted, and all

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8603 DU, fy 1955, pp45-49.
 2. Ann Rept, FS 8609 DU, fy 1955, pl.
 3. Ibid. p6.
 4. Ibid. p2.
 5. Ibid. p3.

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EM awarded new MOS's and classified as NCO's or specialists.¹

The station's security guard varied between twenty and twenty-five men. Guard posts were maintained at the operation's area and at the DAU installation (DF site). With the end of the HUK problem in the area adjacent to Clark AFB, no incidents of unauthorized entrance occurred during the year.²

Individual military training was carried out in compliance with Hq, ASA directives. In October 1954, bivouac was held for all platoons as part of the tactical requirements. In March 1955, all personnel completed preliminary weapons training. Ninety percent received qualifying scores.³ All personnel took part in practice destruction alerts, and in April 1955, the station participated in a base ground defense alert. An atomic alert, including evacuation of all personnel except for installation guards, was held in June. During this alert, the entire station maintained a ready condition for the actual alert for seventy-two hours culminating in a mock atomic attack on the Flight Line, during which evacuation to a safe distance was carried out.⁴

On several occasions during the year, technical assistance was rendered to the 6925th AFFS unit located on Clark AFB. Lateral information exchange continued to prove valuable.⁵ Important visitors of the year included: Lt Gen R. J. Canine, DIRNSA, Maj Gen H. Reichelderfer, Chief, ASA, and Brig Gen S. B. Mason, Deputy Chief, ASA.⁶ Annual IG inspection was held

1. Ann Rept, FS 8609 DU, fy 1955, p4.
2. Ibid. p13.
3. Ibid. p16.
4. Ibid. p17.
5. Ibid. p15.
6. Ibid. Tab 5.

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20-22 Aug 54. Adjective rating: "Excellent."¹

Morale was good throughout the year. Recreational facilities were improved.² Acquisition of new housing facilities contributed to improvement in overall health and general welfare of station personnel.³ High instance of Special Services participation and continued success of athletic teams predominated.⁴ Station was recipient of several commendations in various activities, and awards were presented to the CO and eight outstanding EM.⁵

During the period August-October 1954, principal construction was completed upon Building 5208 and the station mess. Early in June, new air conditioning units for the Operations Building were installed. At the end of the year Building 5210, acquired from the AF, was being repainted, and a 200-man barracks, under construction, was 80% complete.⁶ With the end of the rainy season in September 1955, field conditions were expected to improve for the 11th Comm Sq to complete the antenna field for the station for which material had been received from Hq, ASA.⁷

Housing continued to be a problem during the year. For eleven months Building 5208 was the only permanent barracks, and it was badly overcrowded. Company personnel, billeted in the Sawale area, suffered as huts deteriorated increasingly.⁸ In June 1955, negotiations with the AF for acquisition of more permanent housing resulted in obtaining Building 5210 for housing

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1. Ann Rept, 1G, fy 1955, Tab 3.
 2. Ann Rept, FS 8609 DU, fy 1955, p18.
 3. Ibid. p21.
 4. Ibid. p22.
 5. Ibid. p20.
 6. Ibid. pp11, 12.
 7. Ibid. p23.
 8. Ibid. p5.

368

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facilities. In this way, the problem of sub-standard housing was solved, but the two buildings occupied at the end of fy 1955 continued to be overcrowded. The station's mess facilities operated efficiently during the year, and there were no significant problems.¹

Upon receipt of SR 735-30-10, the following sub-activities, under the station supply officer, were established: Hq, Hq Det, Mess, Motors, and Operations. TA 32-59 (5 Jan 55) was placed into effect, and SOP was revised outlining all changes in AF requisitioning. During March 1955, the Manilla AF Depot found itself short of funds for all local purchase, and limited quantities of central purchase items. As a result, a critical shortage of these items occurred.²

Considerable change-over occurred in station transportation facilities. Thirteen new vehicles were received during the year, a number turned in and, at year's end, a total of nineteen vehicles were maintained.³

FO, 6200 Air Base Wing, 13th AF, assumed responsibility for payment of station personnel. Comptroller, 13th AF controlled disbursement of per diem funds. In September 1954, announcement was received from AFCE relative reinstatement of monetary clothing allowances. This was placed into effect 1 Nov 54. Pay raise and dislocation allowances were made effective 1 Apr 55, and first pay increases received 15 April. The Unit Fund, the only non-appropriated fund available to the station, was locally maintained. Funds received during the year totaled \$3,190.36. Expenditures, approved by the unit fund council, largely involved items for general welfare of the command.⁴

