TOP SECRET

HISTORY OF THE ARMY SECURITY AGENCY AND SUBORDINATE UNITS

Fiscal Year 1954

VOLUME I - ADMINISTRATION

Prepared by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2

1958

TOP SECRET

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I. FOREWORD

This document presents a history of the Army Security Agency (hereinafter ASA or the Agency) for fy 1954. The history is compiled in two volumes, Volume I available to [redacted]-indoctrinated personnel, Volume II requiring indoctrination. Cross-references at the end of certain unit summaries in Volume I indicate the first page of supplementary operational information in Volume II.

Information for Volume I is derived principally from annual reports of individual units, theater commands, and headquarters staff sections. ASA Quarterly Program Reviews, fy 1954 series, were used as supporting documents. These may be found in the files of the Historical Research Branch, GAS22, Hq ASA, Arlington Hall Station.

In general, the fy 1954 history is organized along similar lines as the fy 1953 history and includes introductory followed by brief reports of individual units located throughout the world. The single departure from the format for the fy 1953 history is the consolidation of Chapters II, III, and IV (Situation, Problem, and Solution) into a single chapter (Chapter III) to provide detailed discussion under selected topic headings.

Special authority and methods of compilation for this document are contained in SR 220-345, Subj: Field Organizations, Unit Histories, 7 Feb 50; DA Pamphlet 20-200, Guide to the Writing of American Military History, August 1951; and Specifications for Annual Historical Reports, Hq ASA, 21 May 54.

II. INTRODUCTION

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Fy 1954 for the Army Security Agency was a period during which policies and programs, laid down after the close of the Korean war, were carried forward on a progressive basis. Between the first and the fourth quarter of fy 1954, the number of intercept positions increased from [redacted] balanced by a thirty percent increase in enlisted personnel. Three new field stations, in England, Italy, and Turkey, were programmed for initial operation by the first quarter of fy 1957. Field stations in Spain and Formosa were planned.

Meanwhile, important policies were under consideration at high executive levels--policies which could have a broad impact on ASA's future mission. Acknowledgement that COMINT, COMSEC, ELINT, and ECM were interrelated fields was backed up by a DA decision, 9 Apr 54, to establish a G2 Planning Group "to determine the feasibility of combining COMINT, COMSEC, ELINT, and ECM as the responsibility of a single Army Agency."

Despite broad future planning, during the current report period, ASA received a sharply reduced funding program ($4,465,500), resulting in a cutback to programming for new equipment. ASA's research and development program was reduced from $660,000 to $265,000. Procurement and distribution of the AFSAM-7 and AFSAM-9 was delayed pending further testing and final equipment modification. No decision on the transfer of cryptologic support responsibilities from ASA to SigC was forthcoming before the end of the fiscal year.

III. ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

A. Mission

Throughout fy 1954, ASA had the following general mission:

1) To conduct assigned cryptologic activities as necessary to meet requirements originating with or placed upon the Army.

2) To provide technical supervision throughout the Army for the technical operations of such personnel and activities as were not assigned to the Agency but engaged in cryptologic activities other than the production and dissemination of intelligence.

B. Major Functions

Major functions of the Agency included:

1) Discharge of DA responsibility for the intercepting of electrically-transmitted communications and locating of radio stations by electrical means.

2) Processing intercept communications as necessary for intercept control and for the production of COMINT for Army combat intelligence.

3) Discharge of DA responsibility for the surveillance of friendly radio and wire traffic throughout the Army with respect to those factors affecting COMSEC and for purposes of determining information which may be assumed to have been revealed to unauthorized persons.

4) Provide technical supervision for COMSEC activities of the Army, not conducted direct by the Agency.

C. Organization

Organizationally, the Agency was comprised of Headquarters; ASA Training Center; Hq, ASA Overseas; field stations, communications reconnaissance units; and such liaison and other units as directed.

D. DA Staff Responsibilities

The Agency operated under the direction and control of the ACofS,

G2, DA, who received from the other Assistant Chiefs of Staff, DA, and the Army Comptroller appropriate advice on matters within their primary interest. Subject to the foregoing, the Chief, ASA, commanded all Agency personnel, units, installations, and activities not otherwise specifically assigned.[1]

E. Operations

General: At the end of the first quarter of fy 1954, [redacted] mobile intercept and [redacted] DF positions were in operation. Deployment worldwide follows:[2]

Europe		Pacific		Alaska	
Intercept	DF	Intercept	DF	Intercept	DF
[redacted]					

Fixed intercept positions operating at this time totaled [redacted] deployed as follows:[3]

Europe	Pacific	Asmara	Hawaii	Alaska	VHFS	TRRS	Det V
[redacted]							

A total of [redacted] intercept positions operating at the end of the report period reflected an increase of [redacted] positions over a period of nine months. Breakdown according to type and theater command follows:[4]

	Europe	Pacific	Asmara	Hawaii	Alaska	VHFS	TRRS	Det V	Total
Total Fixed Intercept	[redacted]								
Mobile Intercept									
DF									

1. SR 10-125-1, w/C1, 24 Apr 53.
2. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 1st Qtr, p4.
3. Ibid. 1st Qtr, p6.
4. Ibid. 4th Qtr, pp4, 5.

Of 334 TOE monitoring positions authorized for support of Army forces overseas, 183 were operating at the end of the third quarter. Fifty monitoring positions were operating in Europe and 133 in the Pacific. Of the thirty-nine TD monitoring positions authorized for support of Army forces overseas, thirty were operating at the end of the third quarter--four in Alaska, sixteen in the Caribbean, and ten in Hawaii.[1]

JCS 2010/46, which had set forth US military intercept requirements world-wide and served as the basis for ASA programming since 1951, was replaced at the end of fy 1954 by JCS 2010/75. The new directive called for a considerable expansion of intercept operations, [redacted] of them to be manned by the end of fy 1957. In addition, a broad reorganization of communications reconnaissance units into more consolidated groupings was contemplated, so as to achieve more concentrated intercept coverage of vital areas and more thorough employment of units on effective missions.[2] Already a corollary program to this plan was underway whereby ASA communications reconnaissance groups received broader mission responsibilities from NSA. As an example, the 501st and 502d Groups were delegated operational control for intercept assignments, analysis, reporting, and COMINT production of traffic intercepted by subordinate units under their control.[3] It was soon noted that this delegation of operational control allowed for more satisfactory achievement of timely reporting to local tactical recipients in Europe.[4]

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1. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 3d Qtr, pp40-42.
2. Ibid. 4th Qtr, pp5-6.
3. Ibid. 1st Qtr, p25.
4. Ibid. 2d Qtr, p33.

COMINT

Field Operations: Throughout fy 1954, Hq ASA maintained close surveillance on ASA activities through analysis of reports received from the field.[1] From these, weekly and monthly summary reports were compiled. "COMINT Highlights," a weekly report, contained COMINT bulletins, summaries and special releases from ASA field units and NSA and G2, DA. "COMINT Operations--Personnel and Equipment Status," a semi-monthly report, contained information on positions and equipment for ASA field units, on operator and MOS strengths, and on total number of mission hours assigned and employed. "Disposition of ASA Major Headquarters and Operational Units," a monthly report, contained information pertaining to disposition of ASA COMINT and COMSEC units world-wide, including location, type of unit, and operations designation.[2] To make field summary reports as complete and accurate as possible, Hq ASA considered the need to improve and standardize reporting from the field. To this end, a directive on COMINT reporting was distributed to ASA theater commands.[3] In addition, Hq ASA, through an NSA liaison team established in January 1954, monitored assignment of intercept missions by NSA to ASA field units and made recommendations for changes in missions that proved unproductive.[4]

Significant developments, which were reported from the field and which Hq ASA acted upon in coordination with NSA, occurred in the following theaters:

1. Ann Rept, GAS50, fy 1954, p64.
2. Ibid. p69.
3. Ibid. p76.
4. Ibid. p70.

Europe: Results of a series of low level voice intercept (LLVI) tests in ASA Europe were successful enough to warrant a continued effort on this problem during fy 1954. Arrangements were made for a special NSA voice team to visit ASA Europe voice sites during May and June 1954. Technical assistance rendered by this team, along with improved techniques in intercept, better utilization of equipment, and introduction of a training program markedly increased the efficiency of ASA Europe's LLVI effort. At the end of the fiscal year, [redacted] positions were operational at ASA Europe LLVI sites.[1]

[redacted]

1. Ann Rept, GAS50, fy 1954, pp74-75.
2. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 3d Qtr, p35.
3. Ibid. 4th Qtr, p34.

DF operations were also revised in ASA Europe. Plans were formulated to utilize DF equipment and personnel more efficiently through adjustment of individual DF nets. Further, it was decided that the ASA Europe net continue as a six station net, that the 502d Group mobile net be reduced from eight to six stations, and that the 328th Company mobile net remain with its four stations relocated along a more extended base line. Only the 334th Company mobile net (training) was completely deactivated. These adjustments resulted in improved base lines and more efficient utilization of equipment and personnel.[1]

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Pacific: Although traffic analysis continued to constitute the main processing effort at Hq ASA Pacific, following the cease-fire in Korea, the traffic volume markedly declined. At the same time, the number of LLVI teams was decreased from [redacted] and the two [redacted] intercept positions were discontinued. While LLVI teams continued to maintain an overstrength of personnel in case of the resumption of hostilities, shortage of qualified language personnel still remained a problem.[2]

Expansion of fixed intercept positions, in part, compensated for the contraction of LLVI positions. In the third quarter of the fiscal year, FS 8603 AAU, Sobe, Okinawa, enlarged its intercept coverage. By the end of March 1954, the station was operating [redacted] manual Morse, [redacted] automatic Morse, [redacted] radio printer, [redacted] DF, and [redacted] voice positions.[3]

Alaska: A review and study of the COMINT intercept effort at ASA Alaska showed that the three-station DF net in Alaska was of very little value in

1. Ann Rept, GAS50, fy 1954, pp85-86.
2. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 1st Qtr, p26.
3. Ibid. 3d Qtr, p34.

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its present location and that manual Morse and radio printer at the 333d Company were duplicated elsewhere.[1]

Consequently, in the fourth quarter, fy 1954, all DF activity at ASA Alaska was discontinued. Abandonment of the three DF positions--operating since March 1952--would release [redacted] EM for other duties and would eliminate a tremendous logistic and administrative liability.[2] Also in the fourth quarter, all intercept activity at the 333d Company's Fort Richardson site was discontinued. Elimination of six manual Morse and five radio telephone positions, it was determined, would release equipment and personnel [redacted] for other duties.[3]

Caribbean: In October 1953, a representative of Hq ASA visited ASA Caribbean to determine the feasibility of conducting a DF search test in that area. On the basis of recommendations that a search project be tested for a ninety-day period, two intercept positions were established on 8 December 1953. The purpose of this project was to determine the volume of traffic subject to exploitation in support both of the USARCARIB intelligence requirements and of the overall ASA and NSA COMINT requirements. However, in view of the low priority on intelligence in the Caribbean, the project was abandoned after less than three months operation. In case of reactivation of this project, it was recommended that six intercept positions be committed to ASA Caribbean, that three DF stations be deployed in the Caribbean area, and that a T/A and C/A processing section be established at Hq ASA Caribbean.[4]

1. Ann Rept, GAS50, fy 1954, p76.
2. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 4th Qtr, p31.
3. Ibid. 4th Qtr, p33.
4. Ann Rept, GAS50, fy 1954, pp84-85.

COMSEC

Throughout fy 1954, Hq ASA continued to originate COMSEC policy and develop uniform operational procedures and practices world-wide. COMSEC activites included both Transmission Security and Cryptosecurity. Transmission Security, in turn, was broken down into Procedure Analysis, Traffic Analysis, and Communications Cover and Deception (CC&D); Cryptosecurity into Cryptanalysis and Cryptocenter surveys. Procedure and Traffic Analysis covered traffic passed on Army circuits; Cryptanalysis included examination of encrypted traffic from ZI cryptocenters; and CC&D involved research and compilation for the Army CC&D program.[1] Two publications, "ASA Transmission Security and Procedure Bulletin" and "ASA Communication Security Guide" were prepared during the report period.[2] The latter was issued to all holders of Army cryptomaterial.

Procedure Analysis: Traffic passed over some sixteen ACAN circuits terminating in the DA CommCen was examined by Hq ASA for procedural errors. During the third quarter of fy 1954, the number of discrepancies per message averaged only 0.18,[3] followed in the fourth quarter by an increase of 0.04 discrepancies per message.[4] Overall, a generally high level of procedural efficiency on the part of operating personnel was evident.[5]

In addition to traffic passed over ACAN circuits, special studies were made on traffic to and from Veteran's Administration facilities, on traffic transmitted by the State Department, and on traffic originating in the

1. Ann Rept, GAS50, fy 1954, pp44-45.
2. Ibid. pp45, 57.
3. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 3d Qtr, p40.
4. Ibid. 4th Qtr, p37.
5. Ibid. 3d Qtr, p40.

Alaskan area. Reports were drawn up from these studies and forwarded to appropriate representatives of the respective organizations.[1]

Traffic Analysis: Traffic transmitted between DA and FECOM, USARCARIB, USARAL, and ASA Asmara was analyzed.[2] During February 1954, a special study was performed on tape relay traffic received from Eniwetok and Hawaii.[3] Traffic examined, totaling 17,000 msgs in the third quarter[4] and 50,500 msgs in the fourth quarter,[5] approximated 10% of all traffic passed on these circuits. This showed a simultaneous coverage on four to six tape relay channels between these areas.[6] Towards the end of the fiscal year T/A personnel at Hq ASA were organized in teams on the basis of special research projects instead of geographical area of military command.[7] The new coverage plan resulted in a more complete and concentrated sampling of traffic monitored and reflected a two-fold increase in the number of areas covered.[8]

CC&D: The compilation of CC&D techniques into a special manual to be used as a guide to ASA personnel was continued. Elements of the manual completed before the end of the report period included a standardized log sheet for recording basic communications data, a standardized editing procedure, an IBM format, and sample tabulation forms for the compilation and presentation of traffic profiles.[9]

An ASA CC&D representative made a staff visit to Fort Bragg to observe

1. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 2d Qtr, p35.
2. Ibid. 3d Qtr, p39.
3. Ann Rept, GAS50, fy 1954, p51.
4. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 3d Qtr, p39.
5. Ibid. 4th Qtr, p36.
6. Ibid. 3d Qtr, p39.
7. Ann Rept, GAS50, fy 1954, p52.
8. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 3d Qtr, p39.
9. Ibid. 3d Qtr, p43.

CC&D activities conducted during Exercise FLASHBURN, 27 Apr-6 May 54. The 9466th TSU, a focal point of CC&D activities at the Signal Corps Electronics Warfare Center, Fort Monmouth, experimented with CC&D techniques during Exercise FLASHBURN. It was noted that once the 9466th TSU abandoned assembly line type of operation and adopted team organization, it began to operate as a more efficient unit.[1]

Cryptanalysis: Analysis of encrypted traffic received from all Army cryptocenters in the ZI was conducted by Hq ASA to determine the degree of adherence to authorized crypto procedures. A total of 227 studies were completed on encrypted traffic received from sixty-nine cryptocenters within the ZI, in which a total of 287 violations and errors chargeable to cryptocenters and 1,224 chargeable to message drafters were noted. A semi-annual summary of cryptographic violations was compiled in June and distributed to appropriate commands.[2]

ASA overseas headquarters and communications reconnaissance units conducted studies on traffic encrypted by 329 cryptocenters. Messages analyzed in the fourth quarter totaled 9,330 with 236 violations detected, a percentage of .25 violations per message for overseas areas. Of the violations detected, ten were possible compromises, twenty-seven practices dangerous to security, and 553 procedural errors.[3]

Cryptocenter Surveys: The eleven cryptocenters, located in the MDW area, were surveyed twice during the fiscal year by officers of Hq ASA. The number of cryptocenters charged to survey officers from Hq ASA now totaled 132. At the same time, ASA liaison officers, assigned to the six

1. Ann Rept, GAS50, fy 1954, pp49-51.
2. Ibid. p56.
3. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 4th Qtr, p36.

CONARC Headquarters, conducted surveys for 110 cryptocenters in the ZI. Survey officers from ASA headquarters overseas inspected 158 cryptocenters semi-annually and twenty-eight Army attache cryptocenters annually.[1]

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

A. Plans and Policy

Policy (US COMSEC Board, Electronic Intelligence, Electronic Countermeasures): On 20 Oct 53, it was announced that COMSEC directive NSC #168, had been approved and was ready for implementation. The directive authorized establishment of the US COMSEC Board, responsible for integrating policies and procedures affecting security of Federal telecommunications; designated the Department of Defense as Executive Agent for all COMSEC matters; prescribed that DIRNSA act for the Executive Agent in all COMSEC matters; and directed that all government departments and agencies organize and conduct COMSEC activities as they saw fit, yet subject to provisions of the directive.

On 23 Oct 53, the Executive Secretary, NSC requested that SA designate a member to represent him on the US COMSEC Board. ASA recommended that ACofS, G2 be designated as the Army's representative.[2] Between 20 Oct 53 and 3 Jun 54, the Board conducted two meetings during which it considered the problem of overlapping COMSEC responsibilities between government organizations. One aspect involved the determination of responsibility for formulating policies and procedures in dealing with requests by foreign nations

1. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 4th Qtr, p35.
2. Ann Rept, Tech Consultant, fy 1954, pp4-5; Ann Rept, G3, fy 1954, p45.

seeking cryptologic assistance.[1]

Meanwhile, the US COMINT Board was considering the Assistant Secretary of Defense's proposal that the Board extend its responsibilities to the field of Electronic Intelligence (ELINT). On 9 Apr 54, the Board "agreed in principle that it recommend to the NSC that US COMINT Board authority be extended to the ELINT field in the same manner as it now extends to the COMINT field... ." At the end of the fiscal year, this matter was still under consideration with the following issues in need of resolution: definition of ELINT, revision of NSCID #9 to reflect US COMINT Board authority for ELINT, feasibility of a single National Intelligence Board to include responsibilities not only in COMINT and ELINT but also related functions of COMSEC and Electronic Countermeasures (ECM).[2]

General acknowledgment that COMINT, COMSEC, ELINT, and ECM were interrelated fields[3] prompted DA, on 9 Apr 54, to take a logical step in establishing a G2 Planning Group "to determine the feasibility of combining COMINT, COMSEC, ELINT, and ECM as the responsibility of a single Army agency."[4] Extending the principle of combined control, ASA recommended that ACofS, G2 advocate the establishment of an advisory body with broader authority to cover ELINT and ECM to replace the Armed Forces Security Advisory Committee (AFSAC).[5] In a proposed memorandum to CofS, USA, ASA noted that a single joint committee "would result in more effective coordination, be more economical, and preclude the necessity of having more than one joint committee review these closely related fields."

1. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1954, p47.
2. Ibid. pp46-47.
3. Ann Rept, Tech Consultant, fy 1954, p9.
4. Ibid. p11.
5. Ibid. pp9-10.

Prior to this time, the JCS were supported in their communications responsibilities by AFSAC and JCEC. JCEC, in turn, was charged with cognizance of ECM. No existing joint committee was charged with cognizance of ELINT. In view of the existing situation, ASA recommended the establishment of a Joint Security Committee with cognizance over the four related fields--COMINT, COMSEC, ELINT, and ECM.[1]

Plan ADVANCER: In fy 1951, Director AFSA (now DIRNSA) had prepared subject plan which provided for a series of monitoring positions which would monitor Voice of America broadcasts to determine evidence of jamming. More specifically, the objectives were:

1) To develop realistic appraisals of the effectiveness of US international broadcasting efforts, particularly to the Soviet bloc.

2) To determine jamming potentialities of the Soviet bloc.

3) To determine the extent of effective jamming efforts the US may desire to direct towards the Soviet bloc.

4) To furnish information vital to international dealings in radio spectrum utilization.

US COMINT Board action, approved by the President on 29 Feb 52, directed CIA and State Department to implement NSC66/1 (ADVANCER) as a pilot operation to establish the feasibility of full implementation.

A CIA report, submitted in second quarter of fy 1954, indicated that although the first year of ADVANCER pilot operation was devoted primarily to establishment of techniques and training of personnel, data collected from field station operations during the latter part of the year, pointed to the desirability of full implementation.

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1. Ann Rept, Tech Consultant, fy 1954, Tab 6

Meanwhile, JCS recommended that policy direction and operational control aspects of Plan ADVANCER be placed under JCS rather than under DIRNSA. JCS stated that the increased objectives of the plan included a vital segment of the electronic warfare program which was considered to be outside the purview of DIRNSA. In October 1953, the Secretary of Defense advised JCS that he approved the plan as submitted but that the provisions of NSCID #9 (Revised), which placed COMINT resources under the operational and technical control of DIRNSA, did not warrant further changes concerning policy direction and operational control of ADVANCER.

Despite opposition of JCS, and non-concurrence of JCEC, NSC's recommendation, 19 Jan 51, that ADVANCER should be placed under operational direction of AFSA (now NSA), remained unchanged. By the end of the report period, no requirements had been placed on ASA, and Plan ADVANCER was not included in the fy 1954 ASA budget. However, since NSA was designated the operating agency for the plan, it was expected that ASA would eventually be required to participate.[1]

US-UK COMINT Negotiations: Further matters involving combined policy, related to third party COMINT negotiations and governed by the United States-United Kingdom COMINT negotiations, consisted in the preparation during fy 1954 of recommended DA positions with respect to the following:

1) Desirability of extending US-UK arrangements with [redacted] -final preparations for a conference between US COMINT Board and London Signal Intelligence Board relating to US-UK COMINT arrangements were in progress at the end of the fiscal year.

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1. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1954, pp38-44.

2) Establishment of a [redacted]-approval for the establishment of an [redacted] was granted by JCS on 5 Jun 53. ASA and DA advised that construction be accomplished as a UK project, utilizing funds to be advanced by the British Government.

3) Relocation of US COMINT units to UK territory, primarily for the purpose of increasing the base-line extensions of strategic DF nets, but also including relocation necessitated by emergencies. In February 1954, Chief, ASA Europe requested authority to establish a DF station at Gatow airfield in the British Sector of Berlin. By memorandum, 7 May 54, DIRNSA referred this matter to US COMINT Board with a recommendation for approval of the proposed relocation and indicated that if approved by US COMINT Board, action would be taken to obtain approval of London Signal Intelligence Board and US-UK Joint Chiefs of Staff. US COMINT Board subsequently approved the proposed relocation with the stipulation that necessary safeguards be observed in the exposed Berlin Sector.[1]

Base Rights: Following changes in ASA planning and a decision by JCS, 15 Feb 54, ASA requirements for Austria and Canada were dropped and an additional requirement placed on ASA for establishment of fixed intercept stations in Spain and Formosa. A requirement still existed for establishment of fixed intercept stations in five countries where the United States had not yet been granted necessary base rights. Status negotiations with respect to these five countries follows:

England: In August 1953, a survey report from ASA Europe indicated that of several sites tested, the one in the vicinity of Harrogate, England, appeared most suitable. NSA concurred in the selection of this site in October 1953, and US CinCEUR was requested by G3, DA, to proceed with negotiations with the British leading towards acquisition of the site and necessary operating rights. The sixty-four position installation was programmed

1. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1954, pp35-37.

for completion of construction and initial operation in the fourth quarter of fy 1956. Cost of construction was estimated at $4,000,000.

Turkey: On 12 Jun 53, the final statement of base and military operating rights requirements for an intercept station in Turkey was forwarded to G3, DA. On 19 Aug 53, G3, DA, forwarded these requirements to US CinCEUR, advising him that the Department of State would instruct the US Ambassador to include these requirements in negotiations with Turkey. Discussions between US and Turkish representatives were begun in January 1954. Additional information was required, however, before final selection of a site could be made. The requirement in Turkey was for an [redacted] intercept station with a strength of [redacted]. The station was programmed for completion during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1956 at an estimated cost of [redacted]

Italy: Initial negotiations with the Italian Government to secure necessary rights for establishment and operation of an intercept station near Treviso, Italy, were begun during the latter part of January 1953. The Italian Government authorized initiation of a survey in Italy on 10 June; the survey was completed 9 July, and the report recommending approval of a site located eleven miles northwest of Treviso in the Venezia Area was forwarded to DIRNSA in September 1953. Coordination with G3, DA disclosed that in view of the existing Trieste situation, it was considered inappropriate to pursue negotiations until a more favorable date. Developments at the close of the fiscal year indicated that a resumption of active negotiations would be possible in the near future. The station was programmed for

completion of construction and initial operation during first quarter of fy 1957. The station would require [redacted] and would operate [redacted] intercept positions.

Spain: Initial ASA planning envisioned a fixed intercept station in Spain only as an alternate to Turkey in case the negotiations with Turkey failed. However, in April 1954, as a result of NSA planning, this was changed to a primary requirement for approximately thirty positions in Spain. Since the Air Force also had a requirement there for approximately fifty positions, planning was initiated in early May 1954 for a joint Army-Air Force survey of possible sites.

Formosa: The requirement in Formosa called for a collocated Army-Air Force intercept facility, including thirty positions for the Air Force and twenty-seven positions for the Army. At the close of the fiscal year, it was expected that negotiations with the Nationalist Chinese Government would proceed on the basis of preliminary arrangement between Army and Air Force.[1]

ASA Internal Policies: During fy 1954, ASA policies prepared for internal application concerned standardization of abbreviations, provision of emergency communications equipment to ASA units, participation of ASA units in DA logistic exercises, and utilization of machine aids.

On 19 Apr 54, an ASA unnumbered memorandum was published which established Agency policy of using abbreviations listed in SR 320-50-1 when referring to communications reconnaissance units in official correspondence or electrically transmitted messages.

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1. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1954, pp51-55.

Justification for providing ASA units with emergency communications equipment was submitted for approval to Chief of Staff, ASA, on 19 Feb 54. Initial requirements called for maintaining, at strategic overseas locations, equipment capable of handling a minimum of 30% of expected daily traffic loads. The requirement was approved, and in March 1954, implementation commenced. Estimated cost was $115,000.

Review of Umpire's Report for Logistic Exercise (LOGEX-53), conducted in fy 1953, indicated definite need for guidance in COMSEC matters arising from use of special purpose teletype nets. Necessary arrangements were made for ASA participation in LOGEX-54, scheduled to take place at Camp Pickett, Virginia, in May 1954.

In June 1954, letters were submitted to Chief, ASA Europe and Chief, ASA Pacific, containing a statement of policy on utilization of Machine Aids Sections. These gave COMINT processing priority over COMSEC and administrative projects.[1]

Plans: The NSA Intercept Deployment Plan, 17 Mar 54, implementing JCS 2010/75, directed the Army to provide [redacted] manned and [redacted] installed intercept positions world-wide by the end of fy 1957. In accordance with this plan, the ASA Intercept Deployment Plan was published 17 Jun 54.

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In October 1953, a revised concept of operations for communications reconnaissance units was prepared. This concept, designed to provide better cryptologic support to the US Army, assigned one communications reconnaissance group to a field Army with subordinate communications reconnaissance battalions

1. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1954, pp56-58.

attached to Army Corps. The battalion would include operations platoons to provide direct support to divisions, and intercept and processing facilities at group level would be increased.[1] Final drafts of the proposed TOE, Series 32-50, incorporating the new concept, were forwarded on 30 Jun 54 to G3, DA, for approval.[2]

Under emergency planning, ASA published the following plans: ASA Capabilities Plan, 20 Apr 54, based on requirements of Army Capabilities Plan and NSA Emergency War Plan; ASA Mobilization Plan III, 19 Mar 54, based upon Army Mobilization Plan III, NSA Emergency War Plan, and ASA Capabilities Plan; ASA Alternate Headquarters Plan, revised 12 Jan 54. Additionally, emergency plans from all ASA units world-wide were reviewed and found satisfactory. These plans, prepared in accordance with the provisions of ASA Cir #24, 3 Jul 53, dealt with problems of local security, passive air defense, destruction, and evacuation.[3]

B. Units

TOE Units

Status, first quarter fy 1954: As of the first quarter fy 1954, ASA's requirement for forty TOE units remained unchanged. This total included twenty-four communications reconnaissance units in support of Army Forces overseas, nine communications reconnaissance units in support of the planned Army General Reserve, and seven communications reconnaissance detachments for liaison with CONARC. The goal of twenty-four communications reconnaissance units in support of Army Forces overseas was realized with eleven deployed to Europe, twelve to the Pacific, and one to Alaska. Of the

1. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1954, p59.
2. Ibid. p30.
3. Ibid. p62.

nine General Reserve units required, five had been activated prior to the first quarter while activation of the remaining four units was delayed pending DA approval.[1]

Changes During the Fiscal Year: In September 1953, three General Reserve units, undergoing training at Fort Devens, were transferred to Fort Bragg, North Carolina. No further changes occurred until the fourth quarter when four units were activated--Hq & Hq Det, 311th Battalion, the 359th Company, the 854th Detachment, and the 855th Detachment.[2]

Outlook, Fourth Quarter, fy 1954: With the activation of the four new General Reserve units, the objective of forty TOE units required by the Agency under its current deployment concept was attained by the end of the report period. A revision in TOE programming at this time established a new goal for the end of fy 1955. This goal required a total of only twenty-three communications reconnaissance units--thirteen communications reconnaissance units for support of Army Forces overseas; seven communications reconnaissance detachments for liaison with Office, Chief, Army Field Forces and the six continental Army commands; and three communications reconnaissance units for support of the General Reserve. The revision stemmed from plans to reorganize communications reconnaissance units during the second quarter fy 1955 to conform to the new concept--"Communications Reconnaissance Organization"--introduced in October 1953.[3]

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1. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 1st Qtr, p3.
2. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1954, pp29-31.
3. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 4th Qtr, p14. See chapter on Operations of this volume, p3.

TD Units

Status First Quarter 1954: The total Agency TD requirement was for thirty-three units of which thirteen were Comd Hq, sixteen Fld Sta's, and four Tng Cen units. As of 30 Sep 53, a total of thirty TD units were established and operating. Of the thirteen Comd Hq, six were deployed overseas and seven in the ZI. Of the thirteen Fld Sta's, eleven were located overseas and two in the ZI. Four Tng Cen units were all located at Fort Devens.

The discrepancy between thirty-three programmed TD units and thirty actual TD units was accounted for by those Fld Sta's for which base rights were being negotiated. The status relative to the activation of these units remained the same as determined as of 30 Jun 53:[1]

United Kingdom	3d quarter fy 1955
Italy	1st quarter fy 1956
Turkey	1st quarter fy 1956

Changes during fiscal year: In the first quarter of the fiscal year, COMSEC Detachment, 8600 AAU was organized at Vint Hill Farms Station. Following a relatively short training period, the detachment was assigned to JTF 7 for "Operation Castle." In the fourth quarter, three units at the ASA Tng Cen were reorganized and one was discontinued. Hq & Hq Det, ASA Tng Regt, 8622 AAU was discontinued 25 Jun 54, and Hq & Hq Co, Student Regt, 8622 AAU was redesignated Hq & Hq Co, ASA Troop Command.[2]

Outlook, Fourth Quarter fy 1954: Although actual TD units were the same at the end of report period as at the beginning (thirty TD units), the

1. ASA Programs, 1st Qtr, fy 1954, p17.
2. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1954, p31.

programmed objective was revised upwards. The Agency requirement by 30 Jun 57 was for thirty-five TD units, of which six were Comd Hq units, three training units, nineteen Fld Sta's, and seven miscellaneous units.[1]

Reserve Components

As of 30 Jun 54, the status of National Guard and TOE Reserve units authorized the Agency was as follows:[2]

Of the two National Guard units authorized, both were federalized and assigned to the Agency, the 333d Company to ASA Alaska and the 353d Company to ASA Europe. Under AS-USAR, nineteen TOE units were programmed as authorized for the "early ready force." Five AS-USAR units were to be activated in USAR following return to their original Army Area from present assignment:

503d Comm Recon Gp	General Reserve, Fort Devens, Mass
304th Comm Recon Bn	ASAPAC
306th Comm Recon Bn ✓	General Reserve, Fort Devens, Mass
334th Comm Recon Co	ASAE
354th Comm Recon Co	ASAE

and four AS-USAR units were already activated:

505th Comm Recon Gp	USAR, Boston, Mass
305th Comm Recon Bn	USAR, Atlanta, Ga
308th Comm Recon Bn	USAR, New York, NY
309th Comm Recon Bn	USAR, Los Angeles, Calif

Ten units remained to be activated. These included eight companies and two detachments. The ten TOE units programmed and authorized for the "later ready force" remained to be activated. These included one group, three battalions, and six companies. At Boston, on 25 Feb 54, the 310th Battalion was organized and designated a "later ready unit" with an authorization of 8-0 and 6 EM.

1. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 4th Qtr, pl5.
2. Ibid. 3d Qtr, ppl5-16; 4th Qtr, ppl6-17.

The listing below reflects the status of AS-USAR and ASA units during fy 1954:[1]

AS-USAR Units

Unit	Auth Str	Actual Str
505th Comm Recon Gp	18-0, 92 EM	14-0, 33 EM
305th Comm Recon Bn	8-0, 15 EM	8-0, 3 EM
308th Comm Recon Bn	8-0, 15 EM	7-0, 4 EM
309th Comm Recon Bn	8-0, 15 EM	5-0, 0 EM

TOE Units

Unit	Deployment (1 Jul 52)	Remarks (Changes during report period)
Comm Recon Gp:		
501st	Korea- operational	
502d	Europe- operational	
503d	Fort Devens- in training, in support of DA General Reserve	Reorganized. GO 19, 9 Sep 53
Comm Recon Bn:		
301st	Korea- operational	
302d	Europe- operational	
303d	Korea- operational	
304th	Korea- operational	
306th	Fort Devens- in training, General Reserve Unit	Reorganized. GO 19, 9 Sep 53. Transferred from Fort Devens to Fort Bragg, 15-18 Sep 53.
307th	Europe- operational	
311th	No personnel assigned	Activated, Hq & Hq Det, Fort Devens. GO 26, 9 Jun 54. Eff 14 Jun 54
Comm Recon Co: (Intelligence)		
326th	Korea- operational	
327th	Japan- operational	
328th	Europe- operational	
329th	Korea- operational	
330th	Korea- operational	

1. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1954, p27 & Tab 2.

Unit	Deployment (1 Jul 52)	Remarks (Changes during report period)
Comm Recon Co: (Intelligence)		
331st	Europe- operational	
332d	Europe- operational	
333d	Alaska- operational	
334th	Europe- operational	
336th	Fort Devens, in training, in support of DA General Reserve	Reorganized. GO 19, 9 Sep 53.
337th	Fort Devens, in training, in support of DA General Reserve	Reorganized. GO 19, 9 Sep 53. Transferred from Fort Devens to Fort Bragg, 22 Mar 54.
Comm Recon Co: (Security)		
351st	Korea- operational	
352d	Korea- operational	
353d	Europe- operational	
354th	Europe- operational	
356th	Japan- operational	
358th	Fort Devens, in training, General Reserve unit	Reorganized. GO 19, 9 Sep 53. Transferred from Fort Devens to Fort Bragg, 15-18 Sep 53.
359th	No personnel assigned	Activated. GO 26, 9 Jun 54. ff 14 Jun 54
Comm Recon Det:		
851st	Japan- operational	
852d	Europe- operational	Reorganized. GO 22, 28 Sep 53.
853d	Europe- operational	
854th		Activated. GO 26, 9 Jun 54.
855th		Activated. GO 26, 9 Jun 54.
Comm Recon Det: (Liaison)		
601st	Hq First Army	Reorganized. GO 26, 2 Nov 53
602d	Hq Second Army	Reorganized. GO 26, 2 Nov 53
603d	Hq Third Army	Reorganized. GO 26, 2 Nov 53
604th	Hq Fourth Army	Reorganized. GO 26, 2 Nov 53
605th	Hq Fifth Army	Reorganized. GO 26, 2 Nov 53
606th	Hq Sixth Army	Reorganized. GO 26, 2 Nov 53
711th	Hq Army Field Forces	

TD Units Other than Field Stations

Unit	Location	Remarks (Changes during report period)
Hq ASA, 8600 AAU	Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Va	
Field Test Board, 8600-1 AAU	Fort Devens, Mass	
COMSEC Det, 8600-2 AAU	Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Va	Activated. GO 15, 16 Jul 53.
Hq & Hq Det, ASA Alaska, 8614 AAU	Fort Richardson, Alaska	
Det V, 8615 AAU	Arlington Hall Station	
Hq & Hq Det, ASA Caribbean, 8616 AAU	Fort Kobbe, CZ	
Hq & Hq Co, 8617 AAU	Arlington Hall Station	
Security Guard Co, 8617 AAU	Arlington Hall Station	
WAC Co, 8617 AAU	Arlington Hall Station	
Co A, 8617 AAU	Arlington Hall Station	
Co B, 8617 AAU	Arlington Hall Station	
Hq & Hq Det, ASA Austria, 8618 AAU	Wels, Austria	
Hq & Hq Co, ASA Europe, 8620 AAU	Frankfurt, Germany	
Hq & Hq Co, ASA Pacific, 8621 AAU	Tokyo, Japan	
Hq & Hq Co, ASA Training Center, 8622 AAU	Fort Devens, Mass	Reorganized. GO 29, 18 Jun 54.
Hq & Hq Det, ASA School, 8622 AAU	Fort Devens, Mass	Reorganized. GO 29, 18 Jun 54.
Hq & Hq Det, ASA Tng Regt, 8622 AAU	Fort Devens, Mass	Discontinued. GO 29, 18 Jun 54.
Hq & Hq Co, ASA Student Regt, 8622 AAU	Fort Devens, Mass	Reorganized. GO 29, 18 Jun 54. Redesignated Hq & Hq Co, ASA Troop Command.
Hq & Hq Det, ASA Hawaii, 8624 AAU	Fort Shafter, Oahu, TH	

Field Station TD Units

Unit	Location
Field Station, 8601 AAU	Warrenton, Va
Field Station, 8602 AAU	Petaluma, Calif
Field Station, 8603 AAU	Okinawa
Field Station, 8604 AAU	Asmara, Eritrea

Unit	Location
Field Station, 8605 AAU	Helemano, Oahu, TH
Field Station, 8606 AAU	Herzo, Germany
Field Station, 8607 AAU	Fairbanks, Alaska (Moved to Kenai - 1 Oct 53)
Field Station, 8608 AAU	Scheyern, Germany
Field Station, 8609 AAU	Philippine Islands
Field Station, 8610 AAU	Kyoto, Japan
Field Station, 8611 AAU	Baumholder, Germany
Field Station, 8612 AAU	Chitose, Japan

C. Personnel

Assigned military strength of ASA showed an increase of 29.4% during the period 1 Jul 53 to 30 Jun 54. Officer strength remained relatively stable with only a decrease of 5% reflected. Warrant officer and enlisted strengths, on the other hand, showed increases of 17.8% and 30.4% respectively. Increases in authorizations were received in these categories, and procurement of EM was accomplished to meet increases, approved for fy 1955. The following tabulation illustrates the relationship between total actual and authorized strengths, both at the beginning and at the end of the fiscal year and the distribution of assigned strength, ASA world-wide, at the end of the first and fourth quarters, fy 1954.[1]

Actual and Authorized Strengths

1 Jul 53	Off	WO	EM
Auth Str	1249	186	12,129
Actual Str	1270	167	11,606
% Auth Str Attained	101.7%	89.8%	95.7%
30 Jun 54			
Auth Str	1272	220	12,930
Actual Str	1208	185	15,491
% Auth Str Attained	94.9%	84.1%	119.8%

1. Ann Rept, G1, fy 1954, pp55-56.

Assigned Strength (Officer and Enlisted) - ASA Commands[1]

	Assigned Strength (30 Sep 53)	Assigned Strength (30 Jun 54)
Europe	3,976	4,509
Pacific	4,299	5,164
Asmara	429	642
Hawaii	268	350
Alaska	723	990
Fort Bragg	0	521
AHS	1,989	2,015
ASATC	1,368	1,564
VHFS	551	527
TRRS	375	448
Caribbean	39	40
Det V	80	91

The increase in assigned strength, whereby 8,319 new enlisted personnel were assigned to ASA Commands during the report period,[2] had a beneficial effect on shortages in critical MOS's. At the end of the first quarter the Agency was short 610 Morse Code interceptors (MOS 1717) and 443 radio operators (MOS 1766). By the end of the fourth quarter this shortage was reduced to twenty-three Morse Code interceptors and 140 radio operators.[3]

The assigned strength did not include "pipeline" personnel, which declined from 5,289 at the beginning of fy 1954 to 3,613 at the end of fy 1954. It was recognized that, although there existed an overage in personnel in the Agency at this time, the pipeline could not be expected to maintain actual strength at even authorized levels during the coming period of expansion in operational requirements. DA was therefore requested to authorize a substantial increase in the ASA pipeline.[4]

1. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 1st Qtr, p9; 4th Qtr, p6.
2. Ibid. 4th Qtr, p26.
3. Ibid. 1st Qtr, p11; 4th Qtr, p8.
4. Ibid. 1st Qtr, p10; 4th Qtr, p7.

At the same time, the Agency was behind in completing its Military Personnel Program. This program, supposedly to be completed at least two years in advance, was delayed because of lack of firm planning statistics relative to TD changes. Consequently, procurement, meeting of training quotas, and allocation of personnel in their proper MOS's became increasingly difficult. Contingent upon the delay in producing the program were difficulties in eliminating surplus MOS's in subordinate commands and in preparing adequate ASA job structures.[1]

Important developments in personnel procurement and management took place in the three personnel categories assigned to ASA--officer, enlisted, and civilian. These adjustments are briefly outlined below:

Officer and Warrant Officer

Officer and WO job descriptions were re-evaluated by ASA in light of recent administrative, technological, and organizational changes. MOS specifications and descriptions were formulated in accordance with the principle that officer personnel be as broadly trained and as widely qualified as possible in order to insure maximum flexibility in assignment and utilization. In an effort to establish realistic MOS coverage for COMINT and COMSEC duties, seventeen job code specifications were written to replace the eight currently authorized.[2]

Fifty-one Regular Army officers were designated ASA career specialists. Of these, forty were currently assigned to the Agency and eleven outside.

1. ASA Programs, 1st Qtr, p20; 4th Qtr, p26.
2. Ann Rept, G1, pp12-13.

Approximately 72% of all Reserve officers on active duty with the Agency on 30 Jun 54 were members of AS-USAR. During the year, a total of 145 applications for transfer to AS-USAR were received, of which 102 were approved.[1]

The original program for the temporary appointment of 130 WO's junior grade, had been initiated in August 1952 and scheduled for completion by 30 Sep 55. Lack of qualified personnel and changes in DA appointment regulations necessitated a sharp decline in the program. As of 30 Jun 54, fifty-two new WO's had been appointed, but the program was expected to continue on a reduced scale. Monitorship of WO appointments in ASA was transferred to the CSigO.[2]

Availability of newly commissioned officers from ROTC and OCS training programs, coupled with budgetary limitations on overall defense expenditures, made it necessary for DA to release a large number of officers from active duty early in the fiscal year. Consequently, in July 1953, programs for both the voluntary and involuntary release of officer personnel were announced by DA. Implementing instructions were provided by Hq ASA to subordinate ASA commands. As a result of the voluntary release program, a total of 169 officers and WO's were separated.[3] As a result of the involuntary release program, twelve officers were designated for separation by DA selection boards. Future mandatory releases were expected to be accomplished primarily by refusal of new category committments to reserve officers.[4]

Enlisted

Although ASA was authorized 675 enlisted recruits per month, the actual

1. Ann Rept, G1, pp18-19.
2. Ibid. pp25-26.
3. Ibid. p20.
4. Ibid. pp21-22.

number of personnel enlisted by ASA began gradually to decrease until by December 1953 only 262 recruits were enlisted for that month. This decrease was primarily attributed to the ceiling placed on total Army strength which resulted in lower draft quotas. To alleviate current personnel shortages in the Agency, DA authorized ASA 1,000 selective service inductees at a rate of 250 men per month. In a further attempt to increase ASA strength, DA authorized an increase in ASA recruiting quotas from 785 to 900 per month, beginning in April 1954.[1] To meet expanded enlisted quotas, TAGO, on 19 May 54, authorized sixteen additional spaces for recruiters in the six continental army areas.[2]

Despite DA authority to pro-rate 1,000 Selective Service inductees to ASA, authority to screen inductees possessing language ability was withdrawn by DA, 5 Jan 54. The loss of qualified language personnel from this source, however, was compensated by increased output from Army Language School. At the same time it was necessary to convert many graduates, awarded MOS 1267 (Translator) to MOS 2538 (Voice Intercept). A special training program inaugurated at Arlington Hall Station towards the end of the fiscal year was expected to train Army Language School personnel in MOS 2538 within a 90-day period instead of the six month period previously required.[3]

A need for additional high speed radio operators resulted in arrangements with OCSigO for a special quota of 494 spaces at Southeastern Signal School, Camp Gordon, Ga. The Agency, in turn, complied by assigning forty

1. Ann Rept, G1, fy 1954, pp27-28.
2. Ann Rept, AG, fy 1954, p15.
3. Ann Rept, G1, fy 1954, p29.

ASA graduates, holding MOS 1766, to the Signal School as special instructors.[1]

Civilian

Statistics indicating authorized and actual civilian strengths of the Agency at thebeginning and end of the fiscal year revealed a slight increase in personnel:

	1 Jul 53	30 Jun 54
Auth Str	406	408
Actual Str	391	408
% Auth Str Attained	96.3%	100%

Nonetheless, some recruitment and placement difficulties were encountered during the report period. A majority of the vacancies required in either stenographic or specialized technical skills were not easily filled from the local labor market. In addition, fourteen major engineering colleges were visited under an intensified recruiting program.[2]

Authorized personnel spaces were increased from 406[3] to 408 during the report period. The Agency was in a good position to obtain additional spaces programmed for fy 1955 because of better utilization of currently authorized spaces. By allowing temporary over-strengths in individual sections of the headquarters and through an arrangement whereby the civilian personnel office employed clerical personnel, pending permanent assignment, the Agency was able to realize maximum utilization of spaces.[4]

On 4 Sep 53 all civilian positions assigned to ASA were removed from Schedule B and placed in Schedule A by appropriate publication in the Federal

1. Ann Rept, G1, fy 1954, pp33-34.
2. Ibid. Tab 32, pp3-4.
3. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 1st Qtr, p19.
4. Ibid. 4th Qtr, p22.

Register. Under Schedule A, appointments of individuals to civilian positions were given final approval by ASA and no longer required to be submitted to CSC for approval. This action was taken in an effort to permit ASA to give greater significance to Agency experience in the selection and promotion of civilian employees and stemmed from earlier approval by CSC of a similar request from NSA.[1]

D. Training

ASA School: A total of 3,815 officers and enlisted men were enrolled in courses at the ASA School, Fort Devens, Mass at various times during the fiscal year. Of the 3,815, 3,226 completed courses there. As in previous years, the Morse Code Intercept and Direction Finding Course had the largest enrollment, approximately 70% of the total number of students. Listed below are the eight enlisted courses, the two officer courses, and the input-output totals for each course.

MOS	Course	Duration	Actual Input	Actual Output
	ASA Officer, Advanced		37	47
	ASA Officer, Company		178	155
1717	Morse Code Intercept & DF	23 weeks	2,684	1,937
1709	Traffic Analysis	12 weeks	376	493
1799	Radio Communications Intercept	12 weeks	250	321
1807	Cryptosecurity	7 weeks	89	53
1868	Intercept Equipment Repair	24 weeks	38	21
1801	Cryptographic Equipment Repair	26 weeks	57	33
1808	Cryptanalysis	20 weeks	61	127
41808	Analytic Equipment Operator	16 weeks	45	39

A major revision to the Morse Code Intercept and Direction Finding Course was introduced during the year. The course was divided into three

1. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 2d Qtr, p29.

parts: Part I, General--15 weeks, to include basic Morse code training and orientation; Part II, Morse intercept--8 weeks, to include advance Morse intercept training; Part III, DF--8 weeks, to include theory and techniques of DF. The course was designed to train Morse intercept students in Parts I and II and DF operators in Parts I and III.

Army Schools: In order to carry out its mission effectively, ASA required a wider MOS base than was provided by the eight enlisted courses at the ASA School. ASA personnel were able to attend courses offered by NSA, the Army Language School, and Army Service Schools. Advanced training in certain technical specialities was conducted in NSA production sections. NSA also trained enlisted specialists in Chinese Voice Morse Intercept at the rate of approximately thirty students every nine weeks. The NSA Language School offered courses in critical languages to augment ASA's language school quotas.

During fy 1954, ASA was allocated a total of 478, of 528 spaces requested, at the Army Language School. Inasmuch as language training was given top priority, all spaces allocated ASA during the report period were filled. Similarly, 2,970 spaces were requested on bulk for Army Service Schools; 109 of these spaces were later cancelled because of lack of qualified personnel.[1]

Unit Training: The training program as directed in ASA publications was carried out by local ASA commanders who submitted progress reports for evaluation at Hq ASA. The reports from local commanders, corroborated by the annual IG Report, indicated certain MOS deficiencies. Accordingly, a

1. Ann Rept, 1954, G3, pp19-21.

change to ASA Tng Cir #1, 18 Jan 54, was published, facilitating better staff supervision over MOS training within all units.

ASA policy on training maneuvers was revised to allow for greater participation. The 306th Battalion, the 337th Company, and the 358th Company were moved to Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and given a training mission in support of XVIII Airborne Corps. In addition, a COMSEC detachment was provided to support Exercise LOGEX-54.

A series of training tests based on field exercises written by The ASA Tng Cen were administered TOE units upon completion of their training cycle. During the first quarter, the 503d Group and the 358th Company were tested and received scores of 90% and 93.5% respectively. During the second quarter, the 313th Company was tested and received a score of 76.5%. Improper preparation of operational reports was found to be the basic deficiency. During the period 28 Dec 53 to 15 Jan 54, annual training tests, comprising individual MOS proficiency tests and code speed tests, were administered by ASA Europe to eleven subordinate TOE units.[1]

ASA's policy on ROTC training was also revised. The 1953 ASA ROTC summer encampment was conducted at Fort Devens from 20 Jun-1 Aug 53, as normal. Eighty-nine cadets from six different universities attended. However, a staff study prepared at Hq ASA recommended that the AS-ROTC program be phased out at the end of school year 1955, and that ASA in the future obtain its quota of ROTC 2d Lieutenants from schools teaching general military science courses. Approval of ASA's recommendation by DA automatically cancelled

1. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1954, pp18, 22, 23.

future AS-ROTC summer encampments. The 1954 ASA ROTC summer encampment at Fort Devens, the seventh and last such camp, was begun on 19 Jun 54, with fifty-seven cadets attending.[1]

Besides the ROTC summer camp training, the AS-USAR summer camp was conducted at Fort Devens from 9-23 August. In addition, ninety-nine AS-Reserve officers, holding mobilization designation assignments, served fifteen days on active duty. This training was conducted either in fy 1954 or programmed for the first and second quarters of fy 1955.[2]

Training Publications: Of four training manuals programmed for fy 1954, two were prepared in draft form and forwarded for review by Hq ASA on 29 Mar 54. These manuals were entitled: "Communication Intelligence" and "Radio Position Finding." Status of four currently programmed film strips at the end of the fiscal year was as follows:[3]

1) "Antenna Theory and Systems," Parts I & II, produced at the Signal Corps Pictorial Center and approved for release by G3, DA, 22 Mar 54.

2) "Radio Position Finding," produced at Signal Corps Pictorial Center and approved by Hq ASA, 25 Jan 54.

3) "Operation of AFSAM-7," under preparation in Special Operations Division, Hq ASA.

E. Budget

During fy 1954, ASA funds were sharply reduced under the Administration's first peacetime defense budget since the beginning of the Korean war. Almost two-thirds of the ASA budget for fy 1953 had been for procurement of cryptographic equipment. In presenting the ASA budget estimate for

1. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1954, pp25-26.
2. Ibid. pp27-28.
3. Ibid. p24.

fy 1954 before the Bureau of the Budget, a complete review was made of production facilities of commercial firms holding contracts with NSA. This review revealed that limited production would delay the use of funds already appropriated for procurement until the second quarter of fy 1955. Accordingly, that portion of the ASA budget allocated for procurement of cryptographic equipment was reduced by $5,665,000. The Agency presented an overall budget for $5,486,000[1] and actually received $4,465,000, the smallest figure since the inception of planned programming and performance budgeting.[2]

During the second quarter, fy 1954, ASA representatives defended the budget for fy 1955 before the Budget Advisory Committee and Office of the Secretary of Defense-Bureau of the Budget hearings.[3] At this time, ASA pointed out that the fy 1955 and fy 1956 budget estimates would call for substantial increases in order to provide for the resumption of planned procurement of new crypto-equipments in accordance with Agency program objectives. During the third quarter, the fy 1955 budget was defended before the Congressional Appropriations Committee.[4]

Continuing efforts were made during the fiscal year to effect a better management of funds made available to the Agency for obligation. The percentage rate of unobligated funds was cut from 7% in fy 1953 to 3.9% in fy 1954.[5] The following table presents a comparison of performance in rate of obligation by type expenditure between fy 1953 and fy 1954.[6]

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1. Statement by ASA Budget Officer to 83d Congress, 3d Qtr, fy 1953.
2. Ann Rept, Comptroller's Office, fy 1954, p5.
3. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 2d Qtr, p15.
4. Ann Rept, Comptroller's Office, fy 1954, p5.
5. Ibid. pp5-6.
6. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 4th Qtr, ppll-12.

Type of Expenditure	FY 1953 Revised Funding Program	Unobligated Balance	% Funds Unobligated	FY 1954 Revised Funding Program	Unobligated Balance	% Funds Unobligated
Total Funds	$9,908,000	$705,495	7.	$4,465,070	$176,547	3.9
Crypto Eqp & Parts	5,435,256	43,905	.8	485,010	214	.04
Eqp for FS & Mobile Units	1,637,541	369,758	22.	1,670,000	97,421	5.8
Pay of Civilian Personnel	1,750,000	87,730	5.	1,680,270	11,653	.06
Cost of R&D Projects	660,000	93,060	14.1	265,000	30,809	11.6
Supplies & Rentals	118,816	22,641	19.	154,715	5,147	3.3
Temporary Duty Travel	183,000	26,979	14.7	149,000	27,136	18.2
Commercial Transportation	63,000	13,592	21.5	31,300	135	.4
ASATC Tng Sup & Eqp	13,000	443	3.4	11,500	3,450	30.
Field Test Board				6,500	139	.2
Undistributed Funds	47,387	47,387	100.			
Not Elsewhere Classified				11,775	443	.3

As an internal control device, the operating agencies established firm funding programs for each half of the fiscal year. As a result, the third quarter was the first time that it was possible to record obligations against a firm funding program for the entire fiscal year.[1] During the fourth quarter, the ASA Budget Officer executed the fy 1955 budget through development of an Annual Funding Program for Headquarters, ASA. Funds programmed were deemed adequate for all segments of primary programs for fy 1955.[2]

Two planned program objectives--the introduction of (1) cost and (2)

1. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 3d Qtr, p12.
2. Ibid. 4th Qtr, p11.

financial property accounting were not met during fy 1954. The implementation of these two programs was dependent on the issuance of regulations by DA setting forth details. These regulations were not issued before the end of the report period.[1]

F. Equipment

In fy 1954, the Army was utilizing ten different types of cryptologic equipment, totaling 8,000 machines. The replacement value of this equipment was approximately $25,000,000. Planned future requirements called for twenty different types, with a total of 25,000 machines at a cost of $80,000,000. An important part of the Agency's cryptologic responsibility to the Army during the year was continued coordination of user requirements for an equipment item, coordination with NSA and private corporations, developing this equipment, and issue of perfected items to appropriate Army commands. In procuring cryptomaterial for the Army, both users and ASA-originated requirements were translated to military characteristics. These were formalized by Technical Committee action. After agreement, by all interested agencies, the project was presented to NSA for research and development. As it sometimes proved impossible to entirely fulfill initial military characteristics, a reconciliation between military characteristics and research and development was often necessary. After each developmental model was produced and service-tested by the user, approval and final recommendations were made by the ASA Technical Committee. NSA then let the final contract for production of the equipments. Upon production, equipments were

1. Ann Rept, Office of Comptroller, fy 1954, pp5-6.

received in bulk from NSA, placed in the ASA vault, ready for issue to the Army.

Additionally, Hq ASA continued to issue equipment to all cryptoholders in the ZI, to Army attaches overseas, and to ASA theater headquarters. Crypto-equipment received at overseas ASA headquarters was distributed to Army Theater Hq, to Army units within the theater, and to ASA Groups. The group, in turn, distributed crypto-equipment and material directly to Army, Corps, and Divisions. The Signal Corps, however, retained responsibility for distribution of one item of cryptographic equipment, the Converter, M-209.[1]

This was the general picture of ASA's cryptologic responsibilities. More specifically, these responsibilities were defined in three separate categories, research and development, procurement of cryptographic equipment, and cryptologistic support. Specific ASA accomplishments in these categories during fy 1954 follow:

Research and Development: The Agency's fy 1954 Research and Development Program totaled $265,000 as compared with $660,000 during fy 1953. The first figure reflected a reduction of $75,000 in the originally programmed $340,000, as a large amount of equipment and technical support was obtained from NSA and SigC. Programmed funds were earmarked for investigation, research, and development under long established projects. These projects numbered eight, of which one was initiated during fy 1954.[2]

1) Project Nr 1-29-01-003: Investigation of Special Combat Wire Intercept Equipment and Techniques.

   a) $10,000 was originally programmed for this project in fy 1954.

1. Ann Rept, G4, fy 1954, Tab 12, "Briefing on Cryptologistic Support to the Army.
2. Ibid. pp6-7.

The project was to continue on a limited scale pending an agreement of the agencies concerned on a concept of wire intercept operations.[1] In the fourth quarter of fy 1954, funding for this project was revised downward from $10,000 to $1,000, because status had not reached the stage where funds could be utilized.[2]

b) By the end of fy 1954, rewritten tentative military characteristics for new wire intercept equipment had been forwarded for coordination with other interested agencies. Discussion continued between ASA and SigC as to determination of cognizant and directing agency.[3]

2) Project Nr 1-29-01-004: Investigation of Special Combat Intercept Recording and Reproducing Equipment and Techniques.

a) $45,000 programmed for this project in fy 1954 was returned to surplus after Wright Air Development Center received sufficient additional AF funds for continuation of the project.[4]

b) A contract for a light modulator recorder with Avion Instrument Co was terminated due to insurmountable technical problems.[5]

c) A new contract was negotiated to extend to General Electric Corp development for one year.[6]

3) Project Nr 1-29-01-005: Investigation of Special Combat Intercept Techniques.

a) $50,000 originally programmed for this project in fy 1954 was reduced to $20,000 in the second quarter[7] and further reduced to $15,000 in the third quarter.[8]

b) A spectrum search unit, consisting of Shelter S-44, housing Countermeasures Receiving Set AN/TLR-1 and associated equipment, was constructed at Hq ASA and shipped to ASA Europe for field operation. An equipment breakdown in the field due to failure of timing relays made necessary the procurement and air shipment of replscement relays.[9]

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1. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 2d Qtr, p44.
2. Ibid. 4th Qtr, p45.
3. Ibid. p45.
4. Ibid. 2d Qtr, p44.
5. Ibid. p45.
6. Ibid. 3d Qtr, p49.
7. Ibid. 2d Qtr, p45.
8. Ibid. 3d Qtr, p49.
9. Ibid. 2d Qtr, p45; 4th Qtr, p45.

4) Project Nr 1-29-01-006: Combat Processing Equipment (Denham).

a) No funds were programmed for this project during fy 1954.[1] Development work was transferred to Project Nr 1-29-02-001.[2] An internal study of the current method of field processing enciphered combat communications was initiated, but was temporarily suspended.[3]

5) Project Nr 1-29-02-001: Mobile Analytic Equipment.

a) $90,000 was programmed for this project in fy 1954, of which $74,950 was obligated for upwarding repricing of Maisie III and for Maisie ancillary equipment.

b) Installation of SOCRATES III and IBM machines in mobile van X-164 was completed in June 1954. Maisie equipment was scheduled for delivery in July 1954.[4]

6) Project Nr 1-32-03-000: General Engineering.

a) Funding for this project was twice revised upwards, from $15,000 to $25,000 in the third quarter and from $25,000 to $34,000 in the fourth quarter.[5]

b) The interim security monitoring installation was completed and shipped to the 358th Company at Fort Bragg, NC on 21 Apr 54.

c) The interim Morse intercept installation was completed and released to the 336th and 337th Companies on 19 Apr 54.

d) Progress on COMSEC monitoring hut and communication facility prototype was at a virtual standstill.

e) Equipment layout for the radio printer intercept installation was finalized.[6]

7) Project Nr 1-32-03-001: Mobile Radio Finger Printing Equipment.

a) $30,000 was programmed for this project in fy 1954 to provide for amendments and ancillary devices.[7]

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1. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 2d Qtr, p45.
2. Ann Rept, G4, fy 1954, Tab 4.
3. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 3d Qtr, p49; 4th Qtr, p46.
4. Ibid. 4th Qtr, p46.
5. Ibid. 3d Qtr, p50; 4th Qtr, p46.
6. Ibid. 4th Qtr, pp46-47.
7. Ibid. 2d Qtr, p46.

b) A full scale mock-up of the equipment mounted in the Shelter S-44/G was subjected to an instrumental test run over the Munson Test Course, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, on 2 Feb 54. Results of these tests were positive.

c) Mechanical and electrical designs were finalized and tested for the two service test models, currently being assembled.[1] Practically all mechanical work and about one-third of the wiring were completed.[2]

d) Problems in procurement of suitable mechanical filters, power supply transformers, and other small components delayed completion of the two units before the end of the fiscal year.[3]

8) Project Nr 1-32-03-003: 500 KC Magnetic Recorder.

a) $100,000 was programmed for this project for fy 1954. The project was initiated by the ASA Technical Committee on 19 Mar 54 and development responsibility assigned to ASA by DIRNSA on 29 Apr 54.

b) Final specifications and testing procedures were forwarded to SCEL.[4]

In addition to these projects, ASA also assisted NSA and SigC in the development of specific cryptographic equipment items. Cryptographic equipment, which SigC and NSA were developing and testing, included the AFSAM-7, the AFSAM-9, and the AFSAY 806.

AFSAM-7: The AFSAM-7 was service tested to meet all environmental requirements except cold weather conditions. Forty-one deficiencies were detected during the desert test of which thirty-one were corrected before the end of the report period. Testing of the AFSAM-7 under arctic conditions was scheduled to occur during the second quarter of fy 1955.[5]

1. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 3d Qtr, pp50-51.
2. Ann Rept, G4, fy 1954, Tab 6.
3. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 4th Qtr, p47; 3d Qtr, p51.
4. Ibid. 4th Qtr, pp46-47.
5. Ibid. 4th Qtr, p38.