REF: VOL. II P. 306

1. Ann Rept, FS 8609 DU, fy 1955, p6.
2. Ibid. p9.
3. Ibid. p8.
4. Ibid. p9.

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15. Field Station, 8610 DU, Kyoto, Japan

Station location on the island of Honshu remained unchanged during fy 1955. Physical plant consisted of some thirteen acres for the station, and ninety acres to accommodate the fifty-tower antenna field.¹ Administrative control continued to be exercised by ASA, Far East. Operational control and mission assignment were at the discretion of NSA. Logistic support was provided by S4, Camp Otsu for general supply, and S4, ASA, Far East for replacement parts for specialized equipment. Authorization for other equipment carried under TA 32-1-10 was under revision during the year, and determination scheduled for fy 1956.

The station was organized under TD 93-8610 (11 Sep 53) which authorized 11-0, 3 WO, 377 EM.² Change 1 (15 Sep 54) adjusted authorized strength to 11-0, 3 WO, 376 EM. Change 2 (18 Mar 55) reduced authorized strength to 373 EM.³ Officer strength, with exception of Warrant Officers, remained fairly consistent throughout the year with 10-0, 2 WO assigned 1 Jul 54, and 15-0, 7 WO assigned as of 30 Jun 55.⁴ Enlisted strength increased from 473 at the beginning of the year to a high of 568 on 5 Jun 55. After this date, strength graduated down to 555 EM.⁵ Records program for MOS and specialist conversion was completed 29 Jun 55, and a total of 480 EM were converted to the specialist grade.⁶

Indigenous employees were utilized throughout the year, and, at the end of the year, included:⁷

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8610 DU, fy 1955, pl.
 2. Ibid. p2.
 3. Ibid. p3.
 4. Ibid. p4.
 5. Ibid. p5.
 6. Ibid. p4.
 7. Ibid. Tab 4.

370

~~TOP SECRET~~

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Master labor contract employees	46
Direct-hire employees (Special Welfare Fund)	28
Direct-hire employees	28
Direct-hire employees (NCO open mess)	23
Regional Post Engineer employees (boilermen)	6
PX and concession employees	17
Laundry	4
<u>Total</u>	<u>152</u>

Physical security was maintained by a 16-man security guard force, augmented by indigenous police provided by Camp Otsu. Main gate of the station was secured by two guards and one indigenous policeman. Operations area was guarded by an enlisted security guard on a 24-hour basis.¹

During the year a total of 116 out of 210 hours of training was accomplished in accordance with ASA directives. Ninety-four hours of the required 210 were devoted to unit training. Range firing of the carbine for record was held in June 1955.²

An aggressive CommCen training center program was effected in November 1954 to provide additional technical training in COMSEC, operating techniques and practices, and in the use of the back-up cryptosystem. As a result, technical skill and proficiency improved. More important, few COMSEC violations occurred.³

Important visitors to the station included Lt Gen Ralph J. Canine, DIRNSA, Maj Gen Harry Reichelderfer, Chief, ASA and Brig Gen Stanhope B. Mason, Deputy Chief, ASA. Annual IG inspection was conducted between 20-23 Sep 54. Adjective rating: "Superior."⁴

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8610 DU, fy 1955, p14.
 2. Ibid. p20.
 3. Ann Rept, FS 8610 DU, fy 1955, Vol II, p36.
 4. Ann Rept, FS 8610 DU, fy 1955, p19.

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Morale was good throughout the year and a number of new recreation facilities were completed. One Bronze Star Medal for World War II service, and fifteen Certificates of Achievement were awarded during the year.¹

The station's administrative mission during the year was to provide planning, supervision, and coordination of functions pertaining to personnel actions and administrative matters for the station itself, and its outlying detachments. The policy of maintaining close and friendly relationship with Camp Otsu and Southwestern Command proved advantageous in that supplies in practically all activities were secured in sufficient quantity with relative ease.²

The station's CommCen continued its responsibility for the transmission, receipt, and delivery of all messages. Processing of messages, for the 9593d TSU was discontinued in July 1954. During April 1955, a message center was established to provide required control for all messages, packages and classified documents.

Average daily traffic volume for February 1955 was 44,941 gps which exceeded the practical operating capacity of the on-line circuit between ASA, Far East and the station. Another on-line circuit, employing DAPHNE cryptosystem, was obtained in February 1955. The additional circuit greatly increased the groupage capacity of the CommCen and also decreased the time that messages were delayed because of inadequate facilities and circuit outages. A type B off-line arrangement was furnished the 501st Group as a result of the addition of the second on-line circuit.

1. Ann Rept, FS 8610 DU, fy 1955, pp21-23.
2. Ibid. pl6.

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Average daily traffic volume increased from 36,330 gps in July 1954 to 53,567 gps in May 1955, and improved circuit conditions slightly reduced circuit outages.¹ Modification of ASAM 2-1's to TSEC/KW-2's for use with the GORGON cryptosystem was effected, without difficulty, in June 1955.²

Station engineers, and those of the Southwestern Command participated in the following construction during the year:³

- DF building (Tampa site).
- Replacement of coal for oil burners.
- Painting of exterior of all buildings.
- Rehabilitation of attic space in Operations building.
- Latrine facility by adding extension to Building T-16.
- Incinerator for operations use.
- Re-surfacing of parking area.
- Laying of concrete curbing around buildings and on corners of main roads.
- Combination tennis and volley ball court.
- Expansion of NCO dining room.
- First three graders lounge for NCO open mess.
- Replacement of transformers for extra electrical power.
- Replacement of fire escapes.
- Installation of ventilators.
- Erection of additional flag pole.
- Construction of Chlorinator.

Housing facilities consisting of three 2-story buildings to accommodate 575 EM, and a 2-story BOQ for officers and transients proved adequate.⁴

The station continued to operate a consolidated cafeteria mess, and rations were drawn from Camp Otsu and Hq Southwestern Command. Facilities, however, became inadequate due to increasing personnel. Construction of an additional 2400 sq ft of space commenced July 1955.⁵

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8610 DU, fy 1955, Vol II, pp35, 36.
 2. Ibid. p36.
 3. Ann Rept, FS 8610 DU, fy 1955, pp11-13.
 4. Ibid. p8.
 5. Ibid. p8.

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The station's supply activity was consolidated into one area during the year.¹ Expendable supply improved considerably, and shortages were met by substitutions and, as a consequence, there was no time lost due to deadlining of equipment.² Facilities of the motor pool continued to be adequate for efficient maintenance and operation of seventeen TA-authorized vehicles, six vehicles held on MR from Hq Southwestern Command, and four vehicles belonging to 9593d TSU.³

Funds provided for the station were of two types: non-appropriated, which included Unit Fund, NCO open mess fund, and craft revolving fund and non-appropriated which included Proj 2131-02 and Proj 2131-77. Proj 2131-02 was used by the 327th Company and the station for TDY travel and per diem. The 2131-77 fund was used for employment of indigenous personnel.⁴ Medical facilities consisted of a dispensary located in Fushima "B" area, and hospital facilities at Camp Otsu and Kobe.⁵

REF: VOL. II P. 212

16. Field Station, 8612 DU, Chitose, Japan

Station location on the island of Hokkaido remained unchanged during fy 1955. Personnel continued to occupy temporary quonsets which were erected in 1952. During the year new operations buildings were erected and equipped with hot water heat, the others with oil space heaters of Japanese manufacture. A total of twelve buildings, eleven of which were 56-man billets constituted the physical layout.⁶

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8610 DU, fy 1955, p9.
 2. Ibid. p10.
 3. Ibid. pp10, 11.
 4. Ibid. p9.
 5. Ibid. p8.
 6. Ann Rept, FS 8612 DU, fy 1955, pl.

374

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Command over the station continued to be exercised by ASA, Far East, and the mission was controlled by NSA.¹ Logistic support from 1 Jul 54 to March 1955 was provided by the 1st Cav Div with Headquarters at Regional Camp Crawford. Upon departure of this unit in late 1954, the 8016th AU assumed logistic support and courtsmartial jurisdiction. On 29 Mar 55, the 4th Ftr Bmr Wg. assumed the major share of logistic support to the station.²

The station was organized under TD 93-8612 (11 Sep 53) with an authorized strength of 10-0, 3 WO, 259 EM. Reorganization under this TD was announced 21 Oct 54, authorizing 10-0, 3 WO, 256 EM. A second reorganization occurred 25 Jun 55. This change authorized 10-0, 3 WO, 231 EM.³ Assigned personnel at the end of the report period was 13-0, 271 EM.⁴ Indigenous employees totaled 97 of the 103 authorized.⁵