AFSAM-9: An engineering model of the AFSAM-9 was obtained from NSA and transported by ASA representatives to Coles Signal Laboratory where investigation on installation in mobile radio teletype vans was conducted. It was determined that the controls and connections for the AFSAM-9 would have to be relocated in order to enable this equipment to be rack-mounted in the AN/GRC-26 Van. It was further determined that off-line operation would be the most practicable.[1]

AFSAY 806: Training of personnel and preliminary tests of the AFSAY 806 were completed and equipment turned over to the SigC for service tests on wire circuits between the DA CommCen and Hq Sixth Army.[2] Later a demonstration and joint conference on the AFSAY 806 was held at Suffolk County AFB, Long Island, NY, to discuss the results of the RCA test program and to provide guidance for RCA on future tests.[3]

Procurement of Cryptographic Equipment: Procurement of cryptographic equipment was based on guide lines established by G4, DA, in regard to the preparation of the fy 1954 Budget, which authorized procurement for the total Army requirement and thereafter for the Mobilization Reserve at a minimum rate of production.[4] ASA's procurement of crypto-equipment in accordance with DA guide lines was recorded during fy 1954 as follows:

AFSAM-7: Of a total requirement for 6547 units, contracts for 5060 units were let during fiscal years 1951, 1952 and 1953, and 1478 units were on hand as of 30 Jun 54.[5] In the first quarter of the report period, ASA pointed out NSA's failure to provide associated crypto-material and operating and maintenance supplies in conjunction with

1. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 3d Qtr, p37.
2. Ibid. 3d Qtr, p38.
3. Ibid. 4th Qtr, p39.
4. Ibid. 3d Qtr, p51.
5. Ibid. 4th Qtr, p48.

the AFSAM-7.[1] By the fourth quarter, this problem, involving associated crypto-material and maintenance equipment, was, in part, alleviated by ASA's assembling depot maintenance tool kits for the AFSAM-7 and through procurement of special tools from NSA.[2]

A report from the Chief, Army Field Forces, 31 Dec 53, indicated that the AFSAM-7, when modified to correct certain deficiencies, would be suitable for issue to Army Field Forces units for use in temperate climates. The report also stated that the AFSAM-7 would supersede, but not necessarily replace Converter M-209. A list of deficiencies, noted from testing made by Chief, Army Field Forces was forwarded to DIRNSA, 13 Apr 54. At this time, ASA requested that 615 AFSAM-7's, 615 ASAM 7/2's, and 1109 AFSAM 7/3's in ASA storage facilities be modified to meet current performance standards. Reply from DIRNSA stated this equipment would be returned to Burroughs Corporation for modification, 10 May 54.[3]

AFSAM-9: Of an ultimate requirement for 4254 units, contracts for 1948 units were let during fiscal years 1951 and 1952. However, NSA, in view of development and production difficulties, requested that no further procurement be made during fiscal years 1953 and 1954.[4]

A conference on the AFSAM-9 was held during June 1954 and attended by representatives of ASA, AFF, SigC, Navy and AF. As a result, Navy cancelled their procurement, and AF requested procurement be delayed until they could test the machine. The Army also decided to withhold further comment until the machine was tested by AFF.[5]

AFSAY 806: NSA advised ASA that two models of the AFSAY 806 were to be made available to the Army during the latter half of fy 1954 for service test on wire circuits. Upon completion of these tests, it would be determined whether, and to what extent this equipment would be used to provide secure voice communications within the Army. Because of high cost of transmission equipment, AFSAY 806's application within the Army would be limited unless it proved suitable for use over radio links.[6]

AFSAM-15 (AFSAZ 7315): Of a total requirement for 309 units, no contracts had been let in prior fiscal years, and no contracts were programmed for fy 1954.[7]

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1. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 1st Qtr, p30.
2. Ibid. 4th Qtr, p48.
3. Ann Rept, G4, fy 1954, p30.
4. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 1st Qtr, p31.
5. Ann Rept, G4, fy 1954, pp40-41.
6. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 2d Qtr, p47.
7. Ibid. 2d Qtr, p47.

Existing models of AFSAM-15 were found to be incompatible with SigC equipment and, therefore, unacceptable to the Army. NSA and SigC undertook to modify their respective equipment to insure compatibility. Service tests and modification of equipment were expected to take approximately one year.[1]

Cryptosystems: (Not included in ASA cryptographic equipment procurement program).
A rapid one time pad, designed in 1945 by ASA's Technical Consultant for the Chief, ASA, was accepted by ASA and NSA during the report period and designated ORION. ASA major overseas commands were requested during January 1954 to submit requirements for the new cryptosystem and to furnish any modifications. As a result of this survey, DIRNSA was requested to provide ASA with 3,000 ORION pads for issue to Army attaches and Army overseas commands.

A new cryptosystem, CENTAUR, replacing PANDORA and BALDER systems, was developed by NSA. A new ASAM 2-1 cryptosystem, DAPHNE, was also developed for the services by NSA to replace APOLLO and GALATEA. During October, NSA was furnished with Army requirements for DAPHNE cryptosystems, and by 30 Jun 54, the entire replacement program was completed.[2]

Cryptologic Support: Throughout fy 1954, ASA's cryptologic responsibilities to the Army remained as before. Towards the end of the year, however, discussion arose as to the division of these responsibilities between ASA and SigC. On 7 Apr 54, DCS, Plans and Operations, DA, issued a decision that cryptologic support for US Army would be transferred to SigC. As the special study on reorganization of cryptologic responsibilities was not completed before the end of the fiscal year, no final transfer of these responsibilities was made to SigC. In the meanwhile, DCS, Operations and Administration, DA, directed ASA to proceed with present plans for issuing the AFSAM-7.[3]

There arose a need to establish a policy for issuing cryptographic equipment to foreign nations. As a result of a request from the French in

1. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 1st Qtr, p31.
2. Ann Rept, G4, fy 1954, pp34-35.
3. Ibid. pp25-26.

Indo-China for 350 Converter M-209's and similar requests from NATO and South American countries, a conference was held on 8 Oct 53, attended by representatives of OCSigO, NSA, ASA, and G2, DA. The conference was designed to establish Army policy on release of Converter M-209's to foreign nations. The OCSigO representative indicated that critically low stocks would not permit release to foreign nations. ASA representatives stated that until Converter M-209 was replaced by AFSAM-7 in the active Army and until mobilization reserves of the AFSAM-7 were built up, no release of M-209's could be permitted. As a result of the conference, it was decided that, for the present, a statement of insufficient stocks in equipment would be used as the basis for denying requests for the converter.

Also during October, the SigC requested informally that ASA furnish proper instructions for demilitarizing Converter M-209. Accordingly, ASA advised that none of the 11,000 Converters M-209 held by the SigC should be scrapped until the AFSAM-7 was released. In support of this position, ASA stated that M-209's were needed for Chief, Army Field Forces for use as spare parts.[1]

In the meantime, distribution of the AFSAM-7, to replace Converter M-209, was underway. A total of 650 AFSAM-7's were received by ASA during the second quarter of which 120 were issued to the FBI, thus carrying out the agreement between G2, DA, and Director, FBI. Forty were shipped to the ASA School and ten each to ASA Europe and ASA Pacific.[2] When a second shipment

1. Ann Rept, G4, fy 1954, pp36-37.
2. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 2d Qtr, p49.

of 750 AFSAM-7's arrived, it was found that approximately 615 of the total 1400 would require modification, and necessitate withdrawal of the equipments issued to the White House, ASA School, ASA Europe, and ASA Pacific, and replacement with modified equipment.[1] In the fourth quarter, sixty-four AFSAM-7's were returned to Hq ASA for minor modifications and replaced with corrected equipment.[2] Further distribution of the AFSAM-7 was held in abeyance pending receipt of spare parts and maintenance supplies.[3]

Also issued during fy 1954 were the AFSAM-7 and ADONIS cryptosystems to the White House Signal Detachment[4] while the AFSAY 802 was issued for establishment of communications between the White House and State Department.[5] Air Force Security Service advised ASA that the AFSAM-7 be issued for installation in the new Presidential aircraft, and ASA, in turn, advised that issue of the official White House system would be made by White House Signal Detachment.[6]

During April 1954, a requirement of four each on-line equipments for special weapons personnel was received from CINCEUR. Because of short supply of equipment requested, ASA suggested instead that CINCEUR accept the AFSAL 5375, a specially designed fire mission code, already used by special weapons personnel in Exercise FLASHBURN. SigO, USAREUR objected on the grounds that the AFSAL 5375 would not satisfy communications requirements for special weapons concept. As a result of telecom conference between Chief, ASA and SigO, USAREUR, 28 Apr 54, forty each AN/FGQ-1 and TT-21/FG were made available

1. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 3d Qtr, p54.
2. Ibid. 4th Qtr, p50.
3. Ibid. 4th Qtr, p49.
4. Ibid. 2d Qtr, p49.
5. Ibid. 4th Qtr, p51.
6. Ibid. 3d Qtr, p54.

to USAREUR within sixty days.[1]

In addition to issuing cryptographic equipment on special request, ASA conducted a continuing program of stockpiling and distributing cryptologic maintenance parts.[2] Cryptosystems were afforded Army holders under a rotation system, some which replaced outdated systems, others which were utilized in an entirely new capacity. As an example, the following table illustrates a number of specific cryptosystems as delivered during fy 1954 to certain cryptoholders:[3]

Cryptosystem	Recipient	Use
APOLLO	ASA Europe ASA Pacific	On-line radio and teletype
PYTHON	Hq Eighth Army Fort Scott, Calif	10-way PYTHON system to replace 8-way system
HERCULES	MAAG units Army attaches	To replace HERMES
DIANA	Army attaches in Bern, Switzerland and Hanoi, Indo-China	For point-to-point communications requiring privacy
CENTAUR	ASA Europe ASA Pacific 501st CRG 301st CRB 304th CRB	To replace PANDORA and BALDER
COMUS	Fort Bragg (Exercise FLASHBURN)	On Intra-army and Intra-air DF nets
DAPHNE	ASA Asmara ASA Europe ASA Pacific ASA Hawaii	To replace APOLLO for off-line operation

During fy 1954, the Agency was also delegated responsibility of coordinating and issuing all cryptomaterial for operation of the Alternate Joint

1. Ann Rept, G4, fy 1954, pp21-22.
2. ASA Programs, fy 1954, 4th Qtr, pp51-52.
3. Ann Rept, GAS50, fy 1954, pp16-30.

CommCen at Fort Ritchie, Maryland. In December 1953, letters were forwarded to USN and USAF, stating that ASA would be able to furnish the center all necessary equipments with exception to thirty AFSAZ 7301's. The Navy and Air Force were requested to furnish ASA at least fifteen AFSAZ 7301's each and to furnish one-third of all equipments issued in case of future requirements.[1]

1. Ann Rept, G4, fy 1954, pp26-28.

V. ASA UNITS (WORLD-WIDE)

A. Continental United States

1. Hq Army Security Agency, Washington, 8600 AAU, Arlington, Va

Hq ASA remained located at Arlington Hall Station, SW corner of Arlington Boulevard and Glebe Road, Arlington, Va. Throughout fy 1954, command was exercised by Maj Gen Harry Reichelderfer, 07547, USA; Col E. Pasolli, 028777, GSC, was acting Deputy Chief from 1 Jul to 18 Oct 53, along with his regular duties as Chief of Staff. Brig Gen John H. Hinds served as Deputy Chief 19 October-8 June, when he was replaced by Brig Gen Stanhope Mason, 017295, USA, who served the remainder of the report period. No significant organizational changes occurred during this year.[1]

GAS21 (G1)

GAS21, with a TD strength of 13-0, 4 EM and 5 Civilians,[2] underwent two changes: one was the transfer of the executive officer position to that of administrative officer and the opening up of a new position, Deputy Chief for Plans; the second revision involved the removal, on 14 August, of the Career Field Monitor Unit from the Miscellaneous Branch and its separate establishment as a Classification and Standards Section.[3]

GAS22 (G2)

In fy 1954, GAS22 underwent a period of organizational and personnel expansion. On 24 Nov 53, an ASA Reading Panel was established "to collect, analyze, disseminate and evaluate technical information originating from innumerable world-wide sources, relative to foreign communications and crypto-activities of current or potentialvalue to the Agency."[4] In January 1954, a second branch, Plans and Policy, was established with an authorized 2-0 and 1 Civilian. Personnel increases in the Security Branch were balanced by reductions in the Historical Branch. At the beginning of fy 1954, 1-0 and 3 Civilians were assigned to the Historical Branch, at the end, only 2 Civilians.[5]

1. Staff Records.
2. Ann Rept, G1, fy 1954, Tab 1.
3. Ibid. p2.
4. Ann Rept, G2, fy 1954, pp1-2.
5. Ibid. pp3-5.

GAS23 (G3)

One major administrative change occurred 25 Mar 54, when Policy and Doctrines Branch was divided into a Plans Branch and a Policy Control Branch.[1] Strength remained at 36-0, 1 WO, 2 EM and 22 Civilians.[2]

GAS24 (G4)

No organizational change occurred during the report period. TD strength remained at 22-0, 1 WO, 5 EM and 38 Civilians.[3]

GAS50

Early in the fiscal year, GAS52 discontinued the Documents Section, and in May 1954 replaced the ASA Units Section with an Administrative and a Plans and Doctrines Section.[4] On 14 January, an NSA Liaison Team was established with GAS53 as part of a complete reorganization.[5] Authorized strength dropped from 49-0, 65 EM and 162 Civilians to 45-0, 63 EM and 162 Civilians; actual combined strength climbed from 261 to 277.[6]

GAS26 (AG)

For the Office of the Adjutant General, fy 1954 was a period of change, both in administration and personnel. Initial administrative changes occurred, 16 Sep 53, when the Strength and Accounting Section was absorbed by the Enlisted Section. The next day the Civilian Components Section was redesignated as the Administrative Unit and became a part of the Officer's Section. On 2 November, some of this section's functions were transferred to Assignment Unit and Records Unit. A Personnel Management Team was established as an independent section directly under the AG, and a Machine Accounting Section was established as a component of the Administrative Services Branch. On 28 Apr 54, strength and accounting functions were transferred to the Machine Accounting Section.[7]

No large discrepancy was noted throughout the report period between authorized and actual strength. The authorized strength remained at 21-0, 2 WO, 55 EM and 56 Civilians. Turnover, however, was high, especially in the Personnel and Administrative Services Branches. This caused excessive time for on-the-job training, and created additional temporary space deficiencies.[8]

1. Ann Rept, G3, fy 1954, p1.
2. Ibid. Tab 1.
3. Ann Rept, G4, fy 1954, Tab 1.
4. Ann Rept, GAS50, fy 1954, p43.
5. Ibid. p61 & Tab 10.
6. Ibid. p3.
7. Ann Rept, AG, fy 1954, p1.
8. Ibid. pp17-18.

No administrative changes occurred in the IG, Comptroller's and Technical Consultant's Offices. Strength was 4-0, 2 WO, 3 EM, and 1 Civilian; 4-0 and 11 Civilians; and 3 Civilians, respectively.[1]

a. Arlington Hall Station, 8617 AAU, Arlington, Va

Throughout fy 1954, Post Hq, Arlington Hall Station continued its mission of command, staff, administrative and logistic support to ASA units assigned to Arlington Hall.[2] The station commenced fy 1954 with an enlisted strength of 1678[3] and finished with a strength of 35-0 and 1725 EM.[4] On 18 February, personnel changes were effected through TD 93-8617. Units most affected by this were Hq & Hq Co, Co A, the 7005th ASU and the Motor Pool. Authorized cuts were made in Hq & Hq Co and Co A, totaling 3-0, 51 EM, and 16 Civilians. This did not, however, affect overall assigned strength.[5] In fact, additional civilian personnel were hired when a post comptroller's section was established.[6]

Administrative activities included engineering projects, personnel processing, and training plans and programs. Five engineering projects, costing a total of $103,692, included roofing and building repair, as well as, replacement of coal with oil burners in all barracks.[7] Casual Detachment processed 1703 EM during the report period.[8] A revised training program went into effect 1 Jul 53, and classes were cut from sixteen to eight hours,

1. Ann Rept, IG; Comptroller; Technical Consultant, fy 1954.
2. Ann Rept, Post Hq, AHS, fy 1954, p1.
3. Summary Ann Rept, ASA, fy 1953, Vol I.
4. Ann Rept, AHS, fy 1954, Station Adjutant, pp1-2.
5. Ibid. Hq & Hq Co and Co A, p1, respectively.
6. Ibid. Civ Personnel Sec, p3.
7. Ibid. Post Hq, p3.
8. Ibid. Casual Det, p1.

with a separate schedule assigned the Security Guard and Casual Detachment.[1] The WAC Co, which originally had eight hours of training, was cut correspondingly down to four.[2]

Morale problems were, in general, handled satisfactorily. Slow promotions in Casual Detachment created a situation which was alleviated by a regulation permitting promotion of EM who had completed a 20-week training course.[3] Likewise, a revised TD in the Motor Pool, increasing personnel authorizations, made possible a greater frequency of passes and furloughs. The resulting boost in morale helped raise maintenance standards.[4]

The WAC Co was rated "superior" by the IG[5] during the year, while the overall Post rating was "excellent."[6]

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

The ASA Training Center, located at Fort Devens, Mass continued to receive logistic support from the First Army while remaining under the command of Chief, ASA. Organization of the Center remained the same during fy 1954 until 25 June, when a TD revision effected considerable change in personnel and internal structure. Under revised TD's 93-8622, 93-8622-1, and 93-8622-2, authorized strength for the Center was 59-0, 2 WO, 213 EM and 38 Civilians; the ASA School, 59-0, 9 WO, 258 EM and 12 Civilians; and the ASA Troop Command, 33-0, 1 WO, and 233 EM.[7]

1. Ann Rept, AHS, fy 1954, Trp Comd Br, pp1-2.
2. Ibid. WAC Co, p2.
3. Ibid. Casual Det, p1.
4. Ibid. Trans Motor Pool, pp2-3.
5. Ibid. WAC Co, p3.
6. Ibid. Station Adjutant, p1.
7. Comd Rept, ASATC, fy 1954, pp2, 35.

As for internal changes, ASA Student Regiment became a Battalion, and the S3 section assumed all training functions formerly performed by ASA Training Regiment. In addition, the Training Literature and Graphic Aids Division and the Evaluation Section, all formerly a part of the ASA School, were transferred to S3. This consolidation meant that only the ASA School was left with separate training functions.[1]

Two important changes occurred before the 25 June change: first, a new branch, Special Projects, was formed 5 Oct 53, with twelve personnel authorized. The branch was organized into four sections (Administrative, COMINT, COMSEC, and Military Arts) and was charged with preparing subject schedules and special text material to guide ATP training.[2] Second, the Morse Training Branch, Enlisted Training Division, ASA School, was enlarged to accommodate a 50% increase in students. During the report period, 204-0 and 3299 EM graduated from the school.

In comparison with the organizational changes, physical changes were few. Only minor construction projects were undertaken. The Center received a "Superior" rating as a result of the IG inspection held 12-24 Nov 53.[3]

a. ASA Training Regiment, Fort Devens, Mass

Throughout the major portion of fy 1954, the ASA Training Regiment continued its mission of supervising and administering the training activities of subordinate units.[4] Effective 12 Sep 53, the Regiment's

1. Comd Rept, ASATC, fy 1954, p3.
2. Ibid. pp67-70.
3. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1954, Tab 1.
4. Comd Rept, ASATC, fy 1954, p9.

units were reorganized as General Reserve Class III commands. Included were:[1]

Unit	Changes During Report Period
503d CRG (Hq & Hq Co)	Fort Devens, Mass
306th CRB (Hq & Hq Det)	Departed for Fort Bragg, NC, 15 Sep 53
336th CRC (Intel)	
337th CRC (Intel)	Departed for Fort Bragg, NC, 23 Mar 54
358th CRC (Sec)	Departed for Fort Bragg, NC, 15 Sep 53

On 14 Jun 54, the 311th Battalion, 359th Company, 854th and 855th Detachments were activated at Fort Devens.

Besides the above mission, the regiment also participated in the research of new training aids. On 8 Jan 54, the Multi-Channel Very Low Power Transmitter (MCVLPT) was completed and successfully tested by the Problem and Test Development Branch. With this device, local field exercises could be planned with no practical limitation on the number of channels available for training transmissions.[2]

Hq & Hq Det received a rating of "Excellent" after the IG inspection, 19 Nov 53. The regiment itself was discontinued 25 Jun 54.[3]

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

Throughout fy 1954, Hq & Hq Co, 503d Group remained located at Fort Devens and continued to exercise supervisory control over attached subordinate units.[4] The Group was under the command of and

1. Comd Rept, ASATC, fy 1954, pp9-10.
2. Ibid. p10.
3. Ibid. pp149-151.
4. Ibid. p172.

and logistically supported by the ASA Training Regiment. On 19 Nov 53, the IG rated the Group "Excellent."[1] Earlier in the report period, from 6-17 July, during training cycle, a testing team from Hq ASA found the unit 90% proficient in carrying out its task.[2]

As the fiscal year progressed, however, it became evident that this favorable showing did not entirely reflect the Group's capabilities. Several factors hampered effectiveness: personnel, equipment, and morale. At the beginning of fy 1954, authorized strength of Hq & Hq Co was 13-0, 1 WO and 68 EM. The unit was reorganized under TOE 32-500A during the year and authorized strength increased to 15-0, 1 WO and 85 EM.[3] While this corrected certain deficiencies, others still remained. Turnover remained extremely high and lack of equipment impaired post-cycle training. Both these factors contributed to low morale until near the end of the report period,[4] when larger equipment authorizations were received.[5]

c. 336th Communications Reconnaissance Company, (Intel), Fort Devens, Mass

Throughout fy 1954, the 336th Company continued to remain in a state of operational readiness consistent with COMINT support for a major field army.[6] In complying with this mission, the company divided its activities between field operations and individual training. From 1 July to 19 Sep 53 and from 19 April to 30 Jun 54, intercept positions were maintained

1. Comd Rept, ASATC, fy 1954, p150.
2. Ibid. pp172-173.
3. Ibid. p171.
4. Ibid. p177.
5. Ibid. p178.
6. Ibid. p181.

in the field.[1] Training was divided into two phases--the first, 1 July to 1 May, emphasized specialist training, the second, 1 May to 30 June, non-technical instruction.[2] A special practical training exercise took place, 28 Jun 54, when a practice motor march to Camp Edwards, Mass was held in cooperation with the 503d Group.[3] The IG inspection, 18 Nov 53 rated the Company "Excellent."[4]

The personnel problem was the largest obstacle to efficient performance. Turnover was tremendous. Strength fluctuated from 8-0, 2 WO and 141 EM in July 1953 to a high of 5-0, 4 WO and 502 EM in June 1954. The increasingly disproportionate ratio between officers and EM further complicated effective training.[5] The numerical change also tended to provide an excess of top three graders with a resulting freeze in promotions. These personnel problems had an unfavorable affect on morale. Partly because of this, operational efficiency was rated only 35%.[6]

3. General Reserve Units

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

Beginning fy 1954 at Fort Devens as a Headquarters Detachment, modestly staffed (6-0 and 12 EM), and under the command of The ASA Training Center, the 306th Battalion began a gradual manpower build-up. In August 1953, the battalion assumed command over the 358th Company (Sec).

1. Comd Rept, ASATC, fy 1954, p185.
2. Ibid. pp185-186.
3. Ibid. pp176, 190.
4. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1954, Tab 1.
5. Comd Rept, ASATC, fy 1954, pp183-184.
6. Ibid. pp187, 191.

Following a move to Fort Bragg, NC, in September 1953, 2-0 and 3 EM were assigned, and later, in November 1953, six additional EM were assigned from the 358th Company. In March 1954, the 337th Company (Intel) became the second unit under the 306th's command.[1] At Fort Bragg, the 306th and attached companies came under direct control of Hq ASA, with XVIII Airborne Corps providing logistic support and courtsmartial jurisdiction.[2] The IG inspection, 11-13 Jan 54, gave the battalion a rating of "Excellent."[3]

Integration of the two companies with battalion created a supply problem not to be fully solved by the end of the report period. The battalion lacked its own S4 section, and, consequently, the constituent units often had to requisition supplies on their own.[4] In one instance, unorganized distribution meant that when the 337th Company arrived at Fort Bragg to take part in Exercise FLASHBURN, it was unable to obtain post, camp, and station equipment, as this had already been issued to other participating units.[5] In another, the 358th Company went without essential FM and radio teletype equipment during the major portion of operations.[6]

Changes in the battalion's composition not only affected the supply situation, but also the mission. Initially, the 306th was to maintain operational readiness and provide COMSEC support for the XVIII Airborne Corps.[7] On 10 April, mission was enlarged to include COMSEC support to Fort Bragg and Fort Campbell.[8] With the assignment of the 337th Company, a

1. Comd Rept, 306th CRB, fy 1954, pp3-5.
2. Ibid. p16.
3. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1954, Tab 1.
4. Comd Rept, 306th CRB, fy 1954, p14.
5. Ann Rept, 337th CRC (Intel), fy 1954, p11.
6. Ann Rept, 358th CRC (Sec), fy 1954, p3.
7. Comd Rept, 306th CRB, fy 1954, p16.
8. Ann Rept, 358th CRC (Sec), fy 1954, p7.

COMINT support requirement was added.[1]

FY 1954 exercises in which the battalion and its component units took part, included:[2]

Exercise	Date	Units Supported
FALCON Phase IV	12-24 Oct	82d Abn Div
OCTOPIX	27-29 Oct	XVIII Abn Corps
SLIGHT SINGE	19-21 Jan	XVIII Abn Corps
PUNCH THROUGH	19-21 Jan	82d Abn Div
LEFT WHEEL	26-28 Jan	82d Abn Div
KEYBOARD	3-4 Feb	Third Army and Fort Bragg
SHORT THRUST	23-26 Feb	82d Abn Div
LIVE COALS	24-26 Feb	XVIII Abn Corps
CROWN FIRE	12-13 Mar	XVIII Abn Corps
VAT	7-9 Apr	XVIII Abn Corps
FLASHBURN	19 Apr-5 May	XVIII Abn Corps, 82d Abn Div, 137th Div, 44th Tk Bn, 37th Tk Bn, 714th Tk Bn, 246th FA Bn, 3d FA Rkt Btry.

Difficulties were encountered in operations due to differences between airborne and land operations.[3] The difficulties, connected with monitoring highly mobile armored units,[4] were partly the result of equipment failures, particularly of the RD-74/U and AN/TNH-2 recorders.[5] A shortage of experienced personnel did not improve the situation. For instance, some DF operators in the 337th Company, unfamiliar with signal techniques, were not able to copy signals through aggressor jamming.[6]

h. 337th Communications Reconnaissance Company, (Intel), Fort Bragg, NC

At the beginning of fy 1954, the 337th Company was organized at Fort Devens under TOE 32-500 (Change 5). On 12 Sep 53, it was

1. Comd Rept, 306th CRB, fy 1954, p17.
2. Ibid. pp16-17.
3. Ann Rept, 358th CRC (Sec), fy 1954, p5.
4. Comd Rept, 306th CRB, fy 1954, p15.
5. Ann Rept, 358th CRC (Sec), fy 1954, p4.
6. Ann Rept, 337th CRC (Intel), fy 1954, p29.

reorganized under TOE 32-500A and TOE 29-500A. The company was assigned to the ASA Training Regiment but, on 22 March, the date of departure to Fort Bragg, the company was again reassigned--this time to the 306th Battalion.[1] The 337th received a rating of "Excellent" in the IG inspection, 18 Nov 53.[2]

While at Fort Devens, the company covered a three-phase training program. The first phase (1 Jul-31 Oct) consisted of intercepting and processing live traffic. A net was established, consisting of three out-stations, a control section and several target transmitters.[3] For the second phase, 30 Nov 53-18 Jan 54, a control section was established. Heavy personnel turnover and delay of instruction programs obstructed initial operations.[4] Yet, although this phase began slowly, improvement was recorded as field exercises progressed.[5]

During the third phase, 18 Jan-28 Feb 54, involving advanced unit training and bivouacing, some weaknesses were evident. These included ineffective T/A and C/A training programs and inexperienced handling of power units.[6] Another contributing factor to power failure was caused by cold weather, which made the power units difficult to start.[7] These were the only difficulties, however, encountered by the intercept section.[8]

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1. Ann Rept, 337th CRC (Intel), fy 1954, pp2-3.
2. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1954, Tab 1.
3. Ann Rept, 337th CRC (Intel), fy 1954, pp7-8.
4. Ibid. p8.
5. Ibid. p15.
6. Ibid. pp17, 21.
7. Ibid. p18.
8. Ibid. p17.

c. 358th Communications Reconnaissance Company, (Security), Fort Bragg, NC

At the beginning of fy 1954, the 358th Company was a subordinate unit of the 503d Group at Fort Devens.[1] After completing an Army training test (6-15 July) and further MOS training, the company was assigned to the 306th Battalion, 15 Aug 53, and moved to Fort Bragg, 15 Sep 53.[2] On arrival, the company was attached to XVIII Abn Corps for logistic support and courtsmartial jurisdiction.[3] Preparations for the coming field exercises started forthwith.[4] An IG inspection, 11-13 Jan 54, rated the company "Excellent."[5] Strength at the close of the year was 8-0 and 154 EM, a total of 5 EM overstrength.[6]

Actual participation in the exercises showed that the 358th Company had much to learn about airborne monitoring--both in operation and preparation. Operations were sometimes hampered by monitoring techniques used at Fort Devens, but ill suited for effective airborne coverage. Further difficulties encountered in preparation for maneuvers involved the loading of equipment aboard C-119 Boxcars.[7]

4. Special Components

a. Field Test Board, 8600 AAU, Fort Devens, Mass

The Field Test Board at Fort Devens, Mass continued, during fy 1954, to test and develop ASA field equipment. Some, though not all, projects proceeded as scheduled: construction of an Interim Installation Kit was nearly completed at the end of the fiscal year; installation of

1. Ann Rept, 358th CRC (Sec), fy 1954, pl.
2. Ibid. pp2-3.
3. Ibid. pl.
4. Ibid. p3.
5. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1954, Tab 1.
6. Ann Rept, 358th CRC (Sec), fy 1954, pl.
7. Ibid. pp3, 5.

board-mounted R-108, 109, and 110 receivers (FM), construction of prototype Van XM 292 and accompanying operational control and recording panels were completed in April.[1] Two other projects, however, were less successful: van shelter heating proved to be more difficult than anticipated;[2] testing of DF sets AN/PRD-1 and AN/TRD-4 proved to be virtually impossible, considering the Board's limited personnel and equipment. The DF sets were therefore loaned to the 337th Company for training and user evaluation tests.[3]

Improvement and expansion of operations was hindered by shortages in personnel, equipment, and priority difficulties. TD 93-8600-1 (25 Jan 54) was intended to alleviate the personnel shortage. Authorized strength was increased from 3-0, 4 EM, 2 Civilians to 5-0, 10 EM and 4 Civilians. No additional personnel were actually assigned for duty although the Board devoted much time to training and orientation of temporary replacements. Equipment shortages remained acute. The Board's lack of a TA necessitated either the purchase or loan of essential items.[4]

The third problem, priority difficulties, stemmed from the increasingly large number of projects assigned to the Board. In February, the Board recommended to the Chief, ASA, that all projects be reviewed and assigned separate priority numbers. This recommendation was subsequently approved.[5]

b. COMSEC Detachment, 8600 AAU, Warrenton, Va

COMSEC Detachment, 8600 AAU, was activated 3 Aug 53 at Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Va. Two days later, enlisted personnel assigned to the detachment, reported for duty. Unit strength under the