Until September 1954, the security guard was organized to man three posts with four reliefs. At this time, a new guard post was opened at the main gate which required a change to a four post relief system. One continued problem was a lack of school-trained guard personnel for which training had to be implemented.⁶

Most individual training during the period covered review of basic military subjects. Prescribed number of mechanical training hours, preparatory marksmanship training and range firing were completed in July 1954. All personnel completed the qualification course in basic weapons. Familiarization instruction and firing of .45 cal pistol and submachine gun was

1. Ann Rept, FS 8612 DU, fy 1955, p4.
2. Ibid. ppl, 2.
3. Ibid. p3.
4. Ibid. Tab 5.
5. Ibid. Tab 7.
6. Ibid. pl4.

375

~~TOP SECRET~~

Page 381 of 398 Pages
Copy 1 of 4 Copies

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completed by those whose duty required same.¹ Operational personnel were provided on-the-job training, particularly those holding MOS 1717 who were found to be inadequately prepared.²

Important visitors of the year included: Maj Gen Harry Reichelderfer, Chief, ASA, and Brig Gen Stanhope P. Mason, Deputy Chief, ASA. Annual IG inspection was held between 13-14 Sep 54. Adjective rating: "Excellent."³ Morale was relatively high during the year. Disease incidence was low, courtsmartials negligible.⁴ Twenty Certificates of Achievement were awarded personnel who performed outstandingly.⁵

The mission of the station during fy 1955 was the discharge of COMINT and COMSEC functions as directed by NSA and the Chief, ASA, Far East in support of US Forces, FEC.⁶

Principal construction during the year was largely recreational facilities, and until December 1954, only minor projects were undertaken. On 29 December, a fire destroyed the operations building.⁷ Damage was estimated at \$687,250.⁸ Immediate funds were made available to allow reconstruction. Between January-April 1955, new facilities were erected.

Maintenance was difficult during the year. A typhoon in September 1954 knocked out overhead hot water lines and created considerable building damage. Drainage and snow removal from around the buildings was a never-ending task also. During the period October 1954-March 1955, the station

1. Ann Rept, FS 8612 DU, fy 1955, p24.

2. Ibid. p25.

3. Ibid. p18.

4. Ibid. p26.

5. Ibid. p27.

6. Ibid. p2.

7. Ibid. p12.

8. Ibid. p31.

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was without repair and utility support. Upon assumption of this responsibility by the AF, a lack of funds precluded other than emergency repair and utility support. As a consequence, the condition of buildings and utilities still lacked repair at the end of the year.¹

Station communication during the year included telephone, teletype and radio. Auxiliary military radio station MARS, KAQMF, and ADIAS continued in operation, and during typhoon "Marie," Radio KAQMF relayed weather reports and emergency communications to stations in southern Japan, and also aided in obtaining assistance for a grounded LST. It also acted on net control for Far East traffic and the oriental typhoon nets when these storms were plaguing southern Japan.²

Housing was adequate throughout the year. In late 1954, with redeployment of the 1st Cav Div, dependent housing was abundant. This, however, was not too beneficial particularly in winter when heavy snowfall tended to leave roads in poor condition, extremely dangerous, and impassable.³ Messing facilities remained adequate, and an average of 297 rations were served daily.⁴

Redeployment of Army units from Hokkaido, and an increased influx of signal supplies and other equipment for resumption of operations following fire at the station brought about a large amount of rail, air and water shipments during the year. Supply practices were many and varied; however, support was maintained and supplies acquired on an adequate level.⁵

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8612 DU, fy 1955, p13.
 2. Ibid. p13.
 3. Ibid. pp6, 7.
 4. Ibid. p7.
 5. Ibid. p11.

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Financial arrangements for the station were handled by Chitose AFB following assumption of certain functions by the 4th Ftr Bmr Wg. Upon deployment of major Army units from Hokkaido in March 1955, a cross-servicing agreement was implemented and funds and obligations were provided by the Finance and Fiscal Office, Hq Northern Command. Other funds audited by this command included:¹

- Indigenous Labor - Established for payment of houseboys and waitresses. Money collected monthly on a pro-rated basis from all personnel.
- Company Newspaper - Established through voluntary contributions of station personnel.
- NCO Mess - Established through grant of \$4,000 from Hq AFPE.
- Hobby Craft Shop - Established for and controlled by Special Services Office.
- Motion Picture Theater- Revenue derived through ticket sales.²
- Special Services - Established for station and supervised by Special Services Officer, Camp Haugen, Japan.
- Unit Fund - Locally established and controlled by Unit Commander.
- Orphanage Fund - Established from voluntary contributions from station personnel.³

The station was authorized its own dispensary prior to 30 Sep 54. This arrangement ceased in October and the 6028th USAF Hosp at Chitose assumed medical responsibility for the station.⁴

REF: VOL. I P. 221

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8612 DU, fy 1955, p8.
 2. Ibid. p9.
 3. Ibid. p10.
 4. Ibid. p8.

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G. Africa

1. Field Station, 8604 DU, Asmara, Eritrea

Fld Sta 8604 DU, encompassing air administrative headquarters and housing area for Army, Navy, and Air Force units,* remained located at Asmara throughout fy 1955. Physical plant consisted of the main post of Kagnev station located within the city limits; the Fiat area, comprising QM and Ord facilities, 1.4 miles from the main post; the Torregiani area comprising Post Engr storage, Ordnance spare parts storage, and Signal, 3.4 miles from the main post; and the Cintia area which was comprised of Commissary subsistence storage, packing and crating, and medical supply, 1.6 miles from the main post.¹

The station, directly under the command of Chief, ASA, and MDW for certain administrative matters, was provided logistic support within the confines of its own facilities which received supplies by monthly ship or occasional airplane.² Control in operational matters was maintained by DIRNSA.

The station was organized under TD 93-8604 (26 Mar 54) throughout the year.³ Assigned strength at end of fy 1954 was 33-0, 5 WO, 571 EM. Civilian strength was 253. At the end of fy 1955 assigned strength was 36-0, 6 WO, 557 EM. Civilian strength was 278, 20 of which were authorized during the year.⁴

Command structure was changed on 1 Nov 55 to provide two provisional detachments in addition to Hq Co. This change was designed to eliminate

1. Ann Rept, FS 8604 DU, fy 1955, pl.

2. Ibid. p2.

*9425th TU, 9434th TU, 9479th TU, 326th AF Team, Navy Comm Unit 3, Det A, 7244th AB Gp; Residency, Army Audit Agency; Area Engr, Asmara.

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a 600-man company, provide better command supervision, organization more closely allied to functional lines, and improve morale.¹

Physical security for the station was provided by an 86-man guard on a 24-hour basis. In January 1955, construction began on the new post at Cintia, which increased security requirements. Accordingly, six new posts were activated, two manned by MP's, and four by native police. A permanent town patrol continued to operate from 1800 to 0800 hours daily.²

A comprehensive training program for all troops of the command was conducted during the year. This included weapons familiarization, range firing, security education, NCO training, and basic and advanced individual military training. Two station-wide range periods were conducted: one in November 1954 for persons who had not fired or qualified for 1954; and one during January-February 1955 for the annual qualification in arms with the carbine (cal 30).³ A new school was established with the purpose of teaching the responsibilities and duties of NCO's, and preparing men of lower grades to assume these jobs when the time came. A total of 220 hours of instruction was presented in individual military training during the year.⁴ All men received on-the-job training in their MOS and, when the operational mission permitted, training in a related or higher MOS.⁵

Throughout the year, station liaison was effectively maintained through electrical and courier communication facilities with DIRNSA, Chief, ASA, Chief, ASA, Europe and other COMINT units.⁶ An important visitor to the

1. Ann Rept, FS 8604 DU, fy 1955, pp2, 3.
2. Ibid. p29.
3. Ibid. p37.
4. Ibid. p38.
5. Ibid. p39.
6. Ibid. Vol II, p12.

380

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station was Brig Gen Stanhope B. Mason, Deputy Chief, ASA, who arrived during March 1955.¹ Several ships of the US Navy visited Massawa, and were received at the station.² Annual IG, ASA inspection was conducted during the period 4-16 Mar 55. Adjective rating: "Superior."³

The relationship between personnel at Kagnev and the local residents, both Eritrean and European, was, on the whole, very good, with only minor unavoidable incidents to the contrary. Business dealings by both individuals and sections were to the mutual advantage of both the local people and US. The money, spent by personnel stationed at Kagnev, and the US Government, made a definite impression upon the local economy. The influx of American spending tended to level off an otherwise falling economic situation.⁴

Several innovations were made for improvement of morale. Generally speaking, by the end of the year, morale was at a high level. The largest single factor was the Special Services program which was improved in each basic activity.⁵ Several Certificates of Achievement were presented to station personnel for outstanding duty performance.