1. Ann Rept, Fld Test Bd, fy 1954, pp3-4, 6-8.
2. Ibid. pp5-6.
3. Ibid. p7.
4. Ibid. ppl, 10.
5. Ibid. p7.

authorized TD was 4-0 and 31 EM. The detachment was divided into three sections: Administrative, Traffic Analysis, and Monitoring.[1] On 10 August, it came under operational control of JTF 7 in preparation for its biggest assignment of the report period.[2]

After a period of training (10 Aug-25 Nov), the detachment moved to Camp Stoneman, Calif on 9 December. It then departed 15 December for Eniwetok where, upon arriving, it set up installations on Eniwetok and Bikini. Monitoring was conducted at both these locations as well as aboard ship. By April, the job was accomplished, and the unit embarked for the ZI, returning to Warrenton, 1 Jun 54. On 4 June all personnel were transferred to Fort Devens with the exception of 1-0 and 1 EM.[3]

5. Field Stations

a. Field Station, 8601 AAU, Warrenton, Va

During the major portion of fy 1954, Fld Sta, 8601's management and organization at Warrenton followed a pattern similar to the previous year. After 12 May 54, however, a new TD (93-8601) brought about certain revisions. The executive officer position was replaced by an administrative officer, who was given jurisdiction over the Management and Logistics Section (later deleted), Training Branch, Co Hq, and Office of the Adjutant.[4] In the AG section, the Administrative Section was redesignated Miscellaneous Administrative Section to include operation of the Message Center, Central Files and Publications, Postal, Billeting, Historical, Funding, and Personnel Security Sections. The latter, formerly

1. Unit Hist, COMSEC Det, VHFS, fy 1954, p1.
2. Ibid. p2.
3. Ibid. pp2-5.
4. Comd Rept, VHFS, fy 1954, p2.

designated the Security Clearance Section, was transferred from the jurisdiction of the Post Security Officer, 1 Apr 54. Mission remained as before, the administrative support of the operational sections.[1]

The same TD revision reduced the number of personnel in the Field Operations Branch by 15%. Manpower turnover in this branch was approximately 100%. Shortages and surpluses of MOS's, especially in the Manual Morse Section, required adjustment of mission. Although operational officers on day duty devoted much of their time to receiving visitors from Hq ASA and NSA, the time was considered well spent.[2]

TD 93-8601, March 1954, did not authorize any CommCen personnel until Change #2, 26 Apr 54, provided for four enlisted men. A half-duplex for on-line transmissions to Arlington Hall Station and a full duplex to Fort Monroe, Va, were made available. The CommCen was on emergency standby basis throughout the year, and participated in Second Army DARAH Communications tests with Fort Monroe.[3]

Budget and Fiscal requirements for construction and maintenance remained high, notwithstanding economy measures in regard to returning surplus equipment.[4] The Post Engineer Section started the fiscal year with an initial allotment of $391,954. Changes in operations and new construction, however, caused fluctuations in budget requirements, until a total of $625,584 was actually spent by the end of the report period.[5] Major projects included the completion, 7 Oct 53, of three 8-unit family type buildings, construction and renovation of buildings T-229, T-230, T-228, T-231 and T-232, and conversion

1. Comd Rept, VHFS, fy 1954, pp3-4.
2. Ibid. pp41-44.
3. Ibid. pp50-51.
4. Ibid. p17.
5. Ibid. p35.

of building 110 from a 4-unit to a 2-unit dwelling. For this reason, then, despite lower costs for routine maintenance, overall expenditures showed an increase of 30%.[1]

The IG inspection, conducted 9-10 November, gave Fld Sta, 8601 a rating of "Superior."[2] REF: VOL. II P. 16

b. Field Station, 8602 AAU, Petaluma, Calif

Throughout fy 1954, Two Rock Ranch Station, located near Petaluma, Calif, continued to receive logistic support from the Sixth Army. The 6900 ASU and a detachment of the 6002 ASU were assigned to the Station to conduct medical, signal, quartermaster, and special services functions.[3]

At the beginning of fy 1954, authorized strength registered 17-0, 3 WO, and 371 EM. When a new TD, 93-8602, became effective, 5 Apr 54, authorized strength was cut to 10-0, 6 WO, and 338 EM.[4]

Promotions were carried through successfully.[5] The IG rating of "Superior," following the inspection of 31 Aug 53, reflected favorable morale.[6]

Administrative activities were concerned largely with construction, demolition and salvage. Major construction projects included the modification of mess facilities and the erection of a new barracks and headquarters building, of a 16-unit NCO apartment building, and of a sewerage disposal unit.[7] Six condemned buildings were demolished,[8] and $550,000 worth

1. Comd Rept, VHFS, fy 1954, pp37-40.
2. Ann Rspt, IG, fy 1954, Tab 1.
3. Comd Rept, TRRS, fy 1954, p1.
4. Ibid. p2.
5. Ibid. p2.
6. Ibid. Tab 3.
7. Ibid. p4.
8. Ibid. p9.

of excess supplies and property was declared to appropriate supply agencies. By the end of the fiscal year, only $150,000 of the original amount remained on hand pending disposition instructions.[1]

Operations Division was hampered throughout the report period by a high personnel turnover rate. As an example, the Manual Morse Section varied in strength from 55 to 112.[2] One major accomplishment facilitating the conduct of operations, however, was the completion of transmission lines using RG-85/U Coaxial Cable, resulting in lower noise level.[3] REF: VOL II P. 21

6. Army Area and Special Liaison Detachments

a. 601st, 602d, 603d, 604th, 605th, 606th Communications Reconnaissance Detachments

During fy 1954, one change occurred in the organization of the Liaison Detachments attached to the six Army Area commands. A new TOE was published, 2 Nov 53, giving each unit an authorized strength of 2-0 and 2 EM. Assigned strength remained below this quota as indicated below:

Unit	Asgd Str Off	EM
601st CRD, Governors Island, NY	1	2
602d CRD, Fort George G. Meade, Md	2	1
603d CRD, Fort McPherson, Ga	1	2
604th CRD, Fort Sam Houston, Tex	1	2
605th CRD, Chicago, Ill	1	1
606th CRD, San Francisco, Calif	2	1

The new TOE did not change the mission, location, or assignment of the above units. These remained firm throughout the fiscal year.[4] All detachments received an "Excellent" rating from the IG's inspection.[5]

1. Comd Rept, TRRS, fy 1954, p7.
2. Ibid. pp17-18.
3. Ibid. p17.
4. Ann Repts, fy 1954, 601st, 602d, 603d, 604th, 605th, 606th CRD's. 66
5. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1954, Tab 1.

In addition to their primary mission of advising Army Area commanders on pertinent COMINT and COMSEC matters, the liaison detachments also dealt with field operations and problems, and with reserve and civilian components units. The first of these, dealing with field operations and problems, was divided into three aspects: cryptocenter surveys, field liaison, and administrative guidance. Cryptographic surveys, conducted by each detachment, yielded constructive results. The 605th Detachment, for example, found that supervision of installations by cryptosecurity officers was not always adequate. Fifth Army, therefore, embarked on a program aimed at assigning Warrant Officer specialists to the more important installations.[1] Liaison in the field normally consisted of giving guidance and support to a Signal unit while on CPX. In one instance, additional help from the 306th Battalion was received[2] while with operations like Exercise LOST WEEKEND II and IV, liaison detachment guidance included participation in planning the exercise.[3] In Exercise SPEARHEAD (May 1954, Fort Hood, Tex) the 604th Detachment played an important role both in field assistance and in operational planning. As there was no regular ASA monitoring unit stationed in the area, the detachment had to assist in training a special group of SigC personnel to chart out their operations as a COMSEC team.[4]

The third aspect of field liaison, administrative services to ASA units, covered miscellaneous functions. Two important aspects of this mission were detachment assistance in relocating cryptocenters[5] and the responsibility

1. Ann Rept, fy 1954, 605th CRD, p9.
2. Ann Rept, fy 1954, 603d CRD, pp14-15.
3. Ann Rept, fy 1954, 606th CRD, p10.
4. Ann Rept, fy 1954, 604th CRD, p9.
5. Ann Rept, fy 1954, 601st CRD, p5.

for closing unit cryptographic accounts.[1]

The second, dealing with units other than those assigned to ASA, included three specific functions: 1) recruiting, 2) formation of ASA reserve units, and assistance in reserve training, including ROTC, and 3) inquiry into Reserve officer qualifications. All detachments assisted in recruiting activities and attempted to organize more reserve units. Results were fair. The 606th Detachment had negligible success in its reserve program;[2] on the other hand, the 602d Detachment expected success in this effort, anticipating the formation of three new units in Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Philadelphia.[3] Reserve training was less of a problem. The 603d Detachment inspected the 305th Battalion while it was on maneuvers,[4] and the 601st and 604th Detachments gave various assistance to ASA ROTC units at MIT and Texas A&M.[5] The third task, Reserve officer inquiries, were made by all detachments. In some cases, officers were disqualified and either transferred or dropped.[6]

b. 711th Communications Reconnaissance Detachment, Fort Monroe, Va

Operating at Fort Monroe throughout fy 1954 at a strength of 2-0 and 1 EM, the 711th Detachment was under direct command of Chief, ASA and attached to Chief, Army Field Forces for logistic support and courts-martial jurisdiction.[7] Organization was under TOE 32-500, dated 3 Jan 52,

1. Ann Rept, fy 1954, 603d CRD, p21; 605th CRD, p13.
2. Ann Rept, fy 1954, 606th CRD, pp7-8.
3. Ann Rept, fy 1954, 602d CRD, p9.
4. Ann Rept, fy 1954, 603d CRD, p13.
5. Ann Rept, fy 1954, 601st CRD, p3; 604th CRD, pp7-8.
6. Ann Rept, fy 1954, 605th CRD, pp11-12.
7. Ann Rept, fy 1954, 711th CRD, pp2-3; Tab 4.

as subsequently amended and clarified.[1] The detachment's mission was divided into three functions:[2]

1) To give COMINT and COMSEC advice to Chief, Army Field Forces.
2) To assist Chief, Army Field Forces for the maintenance and security of classified information transmitted over his communication facilities.
3) To implement ASA plans, policies and doctrines on cryptologic activities necessary to support Chief, Army Field Forces.

Under this general plan, the detachment carried out the following operations:[3]

1) Coordinated training problems.
   (a) Assisted in procurement of quotas for seventy ASA students in Army Field Forces schools.
   (b) Prepared release of crypto information to Army Service Schools.
2) Reviewed job specifications and made appropriate recommendations to Chief, ASA.
3) Coordinated Combat Deception Plans with policies Army Field Forces.
4) Expedited review of new concept "ASA in Support of a Field Army."

1. Ann Rept, 711th CRD, fy 1954, pl.
2. Ibid. Tab 4.
3. Ibid. pp9-12.

B. Territories and Possessions

1. Alaska (Summary)

In Alaska, relocation of Fld Sta 8607 from Fairbanks to Kenai was the most significant event during fy 1954. Following expansion of mission and an increase in personnel quotas it became necessary to accelerate construction, set up an effective large scale training program, and upgrade sharply the quota on service personnel. This presented a complex of problems which could only be partially resolved at the end of the report period.

Despite these problems, the mission of ASA, Alaska was carried out uninterrupted, with a performance comparable to that of the previous year; however, the chronic hindrances associated with the effect of Arctic atmospheric conditions on reception continued to obstruct COMINT operations and was responsible for the discontinuance of DF operations late in the report period. REF: VOL. II P. 28

a. Hq, ASA Alaska, 8614 AAU, Fort Richardson

Hq, ASA Alaska, was organized under TD 92-8614 until 22 Oct 53, when it was reorganized under a TD calling for increased personnel authorizations. The new TD authorized personnel to man the staff sections under Chief, ASA Alaska.[1] Throughout the report period, Chief, ASA Alaska, remained in command of all ASA installations in Alaska and continued to assist in the discharge of the cryptologic responsibilities of USARAL (US Army, Alaska).[2]

Between 31 July and 4 Aug 53, Hq, ASA Alaska moved from its temporary

1. Comd Rept, ASA Alaska, fy 1954, p4.
2. Ibid. Tab 5.

location in a barracks building at Fort Richardson to a permanent location in the Hq USARAL building. At the same time, the CIO (Command Issuing Office) moved from its location at Elmendorf AFB to join Hq, ASA Alaska.[1] Logistic support continued to be provided by Hq USARAL.[2]

In addition to its administrative functions, the ASA headquarters served as a holding unit for ASA Alaska personnel. During fy 1954, 826 individuals were transferred to ASA units in Alaska through the headquarters.[3] Discontinuance of three DF sites at Point Hope, Wales, and Gambell, coupled with subsequent inactivation of six CW and five voice positions at Fort Richardson, created a major problem in personnel management. Action was immediately taken to transfer excess personnel to other stations.[4] During the relocation of Fld Sta 8607, Hq, ASA Alaska prepared movement directives and coordinated the move from Fairbanks to Kenai.[5]

Training in basic military subjects was conducted regularly in accordance with Hq, ASA directives. In addition, personnel from ASA Alaska attended various USARAL service schools. In particular, signal supply procedures and vehicle maintenance were emphasized. During June, July, and August 1953, a leadership school was conducted for all officers and NCO's of Hq Det, 8614 AAU and the 333d Company. Hq Det and the 333d Company also participated in monthly alerts held in the Fort Richardson-Elmendorf AFB area. These alerts covered emergency evacuation, destruction, local defense and defense against air attack. Fld Sta 8607 held its own alerts,

1. Comd Rept, ASA Alaska, fy 1954, p7.
2. Ibid. p12.
3. Ibid. p4.
4. Ibid. p5.
5. Ibid. p12.

semi-monthly, during the station's first four months at Kenai.[1]

Overall COMSEC improved noticeably during the report period. Few actual security violations were monitored while net discrepancy averages remained generally constant but slightly higher in comparison with other commands. For the most part, routine reports were submitted from monitoring assignments except for special assignments such as "Operation North Star," February 1954, when separate reports were prepared.[2]

In view of increased COMSEC operations, Hq, ASA Alaska submitted to Chief, ASA, in December 1953, a revised TA 32-7, calling for additional equipment authorizations. In May 1954, an increased mission of collection and dissemination of on-line teletype traffic was assigned to ASA Alaska. This increased three-fold the operation of the CommCen at the headquarters, and placed a heavy load on existing teletype equipment. To meet this requirement, all teletype equipment in ASA Alaska was pooled by the headquarters and redistributed for maximum operation.[3]

The CommCen, serving both Hq, ASA Alaska and the 333d Company, operated on a 24-hour basis. In May 1954, on-line cipher units were installed to facilitate transmission of traffic to Washington, Kenai, and Nome. The full duplex circuits utilized DAPHNE cryptosystems.[4]

In August 1953, the CIO divided the cryptographic account of the 9472 TSU, Sig Svc Team, at Nome Field, into three separate accounts. On 26 Apr 54, Crypto-account Nr 3011 at sub-post Naknek was reactivated.[5] Crypto

1. Comd Rept, ASA Alaska, fy 1954, pp9-10.
2. Ibid. pp22-23.
3. Ibid. pp10-11.
4. Ibid. pp23-24.
5. Ibid. pp28-30.

equipment and systems, issued by the CIO during the report period, included the SS-M-4 (Synchronous Teletypewriter Mixer), the AFSAK 2671 (World Wide General Cryptosystem) and the AFSAK 3443 and 3444 (DAPHNE Key list). The DAPHNE cryptosystem, which went into effect, 15 May 54, was utilized in addition to the BACCHUS and ORCUS systems.[1]

Hq ASA Alaska, conducted surveys of five cryptocenters in the USARAL command during the year. Army cryptocenters surveyed included one at Hq USARAL, one at Port of Whittier, and one at the Army Arctic Center, Big Delta, Alaska.[2]

(1) Hq & Hq Detachment, 8614 AAU, Fort Richardson

Hq & Hq Det, 8614 AAU, was organized under TD 92-8614, dated 5 May 52, until 22 Oct 53, when the detachment was reorganized per GO Nr 24, Hq ASA, 13 Oct 53. The new TD authorized 12-0 and 59 EM and provided for a full time CO instead of Hq ASA Alaska's executive officer as under the old TD. The detachment's mission--to provide administrative support to Chief, ASA Alaska--did not change during the report period, and it remained attached to Hq USARAL, for logistic support and courts-martial jurisdiction.[3] The detachment received a rating of "Excellent" from the IG's inspection, 23 Jul-5 Aug 53.[4]

Several supply problems arose during the year. The problem of maintaining stock levels of expendables, which was encountered in the previous fiscal year, was in the main overcome. Difficulty in obtaining sufficient

1. Comd Rept, ASA Alaska, fy 1954, pp30-32.
2. Ibid. p32.
3. Ann Rept, Hq Det, 8614 AAU, fy 1954, pp1-2.
4. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1954, Tab 1.

authorization for signal equipment, however, continued to exist.[1]

b. Field Station, 8607 AAU, Kenai

For the first four months of fy 1954, Fld Sta 8607 continued its intercept mission at Fairbanks, Alaska. The mission was limited because of poor atmospheric conditions in the area.[2] During this same period, a forward detachment, with an authorized complement of 3-0 and 50 EM, was operating at the Kenai site, installing intercept and communications equipment in anticipation of the main relocation.[3] Throughout the fiscal year, both the forward detachment and the station itself were supported logistically from Fort Richardson and were under the courtsmartial jurisdiction of CG, USARAL.[4] Fld Sta 8607 received a rating of "Excellent" during the IG inspection, 25-27 Jul 53.[5]

At the beginning of fy 1954, the station was operating under TD 92-8607, 16 Jul 51, while administrative functions were carried out in accordance with the station's designation as a Class II installation. On 29 Oct 53, a new TD, 93-8607, authorizing 14-0, 4 WO, and 332 EM, superseded TD 92-8607. Authorizations under the new TD, which did not actually become effective until after the station's move, were amended, on 13 Apr 54, to 18-0, 4 WO, and 333 EM.[6]

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1. Ann Rept, Hq Det, 8614 AAU, fy 1954, p5.
2. Ann Rept, FS 8607 AAU, fy 1954, Introduction.
3. Ibid. pp4, 6.
4. Ibid. ppl, 8.
5. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1954, Tab 1.
6. Ann Rept, FS 8607 AAU, fy 1954, pp5, 8.

A Service Company, 8362 AU, was organized under USARAL GO #53, 10 Aug 53, and placed under the operational control of the CO, Fld Sta 8607. TD 83-8362, 1 Sep 53, authorized 14-0, 1 WO, 113 EM, and 15 Civ. The TD was later amended, 1 Mar 54, with an authorization for 13-0, 146 EM, and 30 Civ. In addition to performing logistic and service functions for the ASA installation,[1] the Service Company assisted the CO, Fld Sta 8607, in staff operations. Officers were selected from the company on a temporary basis to fill headquarters staff positions. This arrangement, however, was not considered an entirely satisfactory one, and Hq ASA, Washington, was requested to provide authorizations for S2, S3, and S4 positions.[2]

Installation and construction at the Kenai site were delayed because of inadequate supplies and difficult climatic conditions.[3] The move was finally accomplished in four increments, beginning 1 Oct 53, and ending 31 Dec 53.[4] The new site, located four miles northwest of Kenai, 60 air miles southwest of Anchorage, and 115 miles from Seward,[5] became operational 15 Dec 53.[6]

An original designation, "Seward Station," caused some confusion in mail and supply routing between Seward City, Seward Sub-port, and Seward Station. For this reason, the site's name was later changed to "Wildwood Station." The confusion over nomenclature was, however, unimportant in comparison with other problems confronting the new station.[7]

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8607 AAU, fy 1954, p9.
2. Ibid. p54.
3. Ibid. pp7, 28.
4. Ibid. pp2-3.
5. Ibid. p21.
6. Ibid. p37.
7. Ibid. p53.

Primarily, expanding operations required additional personnel and new equipment. A Voice Intercept Section and an Automatic Morse Section were established in January and March, 1954, respectively. The Manual Morse Section, when initially established at the new station, consisted of [redacted] positions, manned by [redacted] Later, the section was expanded to [redacted] positions, manned by [redacted][1] In order to handle the increase in traffic, it was necessary to install an additional bank of off-line equipment in the CommCen. On 16 May 54, off-line equipment was replaced by an on-line cipher unit, terminating at the CommCen, Hq ASA Alaska. The on-line system, however, brought a marked loss of efficiency in traffic transmission.[2]

Housing and maintenance facilities were also inadequate, and maintenance personnel performed installation and repair operations without the use of a machine shop. The machine shop, still under construction at the end of the report period, was to produce necessary spare parts, not available through normal supply channels.[3] Overcrowding of the enlisted barracks was attributed to overstrength at the beginning of June 1954, and authority for an expansion of troop housing was obtained from Hq, USARAL to transfer 35 EM to nearby quonset huts.[4]

A need for more adequate medical facilities also demanded attention. Although USARAL GO #53, 10 Aug 53, provided for a dispensary at the Kenai site, no dispensary was actually operating until 12 Dec 53, and for the first four months medical care consisted of only emergency first aid treatment.

1. Ann Rept, FS 8607 AAU, fy 1954, pp38-41.
2. Ibid. pp42-43.
3. Ibid. p31.
4. Ibid. 55-56.

On 29 March, the dispensary was redesignated an infirmary, but authorization for hospital beds was not received. Serious hospitalization cases were evacuated to the 5005th USAF Hospital at Elmendorf AFB.[1] REF: VOL. II P. 34

c. 333d Communications Reconnaissance Company, Fort Richardson

At the beginning of fy 1954, Hq Det, 333d Company, located at Fort Richardson, Alaska, supported four outlying detachments: Detachment A at Tin City, Detachment B at Point Hope, Detachment E at Nome, and Detachment F at Gambell. In November 1953, Detachment A moved from its temporary site at Tin City to a newly constructed site at Wales.[2] Basic administrative functions were retained by company headquarters at Fort Richardson.[3] The company as a whole rated "Satisfactory" by the IG inspection, 23 Jul-5 Aug 53.[4]

Perennial administrative problems, in personnel and supply, continued to obstruct operational efficiency. Personnel turnover during the report period was very large as 9-0, 1 WO, and 321 EM were newly assigned to the company, and 11-0, 3 WO, and 285 EM were transferred out. Of the 321 EM newly assigned, 261 or 80% were Private E-2's with no practical experience. Many of these required two-to-six weeks of additional code instruction before they could be placed in on-the-job training. Further, the policy of rotating personnel after a year's service at one of the forward detachments meant that within the command there was a constant turnover of operators, experienced in select intercept and DF missions.[5]

1. Ann Rept, FS 8607 AAU, fy 1954, p18.
2. Ann Rept, 333d CRC, fy 1954, pp3-4.
3. Ibid. p2.
4. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1954, Tab 1.
5. Ann Rept, 333d CRC, fy 1954, pp2, 5, Tabs 1 & 2.

Supply difficulties were closely related to the personnel problem, in particular with regard to transportation of both men and material to forward detachments. Frequent delays, from one to two weeks, in shipment of personnel intensified the problem of proper rotation. Shipments of emergency or critical items for repair and maintenance were also delayed for similar periods. In addition, lack of qualified supply personnel was keenly felt. It was reported by the company that supply activity "was being conducted on a scale comparable to a battalion level logistic effort with personnel inadequate both in numbers and in training."[1]

Throughout most of the report period, the 333d's mission continued as routine, with disappointing results.[2] Detachment F at Gambell, strategically located thirty miles from the Siberian coast, proved the most productive intercept site, but difficulties were encountered in the transfer of raw traffic to theater headquarters for analysis.[3] To improve communications between forward detachments and the base site, new teletype links were installed.[4] In January 1954, a test site for DF was established on Shemya Island. Although the test site was considered a satisfactory location, it was discontinued in April 1954, when the Shemya Air Strip was closed.[5]

On 13 Jun 54, the company's entire DF mission was deleted. Poor results in DF were attributed to faulty communications, unfavorable site location, and poor atmospheric conditions. DF facilities comprising a

1. Ann Rept, 333d CRC, fy 1954, pp8-9.
2. Ibid. pp14-16.
3. Ibid. pp14-15.
4. Ibid. p16.
5. Ibid. p13.

Net Control station at Nome, and DF stations at Gambell, Wales, and Point Hope were vacated, although Detachments E and F at Nome and Gambell continued their intercept mission.[2] On 25 Jun 54, Hq ASA, Washington, directed the discontinuance of intercept activity at the company's base site. Consequently, [redacted] continuous wave (CW) and [redacted] voice positions were inactivated, and operating personnel were reverted to training status.[3] REF: VOL II P. 32

2. Caribbean

a. Hq & Hq Det, ASA Caribbean, 8616 AAU, Fort Kobbe, Canal Zone

Throughout fy 1954, Hq & Hq Det, 8616 AAU, remained at Fort Kobbe, and continued to provide COMSEC support to Army units in the Canal Zone and in Puerto Rico. No changes in organization occurred, but actual strength was in excess of the 5-0, 2 WO, and 29 EM, authorized by TD 93-8616. On 30 Jun 54, actual strength totaled 5-0, 2 WO, 32 EM, and 2 Civ.[4] Enlisted men shared billets and mess facilities with the Tank Co, 33d Inf Regt until 14 October, when they moved to the barracks of the 7433d AU, 200 yards from Hq, ASACARIB.[5] Hq Det received a rating of "Excellent" from the IG inspection, 14-19 Jan 54.[6]

During the report period, efforts were made to increase effective monitoring coverage. Continued close liaison was sought with USARCARIB and USARFANT in implementing the USARCARIB COMSEC Program. All tactical units within USARCARIB forwarded weekly unit training schedules, plans, and

1. Ann Rept, 333d CRC, fy 1954, p15.
2. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Alaska, fy 1954, p8.
3. Ibid. p5; Ann Rept, 333d CRC, fy 1954, p3.
4. Comd Rept, Hq & Hq Det, ASACARIB, 8616 AAU, fy 1954, p12.
5. Ibid. p15.
6. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1954, Tab 1.

memoranda to ASACARIB in order to facilitate planning for monitoring coverage. Increased coverage was given Army tactical units in the field by dispatching mobile ASA monitoring teams to maneuver areas. During such operations, "on-the-spot" T/A reports were prepared and immediately forwarded for appropriate action to the intelligence officer of the unit supported. In addition, monitoring teams were periodically sent to Puerto Rico to give similar coverage to USARFANT units.[1] In the third quarter of the fiscal year, a monitoring team was sent to Puerto Rico to support Exercise SENTRY BOX. During the team's nineteen-day absence, Hq ASACARIB was stripped of its monitoring and analytical sections.[2]

USARCARIB and USARFANT cryptocenters were inspected semi-annually by the ASA Headquarters, and evaluations were forwarded to commanders concerned by separate letter. The Special Security Office, CINCCARIB, CZ, was also surveyed twice during the fiscal year. On 15 Jun 54, an ASA representative inspected the cryptocenter of the Army Attache, Tegucigalpa, Honduras.[3]

Special Intercept Project: On 8 Dec 53, an intercept activity was established at Hq Det, ASA Caribbean. This effort employed two positions for general search on a 24-hour day basis. All intercepted traffic was forwarded to Chief, ASA Washington, for traffic analysis and evaluation. Personnel previously authorized for DF at ASACARIB, augmented by two MOS 1717's, were utilized to man the two intercept positions.

The initial phase of this project was hampered by the inexperience of

1. Comd Rept, Hq & Hq Det, ASACARIB, 8616 AAU, fy 1954, pp2-4.
2. Ibid. Tab 6.
3. Ibid. pp8-9.

operator personnel and lack of proper equipment. Of the [redacted] operators employed, only three had previous intercept experience, and the only equipment initially available was a BC 342 and BC 794, both showing limited frequency range and poor selectivity. Finally, receivers R-274/A's were obtained on a loan basis from USARCARIB Signal Supply. The latter receivers proved most satisfactory even though "make-shift" antennas were used.

Despite inexperienced personnel and inadequate equipment, the project produced surprisingly good results. Success could be attributed to the near-perfect reception conditions in the Canal Zone. Four days after the project's programmed close date, 8 Mar 54, the CO, Hq ASACARIB sent the following evaluation to Chief, ASA:[1]

1) "That although only low level analysis and evaluation can be determined (by Hq ASACARIB) on traffic intercepted, it is apparent that this area provides a prolific source of special intelligence."

2) "Should this intercept effort be increased on a permanent basis, it would indicate a requirement not only for an increase in local analysis activity but a possibility for radio position finding activity."

3) "That additional funds, personnel, equipment, and adequate antennas would be necessary to continue this effort."

3. Hawaii

a. Hq, ASA Hawaii, 8624 AAU, Fort Shafter

Throughout fy 1954, Hq ASA Hawaii, 8624 AAU remained at Fort Shafter, TH, attached to USARPAC (US Army Pacific) for logistic support and disciplinary control.[2] At the beginning of the fiscal year, the headquarters was operating under TD 92-8624, 5 May 52, with C1, 24 Oct 52. A

1. Comd Rept, Hq & Hq Det, ASACARIB, 8616 AAU, fy 1954, Tab 15. (Also see Sec E, Chapter III of this volume).
2. Comd Rept, Hq & Hq Det, 8624 AAU, fy 1954, pp2, 8.

revised TD, 93-8624, became effective, 10 Mar 54. Change 1 to this TD, effective 1 Apr 54, authorized an increase in the grade structure of Chief, ASA Hawaii, from Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel. With the TD revision, the only organizational change entailed the transfer of the Supply Section from the control of the Operations Branch to the control of the Administrative Branch.[1]

Assigned strength of Hq & Hq Det, 8624 AAU, registered a small increase, from 6-0 and 17 EM, on 1 Jul 53, to 5-0 and 20 EM, on 30 Jun 54. Five-to-six additional EM were normally assigned the detachment in casual status while they awaited permanent assignment to Fld Sta 8605.[2] Enlisted personnel, in addition to receiving training in basic military subjects, participated in Exercises IV, V, and VI, and in Operation ALERT, conducted by the Hawaiian Defense Command.[3] High morale among enlisted personnel was, in part, reflected by the "Superior" rating received during the IG's inspection, 24-26 Sep 53.[4]

ASA Hawaii continued to provide cryptographic support to USARPAC and to exercise administrative control over Fld Sta 8605. Cryptologic support included monitoring of communications circuits, supply of cryptographic material, and inspection of cryptocenters.[5]

As USARPAC had few subordinate units, the bulk of traffic transmitted over its circuits was of an inter-command nature. Major emphasis continued

1. Comd Rept, Hq & Hq Det, 8624 AAU, fy 1954, p2.
2. Ibid. p4.
3. Ibid. p9.
4. Ibid. pp7, 23.
5. Ibid. p14.

to be placed on monitoring traffic passed over ACAN circuits. During the period, 16-31 Dec 53, when the Fort Shafter-to-Washington circuit was monitored, 332 messages were analyzed. Of this total, eight discrepancies were noted for an average-discrepancy-per-message-rating of .02. During the period 16-31 May 54, when this same circuit was again monitored, 239 messages were analyzed. Of this total, seven discrepancies were noted for an average-discrepancy-per-message-rating of .03. The relatively low discrepancy rating indicated that USARPAC personnel were adhering to authorized communications procedures.[1]

Hq ASA Hawaii also provided cryptologic assistance incident to the AEC tests at the atomic proving grounds in the Marshall Islands. In August 1953, cryptographic equipment for use during Operation CASTLE was distributed. Replacement issue of material was made on a monthly basis, and in January 1954, a special cryptographic account was set up for the Special Security Officer, J2 Division, JTF #7. At the conclusion of Operation CASTLE, the account was closed out and cryptomaterial required during the operation was returned to Hq ASA.[2] In compliance with a special request, Hq 8624 forwarded to COMSEC Det 8600 AAU, traffic monitored on the Eniwetok-Helemano and Eniwetok-Fort Shafter circuits. The project was discontinued when the COMSEC Det returned to the ZI upon conclusion of Operation CASTLE.[3]

Cryptocenter inspections were performed normally on a semi-annual basis. Cryptocenters at Eniwetok and Parry Island were inspected quarterly in accordance with an agreement between G2, USARPAC and Hq ASA Hawaii.