The administrative mission of the station during fy 1955 included operation of Post Headquarters and responsibility for administrative and service functions of a Post Commander.⁶ Operationally, the station's mission was to

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1. Ann Rept, 8604 DU, fy 1955, p35.
 2. Ibid. Vol II, p48.
 3. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1955, Tab 1.
 4. Ann Rept, 8604 DU, fy 1955, p41.
 5. Ibid. p41.
 6. Ibid. p31.

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intercept foreign communications, perform direction finding, apply special identification techniques, submit raw material and technical reports, and to perform ancillary tasks as required in support of the national COMINT effort.¹

To better assist in fulfillment of the mission, the station's CommCen began on-line operations with NSA effective 27 Nov 54. TT-160/FG equipment was utilized and the DAPHNE cryptosystem was employed in forwarding all COMINT information. This proved a definite improvement over off-line operation although the equipment was operative for only eight to ten hours per day.²

On 21 Feb 55, after many months of negotiations, lease agreement covering rental of approximately 794.654 hectares (1,963.624 acres) of land (site of new post) for an annual rental of \$81,647.51 was signed between the Imperial Ethiopian Government and the Government of the United States. And, on 22 Jun 55, a contract was signed between the Municipality of Asmara and the US Government wherein the municipality granted the right to install sewer facilities for the Cintia site. By the terms of the agreement, the US Government was to pay for material and labor and was to transfer ownership of the facilities to the municipality.³

The Post Engineer assumed responsibility for power at receiver and transmitter sites 1 Mar 55. This presented a major problem. At that time, there were four power men of which only one had previous experience. Additional personnel were attached from 9434th TU to complement the four.

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8604 DU, fy 1955, p1, Vol II.
 2. Ibid. p11, Vol II.
 3. Ann Rept, FS 8604 DU, fy 1955, p25, Vol I.

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Considerable difficulty was encountered with large generator units.¹ In fact, all power units were in poor condition at the time the Engineers assumed responsibility, and required complete overhaul. Receipt of an additional unit for standby power did not relieve the situation as the condition of the additional unit upon arrival was such that it could not be economically placed in operation.²

Engineer contract covering assembly and erection of 689 antenna towers and guys was let 28 Jun 55 to the firm of V. Davico and G. Pollera, Ltd. Estimated period of the contract was 1 Jun 55 to 1 Apr 57, at a cost of \$34,168.15.

A number of buildings were leased to provide a service club for the command to meet the demands created by insufficient local recreational facilities. This lease was entered into on 10 Sep 54 for a period of one year.³ The Officer's Open Mess was expanded by 24x37 ft which allowed additional ballroom space; the kitchen was enlarged 7x16 ft and an electric ventilating system was installed.⁴

The fact that influx of new arrivals slowed down to meet personnel losses relieved housing problems somewhat during the year. Facilities for enlisted housing included twelve 40-man capacity barracks and five 8-man squad tents, all of which were located within the compound proper. At the end of fy 1955, however, the station was using facilities that were originally slated for 9434th TU.

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8604 DU, fy 1955, p26.
 2. Ibid. p26.
 3. Ibid. p27.
 4. Ibid. p28.

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After the acquisition of a unit for male bachelor quarters, housing for these personnel became adequate. Within the station proper, two BOQ units were located. In addition, there were two government quarters for assigned members of the Army Nurse Corps. Due to the fact that only six government quarter housing units existed within the compound, it was necessary that most families find facilities on the outside.¹ At the close of the year, 100 off-post quarters were utilized by station personnel, including a total of ninety-three houses, and seven apartments. Deficiencies common to local housing included insufficient numbers of electrical outlets, uneven floors, and leaks in roofs and window panes.²

Facilities for messing included the Consolidated Mess, Officer's Open Mess, NCO Open Mess, and the PX Snack Bar.³ With the exception of fresh fruits and vegetables, fresh fish, milk and eggs, all food supplies for the Consolidated Mess were requisitioned from the Overseas Supply Agency through the Post Commissary. All baked goods were prepared in the Commissary Bakery.⁴ Approximately 1600 individual meals were served daily by the Consolidated Mess.

The Officer's Open Mess, NCO Open Mess, and PX Snack Bar operated efficiently during the year with no problems arising through personnel, equipment or space inadequacies. On the other hand, the Consolidated Mess worked under handicap in that it was designed to serve half the personnel it fed. As a typical example, only one antiquated dishwasher, and one oven to prepare roast and baked goods, existed at the close of fy 1955 to

1. Ann Rept, FS 8604 DU, fy 1955, p8.

2. Ibid. p9.

3. Ibid. p9.

4. Ibid. p10.

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accommodate those utilizing this facility.¹ Although seventeen KP's and table waiters were locally hired with appropriated funds, thus releasing military personnel for full-time duty, there were an insufficient number of trained individuals available. At the end of fy 1955, the mess staff was composed of only thirteen employees, each of whom worked seven days a week to meet the 24-hour schedule.²

Prior to 18 Feb 55, the station's supply section serviced all elements comprising Fld Sta 8604. Upon completion of the changeover, wherein Fld Sta 8604 was divided into three companies, the two new provisional detachments were also provided with their own unit supply and supply rooms. The old station supply section became Hq Co Unit Supply, servicing the administrative sections, including the radio station (AFRS). Later, servicing of the BOQ's and dependent quarters on the post was included. The station's arms room was redesignated 1 Mar 55 as the Security Detachment Supply Room, to provide the Security Detachment (Prov) with company level supply facilities.³

A cycle inventory system was established during the first quarter of fy 1955 for a 100% inventory of all supplies. This was achieved twice in the year without hindering normal day-to-day work.⁴ During the same period the system of accounting by QM stock number and description was changed to the Federal system of accounting which the warehouse rearranged to correspond with this new procedure.

The station also exerted every effort to operate within the allowances of TA 32-1-4 during the year. However, many items of excess property within

1. Ann Rept, FS 8604 DU, fy 1955, p11.

2. Ibid. p12.

3. Ibid. p19

4. Ibid. p21.

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the area after World War II and the turn-ins of departing units had accumulated in property accounts. Accordingly, authority to dispose of some excesses locally was obtained, and a policy adopted to issue excesses to individual activities as the need arose.¹

In April 1955, meetings were held to discuss and finalize the logistic support to be provided to Signal Corps Plant Engineering Agency Team on the installation of antenna fields for the station and 9473d TU. Agreement was reached whereby the station would meet vehicle requirements (to include heavy Engr equipment) and provide a storage and assembly area. Labor and material would be procured through local contractors.²

At the beginning of the year two problems faced the Ordnance Supply Section: the disposal of excess and obsolete parts, and a re-warehousing program to permit more efficient utilization of available space and expedite inventory time. By the end of fy 1955, 60% of all excess had been disposed of, and the re-warehousing had been completed with available space made for 700 additional bins for parts storage.

The workload in the station's automotive shop became so heavy in the early part of the year that ten to fifteen percent of automotive equipment assigned was in the shop at one time due to 6,000-mile inspections. Arrangements were made for the post motor pool to perform these inspections and permit the Ordnance Shop to concentrate on field maintenance work, thus reducing the percentage of vehicles on deadline to five percent or less.³

In January, 1955, the station's Signal Property Officer assumed the

1. Ann Rept, FS 8604 DU, fy 1955, p21.

2. Ibid. p22.

3. Ibid. p23.

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responsibility for requisition, receipt, storage and issue of maintenance parts from Hq ASA, required for the support of ASA equipment (except cryptographic). To support this operation, a service stock room was established at the receiver site.

During fy 1955, a total of 2,079.5 short tons of incoming supplies, equipment and household effects were received by ship, in addition to 153 short tons of cargo received by air. Further, a total of 808 passengers arrived and were processed. Outgoing shipments included 210.7 short tons of material by ship and 761 passengers by air. Sixty persons departed by MSFS and forty-seven by commercial water transportation from Massawa for the ZI.¹

During the first part of fy 1955, all complicated surgery was performed by qualified specialists in Asmara. The arrival of qualified personnel during the year brought about a change in the procedure, and at the close of the year all operations were performed in the Post Infirmary. Other definitive treatments were provided for military personnel from locally appropriated funds, the work being done by professional men and agencies in the city of Asmara. Similar services were provided for dependents at their own expense.²

The station's Finance Office which operated under the supervision of SI for administration, and technically under the FinO, FOUSA, Cairo, introduced several management improvements during the year.³ Among these were

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8604 DU, fy 1955, p24.
 2. Ibid. pp12, 13.
 3. Ibid. p13.