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1. Comd Rept, Hq & Hq Det, 8624 AAU, fy 1954, p16; Tabs 25, 26.
2. Ibid. p19.
3. Ibid. p18.

Following is a list of cryptocenters inspected during the fiscal year:

Task Group 7.2 - Eniwetok
Hq Task Force 7 - Parry Island
Hq USARPAC
Fld Sta 8605 AAU
Special Security Office

On-the-spot recommendations were made by the inspecting officer during cryptocenter inspections, and commanders concerned were consulted before and after the survey as to the purpose and results of the inspection. Copies of the security survey questionnaire were forwarded to Hq ASA and to the organization concerned.[1]

During fy 1954, the CommCen received a total of 50,563 msg groups while transmitting a total of 24,167 msg groups.[2] The CommCen operated two circuits: one on-line PYTHON system to Fld Sta 8605 and one simplex circuit to USARPAC teletype control center for passing traffic to cryptoholders within the USARPAC Command and to other ASA installations.[3]

b. Field Station 8605 AAU, Helemano

Throughout fy 1954, Field Station 8605 remained under the command jurisdiction of Hq ASA Hawaii and attached to Hq USARPAC for logistic support and disciplinary control. The station was organized under TD 92-8605, 17 Jul 53 (changed to TD 93-8605, 11 Jan 54) with an authorized strength of 13-0, 2 WO, and 278 EM. Assigned strength at the beginning of the fiscal year totaled 10-0, 4 WO, and 243 EM and at the end of the year, 10-0, 3 WO, and 305 EM.[4] All single enlisted personnel were quartered in

1. Comd Rept, Hq & Hq Det, 8624 AAU, fy 1954, p20; Tab 36.
2. Ibid. Tab 34.
3. Ibid. p18.
4. Ann Rept, FS 8605, fy 1954, ppl, 3.

the Helemano Barracks, located one quarter mile from the Operations Building. Married officers and EM supporting dependents occupied family type quarters at Schofield Barracks, six miles from Helemano. Construction of family type housing at Helemano was curtailed, pending allocation of funds.[1]

Unit training included two tactical field problems during the report period. In the first half of the fiscal year, a twenty-four hour tactical field problem was held to familiarize unit personnel with the operations of an ASA mobile unit. The problem simulated operating under combat conditions for approximately six hours in support of a theoretical division. Tactical training during the second half was conducted to familiarize personnel with establishing a bivouac area, supposedly just evacuated by enemy troops. An aggressor force and POW interrogation helped to simulate actual combat conditions.[2] The extent and scope of these training activities was an indication of unit efficiency and morale. Fld Sta 8605 received a "Superior" rating during the IG's inspection, 24-26 Sep 56.[3]

Fld Sta 8605's mission was to intercept foreign communications, to apply special identification techniques, to submit raw material and technical reports, and to perform ancillary tasks as required in support of the national COMINT effort.[4] Station operations were divided into the following sections: Traffic Control and Reports, Morse, Radioprinter, Communications and Signal Maintenance-Supply.[5] As of 1 Jul 53, the number of personnel working in all

1. Ann Rept, FS 8605, fy 1954, pp5-6.
2. Ibid. pp16, 18, 19.
3. Ibid. p46.
4. Ibid. p27.
5. Ibid. p29.

phases of operations totaled 181. A gradual increase through the year brought operational strength to 229 by 30 Jun 54.[1]

Equipment changes during the fiscal year included the installation of four DEN-35's and the replacement of seven ASAN-13's with six DEN-24's. In addition, fifty-eight radio receivers (R-390) were received, performance checked and placed in storage.[2] Maintenance procedures devised by the station minimized the number of major repairs. Monthly signal-to-noise-ratio tests were performed on all receivers, and defects were corrected immediately.[3]

Two major changes were made in the CommCen. NSA Cir #101-1, 7 May 54, implemented a standard format for all stations handling NSA-enciphered traffic. On 11 Jun 54, the APOLLO cryptosystem was replaced by DAPHNE. The DAPHNE system, much easier and faster to use, facilitated the flow of traffic between Helemano and Washington.[4] REF: VOL II P. 39

C. Pacific (Summary)

Operations

Until 27 Jul 53, ASA Pacific carried out its COMINT-COMSEC mission as had been formulated in fy 1953.[5] COMINT operations were handled exceptionally well in Korea during the last Chinese offensive at Kumsong, 14-18 July. In two instances, where intercept units were almost captured by the enemy, close front-line support was in particular evidence.[6] After the Armistice,

1. Ann Rept, FS 8605, fy 1954, p28.
2. Ibid. p42.
3. Ibid. p41.
4. Ibid. p39.
5. Hist of ASA & Subordinate Units, fy 1953, pp77-78.
6. Ann Repts, 303d & 304th CRB's, fy 1954.

however, the virtual cessation of low level traffic made LLVI of little value as an intelligence source, and several intercept teams were, therefore, discontinued.[1] With the decline in LLVI, emphasis was turned to search and analysis. At the same time, communications reconnaissance units, which had become highly mobile during the Korean war, took up semi-fixed positions.[2]

With the cessation of hostilities, several COMSEC detachments were also discontinued. As COMSEC operations were not necessarily confined to actual or potential combat situations, the two COMSEC companies in Korea could still serve effectively in support of training maneuvers and exercises.[3] Partly for this reason, a proposal by Hq ASA Pacific, 8 Jun 54, calling for the inactivation of the 351st Company, was not favorably considered in Washington.[4]

Increasing emphasis was placed on two relatively new phases of COMSEC--Counter-COMINT and CC&D (Communications Cover and Deception). During the fiscal year, Hq ASA Pacific established a CC&D research program for FECOM. The first assignment under the new program involved the study of traffic profiles for the 24th Inf Div during its movement from Japan to Korea.[5]

Plans and Policies

After the Armistice agreement, plans were made for the deployment of major US Combat Forces from Korea. Concurrent ASA planning provided for the retention of certain communications reconnaissance units to provide limited COMINT-COMSEC support to the remaining US Forces in Korea.[6] All ASA units

1. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, fy 1954, p43.
2. Ann Repts, fy 1954, 326th CRC, p33; 329th CRC, p24; Comd Rept, Hq ASA Pacific, fy 1954, p45.
3. Ann Repts, 351st & 352d CRC's, fy 1954.
4. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Pacific, fy 1954, p44 & Tab 21.
5. Ibid. pp102, 113.

in the command, however, were to remain at full strength, at least, until the end of fy 1955.[1] When the X US Corps (Gp) was reduced to a military advisory group, no longer requiring the support of Hq & Hq Det, 301st Battalion, the ASA unit was still retained in Korea on a 72-hour readiness basis for emergency movement to Indo-China.[2]

ASA planning in the Far East also centered on the combined cryptologic efforts of the United States and her allies, [redacted] Planning based on the policy that COMSEC assistance would be given to ROKA was implemented with the activation of two ROKA radio security companies towards the end of the fiscal year.[3]

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During the report period, Hq ASA Pacific met on Okinawa with representatives of the [redacted] to discuss details concerning the establishment of a [redacted] Radio DF site near Fld Sta 8603. It was determined that the facilities required by the [redacted] would cost approximately [redacted] As soon as details for reimbursement could be agreed upon, construction of the DF site was scheduled to begin.[4]

Units

Despite plans for the eventual phasing out of some ASA units in Korea in conjunction with the withdrawal of US Forces there, the actual status of ASA units in the Pacific Command remained virtually the same as at the close

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Pacific, fy 1954, p28.
2. Ibid. p43.
3. Ibid. pp42-43.
4. Ibid. pp44-45.

of fy 1953. Only two changes in location were effected, by the 301st Battalion and by the 330th Company. During the first week of November 1953, the 330th Company was transferred from the X US Corps sector to a location three miles east of Seoul. Six months later, 17 May 54, Hq & Hq Det, 301st Battalion was also transferred from the X US Corps sector to Seoul. Units assigned to ASA Pacific and their location at the end of the fiscal year follows:[1]

Unit	Location
Hq & Hq Co, ASA Pacific, 8621 AAU	Tokyo, Japan
Hq & Hq Co, 501st Comm Recon Gp	Seoul, Korea
Hq & Hq Det, 301st Comm Recon Bn	Kwandae-ri, Korea
Hq & Hq Det, 303d Comm Recon Bn	Uijongbu, Korea
Hq & Hq Det, 304th Comm Recon Bn	Top Yong-ni, Korea
326th Comm Recon Co	Hal Wol Gok Dong, Korea
327th Comm Recon Co	Kyoto, Japan
329th Comm Recon Co	Chai-li, Korea
330th Comm Recon Co	Seoul, Korea
351st Comm Recon Co	Changhan-ni, Korea
352d Comm Recon Co	Seoul, Korea
356th Comm Recon Co	Camp Matsushima, Japan
851st Comm Recon Det	Tokyo, Japan
Fld Sta 8603 AAU	Okinawa
Fld Sta 8609 AAU	Clark AFB, PI
Fld Sta 8610 AAU	Kyoto, Japan
Fld Sta 8612 AAU	Chitose, Japan

Manpower

At the beginning of the fiscal year, strength of ASA Pacific registered 238-0, 33 WO, and 3,795 EM, a total of 162 below authorized quotas. Strength at the end of the fiscal year was 187-0, 26 WO, and 4,260 EM, a total of 245 above authorized quotas. Noticeable overages in certain enlisted MOS categories, principally Chinese linguists and security guards, were, in the main, the result of the Korean build-up in the command.

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Pacific, fy 1954, pp19-21.

Officer strength was affected by DA policy, initiated August 1953, providing for voluntary early release of junior officers upon completion of twenty-four months of service. When sixty-five officers applied for release and a few more were separated involuntarily, the result was a sharp decrease in officer strength.[1] During most of the report period a shortage in the lower NCO grades also existed. Publication of SR 615-25-50, 5 May 54, providing for more liberal promotion criteria in enlisted grades, helped to alleviate this shortage.[2]

Personnel policies, covering rotation and Rest and Recuperation from Korea, remained unchanged. Hq ASA Pacific, processed all ASA replacements assigned to the Pacific Command.[3] On 12 Jan 54, Chief, ASA Pacific in a letter to all subordinate unit commanders, directed that increased emphasis be placed on proper utilization of school-trained intercept operators. Careful review of personnel utilization reports submitted by subordinate units showed a considerable increase in the number of positions manned, with only a nominal increase in operator personnel.[4]

Morale

Discipline in the command was excellent, with relatively few courts-martial cases and only minor disciplinary problems. Subordinate unit commanders used authority with discretion and maintained a high state of morale within their organizations.[5] Morale was in part reflected by the results of IG inspection held 14 Aug-19 Sep 53. A list of ASA Pacific units and their corresponding IG ratings follows:[6]

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Pacific, fy 1954, pp16-17.
2. Ibid. p11.
3. Ibid. pp8, 15.
4. Ibid. p44 & Tab 22.
5. Ibid. p11.
6. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1954, Tab 1.

Unit	Inspection Dates	Rating
Hq & Hq Co, ASA Pacific, 8621 AAU	19-23 Sep 53	"Superior"
Hq & Hq Co, 501st Comm Recon Gp	11-13 Sep 53	"Excellent"
Hq & Hq Det, 301st Comm Recon Bn	5 Sep 53	"Excellent"
Hq & Hq Det, 303d Comm Recon Bn	8 Sep 53	"Excellent"
Hq & Hq Det, 304th Comm Recon Bn	6 Sep 53	"Excellent"
326th Comm Recon Co	9 Sep 53	"Excellent"
327th Comm Recon Co	17-19 Sep 53	"Excellent"
329th Comm Recon Co	7 Sep 53	"Satisfactory"
330th Comm Recon Co	5-6 Sep 53	"Excellent"
351st Comm Recon Co	6-7 Sep 53	"Superior"
352d Comm Recon Co	10 Sep 53	"Excellent"
356th Comm Recon Co	31 Aug 53	"Excellent"
851st Comm Recon Det	19 Sep 53	"Superior"
Fld Sta 8603 AAU	19-22 Aug 53	"Excellent"
Fld Sta 8609 AAU	24-25 Aug 53	"Excellent"
Fld Sta 8610 AAU	14-17 Aug 53	"Excellent"
Fld Sta 8612 AAU	Sep 53	"Superior"

At the close of the Korean war ASA Pacific units were rewarded for their "outstanding services in support of the combat operations." Hq ASA Pacific along with all of the communications reconnaissance units in Korea was awarded the Meritorious Unit Citation by the CG, USAFFE. Several units also received the ROK Presidential Unit Citation for "exceptionally meritorious service." Included were: Hq & Hq Co, 501st Group; Dets 1 and 2, 301st Battalion; 304th Battalion; Det 2, 330th Company; Dets 5 and 6, 351st Company; and Det 5, 352d Company.[1]

Training

ASA Pacific's training program prescribed four hours of training per week for all units except those in Korea where training was conducted on a two-hour-per-week basis. Monthly training accomplishment reports, indicating the number of hours given to each subject, were required from each unit. On

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Pacific, fy 1954, pp13-14.

occasion, representatives from Hq ASA Pacific, visited subordinate units in order to appraise the value of instruction being given.[1]

Training in technical operations as well as training in basic military subjects was a part of the ASA Pacific program. Three schools were conducted by Hq ASA Pacific to prepare new arrivals for assignment to operations in subordinate units: an LLVI school was conducted to familiarize incoming personnel with low level work prior to being stationed in Korea;[2] a maintenance school was conducted to prepare qualified cryptographic maintenance personnel as replacements for units in FECOM;[3] and a communications school was conducted to familiarize new arrivals with on-line operating procedures and with maintenance requirements for new on-line equipment.[4]

An extensive education program established throughout the command, enabled subordinate units to participate in university extension courses and group study classes. In Tokyo, the Army Education Center offered GED tests at both college and high school level to 101 ASA personnel. A continuing effort was made to allow officers to attain the equivalent of two years of college education as required by current directives.[5]

Equipment

With the end of hostilities in Korea, Hq ASA Pacific's responsibilities for logistic support to subordinate units decreased materially. This decrease resulted in a program to reduce substantially the quantity of equipment and supplies stored for back-up support.[6]

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1. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Pacific, fy 1954, pp22-23.
2. Ibid. p25.
3. Ibid. p120.
4. Ibid. pp99-100.
5. Ibid. pp23-24.
6. Ibid. pp33-34.

ASA Pacific units were, therefore, in a better position to establish and maintain adequate stocks of equipment and supplies. Action was taken at Hq ASA Pacific, to coordinate shipments from the ZI to units throughout the command, and to coordinate shipments of equipment between stations within the command. Phasing of position changes and transfer of equipment between stations was carried out without major difficulties.

During the fiscal year, new types of ASA equipment were received by ASA Pacific, accompanied by an initial supply of replacement parts.[1] Equipment issued by the ASA headquarters for operation of new cipher systems included the SSM-4, the SIGNIN cipher machine, and the 5-UCO machine. The SSM-4 was issued to replace the AFSAM 399A for SAMSON operation; the SIGNIN cipher machine was issued for a special purpose net, utilizing PANDORA keylists; and the 5-UCO machine was received for PYTHON operation.[2] Further changes in the status of cryptographic equipment included:[3]

1) Receipt of AFSAM 7 cipher machines for training purposes at Hq ASA Pacific.

2) Replacement of AFSAM 25C cipher machines by CSP 889.

3) Modification of SIGNIN cipher machines to AFSAM 4A cipher machines.

4) Replacement of AFSAM 12 and 12A Tape Readers by AFSAZ 7801 Tape Readers.

As of 30 Jun 54, Hq ASA Pacific was responsible for the crypto-accounts of eighty-two holders, an increase of ten during the report period. Crypto-material for emergency use by Hq FECOM, Eighth Army, and Hq ASA Pacific was maintained in current status.[4]

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Pacific, fy 1954, pp31-32.
2. Ibid. pp114-116.
3. Ibid. pp117-119.
4. Ibid. p114.

1. Japan

a. Hq, ASA Pacific, 8621 AAU, Tokyo

Hq, ASA Pacific was charged with providing COMINT and COMSEC support to FECOM and USAFFE through supervision of technical operation of subordinate units. During the fiscal year, both the Intelligence Branch and the Security Branch at the headquarters underwent major reorganizations. The plan for the disbandment of the Special Research Section and the integration of its various subsections into the language sections and the Administrative Section, was implemented, 19 May 54. The Security Branch was reorganized in conformance with TD 93-8621, 11 Sep 53, which superseded TD 92-8621, 5 May 52. Under this reorganization, the COMSEC was broken down into two sections, Transmission Analysis Section and Cryptographic Security Section. A Special Analysis Section was added for CC&D work.[1]

The change in organization reflected a change in mission assignment. In addition to Physical, Cryptographic and Transmission Security, Hq ASA Pacific assumed a CC&D program and expanded its Communications Counterintelligence activities. A breakdown of mission accomplishment under the five phases of COMSEC operations conducted by Hq ASA Pacific, follows:

Physical Security: Forty-six semi-annual cryptocenter surveys were conducted during the report period by representatives of Hq ASA Pacific. Six surveys of newly established or relocated cryptocenters were also conducted. Responsibility for inspection of MA cryptocenters was transferred to the AFSS, 30 Jan 53.[2]

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1. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Pacific, fy 1954, pp42, 58, 101.
2. Ibid. p105.

Cryptographic Security: Seventy-six encrypted traffic studies were made, based on 744,594 groups of encrypted text which were decrypted and analyzed for security violations and procedural errors. Incoming and outgoing traffic was requested on a bi-monthly basis from units using BACCHUS, LUCIFER, OLYMPUS, HERCULES, and VENUS cryptosystems. In all, approximately 5% of the traffic passed on these systems was analyzed.[1] Also, during the fiscal year, 636 encrypted traffic volume reports were received by Hq ASA Pacific from FECOM units.[2]

On the basis of the encrypted traffic studies and the encrypted traffic volume reports, Hq ASA Pacific compiled a "Cryptographic Review" comprising general discussion topics as well as tabulations of cryptographic violations and procedural errors. These were distributed to NSA, Hq ASA, AFSS, NSS, and US Army organizations in FECOM.[3]

Transmission Security: Five teletypewriters (TT-5/FG) were employed to monitor tape relay circuits terminating at the primary relay station in Tokyo. In January 1954, circuits were added from the 501st Group to 8621 AAU and from the 327th Company to 8621 AAU, bringing the total number of circuits available for teletype monitoring to twenty-four. Traffic from sixty-five stations was monitored and analyzed for ten-day rotation periods. The discrepancy rate in FECOM was reduced from an average of .16 discrepancies per message in fy 1953 to .08 discrepancies per message in fy 1954.[4]

A "Transmission Security and Procedure Bulletin" was published which

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Pacific, fy 1954, p105.
2. Ibid. p106.
3. Ibid. pp106-107.
4. Ibid. p108.

contained discrepancy tabulations and comparative station standings in three means of communications: tape relay teletypewriter, radiotelegraph, and radiotelephone.[1]

Communications Counter-Intelligence: Information derived from analysis performed on traffic monitored by ASA Pacific units was used as the basis for a Communications Counter-Intelligence report. On several occasions, analysis resulted in disclosure of high level tactical and strategic plans of UN Forces. Special emphasis was placed on disclosures of new tactics and weapons, strengths of units, and unit deployment. An OB Section in the Communications Counter-Intelligence report, compiled from disclosures of plain text information, including names of high ranking officers, revealed a composite picture of potential value to enemy forces. A unit deployment map was included in the report as a graphic illustration of the quantity of classified information available, especially with respect to the movement and reorganization of units in Korea.[2]

Communications Cover and Deception: The CC&D mission, established during the report period, involved the collection of traffic from type-units and the preparation of traffic profiles for the units under study. The traffic profiles were analyzed, evaluated, and compiled into research reports for use as reference material to support CC&D programs in FECOM.

Soon after the establishment of the CC&D mission, plans were made to study the traffic profile of the 24th Inf Div during its move from Japan to Korea. The necessary data was collected during the period 1 Jun-30 Sep 53.

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Pacific, p110.
2. Ibid. p111.

By November 1953, preliminary liaison had been accomplished with the IX Corps, and a full-scale collection program of traffic at Corps level was initiated. Personnel from the 351st Company were trained in logging procedures and assigned to IX Corps Communications Centers. Traffic originated by IX Corps units was collected during the period 23 Nov-22 Dec 53 and used in the compilation of a CC&D research study.[1]

Communications Branch: During the report period, the Communications Branch was engaged in converting the ASAPAC communications network to on-line operation utilizing a synchronous mixer (SSM-4). The program required considerable change in operating techniques and equipment.[2]

In August 1953, on-line operations, utilizing 5-UCO and SSM-4 machines, were established between ASA Pacific, Fld Sta 8610, Fld Sta 8612, and NSA. Later, on-line operations were established between Hq ASA Pacific, Naval COMSEC Facility, 6920th AF Scty Gp, Special Security Representative, FECOM, 327th Company, and 501st Group.

Also, during the report period, the branch continued efforts to improve teletype and telephone communications. Periodic visits were made to field stations and Korean units. Assistance provided subordinate units consisted of technical advice, allocations of personnel, and suitable equipment.[3]

Major problems encountered by the branch concerned the establishment of on-line circuits, excessive circuit outages, and a 75% increase in traffic volume.

As on-line circuits became operational, the burden of maintaining secure

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Pacific, fy 1954, pp112-113.
2. Ibid. p44.
3. Ibid. p95.

communications procedures in subordinate units increased the re-enciphering problem at Hq ASA Pacific. In addition, serious backlogs in message traffic occurred at all stations because of circuit outages caused mainly by line troubles. Factors contributing to the excessive number of circuit outages were the inexperience of communications operators and maintenance personnel. In some instances, it was necessary for field stations to forward their operational traffic by courier to Hq ASA Pacific. Although intercept stations, in this way, were able to maintain a flow of raw traffic to processing centers, an added burden for passing traffic to NSA was placed on the branch.[1] REF: VOL II P. 42

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

Approximately 68-0 and 500 EM were assigned to Headquarters Company during fy 1954.[2] At the same time a total of 3,599 Casuals and 1,233 R&R personnel were temporarily assigned to the Casual Detachment, staffed by an overhead of 1-0 and 6 EM.[3]

On 1 Jan 54, the company was reorganized into two training companies with five platoons each. Billeting space was then divided according to platoon areas. The change simplified discipline and control and offered more responsibilities to company NCO's. During June 1954, each training company participated in a 3-day field exercise at Camp Palmer, Japan. The exercise, consisting of occupying a defensive position, scouting and patrolling, and night attack, was considered successful under existing circumstances.[4]

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Pacific, fy 1954, pp98-99.
2. Ibid. p15.
3. Ibid. p136.
4. Ibid. pp26-27.

Training in basic military subjects was provided to members of the Japanese Security Guard by the Camp Tokyo Provost Marshal. In November 1953, control of the Security Guard was transferred from the Headquarters Commandant to the S2 Section.[1]

Physical improvements included the addition of 5,475 sq ft of billeting space for casual personnel, in November 1953, and the construction of a chapel, in June 1954.[2] Enlisted personnel had access to extensive recreational facilities. Outstanding features under the Special Services program were the Hobby Shop, rated "Superior" by the CO, Camp Tokyo, and the ASA Star, a weekly newspaper in its fourth year of publication.[3]

b. 327th Communications Reconnaissance Company, Kyoto

Throughout fy 1954, the 327th Company was located in Fushimi, Momoyama, seven miles from downtown Kyoto. Logistic support and courtsmartial jurisdiction was provided the company by Hq Camp Otsu; operational control was exercised by NSA and administrative control by Hq ASA Pacific.[4] On 1 Jul 53, 6-0 and 152 EM were assigned to the 327th. A steady build-up during the report period increased assigned strength to 7-0, 1 WO, and 306 EM as of 30 Jun 54.[5]

Mission of the 327th Company was primarily the intercept and processing of manual Morse communications. The intercept mission was assigned and controlled by NSA and the DF mission assigned and controlled by Chief, ASA

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Pacific, fy 1954, p130.
2. Ibid. p39.
3. Ibid. pp141-142.
4. Ann Rept, 327th CRC, fy 1954, pp4, 7.
5. Ibid. p5.

Pacific. Build-up in manual Morse, during the report period, was reflected in an increase of positions, from [redacted] and of intercept personnel, from [redacted] A low rotation rate, coupled with the arrival of ASATC graduates, was responsible for the increase in operational personnel.[1]

On 24 Jul 53, the CommCen became operational. ORCUS and BACCHUS cryptosystems were employed for administrative and operational traffic until 28 May 54 when an SSM-4 was installed. In the fourth quarter of fy 1954, the DAPHNE cryptosystem replaced ORCUS and BACCHUS systems. Traffic volume rose continually throughout the fiscal year. Monthly averages for outgoing traffic increased from a low of less than 60,000 msg gps in September 1953 to a high of over 1.6 million msg gps in April.[2]

No major administrative problems were encountered during the report period. Receipt of the new M-series vehicles and trade-in of old vehicles did, however, place an additional administrative burden on supply personnel. As of 30 Jun 54, fourteen 2½ ton trucks of forty-four authorized, had been received while all of the 3/4 and ¼ ton trucks authorized were on hand.[3]
REF: VOL. II P. 67

c. 356th Communications Reconnaissance Company, Camp Matsushima

Throughout fy 1954, the 356th Company remained at Camp Matsushima, Honshu, Japan, under the operational and administrative control of Hq, ASA Pacific and attached to XVI Corps for logistic support and courts-martial jurisdiction. With an authorization calling for 8-0 and 149 EM, actual company strength averaged 5-0 and 125 EM.[4] A total of 4-0 and 44 EM

1. Ann Rept, 327th CRC, fy 1954, pp11-12.
2. Ibid. pp14-15.
3. Ibid. p6.
4. Ann Rept, 356th CRC, fy 1954, pp1-3.

were lost to the company during the report period while 5-0 and 109 EM were assigned.[1]

Whereas in fy 1953, the 356th's mission entailed COMSEC support to XVI Corps only, in fy 1954 the mission was expanded to cover all electrical communications employed by AFFE. To handle expanded operations, three radio monitoring detachments were added, one at Camp Gifu, Honshu, a second at Camp Chickamauga, Kyushu, and a third at Fld Sta 8603, Okinawa.[2] The five other monitoring detachments, already in operation at the outset of fy 1954, were located at Camp Chitose and Camp Crawford, Hokkaido; and Camp Fuji, Camp Haugen, Camp Sendai, and Camp Matsushima, Honshu.[3] A list of the 356th's monitoring detachments and supported organizations follows:[4]

Detachment	Supported Organization
Det #1	Hq, XVI Corps
Det #1A	*Hq, 24th Inf Div
Det #2	1st Cav Div
Det #2A	1st Cav Div
Det #3	*19th RCT-Northern Provinces AAA Gp
Det #4	*34th RCT-3d Marine Div
Det #5	187th Abn RCT
Det #6	RYCOM

Unit monitoring teams and traffic analysts were especially active during XVI Corps CPX's (25-29 Jan 54 and 26-29 Apr 54). Information pertaining to unit strength and combat readiness was overheard. Other intercepted information related to camp sites, casualty figures, troop movements, and equipment

1. Ann Rept, 356th CRC, fy 1954, Tab 3.
2. Ibid. pp9-10.
3. Ibid. p3.
4. Ibid. Tab 9.

*These units, at the close of fy 1954, were in Korea. Therefore, the alternate mission is also listed.

shortages. It was also found that telephone lines were often tied up during the exercise for personal conversations.[1]

Complete and accurate coverage demanded by the CPX's required efficient supply and maintenance procedures. Equipment as authorized by TOE 32-500, was found to be in adequate supply except for QM expendables which were requisitioned from Hq ASA Pacific. Maintenance presented a greater problem. Although vehicles were serviced satisfactorily, maintenance of signal equipment was obstructed by a shortage of radio repairmen. With five repairmen authorized, the company had only two assigned. Because of the company's dispersion throughout the Japanese Islands, it was necessary for the detachments to depend on supporting units for repair. The two assigned repairmen devoted most of their time to the local needs of the company headquarters. There was, however, enough equipment on hand to warrant assignment of maintenance men to each detachment.[2]

d. 851st Communications Reconnaissance Detachment, Tokyo

Throughout fy 1954, the 851st Detachment was located at Hq ASA Pacific, Tokyo. On 31 Oct 53, detachment personnel were placed on indefinite TDY to the headquarters. While TOE 32-500 authorized 3-0 and 37 EM, actual strength did not exceed 2-0 and 32 EM,[3] the number assigned at the end of the fiscal year.[4]

No significant changes occurred in the detachment's mission and conduct of operations during the report period. Primary consideration was extended

1. Ann Rept, 356th CRC, fy 1954, Tab 10.
2. Ibid. p6.
3. Ann Rept, 851st CRD, fy 1954, pp2-3.
4. Ibid. Tab 2.

to monitoring conventional telephone long lines in Japan and all circuits between Japan and Korea on a 24-hour, 7-day week basis. As the Japan-Korea circuit revealed the most security violations, including compromise of unit deployments, this line's coverage was given special emphasis. All traffic monitored was dispatched by officer courier to the Security Branch, ASA Pacific. In the event of emergency or major violations, transcripts of conversations were delivered immediately to G2, AFFE.[1]

There were no logistic problems during the year. Equipment was conveniently drawn either from Hq Co supply or the 71st Sig Svc Bn. Maintenance on radio equipment was performed by a repairman on duty with the detachment. A repair shop at Hq ASA Pacific furnished extra parts and performed routine maintenance while all transportation was provided by Hq ASA Pacific.[2]

e. Field Station, 8610 AAU, Kyoto

At the beginning of fy 1954, Fld Sta 8610, located in Fushimi on the outskirts of Kyoto, was under TD 92-8610, 1 Sep 51. Authorized strength called for 11-0, 2 WO, and 287 EM. On 12 Oct 53, the section was reorganized under TD 93-8610, 11 Sep 53, with an authorized strength of 11-0, 3 WO, and 337 EM. The reorganization effected a decrease of 20 EM spaces in overhead, an increase of 110 EM in operations, and an increase of 1 WO in the CommCen.[3]

Actual enlisted strength increased from 279 at the beginning of fy 1954 to 473 at the end. Officer strength remained constant with 10-0 and 2 WO

1. Ann Rept, 851st CRD, fy 1954, pp7-8.
2. Ibid. pp5-6.
3. Ann Rept, FS 8610, fy 1954, pp2, 7.

assigned both at the beginning and at the end of the report period. During fy 1954, 208 men were released from assignment to Fld Sta 8610 AAU and 357 assigned to the station.[1]

The station was assigned to ASA Pacific, but under the operational control of NSA.[2] Its intercept mission was divided into five phases: manual Morse, radio printer, radio telephone, radio fingerprinter, and DF.[3] During the fiscal year, important developments were noted in manual Morse, radio telephone, and DF:

1) Between July 1953 and June 1954, manual Morse positions, actually in operation, increased from [redacted]. By 19 Apr 54, the [redacted] manual Morse positions programmed had been installed.[4]

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2) On 26 Jun 53, the Radio Telephone Section was re-established with the arrival of [redacted] linguists from ASATC. On 18 Aug 53, NSA made the section responsible for reporting in accordance with its existing directives. By the end of the report period, the number of radio telephone positions in operation totaled [redacted].[5]

3) On 25 September, the DF site at Kyoto and DF transmitter site at Okubo were inundated following a typhoon. As a result, both sites were completely inoperative for thirty days. Although it was possible to remove all cryptomaterial from the DF site before the flood, equipment at both sites remained submerged in twelve feet of water for approximately ten days.

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8610, fy 1954, p4.
2. Ibid. p7.
3. Ibid. p12.
4. Ibid. pp12, 14.
5. Ibid. p15.

When finally cleared, the equipment was turned in for fifth echelon maintenance. In June 1954, when Camp Kyoto was under constant threat of flood, on two occasions equipment was removed from the ASA DF sites in the area with a resulting loss of five days in operations time.[1]

In July 1953, the CommCen, responsible for the receipt, transmission, and delivery of all official messages for Fld Sta 8610, began to process approximately 100 gps daily for the 9593d TSU. At the same time, liaison was maintained with the 327th Company to relay messages when circuit outages occurred.

When the APOLLO system was introduced in August 1953, BACCHUS transmissions were reduced, and the ORCUS system was held temporarily in reserve. The DAPHNE system was introduced in February 1954, and a half-duplex reserve channel was withdrawn, leaving one full duplex channel for CommCen transmission facilities.[2] REF: VOL. II P. 69

f. Field Station, 8612 AAU, Chitose

Throughout fy 1954, Fld Sta 8612 remained at Chitose, Hokkaido, attached to XVI Corps and 1st Cav Div for logistic support and courtsmartial jurisdiction.[3] The station, in turn, provided administrative support to a detachment of the 356th Company. Mess and billeting space were also provided to a US Naval Det, comprising fourteen men.[4]

During the first two quarters of fy 1954, Fld Sta 8612 was organized under TD 92-8612, 28 May 51. In accordance with Memorandum Nr 4, Hq ASA,

1. Ann Rept, FS 8610, fy 1954, p21.
2. Ibid. pp25-26.
3. Ann Rept, FS 8612, fy 1954, pp1-2.
4. Ibid. p4.

11 Jan 54, TD 92-8612 was revised to read TD 93-8612. As reorganized under the new TD, the station was authorized 10-0, 3 WO, and 259 EM.[1] Average assigned strength increased approximately 10% during the report period from 259 to 321, as 5-0 and 201 EM were newly assigned, and 5-0, 2 WO, and 152 EM were relieved from assignment.[2] In March 1954, seventeen indigenous laborers were dismissed with a view towards management improvement.[3]

The presence of an Air Force unit, two regiments of the 1st Cav Div (Arty), and XVI Corps troops, all in one confined and isolated area, resulted in crowded and undesirable off-duty facilities. Off-post recreational facilities were virtually non-existent, and housing for dependents in the surrounding area was inadequate. Some dependents were quartered in government housing at Misawa AFB, 125 miles away, others at Camp Crawford, 35 miles away, and a limited number in the nearby town of Sapporo under private rental agreements with the Japanese. Under the existing circumstances, however, morale was high.[4]

Enlisted personnel, quartered on post, were divided into four platoons for training purposes. The platoons were so arranged that training hours would not interfere with operations. In August 1953, a unit field problem was held to develop tactical proficiency. The problem included instruction in tactical doctrine followed by practical application under combat conditions.[5]

An adequate stock of SigC and ASA equipment items was maintained.

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8612 AAU, fy 1954, pp1-2.
2. Ibid. p3; Tabs 2, 4, 5.
3. Ibid. p7.
4. Ibid. pp9, 10, 14.
5. Ibid. p15.

During the report period, 2,168 line items were requested and 2,033 line items received. All TA property not on hand was on active procurement status.[1] Also, duringthe report period, a replacement issue, consisting of nine new vehicles was received. The station employed seventeen vehicles in all, four on memorandum receipt from the 356th Company.[2]

During fy 1954, an increase of 400% in traffic volume was noted at the CommCen. At the end of the report period, the CommCen's workload was more than 1,000,000 outgoing gps and 125,000 incoming gps per month.

In July 1953, the electronic device (SAMSON), designed for automatic encipherment and decipherment, was installed. In February 1954, a serious backlog condition developed from local equipment breakdowns and circuit outages. Communications were resumed after a four-day interruption for emergency repair.[3] REF: VOL. II P. 79

2. Korea

a. 501st Communications Reconnaissance Group, Seoul

As of July 1953, overall strength of the 501st Group was 99-0, 1602 EM, and 109 Civ; as of 30 Jun 54, 91-0, 1810 EM, and 101 Civ.[4] Hq Co, 501st Group registered a total of 32-0 and 297 EM at the end of the fiscal year. Hq Co was faced with a serious billeting problem at its location in the Kyunggi School; and four squad tents had to be pitched to absorb the overflow of replacements in the third quarter of fy 1954. Finally, new arrivals had to be assigned to the nearby 352d Company for rations and quarters.[5]

1. Ann Rept, FS 8612 AAU, fy 1954, p18.
2. Ibid. p5.
3. Ibid. pp37-38.
4. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, fy 1954, pp5, 8, 49.
5. Ibid. p10.

Although the group's military strength was relatively stable throughout the year, a reduction in the indigenous labor force followed a decline in operational effort along the MLR. A review of 350 indigenous labor spaces led to the elimination of forty-seven employees and a savings of $11,875.[1] Further economy measures resulted in a shortage of essential signal equipment--MC-88 typewriters, generators, RD-74/U recorders, and critical spare parts. New property inventories were ordered, but accurate equipment status reports were difficult to make because of inter-unit loans and inexperienced supply personnel. As an initial step towards resolution of the problem, property books were corrected.[2]

The decline of operations along the MLR was also reflected in the discontinuance of eight teams and one detachment between 1 August and 30 Sep 53. By the end of May 1954, only ten teams, six detachments, and two battalions were in operation.[3] A build-up of operations at group level, on the other hand, brought actual strength of the Operations Section to 8-0 and 175 EM, despite TD authorizations calling for only 4-0 and 18 EM.[4]

In time, the group operational effort was diverted from LLVI to experimentation with new equipment and techniques. Following a successful testing program, BC-683 and BC-603 radio sets were replaced by AN/PRC sets. In February 1954, AN/PRC's were installed at sites operated by teams of the 301st and 304th Battalions.[5] A change from single flash to multiple flash procedure permitted tip-off stations to transmit flash data directly to DF

1. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, fy 1954, p13.
2. Ibid. p14.
3. Ibid. p43.
4. Ibid. pp27-28.
5. Ibid. pp46-47.

stations. A change in net construction, accompanying the change in net procedure, involved the installation of keying lines between tip-off stations. This last experiment proved unsuccessful, however, because of difficulties encountered in wire maintenance. The use of these lines was discontinued in April and May 1954.[1] In another experiment, a special team was dispatched to points near the DMZ with instructions to use radio set, SCR-399, [redacted] The move was intended to test effectiveness of DF on targets immediately beyond the DMZ.[2]

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In December 1953, the group assigned Security Liaison Officers to each battalion headquarters. These officers were directed to supervise operations of security detachments, to maintain liaison with Corps and Division G2's and Signal officers, and to perform semi-annual surveys of local Army cryptocenters.[3] In another COMSEC improvement, mobile monitoring teams were assigned to infantry companies with instructions to copy monitored traffic by hand. This resulted in significant increase in the number of FM radio nets covered.[4]

In March 1954, a full-duplex landline teletype circuit between the 501st and Hq ASA Pacific was converted to full-duplex landline crypto-teletype (SAMSON/DAPHNE) circuit.[5] The full-duplex landline teletype circuit between the group and the 330th Company was converted to an on-line crypto-teletype SAMSON/DAPHNE circuit 29 Jun 54. Target date for conversion of

1. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, fy 1954, pp51-52.
2. Ibid. p53.
3. Ibid. p59.
4. Ibid. p61.
5. Ibid. pp67-68.

the 326th and 329th Company circuits was postponed until fy 1955.[1]

Conversion of group circuits to SAMSON/DAPHNE operation entailed planning for equipment requirements and special training of personnel. During the fourth quarter fy 1954, subordinate units assigned enlisted personnel temporarily to the group CommCen for training in SAMSON/DAPHNE operation.

In April 1954, the group assisted the 326th Company in preventing accumulation of backlog by encrypting and processing 17,510 gps of the 326th's COMINT traffic. In May 1954, the group also encrypted and processed 3,401 gps of COMINT traffic in order to relieve backlog in the 330th Company.[2] During the entire fiscal year, the group processed a total of 23,002,928 gps, an increase of 3,741,294 gps over fy 1953.[3] REF: VOL. I P. 90

b. 301st Communications Reconnaissance Battalion, Kwandae-ri

From 1 Jul 53 to 16 May 54, Hq & Hq Det, 301st Battalion remained at Kwandae-ri, Korea, in the X US Corps Sector.[4] At the beginning of the fiscal year, the battalion, with an assigned strength of 8-0, 43 EM, 6 Civ, 12 Korean military specialists, and 2 ROK's,[5] was comprised of Hq & Hq Det, Liaison Det #1 (with one intercept team), Liaison Det #2 (with three intercept teams), and Liaison Det #3 (with one intercept team). Attached to the battalion for administrative support were the 330th Company and Dets #2, #5, and #6 of the 351st Company.[6] The battalion's supply section, mess hall, and motor pool were utilized jointly with the 330th Company.[7]

1. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, fy 1954, p72.
2. Ibid. pp72-73.
3. Ibid. Tab 9.
4. Ann Rept, 301st CRB, fy 1954, p29.
5. Ibid. p4.
6. Ibid. p3.
7. Ibid. p4.

At the beginning of the report period, the battalion's mission was to provide low level COMINT support to X Corps and subordinate divisions.[1] Following the Armistice Agreement which called for the evacuation of combat elements from the DMZ, important changes occurred in regard to the operational mission of the battalion and particularly in regard to the status of its liaison detachments.[2]

On 1 Jul 53, the battalion was supporting the X US Corps, with Det #1 deployed in support of the 20th and 7th ROK Div, Det #2 in support of the 40th and 45th US Div, and Det #3 in support of the 40th US Div and 12th ROK Div.[3] Immediately after the agreement, two intercept teams from Det #2 were discontinued while the remaining teams were re-established outside the DMZ. Concurrent with these moves, the allocation of support responsibilities also changed. Det #1 assumed support of the 40th and 45th US Div and Det #2 of the 20th and 12th ROK Div.[4]

In August 1953, when the 3d and 7th ROK Div relieved the 40th and 45th US Div, Dets #1 and #2 were combined and redesignated as Det #1 in support of the 3d, 7th, and 20th ROK Div.[5] On 21 Sep 53, after the deployment of three ROK Corps to control of the 3d, 7th, and 20th ROK Div, Det #1 was redesignated Det #2 in support of III ROK Corps, and Det #3 was attached to I ROK Corps. A new detachment was established as Det #1, and attached to II ROK Corps.

During this same period certain administrative changes took place

1. Ann Rept, 301st CRB, fy 1954, p34.
2. Ibid. pp34-41.
3. Ibid. p35.
4. Ibid. pp36-37.
5. Ibid. p37.

affecting the control responsibilities of the battalion. In August 1953, detachments of the 351st Company which were temporarily attached to the battalion reverted to the control of their parent unit. On 8 Nov 53, the battalion moved into the area vacated by the 330th Company. At the same time, the battalion was relieved of administrative support responsibilities to the 330th Company.[1]

No further changes occurred either in the operational mission of the battalion or in the status of its liaison detachments until the end of the third quarter. On 23 Mar 54, Det #3 and its one intercept team were inactivated because of logistic and communications difficulties.[2]

Also, in March, an evaluation of the battalion's mission was begun in conjunction with the phasing out of the X US Corps. Subsequently, a recommendation for the inactivation of the battalion was forwarded to the 501st Group. On 9 May 54, instructions were received: 1) to reduce the battalion to cadre strength (1-0 and 6 EM), 2) to retain all TOE equipment as well as equipment under special authorization, 3) to transfer personnel and equipment from Det #2 to the 304th Battalion, and 4) to deploy to Seoul. On 12 May 54, operations officially ceased and on 17 May, the battalion moved to Seoul.[3] (REF: VOL. II P. 113)

c. 303d Communications Reconnaissance Battalion, Uijongbu

At the beginning of fy 1954, the 303d Battalion, with a strength of 9-0, 70 EM, and 56 DA Civ, was operating in I US Corps sector.[4] Strength at the end of the report period was 6-0, 55 EM, and 42 DA Civ.[5]

1. Ann Rept, 301st CRB, fy 1954, pp6, 38.
2. Ibid. pp39-40.
3. Ibid. pp40-41.
4. Ann Rept, 303d CRB, fy 1954, pp9, 31.
5. Ibid. pp13-20.

The cessation of hostilities in Korea affected the battalion's operational mission as well as its operating strength. Emphasis in operations turned from LLVI to experimenting with new equipment.[1] During the report period, one recorder-producer RD/74-U and two electro cub-corders were received and immediately put into operation at intercept sites. Additional items received included audio-frequency monitor AN/PTA-1 and DF antenna group AN/PRA-2(XE-1). These proved operationally ineffective, but efforts to operate the equipment were continued.[2]

During the first two months of the fiscal year, Hq Det, 303d Battalion, located at Uijongbu, maintained five detachments and ten intercept teams deployed along the I Corps sector.[3] At the close of the fiscal year, the battalion was comprised of Hq & Hq Det, Det #1 (with one intercept team), Det #2 (with two intercept teams), and Det #4 (with two intercept teams). Following is a brief account of the original status of the five liaison detachments and subsequent changes during the report period:[4]

> Det #1 (Det #2 included): On 17 Jul 53, Det #1, in support of the 1st Marine Div was comprised of a base site, a forward operations section, temporarily designated Det #2, and three intercept teams. During August 1953, when traffic volume began to show a sharp decrease, two teams were closed out and the third relocated to a position overlooking the Imjin River Valley. Later, the forward operations section was moved back to the base site, and Det #2 became a part of Det #1.[5]
>
> Det #3: With its base site located near the Imjin River, Det #3 was charged with supporting the 1st Commonwealth Div. The detachment operated two intercept teams. In August 1953, one team was discontinued and the other moved to a more favorable location.

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[redacted]

1. Ann Rept, 303d CRB, fy 1954, p54.
2. Ibid. p47.
3. Ibid. p31.
4. Ibid. p39.
5. Ibid. pp35-36.

[redacted]

Det #4: Supporting the 1st ROKA Div, Det #4 operated three intercept teams. In early August 1953, two teams were discontinued and the third relocated. Because of logistic difficulties contingent upon its location in the 1st ROKA Div sector, Det #4, like Det #3, was joined with the Commonwealth detachment. On 16 May 54, the detachment was discontinued and personnel transferred to Det #3.[3]

Det #5: On 2 Aug 53, the detachment's two intercept teams were relocated. In the closing days of combat, the detachment's base site had relocated during a heavy artillery bombardment.

When the 25th US Inf Div rotated on line with the 7th US Inf Div, Det #5 assumed COMINT support responsibilities for the replacement outfit. Seven months later, when the 7th Div returned, the detachment again established liaison with the Div G2 while continuing to support the 25th Div. Det #5 was redesignated Det #4, when the former Det #4 was discontinued.[4]

REF: VOL. II P. 119

d. 304th Communications Reconnaissance Battalion, Top Yong-ni

Throughout fy 1954, the 304th Battalion was located in the same area as the 351st Company, fifty miles north of Seoul and three miles from IX US Corps.[5] The battalion remained under the operational control of the 501st Group and in turn exercised administrative control over the 329th and 351st Companies.[6] Mission entailed the provision of low level COMINT support to IX US Corps and its subordinate units. On 12 May 54, when

[redacted]

1. Ann Rept, 303d CRB, fy 1954, pp36-37.
2. Ibid. p39.
3. Ibid. pp37-38.
4. Ibid. pp38-39.
5. Ann Rept, 304th CRB, fy 1954, p4.
6. Ibid. p1.
7. Ibid. p12.

In July 1953, during the Kumsong Offensive, the battalion's operational effort reached its most productive level. Following the armistice, operational efforts were diverted to maneuvers, communications checks, and training of operators.[1] Traffic decline was accompanied by a reduction of the number of liaison detachments. On 1 Jul 53, the battalion exercised operational control over four liaison detachments and six intercept teams, deployed as follows:

Det #1 - with [redacted] in support of 3d US Inf Div.
Det #2 - with [redacted], in support of ROK Capitol Div.
Det #3 - with [redacted], in support of 2d ROK Inf Div.
Det #4 - with [redacted] in support of 2d US Inf Div.

With numerous changes during the report period, as of 30 Jun 54, the battalion operated three detachments, deployed as follows:[2]

Det #1 - [redacted] in support of V ROK Corps.
Det #2 - [redacted] in support of 3d US Inf Div.
Det #3 - [redacted], in support of III ROK Corps.

During the report period, continued efforts were made to improve working and living conditions at the intercept sites. On 6 Oct 53, an intercept team from Det #2 moved into its new bunker, just completed by ROKA engineers. Two weeks later, on 22 Oct 53, an intercept team from Det #4 moved into a new bunker, constructed by 2d US Inf Div engineers. Previously, during September, the liaison detachments themselves had been moved into the CP area of the Corps or Division to which they were attached. On 12 May 54, when Det #2 of the 301st Battalion was transferred to the 304th, intercept team personnel were directed to move into more comfortable quarters at the detachment's base site.[3]

1. Ann Rept, 304th CRB, fy 1954, pl4.
2. Ibid. pp4-5.
3. Ibid. pp9-10.

The transfer of Det #2 from the 301st to the 304th meant that the battalion was supervising operations of a detachment 109 miles away. In order to handle this courier problem, the 304th employed an airplane and pilot on loan from the 501st Group.[1] Between intercept bunkers and detachment base sites, raw intercept traffic was passed on direct telephone lines.[2] On 16 Apr 54, a landline circuit, operating SIGNIN machines, was installed between the 304th and the 501st Group.[3]

During fy 1954, the battalion was confronted with a number of administrative problems, involving personnel, physical security, and supply. Although the battalion's manpower increment remained relatively stable with an average of 8-0, 43 EM, 34 DA Civ, and 13 indigenous laborers, turnover rates were considered excessive. Percentage of turnover among officers was 250% and among enlisted men, 112.7%.[4]

A serious security violation occurred on 13 Jul 53, when the MLR was penetrated by enemy forces in the Kumsong-Kumwha sector. At that time, Det #3 and three intercept teams were forced to carry out appropriate destruction and evacuation plans. The destruction plan, however, was not completed, and one [redacted] not accounted for, was declared compromised.[5] After this incident, close surveillance was maintained to insure that all bunkers had on hand necessary equipment for immediate destruction of crypto-material.[6]

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The extended distance (50 miles) between the 501st Group and the battalion placed a considerable burden on supply, since it was necessary to

1. Ann Rept, 304th CRB, fy 1954, p17.
2. Ibid. p19.
3. Ibid. p7.
4. Ibid. p2.
5. Ibid. pp13-14.
6. Ibid. p19.

obtain operational equipment from the 501st. Further, as the battalion had no TA, most items used in operations were drawn on letters of special authorization. Ordnance equipment was obtained from subordinate units of IX US Corps, often by direct barter.[1] | REF: VOL II P. 130

e. 326th Communications Reconnaissance Company, Hal-Wol-Gok-Dong

Throughout fy 1954, the 326th Company was located in the village of Hal-Wol-Gok-Dong, just outside the city limits of Seoul.[2] Strength tabulations at the end of the report period showed 8-0, 1 WO, and 324 EM assigned and present for duty.[3] Until 4 Feb 54, the company was under the administrative control of the 303d Battalion. On that date, the company was reassigned to the 501st Group.[4] The operational mission continued to emphasize intercept as opposed to C/A and T/A, although traffic analysis was expanded in the fourth quarter.[5]

Administrative matters were concerned largely with the improvement of service and recreational facilities including construction of a new mess and renovation of the motor pool.[6] From July to November 1954, the motor pool turned in all World War II vehicles and replaced them with new M-series vehicles. Lack of spare parts, however, made it difficult to keep vehicles in proper repair.[7]

Lack of spare parts for signal equipment, also, was a continuing problem.

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1. Ann Rept, 304th CRB, fy 1954, p8.
2. Ann Rept, 326th CRC, fy 1954, p10.
3. Ibid. Tab 17.
4. Ibid. p5.
5. Ibid. pp21, 32, 34.
6. Ibid. pp6, 8, 40, 41.
7. Ibid. p8.

One major signal item, Receiver, R-274/FRR, was not available for replacement of Receivers R-274/FRR, BC-799, BC-794, and BC-1004. To avoid equipment breakdowns entailing spare parts replacement, a monthly preventive maintenance program was conducted.[1] One difficulty encountered under this program involved the training of radio repairmen. Since the AN/TRD-4 prototype was modified for field use in ASA Pacific, it was necessary to give DF repairmen on-the-job training to familiarize them with its special characteristics.[2] One radio repairman was then assigned to each of the three outlying DF sites under the company's administrative control. Seven repairmen were retained for maintenance within the company area.[3]

Until the end of the third quarter, traffic volume sent out by the company's CommCen averaged 300,000 msg gps per month. In January, the company received a letter from the Chief, ASA Pacific commending the CommCen for achieving a record of .000 cryptographic violations during the calendar year 1953.

In March 1954, with the expansion of traffic analysis, the CommCen began sending out an average of 800,000 gps per month while receiving an average of 225,000 gps. In June, a new teletypewriter line to the 501st Group was installed to enable full-duplex operation. The circuit change was made in anticipation of a plan to replace off-line ORCUS cryptographic system with on-line SAMSON/DAPHNE.[4] [REF: VOL. II P. 134]

1. Ann Rept, 326th CRC, fy 1954, pp13-14.
2. Ibid. p16.
3. Ibid. p14.
4. Ibid. pp35-36.

f. 329th Communications Reconnaissance Company, Chai-li

Throughout fy 1954, the 329th Company was located forty-seven miles from Seoul at Chai-li in the IX US Corps sector. The company was attached to IX Corps for logistic support and courtsmartial jurisdiction, and in turn exercised administrative control over three DF sites and an advance intercept detachment. The three DF sites were established at Karnebi, Chipo-ri, and Yonchon, respectively. From 14 Jul 53 to 1 Oct 53, the last DF site was temporarily located in the company area because of the unstable military situation near Yonchon. On 14 Oct 53, the advance detachment was moved from Kwanin-Myon to the company area and remained there until 22 Feb 54 when it returned to its original location.[1]

Major administrative problems, which confronted the company during the report period, involved personnel and supply. Personnel turnover, both officer and enlisted, was considerable. During the report period, 10-0, 1 WO, and 334 EM were assigned to the company while 15-0, 3 WO, and 301 EM were transferred out. The shortage of NCO's was particularly acute as only 10% of authorized first three grades were filled at any one time. While the company gained 15 NCO's (Sgt and above), it lost sixty-three with the result that corporals and Pfc's were given responsibilities normally assumed by experienced NCO's.[2]

Supply problems arose chiefly because of long distances between the company and supply depots. From 20 Aug 53 to 13 Jan 54, World War II type 2½ ton trucks and trailers were turned in and new M-series 2½ ton trucks drawn. The exchange of forty-three World War II vehicles for forty-four

1. Ann Rept, 329th CRC, fy 1954, pp2, 8.
2. Ibid. p5; Tabs 4, 5.

M-series vehicles required an extended period for overhauling and technical inspection.[1]

Until May 1954, the 329th was unable to obtain more than second echelon signal parts. Difficulties were also encountered in obtaining replacement parts for AN/CRD-2 DF equipment. As this equipment--utilized by ASA units alone--was scant, requisitioning through regular channels was practically impossible. In order to avoid the necessity for requisitioning spare parts, frequent and periodic maintenance was performed at the three DF sites.[2]

At the beginning of fy 1954, no change was evident in the company's DF and intercept mission. During August 1953, however, when intercept of voice and voice Morse traffic showed a steady decline, emphasis turned to experimentation. In line with this adjustment in mission, traffic analysis activities were expanded.[3]

In October 1953, efforts were begun to move the operations area. This entailed requisition of certain new signal items, relocation and installation of existing signal equipment, erection of shelters to house equipment, and raising a new antenna system. By 9 Jan 54, voice intercept facilities were ready for operation, and the Intercept Section was moved on that date with no loss of coverage.[4]

The company's CommCen operated a combination landline VHF circuit to the 501st Group. The combination circuit which was changed to straight landline, 1 Jun 54, was serviced by maintenance crews of the IX Corps. Since a comparatively low maintenance priority was allotted to the 329th-501st

1. Ann Rept, 329th CRC, fy 1954, pp4, 11.
2. Ibid. p11, 13.
3. Ibid. pp20, 24.
4. Ibid. pp15-18.

circuit, frequent line outages occurred. To avoid traffic backlog resulting from circuit outages, vehicle courier was occasionally used to transfer intercept traffic to the 501st.[1] REF: VOL. II P. 1424

g. 330th Communications Reconnaissance Company, Seoul

At the beginning of fy 1954, the 330th Company was attached to X Corps for logistic support and courtsmartial jurisdiction.[2] Effective 9 Nov 53, the company was relieved from assignment to the 301st Battalion and assigned to the 303d Battalion for operational and administrative supervision. Effective 4 Feb 54, the company was relieved from assignment to the 303d Battalion and assigned to the 501st Group.[3] Strength of the company, as of 30 Jun 54, was 6-0, 3 WO, and 327 EM.[4]

Radio intercept remained the basis for company operations. On 18 Jul 53, the Cryptanalysis and Traffic Analysis Sections were placed on detached service to the 501st Group. In April 1954, the Traffic Analysis Section was expanded from [redacted] in anticipation of NSA's implementation of TECSUM responsibilities.[5]

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Until 3 Nov 53, the company was located in X Corps sector when it moved to a location three miles east of Seoul.[6] During the report period, the company operated a total of four DF sites: Dog site, east of Seoul; Baker site, on the east coast at Yang Yang; Charlie site, thirty miles north of Baker site on the east coast; and Able site, in the "Punch Bowl" area. Able

1. Ann Rept, 329th CRC, fy 1954, p28.
2. Ann Rept, 330th CRC, fy 1954, p6.
3. Ibid. Tab 3.
4. Ibid. p7.
5. Ibid. pp22, 25-26.
6. Ibid. p12.

site was inactivated, 16 Sep 53, and Charlie site, 1 Apr 54, so that by the end of the fiscal year, only two of the four sites were still operating.

The isolated location of the far-flung DF sites made it difficult to truck supplies during times of inclement weather. The problem was overcome in part by coordination of logistic functions with units close to DF sites and by better planning of requisitions.[1] In November 1953, when the company moved to a new location near Seoul, it was confronted with totally inadequate housing and operational facilities. Two structures, already standing, were converted to an operations building and shower while the remaining buildings were constructed from the ground up.[2] An advance increment of radio repairmen was moved ahead to construct a new antenna field.[3]

During the first two quarters of fy 1954, World War II type vehicles were turned into Ordnance and new "M" series vehicles issued. Vehicles on hand at the end of the report period included: forty-three 2½ ton trucks (M211), eight 3/4 ton trucks (M37), seven ¼ ton trucks (M38A1), one 5 ton truck (M62), and two 2½ ton trucks (M30).[4] Critical items of signal equipment received during the report period included: three recorders RD-74, eighteen radio sets R-274, two radio sets SCR-616, and two generator sets 30 kw. Maintenance of existing signal equipment was at times handicapped by shortages of spare parts and of qualified radio repairmen.[5]

REF: VOL. III P. 11

1. Ann Rept, 330th CRC, fy 1954, p27.
2. Ibid. p20.
3. Ibid. p19.
4. Ibid. p10.
5. Ibid. p18.

h. 351st Communications Reconnaissance Company, Changam-ni

Throughout fy 1954, the 351st Company was located at Changam-ni and attached to IX Corps for logistic support.[1] Personnel turnover was moderate, with 11-0 and 149 EM assigned to the company and 15-0 and 110 EM relieved from assignment during the report period.[2] Whereas in fy 1953, emphasis had been placed on initiating operations,[3] in fy 1954 attention was turned to the establishment of service and administrative facilities. Quonset huts to house a post exchange, orderly room, mess hall, and NCO club were provided during the report period.[4]

The mission of the company initiated in September 1952, included monitoring of all electrical transmission in IX Corps (Gp) and X Corps (Gp). Monitoring was performed by six detachments, physically displaced from company headquarters. Each outlying detachment monitored radio telegraph (CW), radio telephone, conventional telephone, and teletype.[5] The following is an account of the change in the status of each detachment as the OB of the Eighth Army was revised during the fiscal year:[6]

Det #1 - Remained at IX Corps (Gp) Hq throughout fy 1954.

Det #2 - Located at X Corps (Gp) Hq under the supervision of Det #6. On 4 Apr 54, when X Corps was inactivated, Det #2 was also inactivated.

Det #3 - Remained in support of the 2d Inf Div during the first two weeks of fy 1953. On 13 July, the detachment moved to the Kumwha Valley to cover the 3d Inf Div. In September 1953, the 3d Inf Div was replaced

1. Ann Rept, 351st CRC, fy 1954, p9 & Tab 4.
2. Ibid. Tabs 2 & 3.
3. Hist of ASA & Subordinate Units, fy 1953, p118.
4. Ann Rept, 351st CRC, fy 1954, pp10-12.
5. Ibid. p15.
6. Ibid. pp15-19.

by the 40th, and the detachment moved to support the latter in the Chorwon Valley. In April, when the 40th Inf Div was replaced by the 3d, Det #3 remained to cover the 3d.

Det #4 - Closed down one low level monitoring team after the armistice. In November 1953, monitoring positions were increased to three radio telegraph positions in addition to a conventional telephone and teletype position. In March 1954, Det #4 monitored circuits of the 9th Inf Regt which were experimenting with British radio procedure.

Det #5 - Inactivated 7 Jul 53 when the 40th Inf Div moved. On 7 August, a new Det #5 was formed to cover the 3d Inf Div. In April, when the 3d Inf Div replaced the 40th Inf Div on line, Det #5 remained in position, covering the 40th Div. When the 40th left Korea in May 1954, Det #5 was transferred to I Corps sector to monitor the 25th Inf Div. Because of its new location in I Corps sector, the detachment was placed under the operational control of the 352d Company.

Det #6 - At the beginning of fy 1954, this detachment operated in X Corps sector, with one monitoring team deployed on the MLR. In July, Det #6 was assigned coverage of the 40th Inf Div in addition to the 45th Div. In February 1954, when the 45th was replaced by the 24th Inf, Det #6 was assigned to monitor the 24th.