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the employment of additional cashiers to assist in the conversion of currency; delegation of responsibility to company commanders for payment of troops in their respective organizations, and the entering into a contract between the US Army and Gellatly Hankey and Company relative the submission of invoices thirty days after jobs were completed. This resulted in a more complete knowledge of current transactions and facilitated the payment of transportation invoices and the keeping of fiscal records.¹ A Comptroller Section was also established.²

REF: VOL: II P. 228

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8604 DU, fy 1955, p14.
 2. Ibid. p19.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

Headquarters, ASA

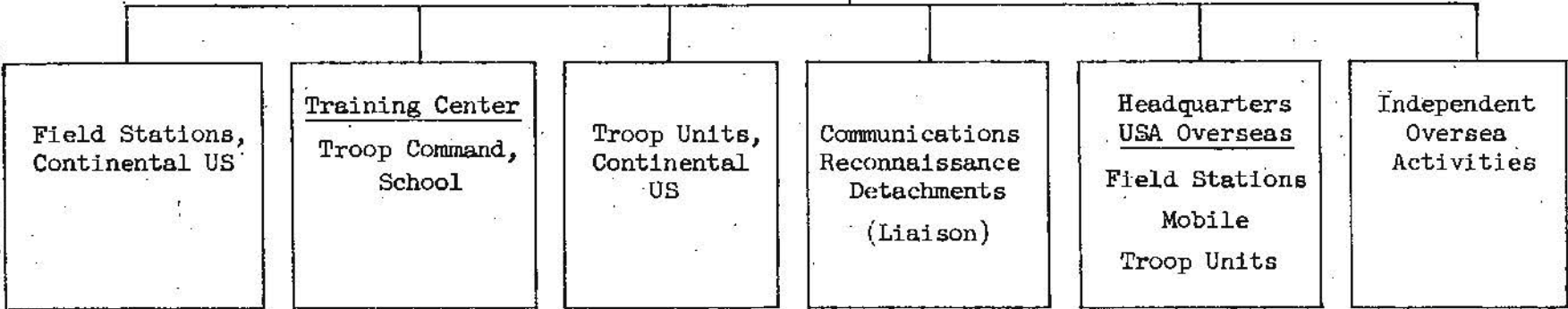


Figure 1

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ACTP	All Components Training Program
AEPG	Army Electronic Proving Ground
AFSA	Armed Forces Security Agency (now NSA)
AFSS	Air Force Security Service
AHS	Arlington Hall Station
Als	Alaska
Ann	Annual
ASAC	Army Security Agency, Caribbean
ASAE	Army Security Agency, Europe
ASAFE	Army Security Agency, Far East
ASAI DP	Army Security Agency Intercept Installation Deployment Plan
Asm	Asmara
ATFA	Atomic Test Field Army
C/A	Cryptanalysis
C&D	Cover and Deception
CC&D	Communications Cover and Deception
CCI	Communications Counter Intelligence
CGRAFE	Commanding General, Rear Army Far East
CinCFE	Commander-in-Chief, Far East
CIO	Command Issuing Office
COMINT	Communications Intelligence
Comm Recon Bn	Communications Reconnaissance Battalion
CRB	
Comm Recon Co	Communications Reconnaissance Company
CRC	
Comm Recon Det	Communications Reconnaissance Detachment
CRD	
Comm Recon Gp	Communications Reconnaissance Group
CRG	
CSB	Crypto Security Board
DAC	Department of the Army Civilian
ELINT	Electronic Intelligence
Eur	Europe
FPES	Fixed Plant Engineering Section
FS	Field Station

*Military Terms, Abbreviations, and Symbols authorized in AR 320-50, 7 May 57, are not included herein.

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GAS	Office symbol assigned General Staff, Army Security Agency
GOR	General Operating Requirements
Haw	Hawaii
ICD	Imitative Communication Deception
ICR	International Commercial Radio
kw	Kilowatt
LSIB	London Signal Intelligence Board
MCA	Military Construction Appropriation
MOA	Morse Operator Analysis
NSAIDP	National Security Agency Intercept Installation Deployment Plan
NSCID	National Security Council Intelligence Directive
NSG	Naval Security Group
OCAFF	Office, Chief, Army Field Forces
OPNAV	Office, Chief, Naval Operations
RFP	Radio Fingerprinting
ROKA	Republic of Korea Army
R/P	Radio teleprinter or radio teletypewriter, or teleprinter
S-DMICC	State-Defense Military Information Control Committee
Sp Ops	Special Operations
SSR	Special Security Representative
T/A	Traffic Analysis
TAREX	Target Exploitation
Tech	Technical
TEXTA	Technical Extracts of Traffic Analysis
TSEC	Telecommunication Security

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UK
USCIB
USCSB
USEUCOM

United Kingdom
US Communications Intelligence Board
US Communications Security Board
US European Command

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