After the X Corps was inactivated in April 1954, the IX Corps and the 24th Inf Div began a series of training problems and CPX's. During IX Corps CPX's in April and May, monitoring operations were put on a 24-hour schedule. With the aid of a helicopter to make courier runs twice daily, a monitoring report was sent to Corps G2 every twelve hours. In April, during a 24th Inf Div CPX, Det #6 was assigned to cover the division in the field for four days. Also, in April, a mobile monitoring unit was organized by the company and sent to obtain traffic from low level nets which could not be copied by stationary detachments.[1]

1. Ann Rept, 351st CRC, fy 1954, pp23-24.

The constant shift in position and coverage created a need for monitoring equipment, both reliable and compact. Equipment on hand, SCR 607's and Receivers BC-787, were found inadequate, and it was not until December 1953 that the company was able to acquire new AN/PRC-10's. These sets were both light and durable. In June 1954, Hq ASA finally authorized the company to draw R-108/GRC, R-109/GRC, and R-110/GRC receivers.[1]

1. 352d Communications Reconnaissance Company, Seoul

Throughout fy 1954, the 352d Company continued to occupy the Sam Chung Primary School in Seoul, where it had remained located since its arrival in Korea, May 1951.[2] The company's outlying detachments remained in fixed locations, while supported infantry units rotated between line and reserve. On 4 Feb 54, the company, along with the 326th and 330th Companies, was released from administrative supervision of the 303d Battalion and reassigned directly under the control of the 501st Group.[3]

The shortage of officers became critical in October 1953, when five reservists left the company within a 30-day period. As a result, it became necessary to appoint NCO's in command of monitoring detachments and designate one officer as both XO and S3.[4] During the report period, 13-0 and 125 EM were lost to the company; 170 EM were gained.[5]

The company was assigned an area of responsibility to include Hq Eighth

1. Ann Rept, 351st CRC, fy 1954, pp13-14.
2. Ann Rept, 352d CRC, fy 1954, p10.
3. Ibid. pp11-12.
4. Ibid. p2.
5. Ibid. Tab 1.

Army, I Corps, 7th Div, 25th Div, 1st Marine Div, 1st Commonwealth Div and Korean ComZ. When Det #6 of the 351st Company was reassigned to the 352d, the detachment was directed to locate in the Camp Casey area in support of the 25th Div in reserve.[1] Discussion of the company's six monitoring detachments, whose status did not change during the report period, follows:[2]

Det #1 - In support of 501st Group at Seoul
Det #2 - In support of 1st Commonwealth Div
Det #3 - In support of 1st Marine Div
Det #4 - In support of I Corps CP at Uijongbu
Det #5 - In support of 7th Div
Det #6 - In support of Korean ComZ at Taegu

Although the status of monitoring detachments remained the same, important operational changes did occur. The first change occurred before the Armistice during the emergency situation in the last two weeks of fighting. At that time, the Chinese were conducting frequent bombing raids on Seoul, while renewing ground attacks on the eastern sector of the MLR. When the CG, Eighth Army, requested additional security support for units absorbing the brunt of the offensive, a special thirteen-man monitoring team was mobilized and equipped with four RD-74/U recorders. The team joined a segment of the 351st Company in an expanded low level monitoring effort in the attack area.

After the cessation of hostilities, efforts were made to improve COMSEC techniques: the operations sections of the 351st and 352d Companies were temporarily merged, with a resulting improvement in procedure analysis.[3] Further, a more efficient reports system was devised, reducing the processing

1. Ann Rept, 352d CRC, fy 1954, pp11-13.
2. Ibid. pp28-33.
3. Ibid. pp23-24.

load;[1] special jeeps were outfitted with low level monitoring equipment;[2] and in June 1954, a special mobile van was introduced to provide monitoring of units which fixed positions had been unable to copy satisfactorily.[3]

This increased flexibility in operations required continued research and training. Company maintenance personnel developed a new recorder (X352), better suited for mobile field monitoring.[4] Training was oriented towards making the individual operator more self-sufficient in emergency situations. Hand-copying exercises were given to detachment personnel in the event of equipment breakdowns.[5]

The end of hostilities did not relieve the logistic problem. While material allocations were cut down after the Armistice, equipment was subject to the same wear as before. Spare parts, particularly parts for the new "M" series vehicles, were more difficult to obtain. Monitoring jeeps and RD-74/U recorders were kept in operation, but required constant repair. As of the end of fy 1954, no equipment for monitoring radio teletype had been authorized.[6]

3. Okinawa

a. Field Station, 8603 AAU, Sobe

At the beginning of fy 1954, Fld Sta 8603 was located at Futema, Okinawa, attached to Ryukyus Command for logistic support and courts-martial jurisdiction.[7] During the report period, the station underwent one

1. Ann Rept, 352d CRC, fy 1954, p25.
2. Ibid. p34.
3. Ibid. p37.
4. Ibid. p22.
5. Ibid. pp35-36.
6. Ibid. pp15, 17, 19.
7. Hist of ASA & Subordinate Units, fy 1953, p121.

typhoon, but fortunately no damage occurred to the station's facilities, and no personal injuries resulted.[1]

Conjestion and faulty reception made Futema a location unsuited for intercept operations. Electrical interference was caused by new military installations recently constructed in the immediate vicinity, while the increase in general activity was detrimental to security. These considerations coupled with programmed expansion of operations were behind the planned relocation from Futema to Sobe.[2]

On 3 Aug 53, station personnel were moved to billets at Sobe, but continued to operate the Futema installation, commuting from Sobe every day. On 16 Nov 53, actual operations were transferred to Sobe with a minimum loss in operational time.[3]

The excellent intercept conditions at Sobe were off-set by interference from the AF transmitter, GLOBECOM. During the planning stage of the station's relocation, it was anticipated that GLOBECOM would move by September 1953. This move was postponed, however, until September 1954, while the continued presence of the AF transmitter created a major obstruction to the ASA station's operational effectiveness.[4]

Further problems encountered at Sobe were the inadequacy of billeting facilities and the absence of an administrative building.[5] Immediately after the move, a new mess hall was opened; on 18 Nov 53, a second mess hall was opened.[6]

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8603, fy 1954, p4.
2. Ibid. pp14-16.
3. Ibid. pp17-18.
4. Ibid. pp19, 149.
5. Ibid. p3.
6. Ibid. p9.

The most important construction project at Sobe involved the erection of an antenna field. As of 30 Jun 54, forty-two antenna curtains were in operation with nine more planned after GLOBECOM's relocation.[1] In addition, a six foot anti-personnel fence was constructed around the perimeter of the post, and double fences topped with barbed wire constructed around the operations area. Proper security observances were enforced by a twenty-man security guard.[2]

Expanded operations at Sobe were implemented by TD 93-8603, 11 Sep 53, which provided for a total manpower authorization of 662 men. The increase in authorized strength, from 401 to 662, gave additional support to the Morse Intercept Sections, the CommCen, the Traffic Analysis Section, and the Maintenance Branch. TD 93-8603 also provided for the establishment of several new sections including Automatic Morse and Radio Fingerprinting.[3]

Increases in actual strength corresponded with authorization increases. On 1 Jul 53, 295 personnel were assigned while on 30 Jun 54, 626 were assigned.[4] In all, 9-0, 4 WO, and 508 EM were assigned to the station during the fiscal year, and 7-0, 4 WO, and 171 EM were relieved from assignment.[5]

The Maintenance Branch was one of those advantageously affected by the manpower increase. At the end of the fiscal year, the branch was staffed by sixty-four personnel, holding ten different MOS's.[6] The most serious problem confronting the branch was a shortage of spare parts, particularly spare parts for DF equipment and for BC-1016 Recorders. At one time, the situation

1. Ann Rept, FS 8603, fy 1954, pp21, 47.
2. Ibid. p151.
3. Ibid. pp76-77.
4. Ibid. p13a.
5. Ibid. Tab 11.
6. Ibid. pp51-52.

was so critical that thirty-seven of these recorders were deadlined.[1]

The problem of rust and corrosion of metal surfaces caused by high humidity was alleviated when equipment was moved to the air-conditioned operations building at Sobe.[2] In a further attempt to prevent rust, the line crew coated the antenna towers at Sobe with red lead paint.[3] Preventive maintenance also decreased the number of circuit outages on teletype lines. Following the move to Sobe, all teletype equipment was completely overhauled.[4]

From July through October 1953, the monthly average for outgoing teletype messages from the CommCen was 593,370. In November and December, the average increased to 928,193 gps and in February, March, and April to 992,502 gps.[5] Three teletype lines, two half-duplex lines and one simplex, were operated between the station and RYCOM Major Relay Station. Communications procedure reports showed a discrepancy per message rating of .00, except during the period 11-20 September, when the rating was recorded as .04.[6] REF: VOL. II P. 150

4. Philippine Islands

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

Throughout fy 1954, Fld Sta 8609 remained at Clark AFB, Philippine Islands, under the administrative control of Hq ASA Pacific. The station was attached to the 29th Engr Bn for courtsmartial jurisdiction

1. Ann Rept, FS 8603, fy 1954, pp53-54, 65.
2. Ibid. pp16, 54.
3. Ibid. pp63-64.
4. Ibid. pp61-62.
5. Ibid. p144.
6. Ibid. pp146-147.

and to the Thirteenth AF for logistic support. On 12 Oct 53, the station was reorganized under TD 93-8609, dated 11 Sep 53. The new TD called for a reduction in officer strength from 20 to 14.[1]

Officer and enlisted strength increased from 344 men in July 1953 to 433 men in June 1954. There existed, however, a serious shortage of qualified NCO's. Consequently, it was necessary to utilize, in supervisory capacities, personnel in lower enlisted grades who lacked proper vocational and military experience.[2]

In the first quarter of fy 1954, all personnel participated in a bivouac exercise held in Crow Valley, a part of the aerial gunnery range on Clark AFB. With the receipt of a new ASA Pacific training directive, 15 Feb 54, a minimum of 210 hours was established for training. In May 1954, efforts were made to standardize training for all platoons. It was determined that a system whereby one committee was responsible for a specific training phase for all platoons was more effective than a system whereby a provisional platoon leader was responsible for all training phases for one platoon.[3]

Plans for construction of a 200-man barracks under a $694,000 budget allocation were not implemented during fy 1954.[4] On 21 May 54, work on a new DF building was completed. The new building was constructed of concrete, reinforced with split bamboo rather than steel, to reduce the amount of metal in the immediate vicinity of the antenna array.[5] Meanwhile, the housing problem became acute. Sawale huts, where some enlisted personnel were

1. Ann Rept, FS 8609, fy 1954, pp6, 10.
2. Ibid. p7.
3. Ibid. p11.
4. Ibid. p9; Hist of ASA & Subordinate Units, fy 1953, p126.

temporarily quartered, were considered sub-standard and inadequately maintained. A temporary arrangement to obtain one of several unoccupied barracks in the immediate vicinity was made pending construction of the 200-man barracks in fy 1955.[1]

In contrast to housing accommodations, recreational facilities on Clark AFB were more than adequate. In March 1954, most travel and curfew restrictions were lifted on Luzon Island for the first time since the end of World War II. Recreational trips to Baguio and Hong Kong continued to be available on a unit length of service basis. In addition, station personnel were provided opportunity to enroll in courses at the University of the Philippines.[2]

For the entire fiscal year, the CommCen handled a total of 662,223 incoming message groups and 19,036,386 outgoing message groups. The discrepancy rating declined from a high of 0.047 in April 1954 to a low of 0.000 in May and June. As of 30 Jun 54, SAMSON equipment had been received, but was not yet in operation for lack of installation instructions.[3]

REF: VOL II P. 285

D. Europe (Summary)

Operations

Throughout fy 1954, the Chief, ASA Europe supervised and coordinated the COMINT-COMSEC efforts of all US Army units in Europe and provided close COMINT support to USAREUR as directed by NSA.[4] From an operational point of view, the major problems affecting mission accomplishment were a lack of trained intercept personnel and difficulty in securing adequate

1. Ann Rept, FS 8609, fy 1954, p9.
2. Ibid. pp24-25.
3. Ibid. pp21-22.
4. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Europe, fy 1954, p15.

equipment.[1]

In an effort to improve the quality of intercept collected by LLVI teams, a major policy revision was implemented. Voice intercept was placed temporarily under supervision of NSA, and consolidated into defined intercept areas. After intensive training of LLVI personnel during the second and third quarters, intercept teams were organized from the 331st, 332d, and 334th Communications Reconnaissance Companies and deployed to Bahrdorf and Altefeld, Germany. These changes, coupled with expanded facilities, resulted in quantitative and qualitative improvement of LLVI.[2]

To assist in monitoring the ASA Europe teletype circuit, a TG-7B was installed in February 1954 at Hq ASA Europe. Results of teletype monitoring were determined to be satisfactbry, when it was noted at the end of February that transmission discrepancies had declined from 1.65% to .08% in only six months.

In May 1954, Hq ASA Europe began collecting data for a communications cover and deception (CC&D) program. In June 1954, arrangements were made with the Signal Division, USAREUR, to obtain copies of teletype traffic, originated by all major commands in Europe, for compiling CC&D data.[3]

Plans and Policies

Of the various projects and plans charged to Hq ASA Europe, those demanding the most attention during fy 1954 related to site surveys and summer maneuvers. Accordingly, the headquarters coordinated activities of site survey teams in England, Italy, Turkey, and Spain. An account of those

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Europe, fy 1954, p23.
2. Ann Rept, 502d CRG, fy 1954, pp44-47.
3. Ann Rept, Hq ASA Europe, fy 1954, p89.

surveys conducted during the fiscal year follows:

1) In June 1953, a survey team departed for England and in August a "report of findings" was forwarded to Hq ASA, Washington. In June 1954, authorization was received for construction of Fld Sta 8613 at Harrogate, England.

2) A final report of site surveys in Italy was forwarded to Hq ASA, Washington in September 1953. No further action was taken during the remainder of the report period.

3) On 22 Apr 54, a survey team departed for Ankara, returning on 12 June. Although final report of survey was not completed by 30 Jun 54, preliminary reports showed favorable findings.

4) In the last quarter of fy 1953, preliminary plans were made for a joint Army-Air Force survey of Spain.

Hq ASA Europe also reviewed and coordinated plans for the movement of two ASA companies to the East-West German border during the summer months. In April, both the 331st and 334th Companies were deployed to positions a few miles from the demarcation line at Helmstedt and Eschvege, in Germany.[1]

Units

With ASA Europe's programmed goal for eleven TOE units completed in fy 1953[2] and with programmed TD units still in the planning stage, no changes in unit status occurred during fy 1954. However, a number of units were relocated. Besides the 331st and 334th Companies which relocated for summer maneuvers, the 332d Company moved from Heilbronn to Bamberg, Germany on 6 Jan 54, and the 853d Detachment moved from Mannheim to Heidelberg, Germany on 31 Mar 54. TD and TOE units, subordinate to ASA Europe at the end of fy 1953, were as follows:

1. Ann Rept, Hq ASA Europe, fy 1954, pp36-38.
2. Summary Ann Hist, fy 1953, p128.

Unit	Location
Hq ASA Europe, 8620 AAU	Frankfurt, Germany
Hq & Hq Co, 8620 AAU	Frankfurt, Germany
502d Comm Recon Gp	Heilbronn, Germany
302d Comm Recon Bn	Heilbronn, Germany
307th Comm Recon Bn	Geissen, Germany
331st Comm Recon Co	Geissen, Germany
	Helmstedt, Germany
332d Comm Recon Co	Heilbronn, Germany
	Bamberg, Germany
334th Comm Recon Co	Mannheim, Germany
	Eschwege, Germany
353d Comm Recon Co	Geissen, Germany
354th Comm Recon Co	Heilbronn, Germany
852d Comm Recon Det	Rocquencourt, France
853d Comm Recon Det	Mannheim, Germany
	Heidelberg, Germany
Fld Sta 8606 AAU	Herzogenaurach, Germany
Fld Sta 8608 AAU	Scheyern, Germany
Fld Sta 8611 AAU	Baumholder, Germany
Hq ASA Austria, 8618 AAU	Salzburg, Austria
328th Comm Recon Co	Bad Aibling, Germany

Manpower

Total personnel assigned ASA Europe, including ASA Austria, as of 30 Jun 54, was 4401: 249-0 and 4264 EM. This reflected an increase of 614 during the report period, a relatively small figure when compared with 2015, the total increase during the previous fiscal year. At the end of fy 1954, assigned enlisted strength exceeded authorized quotas by 745 while officer and WO strength was nine under authorization.[1]

Two factors contributed to the overage in assigned personnel: 1) reductions in authorized strength in February and May 1954 and, 2) a steady gain in enlisted replacements which exceeded monthly enlisted losses. Because of existing overstrength, effective utilization of skills obtained

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Europe, fy 1954, p6.

through school training became increasingly difficult.[1] Accordingly, the Chief, ASA Europe was authorized to implement reclassification and lateral transfer activity.[1]

Civilian employees continued to be utilized by a number of units. Hq 8620 AAU employed 6 DA Civ and 21 German nationals in non-sensitive positions. Field Stations employed anywhere from 17 to 40 German nationals for maintenance and custodian work.[2]

Training

Training, covering basic military training, character guidance, physical training, and TIE, was conducted for all personnel in compliance with applicable Hq ASA and ASA Europe circulars. In addition to classroom instruction, practical training was offered on bivouac and maneuver exercises. Schedules were arranged so as not to interfere with operations, and in many cases, training had to be repeated three or more times per week.[3]

Technical training was conducted primarily on the job. Approximately 75% of all enlisted personnel arriving at Hq ASA Europe were school-trained and required from one to two months of closely supervised on-the-job training.[4] Special training programs to supplement on-the-job training and formal school training were also conducted. Among these was a special course in maintenance and repair of antennas which was conducted from 12-16 April at the 328th Company, Bad Aibling, and a five-week radio repair course for repairmen prior to field assignment.[5]

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1. Ann Rept, Hq ASA Europe, fy 1954, pp18-19.
2. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Europe, fy 1954, pp7-10.
3. Ibid. pp10-11.
4. Ibid. p11.
5. Ann Rept, Hq ASA Europe, fy 1954, p42.

Quotas at USAREUR schools were obtained for various types of specialist training.[1] The fullest possible utilization was made of these attendance quotas, since they represented a valuable source of skilled specialists.[2] During the year, a total of ninety men attended seven USAREUR schools and received instruction in subjects ranging from special intelligence to property accounting.[3]

Morale

Movies, libraries, and special tours formed part of the recreational program offered to units other than a few small, isolated detachments. In particular, units on maneuvers found it difficult to take advantage of special services activities. On the other hand, maximum participation in athletics was encouraged and company and detachment teams were entered in league competition wherever possible. Sponsored tours as well as private trips were encouraged through travel pamphlets and brochures.[4]

Morale was, in part, reflected by the results of IG inspections. A list of ASA Europe units, dates of IG inspections, and final inspection ratings follows:[5]

Unit	Inspection Dates	Rating
Hq & Hq Co, ASA Europe, 8620 AAU	20 May-1 Jun 54	"Excellent"
502d Comm Recon Gp	8-11 May 54	"Excellent"
Hq & Hq Det, 302d Comm Recon Bn	11 May 54	"Excellent"
Hq & Hq Det, 307th Comm Recon Bn	17-18 May 54	"Excellent"
331st Comm Recon Co	19-20 May 54	"Excellent"
332d Comm Recon Co	6-7 May 54	"Satisfactory"
334th Comm Recon Co	21-22 May 54	"Satisfactory"
353d Comm Recon Co	17-18 May 54	"Excellent"

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Europe, fy 1954, p11.
2. Ann Rept, Hq ASA Europe, fy 1954, p42.
3. Ibid. Tab 22.
4. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Europe, fy 1954, pp33-34.
5. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1954, Tab 1.

Unit	Inspection Dates	Rating
354th Comm Recon Co	12-14 May 54	"Superior"
852d Comm Recon Det		No rating reported
853d Comm Recon Det	2 Jun 54	"Excellent"
Fld Sta 8606 AAU	30 Apr-4 May 54	"Excellent"
Fld Sta 8608 AAU	- - - - -	"Superior"
Fld Sta 8611 AAU	27-29 May 54	"Excellent"
Hq & Hq Co, 8618 AAU	- - - - -	"Superior"
328th Comm Recon Co	21 Jun 54	"Excellent"

Logistics

Major logistic activities during fy 1954 involved the construction of new DF buildings, installation of new antenna systems, and improvement of existing facilities.[1] Ordinary supply, repair, and service problems were the responsibility of the various area commands to which lodger units were assigned for logistic support.[2]

Four projects for construction of DF sites were carried in fy 1954. Construction on one DF site was initiated in the third quarter of fy 1954 while construction on two more was scheduled to begin in the first quarter of fy 1955. A brief summary of progress on these four projects follows:[3]

1) Since Southern Area Command was unable to obligate funds which totaled [redacted] for construction of a DF building and adjoining barracks during fy 1954, the proposed DF site was carried over as a priority project under the fy 1955 construction program. The DF site was to be located at Malmshiem, Germany, under the control of Fld Sta 8608.

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2) The project for construction of a DF site at Bremen, Germany under the control of Fld Sta 8606 was approved, and a request for contract bids made on 7 Jun 54. In mid-June, however, the proposed site was declared unsuitable. Selection of a new site was mandatory within ninety days in order to utilize the 75,000 Deutsche Marks originally authorized for the Bremen site.

1. Ann Rept, Hq ASA Europe, fy 1954, p41.
2. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Europe, fy 1954, p12.
3. Ann Rept, Hq ASA Europe, fy 1954, pp45-46.

3) The project for construction of a DF site at Sinzig, Germany under the control of Fld Sta 8611 was approved in the second quarter of fy 1954. Ceiling for this project was $35,000. Construction was begun on 1 Jan 54 and scheduled for completion by 29 Jul 54.

4) The project for construction of a DF site at Memmingen, Germany under the control of Fld Sta 8608, was approved during fy 1954. Ceiling for this project was $8,000. Construction was scheduled to begin on 1 Jul 54, and to be completed in September 1954.

While USAREUR engineers were constructing new DF sites, ASA Europe's installation team personnel were erecting new antennas at existing DF and intercept sites. In July 1953, six double-doublet type antennas were erected at Det F, Fld Sta 8606 in Berlin, and in August, four double-doublet antennas and one sloping "V" antenna were erected at Det E, Fld Sta 8608, Wels, Austria. Antennas were erected at Eschwege and Helmstedt, Germany, preparatory to summer maneuvers of the 334th and 331st Companies.[1]

Rehabilitation projects were carried on at Fld Sta 8608, Fld Sta 8611, Hq & Hq Co, 8620, and the 332d Company. These projects included repair of operations buildings and billets, improvement of roads and parking areas, and construction of accessory facilities. 800,000 Deutsche Marks were authorized for a 17-unit family type apartment at Fld Sta 8608. Construction was scheduled to begin 30 Jun 54.[2]

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1. Ann Rept, Hq ASA Europe, fy 1954, pp51-53.
2. Ibid. pp45-48.

1. Germany

a. Hq ASA Europe, 8620 AAU, Frankfurt

Although the implementation of TD 93-8620, 15 Feb 54, resulted in some minor reorganizations within both the Operations and Security Divisions, of Hq ASA Europe, the basic COMINT-COMSEC mission remained substantially unchanged.[1] The Security Division of Hq was charged with technical supervision of security of USAREUR communications, periodic inspection of cryptocenters throughout EUCOM, storage, issue, and accounting of registered cryptographic material, and operation of electrical communication facilities.[2] Cryptographic, physical, and transmission security was charged to the COMSEC Branch; issue of registered cryptographic material to the CIO (Command Issuing Office); and operation of electrical communications facilities to the Communications Branch.

COMSEC Branch: Of 35,100 encrypted messages received in fy 1954, decryption and analysis disclosed ten possible compromises and 179 reportable procedural errors. Each month, upon completion of analysis, letters, pointing out discrepancies, were forwarded by Hq ASA Europe to units concerned. Copies of all encrypted traffic analysis reports originating with the 502d Group and ASA Austria were forwarded to the headquarters for review.[3]

During fy 1954, 121 cryptocenter surveys were conducted. These included 86 semi-annual cryptocenter surveys, 28 attache cryptocenter surveys, and 7 pre-installation cryptocenter surveys. In accordance with DoD letter,

1. Ann Rept, Hq ASA Europe, fy 1954, pp2, 58, 81.
2. Ibid. p81.
3. Ibid. pp85-86.

30 Jan 53, Hq ASA Europe had, in the previous fiscal year, assumed responsibility for survey of attache cryptocenters in Europe, Africa, and the Middle East.[1]

Results of monitoring of the USAREUR tape relay circuit and of the Hq Northern Area Command teletype circuit were forwarded to interested commands. The headquarters also monitored its own teletype circuit and telephone system. In May 1954, transmission security specialists began collecting data for a CC&D program.[2] All traffic collected was processed by IBM machines. Hq ASA Washington was informed of the special IBM processing technique employed and indicated approval for continued development of the project.[3]

The COMSEC Branch of the headquarters also exercised staff supervision over security monitoring units in the field. Organization of COMSEC units remained as in the previous fiscal year, with the 852d Detachment in support of SHAPE, the 853d Detachment in support of USAREUR, the 353d Company in support of V Corps, and the 354th Company in support of VII Corps. These units participated in a total of fourteen maneuvers and exercises during which spot reports of procedural errors and Counter-COMINT data was forwarded daily to monitored units.[4]

Command Issuing Office: Throughout fy 1954, the CIO, located in London, continued to issue cryptographic material to US Army units in EUCOM, including USFA, TRUST, and SHAPE. The office remained attached to the Office of the

1. Ann Rept, Hq ASA Europe, fy 1954, p90.
2. Ibid. p89.
3. Ibid. p83.
4. Ibid. pp88-89.

Army Attache, London, for administrative and logistic support.

Introduction of new methods in cryptographic operation and expansion of US Forces in EUCOM created a heavy work load for the office. For example, the total number of cryptographic holders was twenty-five more than in the previous fiscal year. In expediting this work load, two distribution authorities were established: one at the 502d Group to provide crypto-material to Seventh Army holders and units subordinate to Group; a second at Hq ASA Austria to provide crypto-material to holders in the Austrian area.[1]

Communications Branch: Constituting a Signal Section and a CommCen, the Communications Branch of the headquarters was charged with dual functions:[2] to supervise installation and operation of electrical communications, and to operate all electrical communications facilities within Hq ASA Europe.

During fy 1954, important changes took place in the communications system. Installation of SSM-4 (SAMSON) provided full duplex on-line APOLLO operation between Hq ASA Europe and Hq ASA Austria, Hq 502d Group, Fld Sta 8606 AAU, Fld Sta 8608 AAU, and Fld Sta 8611 AAU. On 15 Aug 53, a one-half duplex circuit using on-line APOLLO was installed between Hq ASA Europe and the 334th Company. At the same time, on-line circuits were established between NSA and Hq ASA Europe. By late January 1954, all units except Hq ASA Europe were using on-line circuits exclusively for passing COMINT traffic.

Because of the increasing need for continuous communications between Hq ASA Europe and NSA, a Western Union circuit from London to the United

1. Ann Rept, Hq ASA Europe, fy 1954, pp91-92.
2. Ibid. pp96-98.

States was leased and made operational 23 May 54. While normal communications lines supported the connecting links between NSA and Hq ASA Europe, a cable circuit which operated twelve hours per day was depended upon as the main communications link.[1] REF: VOL. II P. 190

(1) Hq Company, 8620 AAU

Throughout fy 1954, Hq Co, 8620 AAU, remained at Gutlet Kaserne in the Frankfurt area.[2] The only change to the physical plant was discontinuance of the company mess and its subsequent move to a consolidated mess area operated by the 709th MP Bn.[3] Supply problems arose in light of an average of 7-0 and 218 EM casuals arriving each month which placed a strain on company supply as well as local service facilities.[4]

In order to accommodate the increase in assigned strength, a new TD, 93-8620, was implemented 15 Feb 54. The new TD called for an authorized strength of 78-0, 7 WO, and 486 EM while assigned strength as of 30 Jun 54, was 70-0, 7 WO, and 562 EM.[5] During the year, company training was conducted on Tuesday and Saturday of each week. In early July 1953, field exercises were conducted at Bad Vilbel, four miles from the company area. The exercise was considered unsatisfactory in that it interfered with the conduct of operations.[6]

1. Ann Rept, Hq ASA Europe, fy 1954, pp94, 99, 100.
2. Ibid. pp10, 12.
3. Ibid. p9.
4. Ibid. Tab 13 & pp12-13.
5. Ibid. p5.
6. Ibid. pp6-7.

b. 502d Communications Reconnaissance Group, Heilbronn

Throughout fy 1954, Hq & Hq Co, 502d Group was located at Badenerhof Kaserne, Heilbronn, in support of the Seventh Army. Hq Co of the group was assigned to ASA Europe and attached for logistic support to the Stuttgart Military District, Southern Area Command.[1] Assigned strength of the Hq Co, as of 30 Jun 54, was 21-0, 5 WO, and 212 EM. Personnel turnover was high with 7-0, 4 WO, and 126 EM assigned to Hq Co during fy 1954 and 5-0, 3 WO, and 110 EM relieved from assignment.[2]

The 502d Group exercised administrative and operational control over six subordinate units which included two battalions and four companies, namely: Hq Det, 302d Battalion; 332d Company; 354th Company; Hq Det, 307th Battalion; 331st Company; and 353d Company.[3] Overall assigned strength of group, at the end of fy 1954, was 62-0, 11 WO, and 1237 EM.[4]

Effective utilization of personnel within the group was impaired by inadequate MOS training and inadequate TOE authorization. It was noted that personnel recently graduated from schools and awarded a primary MOS required extended on-the-job training in order to meet standards. This requirement resulted in delay in utilization of assigned gains and duplication of effort in operations.

Another critical problem involved replacement of key personnel lost through normal rotation or separation. As existing TOE's did not provide additional administrative positions to support expanding operations, unit

1. Ann Rept, 502d CRG, fy 1954, p12 & Tab 4.
2. Ibid. Tabs 1, 2, 3.
3. Ibid. p12.
4. Ann Rept, Hq ASA Europe, fy 1954, Tab 14.

commanders were unable to obtain replacements for certain key administrative personnel. Of twelve supply sergeants assigned to the group as of 1 Jul 53, nine were lost without being replaced.[1]

Basic military training was conducted in accordance with Hq ASA circulars and Hq ASA Europe memoranda. Subordinate unit commanders were encouraged to schedule additional training when sub-standard performance was noted.[2] In December 1953 and January 1954, MOS and BMS (Basic Military Science) tests were given all enlisted personnel. Although BMS scores were well above basic requirements, deficiencies were noted in certain MOS fields. Units were informed of these deficiencies and corrective action taken.[3] On 9 Jan 54, group NCO schools were established at group headquarters; 307th Battalion; and 332d Company. As a result, it was noted that NCO's showed greater awareness of leadership responsibilities.[4]

Practice alerts were held every two months to test group emergency plans. These practice alerts disclosed minor deficiencies in evacuation procedures and led to appropriate corrective action. A continuing problem, however, was the inadequacy of available transportation facilities for rapid evacuation. While every effort was made to obtain additional vehicles for emergency use, interim plans were prepared for destruction of records and equipment and evacuation of 50% of Hq Co personnel by foot.[5]

In July 1953, an equipment modification list calling for more realistic equipment authorizations in accord with emergency evacuation plans, was

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1. Ann Rept, 502d CRG, fy 1954, pp7-10.
2. Ibid. p14.
3. Ibid. pp19-20.
4. Ibid. p15.
5. Ibid. p16.

submitted to Hq ASA Washington but no action was taken. However, in the second quarter of the fiscal year, a request for an increase in equipment allowances was approved by USAREUR in view of the addition of several new operations sections in September and October 1953.[1]

Expanding operations were reflected in the increased attention given voice intercept. On 23 Jul 53, after intensive survey, a voice intercept detachment was activated at Altefeld, and by 30 July, four positions had been put into operation. Gradual expansion followed. With intensive winter training and with the introduction of AN/PRC-9's and GRC/108's to supplement the AN/PRC-8, voice intercept was made an effective intelligence source by the end of the report period.[2]

Activity in the CommCen was also accelerated as new circuits were established and new equipment installed. Monthly traffic volume rose steadily until by the end of the report period the CommCen was processing 3,500,000 msg gps per month.

On 29 Jul 53, an on-line PYTHON circuit to the Special Liaison Officer, Hq Seventh Army, was established, enabling the group to pass its COMINT product direct to Seventh Army consumers. Installation of TT160/FG equipment, March 1954, at group and company level provided full duplex operation between the two for the first time. Continuous communication between Hq ASA Europe and the group was achieved when a half-duplex circuit was established 2 Apr 54.[3]

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1. Ann Rept, 502d CRG, fy 1954, pp22-23.
2. Ibid. pp44-49.
3. Ibid. pp79-81.

On 1 Jul 53, a group distribution authority was established at the CIO, London. The first distribution of crypto-material to designated holders was completed 10 Jul 53, from London. Five days later, the distribution authority was transferred to Heilbronn. During the fiscal year, three holders of crypto-material were added to the twelve originally assigned to the group's distribution authority.[1]

Transmission Security was another phase of operations which received more attention during fy 1954. During garrison operations, monitoring was confined primarily to high frequency radio nets of Seventh Army Hq and Army support units. Seventh Army nets were predominately radio teletype while those of the support units were continuous wave (CW).[2] During field exercises, not only were radio teletype CW monitoring positions employed but a landline monitoring team as well. The landline team was able to monitor simultaneously four of twenty telephone trunk lines and three of ten teletype trunk circuits. At the same time, greater emphasis was placed on VHF teletype and telephone circuits than on landline circuits as they were considered more vulnerable to intercept.[3]

Monitoring personnel from group headquarters participated in a total of seven CP and Field Training Exercises from August 1953 to April 1954.[4] Beginning with the Army-wide CPX in January 1954, a group representative, often the group commander, moved to G2, Army Headquarters for the duration of each exercise.[5] In addition, the group commander became a permanent

1. Ann Rept, 502d CRG, fy 1954, p103.
2. Ibid. p88.
3. Ibid. p90.
4. Ibid. pp92-94.
5. Ibid. p91.

invitee to periodic Seventh Army G2 conferences. Such occasions afforded excellent opportunity to present COMSEC problems and to discuss the role of the group in support of the Seventh Army.[1]

Although definite improvements were noted in Seventh Army communications procedures, improper use of telephone communications and map coordinate codes continued to present a serious problem.[2] In an effort to correct these weaknesses, the group began to incorporate into its COMSEC reports map overlays depicting deployment of friendly forces and tape recordings of telephone conversations revealing flagrant security breaches.[3] REF: VOL. II p2

c. 302d Communications Reconnaissance Battalion, Heilbronn

Throughout fy 1954, Hq & Hq Det, 302d Battalion, assigned to the 502d Group, was located at Badenerhof Kaserne, Heilbronn. The battalion continued to exercise operational and administrative supervision over the 332d and 354th Companies.[4] With an authorized strength of 8-0 and 15 EM, assigned strength, in July 1953, was 7-0 and 13 EM and in June 1954, 5-0, 1 WO, and 16 EM.[5] Overall strength of the entire battalion approximated 22-0 and 485 EM.[6]

Unlike the previous fiscal year, when the battalion operated for a time under provisional TOE,[7] the separate responsibilities of battalion and subordinate companies were now carefully defined. On 30 Apr 54, the battalion commander issued a memorandum, reviewing the organization, responsibilities, channels, and procedures of the battalion and its subordinate units. The

1. Ann Rept, 502d CRG, fy 1954, p96.
2. Ibid. pp93, 95.
3. Ibid. pp96-98.
4. Ann Rept, 302d CRB, fy 1954, pp1, 7.
5. Ibid. Tab 2.
6. Ibid. p4.
7. Hist of ASA & Subordinate Units, fy 1953, pp144-145.

memorandum outlined staff responsibilities as primarily of a supervisory nature. Battalion officers would assist, advise, coordinate, and inspect.[1]

Throughout the entire fiscal year, battalion headquarters performed a supervisory and liaison role in dealing with problems of personnel, training, and supply; S1 maintained personnel records for the entire battalion; S2 and S3 checked company training schedules and lesson plans, administered MOS tests, and revised current alert and evacuation plans to coincide with those of the 502d Group; and S4 maintained close liaison between supply sections of respective subordinate units.[4]

Battalion headquarters also reviewed all major operations reports prepared by subordinate units.[5] COMSEC lectures were presented to Corps and Division G2's[6] and, in turn, the battalion was informed of plans for tactical deployment of VII Corps units during field exercises. This information was then forwarded to the 354th Company and the role of the 354th's VII Corps monitoring team under given tactical conditions was discussed between battalion and company. Designated officers observed the operations of the monitoring team during the exercise and reported back to battalion headquarters.[7]

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1. Ann Rept, 302d CRB, fy 1954, Tab 1.
2. Ibid. p4.
3. Ibid. pp8-9.
4. Ibid. p11.
5. Ibid. p14, Tab 1.
6. Ibid. p15.
7. Ibid. pp16-19.

d. 307th Communications Reconnaissance Battalion, Giessen

Hq & Hq Det, 307th Battalion, attached to V Corps for logistic support and to VII Corps for general courtsmartial jurisdiction, remained at Giessen QM Depot, Giessen, throughout fy 1954. The battalion was assigned to the 502d Group and, in turn, exercised command over the 331st and 353d Companies.[1]

Headquarters detachment of the battalion was at maximum strength in August 1953, with 7-0 and 26 EM assigned. Subsequently, when an authorization for retention of enlisted personnel as MP's was rescinded, five EM were transferred to subordinate units, and assigned strength was brought closer to conformity with TOE authorization.[2]

Until 31 Dec 53, detachment personnel received training along with personnel from the 331st Company. After 1 Jan 54, training was conducted under the direct supervision of headquarters detachment. Under the new system it was possible to plan in advance allocation of training time and selection of instructors. In addition, detachment personnel were permitted to attend USAREUR schools. Two men were graduated from the Seventh Army NCO Academy, and one man from the USAREUR Finance School, during the year.[3]

Headquarters detachment occupied permanent type barracks originally constructed for the German Army. Personnel were attached to the 331st Company for rations until 5 May 54 when they were attached to the 540th QM Co. Motor pool and maintenance facilities of the Giessen QM Depot were utilized

1. Ann Rept, 307th CRB, fy 1954, pp1-3.
2. Ibid. p3.
3. Ibid. pp4-5.

until 5 May 54 when the motor pool at Pendleton Barracks was made available.[1]

Unlike the 302d Battalion, the 307th did not supervise the operations of subordinate units. Operations reports were submitted by the 331st and 353d Companies directly to 502d Group Headquarters; participation in field exercises during the report period was negligible. Hq & Hq Det did, however, coordinate logistic support for attached units during Army and Corps field exercises.

On 21 Apr 54, the operations officers of the 331st and 353d Companies were appointed battalion COMINT and COMSEC officers. This appointment was made in view of the necessity for having operations officers at staff level to keep the battalion commander informed on all operational matters. On 5 May 54, a CommCen was established at Hq Det to provide direct communication between battalion and the 331st Company, operating some distance away.[2]

e. 331st Communications Reconnaissance Company, Giessen

Throughout fy 1954, the 331st Company was assigned to the 307th Battalion and attached to V Corps for logistic support and the VII Corps for general courtsmartial jurisdiction.[3] The company's base site was located at Giessen QM Depot, Giessen. At the beginning of the fiscal year, the company operated four DF sites: Det A at Schweinfurt, Det B at Kassel, Det C at Butzbach, and Det D at Ochendorf.[4]

Authorized strength under TOE 32-500 was 9-0, 5 WO, and 308 EM; assigned strength at the end of fy 1954, was 10-0, 3 WO, and 343 EM. All personnel

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1. Ann Rept, 307th CRB, fy 1954, pp6, 7, 9.
2. Ibid. pp10-11.
3. Ann Rept, 331st CRC, fy 1954, p1.
   Note: Special Courtsmartial jurisdiction was exercised by the 502d CRG; Summary Courtsmartial jurisdiction by the 307th CRB.
4. Ibid. pp3-4.

fired for record, either in December at the QM Depot range in Giessen, or in June on the British Forces range at Wesendorf during summer field exercises. Special crews for heavy weapons fired familiarization courses prior to departure for the field. In addition, company personnel attended a number of Seventh Army and USAREUR schools. During the report period, nine EM attended the Seventh Army NCO Academy, three men the USAREUR Intelligence School, and one man the USAREUR Engineer School.[1]

Between 1 and 11 July, Det F, comprising 3-0 and 150 EM, moved by echelon to the vicinity of Koenigslutter, British Zone. Company headquarters and a small operations section remained at Giessen. On 23 Jul 53, a small voice detachment, Det E which had been testing along the border between the British, US, and Soviet Zones moved to the vicinity of Altefeld. On 28 August, the voice detachment moved to a site near Bahrdorf and remained there until the end of the summer season. Detachments E and F returned to Giessen, 8 Nov 53. Again, at the beginning of May 1954, the entire company except for a small number of supply personnel, moved by echelon to areas near Koenigslutter and Bahrdorf for summer operations.

At the end of fy 1954, the 331st Company was operating three DF sites: Det A at Lubeck, Det B at Kassel, and Det C at Wesendorf.[2]

From July to November 1953 and again in May and June 1954, the company operated an advance CommCen at Koenigslutter while utilizing the CommCen at Giessen as a relay station to the 502d Group. In addition, a team of three men was deployed to operate a CommCen at Det E and two men to operate a

1. Ann Rept, 331st CRC, fy 1954, p5 & Tab 12.
2. Ibid. pp3-4.

CommCen at the 307th Battalion. A half-duplex CENTAUR cryptosystem, on-line operation, was utilized between Detachments E and F; a full-duplex SAMSON cryptosystem, on-line operation, was utilized between the 331st Company and 502d Group; and a half-duplex BACCHUS system, off-line operation, was utilized between the 331st Company and 307th Battalion.[1]

Difficulty in obtaining a sufficient amount of gasoline was a major problem encountered while the company was in the field. Until February 1954, company vehicles received second echelon maintenance support from the Giessen QM Motor Pool. In January, the company procured a repair shop of its own at the Giessen Depot and company mechanics began performing maintenance on company vehicles and those of the 307th Battalion.[2]

During the fiscal year, the largest turnover of equipment in the unit's history was accomplished, and equipment stocks were brought closer to TOE authorization.[3] Receipt of radio receivers R-274C/FRR, in June 1954, virtually eliminated existing radio repair problems.[4] Despite improvement, the remote location of outlying sites, and the movement between winter and summer base sites presented complex supply and administrative problems.

In early fy 1954, the company maintained three messes: one in the company area at Giessen, a second at Det F near Koenigslutter, and a third at Det E near Bahrdorf. All rations were requested and drawn at Giessen, packed in large boxes, and shipped by rail to Helmstedt. At Helmstedt, they were unloaded and taken to Koenigslutter where they were broken down and the rations for Det E delivered by truck.[5]

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1. Ann Rept, 331st CRC, fy 1954, pp30-32.
2. Ibid. p12.
3. Ibid. p10.
4. Ibid. p33.
5. Ibid. pp8-9.

Permanent type billets occupied by the company had formerly belonged to the German Luftwaffe. At the Koenigslutter and Bahrdorf sites, billets consisted of squad tents with wooden floors and framework. At the beginning of the fiscal year, the camp at Koenigslutter was of a temporary nature and final construction was completed only after the company's arrival in the field. In the third quarter of fy 1954, a request was made to draw supplies and equipment to construct a camp site at Koenigslutter for the entire company. The amount of equipment and supplies required was considerable and included 240 tons of sand, 96,000 board feet of lumber, and 80 tons of crushed rock.[1] REF: VOL. II P. 237

f. 332d Communications Reconnaissance Company, Coburg

From 1 Jul 53 to 5 Jan 54, the 332d Company was located at Harris Barracks, Coburg. On 6 Jan 54, the company changed its permanent location to Bamberg, where it remained the rest of the fiscal year. Warner Barracks, consisting of three different buildings, was capable of accommodating 225 men. The barracks were not considered adequate for a company with an average enlisted strength of 331 military personnel.[2]

The company was authorized under TOE 32-500, 9-0, 5 WO, and 311 EM. Assigned strength as of 1 Jul 53 was 8-0, 3 WO, and 331 EM; as of 30 Jun 54, 10-0, 1 WO, and 347 EM. Although personnel records of the company were maintained by the 302d Battalion, it was felt that personnel matters could be handled more expeditiously if the records were moved to the company.[3]

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1. Ann Rept, 331st CRC, fy 1954, pp9-10.
2. Ann Rept, 332d CRC, fy 1954, p7.
3. Ibid. pp2-4.

Enlisted personnel received eight hours of basic training every twelve days. In February 1954, overall training requirements were amended by higher headquarters, TI&E and character guidance were de-emphasized, and more attention was devoted to tactical training, leadership, and military courtesy. From 15-20 March, the company fired for qualification with individual weapons while designated personnel fired for familiarization with heavy infantry weapons.[1]

In late fy 1953, a special intercept school was established to prepare ASA School graduates for the company's operational mission. All but six manual Morse operators were processed through the school during fy 1954, with classes varying from two to thirty. At the end of the report period, it was determined that apprentices qualified more rapidly under the school program than through on-the-job training.[2]

During the year, the company operated three DF sites, designated as detachments A, B, and C. Detachment A was located at Memingen until 19 August when it was recalled to the company for a brief period. On 28 Sep 53, Detachment A was re-established at Schweinfurt. Detachment B was located at Roetz until January 1954 when it was moved to Straubing. With the move to Straubing, less isolated than Roetz, many supply problems were eliminated. Detachment C was located at Roth during the first four and one-half months of fy 1954. In the latter part of November 1953, the detachment was moved to Furth on a test basis and in December the location was approved as a permanent site.[3]

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1. Ann Rept, 332d CRC, fy 1954, pp9-10.
2. Ibid. pp11-12.
3. Ibid. pp7-8.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, traffic originating with the company was passed by ORCUS cryptosystem along the ACAN line terminating at Heidelberg. In August 1953, a new on-line channel, utilizing the PYTHON system, was established direct from the company to the 502d Group. Although a considerable number of circuit outages and equipment breakdowns occurred after the conversion, the 332d-502d line gradually became more reliable and passed an increasingly larger amount of traffic. In January 1953, the ACAN line was discontinued, and DAPHNE system replaced PYTHON system on-line.[1] The number of message groups per month varied from a low of 217,783 in October 1953 to a high of 730,245 in December 1953.[2]

The decrease in number of equipment breakdowns was, in part, the result of improved maintenance and repair procedures. During the fiscal year, a roving maintenance patrol was organized to visit DF and patrol sites at least once a month. In June 1954, all receivers were calibrated, and all equipment thoroughly checked for defects.[3]

In early fy 1954, while the company was in Coburg, supply depots were as far away as Stuttgart, 185 miles to the south, and Frankfurt, 140 miles to the west. In January 1954, when the company moved to Bamberg, the number of long trips to pick up supplies was largely eliminated. Engineer and Ordnance depots were now located in Nurnberg, 38 miles away, the Quartermaster depot in Wurzburg, 50 miles away.[4] REF: VOL. II P. 245

1. Ann Rept, 332d CRC, fy 1954, pp30, 32.
2. Ibid. p34.
3. Ibid. pp15-16.
4. Ibid. p13.

g. 334th Communications Reconnaissance Company, Mannheim

At the beginning of fy 1954, the 334th Company was located at the Funari Barracks, Mannheim. The company operated a special detachment consisting of [redacted] voice and [redacted] CW positions at Bad Hersfeld and [redacted] DF sites: Detachment A at Butzbach, Detachment B at Wauhenheim, Detachment C at Karlsruhe, and Detachment D at Freiburg.

In August the [redacted] voice positions at Bad Hersfeld were moved to Altefeld and coordinated with a voice detachment from the 332d Company under the operational control of the 502d Group. On 17 Sep 53, the company moved by motor convoy to Bad Hersfeld for field operations, returning to Funari Barracks 1 Nov 53. The detachment at Bad Hersfeld was closed out 3 Nov 53.[1]

Meanwhile, the status of DF sites underwent considerable change: on 25 Jul 53, Detachment A was moved from its temporary site at Butzbach to Sinzig; on 18 August, Detachment B was inactivated; on 30 December, the company's DF net, with the exception of Detachment C, was closed out. Detachment C was placed under the control of the 502d Group and continued to operate at Karlsruhe until 24 Mar 54 when it also was inactivated.[2]

In the third quarter of fy 1954, the company began planning for summer field operations. On 14 Mar 54, an advance party was sent to Eschwege to prepare a site suitable for operational and housekeeping facilities. The Eschwege site provided two large paved hard stand areas for billets and motor pool and a blown out hanger which, when renovated, could house a mess hall, recreational area, and motor pool shop.[3]

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1. Ann Rept, 334th CRC, fy 1954, pp1-2.
2. Ibid. p14.
3. Ibid. p2.

On 1 April, the main body of the company moved by motor convoy to Eschwege. On 28 April, Detachment F (CW) moved to Altefeld and on 14 May, Detachment E (VI) departed for Eisenstein.[1]

The company operated a CommCen at both Mannheim and Eschwege, and at outlying detachment sites, Hersfeld and Altefeld. During early fy 1954, both off-line and on-line circuits were in operation, including a half-duplex circuit between Detachment F and the company. The off-line circuit was discontinued 11 Feb 54, and for the next two months, an on-line half-duplex circuit was in operation with Hq ASA Europe. On 22 April, shortly after the company had moved to Eschwege, teletype lines were installed and full duplex operation began. In addition, daily officer courier service was provided between Eschwege and Hq ASA Europe.[2]

The changes in location were accompanied by changes of emphasis in operational mission. At the beginning of the fiscal year, there were [redacted] CW positions, [redacted] voice positions, and [redacted] DF positions in operation; at the end of the fiscal year, [redacted] CW positions, [redacted] voice positions, and [redacted] radio printer positions. The DF mission had been deleted, the radio printer mission added, while CW and voice intercept had been expanded.[3] Under the revised mission, manpower sharply decreased. During the fiscal year, 14-0 and 421 EM were relieved from assignment, and 7-0 and 215 EM were assigned to the company.[4] REF: VOL II P. 357

1. Ann Rept, 334th CRC, fy 1954, p3.
2. Ibid. pp12-13.
3. Ibid. p7.
4. Ibid. Tab 3.

h. 353d Communications Reconnaissance Company, Giessen

Throughout fy 1954, the 353d Company was located at Pendleton Barracks, Giessen, Northern Area Command and attached to the 307th Battalion. Monitoring detachments were deployed in support of V Corps and subordinate divisions. Detachment 1 operated in support of Hq, V Corps, Detachment 2 in support of the 1st Inf Div, Detachment 3 in support of the 4th Inf Div, and Detachment 4 in support of the 2d Armd Div. On three occasions, the company departed from Giessen to monitor V Corps field exercises. From 21-28 October, the company was at Darmstadt in support of Ex POWER PLAY; from 26-31 Jan 54, it was near Kaiserslautern in support of Ex COUNTER THRUST; and from 8-12 April, it was near Heidelberg in support of Ex COUNTER THRUST II.[1]

Authorized strength of the company under TOE 32-500 was 8-0 and 149 EM. Actual strength, as of 1 Jul 53, was 6-0 and 141 EM; as of 30 Jun 54, 5-0 and 137 EM. Approximately 50% of company personnel were assigned to monitoring detachments in the field.[2]

Field detachments conducted basic military training with relative success. Schedules were sent by the company to field detachments, and regular reports were submitted to the unit training NCO. In addition to this training, key personnel were sent to special ASA and USAREUR schools: nine NCO's attended the Seventh Army NCO Academy at Munich; one officer and two EM attended a course in antennas at Bad Aibling; two EM attended the radio repair course at Frankfurt; and one officer and two EM attended the USAREUR

1. Ann Rept, 353d CRC, fy 1954, pp2, 13, 15, 16.
2. Ibid. pp2-3.

Intelligence School at Oberammergau.[1]

Shortages in signal equipment continued to exist, and substitute equipment was found to be inadequate. Radio Receivers, BC-603, were limited in frequency range. Not until March 1954, did the company receive new Radio Receivers, R-108, R-109, and R-110, capable of monitoring infantry and artillery frequencies as well as armor frequencies. In addition, Recorder-Reproducer RD 74/U was inoperative for extended periods of time because of frequent burning-out of brake solenoids.[2]

The company, charged with providing COMSEC support to V Corps and attached divisions, continued to monitor radiotelephone and radiotelegraph nets as well as telephone and teletype circuits.[3] During the report period, the company participated in a total of five exercises, as follows:

Exercise DRAW BRIDGE	(7-10 Aug 53)
Exercise MONTE CARLO	(7-13 Sep 53)
Exercise POWER PLAY	(24-28 Oct 53)
Exercise COUNTER THRUST	(26-31 Jan 54)
Exercise COUNTER THRUST II	(8-12 Apr 54)

With each exercise, monitored units became increasingly aware of their deficiencies, and of the need for COMSEC assistance. Increasing awareness, however, did not necessarily mean improvement in COMSEC procedures. In the last exercise, 8-12 Apr 54, it was reported that "the overall security of communications monitored was considered unsatisfactory." During this exercise, map overlays were drawn up for incorporation in Counter-COMINT reports and units receiving them indicated a desire for their continued employment.[4]

1. Ann Rept, 353d CRC, fy 1954, pp3-5.
2. Ibid. pp10-11.
3. Ibid. p14.
4. Ibid. pp14-17.

1. 354th Communications Reconnaissance Company, Heilbronn

Throughout fy 1954, the 354th Company was located at Badenerhof Kaserne, Heilbronn, under operational control of the 502d Group, and attached to the 307th Battalion for administration and supervision.[1] The company operated five detachments which were permanently assigned to VII Corps subordinate units. These were:[2]

Det 1 - in support of Hq VII Corps, Stuttgart.
Det 2 - in support of the 5th Inf Div with headquarters at Augsburg.
Det 3 - in support of the 9th Inf Div with headquarters at Goeppingen.
Det 4 - in support of the 2d Armd Cav Regt with headquarters at Nurnberg.
Det 5 - in support of the 6th Armd Cav Regt with headquarters at Straubing.

The company itself received logistic support from the 302d Battalion and from the 502d Group while detachments received direct support for rations and billets from divisions and regiments to which they were attached.[3]

With an authorized strength of 8-0 and 149 EM, assigned strength, as of 30 Jun 54, totaled 5-0, 1 WO, and 135 EM. Personnel turnover during the report period was high as 8-0 and 105 EM were released from assignment to the company.[4] The loss of qualified instructors and operators in January 1954 made it necessary to initiate a period of replacement training for all newly assigned personnel.[5] In addition, weekly training was given to company personnel as prescribed by higher headquarters. At detachment level, training was conducted in coordination with attached divisions and regiments.

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1. Ann Rept, 354th CRC, fy 1954, Tab 3.
2. Ibid. Tab 4.
3. Ibid. p6.
4. Ibid. Tabs 1-3.
5. Ibid. p2.

In turn, the company was frequently requested by supported units to instruct classes on radio procedure and security violations.[1]

The company continued to provide monitoring and procedure analysis service on radiotelegraph and radiotelephone communications of VII Corps elements. Each detachment contained a CW monitoring section and a telephone monitoring section. Traffic Analysis was performed mainly at Detachment 1, although at least one traffic analyst was assigned to each of the other detachments. The detachments at Hq, VII Corps and at Hq, 9th Inf Div, it was reported, had established an excellent working relationship with the units they were supporting, particularly during CPX's and regimental maneuvers.[2]

The company participated in a total of six exercises from August 1953 through April 1954:

Exercise DRAW BRIDGE	(3-10 Aug 53)
Exercise DOWNBEAT	(17-20 Aug 53)
Exercise MONTE CARLO	(8-14 Sep 53)
Exercise HARVEST MOON	(13-16 Oct 53)
Exercise COUNTER THRUST	(26-31 Jan 54)
Exercise COUNTER THRUST II	(8-12 Apr 54)

COMSEC procedures during Ex DOWNBEAT and Ex HARVEST MOON, in which the company participated alone, were less satisfactory than expected. Ex DOWNBEAT indicated a lack of coordination with the 43d Div Arty Comd net. Ex HARVEST MOON showed an increase in procedural discrepancy averages, and pointed up the need for more security consciousness on landline telephones.

In the remaining four exercises, monitoring responsibilities were shared with the 353d Company. In Ex MONTE CARLO, it was noted that security

1. Ann Rept, 354th CRC, fy 1954, p5.
2. Ibid. p11; Tab 3.

and procedure violations had decreased considerably because of better planning and coordination. Again, in Ex COUNTER THRUST, an overall improvement in COMSEC was noted; in Ex COUNTER THRUST II, however, serious security breaches were disclosed.[1]

j. 852d Communications Reconnaissance Detachment, Paris, France

Throughout fy 1954, the 852d Detachment maintained its administrative facilities at Camp Voluceau, four miles west of Paris. The Radio Monitoring and Analysis Section occupied facilities at SHAPE receiver site, six miles west of SHAPE; the Teletype and Cryptanalysis Section operated in the "Block House" near the Arc de Triomphe in Paris.[2] The detachment was attached to the 7th Sig Svc Bn for administration and limited logistic support.[3] Supply support for all technical services except Signal was provided by the Seine Area Command, USAREUR COMZ. Signal supply support was provided by SHAPE through a Signal Accountable Officer attached to the Hq SigO.[4]

During the fiscal year, 4-O and 28 EM were transferred from the detachment, and 3-O and 22 EM were assigned as replacements. At the end of fy 1954, strength of the detachment was 3-O and 34 EM.[5] Because of the limited number of personnel assigned to carry out the detachment's operational mission, Hq ASA Europe recommended that the detachment be excused from training

1. Ann Rept, 354th CRC, fy 1954, pp11-15.
2. Ann Rept, 852d CRD, fy 1954, p5.
3. Ibid. p3.
4. Ibid. p7.
5. Ibid. p3.

obligations. A first indorsement, from ASA Hq in Washington, dated 5 Apr 54, approved the recommendation.[1]

A new TOE, 32-500A, became effective 15 Oct 53. The new TOE authorized a radio repair team and additional administrative personnel in the absence of a larger ASA administrative support unit.[2] Additional vehicles and monitoring equipment were also authorized. Radio Receivers R-388/URR and R-274 replaced older type receivers, and a new wire monitoring device, AN/PTA-1, was added.[3]

The mission of the detachment was to provide transmission security support to SHAPE and its subordinate commands. Specific mission assignments, particularly those pertaining to NATO Exercises, were received from the Telecommunications Branch, Sig Div, SHAPE. Transmission security reports were compiled by the detachment for approval and signature of the Chief, Telecommunications Branch.[4]

During the fiscal year, the detachment performed special monitoring missions for the following NATO Exercises:

Exercise SMOKE SIGNAL II	(1-3 Jul 53)
Exercise CORONET	(23-31 Jul 53)
Exercise WELDFAST	(3 Sep-7 Oct 53)
CPX-3 NORTH	(7-13 Nov 53)
Exercise COUNTER THRUST II	(9-12 Apr 54)

For two of these exercises, WELDFAST and CPX-3 NORTH, special teams were dispatched to provide on-the-spot monitoring coverage. In September 1953, a team, comprising 1-O and 13 EM, was sent to Sebbug, Malta to monitor radiotelegraph communications during a naval exercise conducted by Allied

1. Ann Rept, 852d CRD, fy 1954, p6.
2. Ibid. p4.
3. Ibid. p8.
4. Ibid. p10.

Forces Mediterranean, in Southern Europe. Monitoring difficulties were encountered because of the large area in which the maneuver took place. Daily reports were submitted to the commands concerned while the exercise was in progress, and upon completion, a final report was forwarded to the COMSEC Subsection, Sig Div, SHAPE.

On 4 Nov 53, a team, comprising 1-0 and 11 EM, departed Camp Voluceau in unit vehicles for Karup Air Base, Denmark. The team monitored radiotelegraph circuits used in CPX-3 NORTH, performed security and procedure analysis on monitored traffic, and forwarded compiled reports to Allied Forces, Northern Europe.[1]

k. 853d Communications Reconnaissance Detachment, Heidelberg

The 853d Detachment was located at Funari Barracks, Mannheim-Kaefertal until 31 Mar 54, when it was transferred to Patton Barracks, Heidelberg. During the time the detachment was stationed at Mannheim-Kaefertal, it shared mess and barracks facilities with the 334th Company. The departure of the 334th for Eschwege made it imperative that the detachment move to an area where it could receive adequate administrative support. Upon transfer to Heidelberg, the detachment was assigned to Hq Comdt, 7888 AU, USAREUR, for mess and quarters.[2]

Under TOE 32-500, the detachment was authorized 3-0 and 37 EM. At times during the fiscal year the detachment was overstrength on special authorization of Hq ASA Europe.[3] Additional personnel were assigned where

1. Ann Rept, 852d CRD, fy 1954, pp16-17.
2. Ann Rept, 853d CRD, fy 1954, pp1, 2, 4-5.
3. Ibid. p4.

a critical need existed. Since no supply support was available from the ASA Europe Hq, the detachment organized its own supply section, utilizing at first one untrained supply clerk and later two additional supply records specialists.[1] On 2 Nov 53, a teletype and radio repairman was assigned. Tools and equipment not authorized by TOE were provided by Hq ASA Europe to enable the repairman to perform necessary second echelon maintenance.[2]

At the beginning of fy 1954, the detachment was engaged in limited operations. As detachment operators gradually became more experienced with the detachment mission, efficiency and speed of operations increased. By the end of the fiscal year, a high degree of proficiency and productivity had been attained in radio, teletype, and conventional telephone monitoring operations.[3]

A summary of operational highlights follows:

Radio: In July 1953, radio monitoring operations were conducted on three CW circuits within the USAREUR Comd Communications networks and three CW circuits within the ASA Europe Comd networks. By the end of July, enough progress had been made to justify establishment of a monthly reporting system on this phase.[4]

In March 1954, it was decided to change the three monitoring positions assigned to the USAREUR Comd nets so that one position would be occupied with a USAREUR Comd net, a second with the 66th CIC Det net, and the third with a search mission on point-topoint circuits. In early May, monitoring of the 66th CIC Det was suspended in favor of concentrating on point-to-point circuits.[5]

Telephone: At the beginning of the fiscal year, the detachment was able to monitor 305 calls per week; by its end, the detachment was able to monitor 504 calls in the same period under the same conditions with half the personnel. In time, many pre-conceived ideas on telephone security were revised in particular the idea that personal calls were a serious source of security

1. Ann Rept, 853d CRD, fy 1954, pp5-6.
2. Ibid. p23.
3. Ibid. p8.
4. Ibid. p9.
5. Ibid. pp12-13.

violations. Of over 4,000 calls monitored during the year, only one personal call resulted in a breach of security.

Although a total of 371 trunk circuits existed at the Heidelberg Telephone Central, the detachment was permitted to monitor only the Heidelberg to Frankfurt, Heidelberg to Bremerhaven, and Heidelberg to Stuttgart trunk circuits. On 10 Jun 54, a letter was prepared and forwarded to the ACofS, G2, Hq USAREUR, requesting all 371 trunk circuits and inter-post circuits be made available for monitoring.[1]

Teletype: On 1 Sep 53, teletype monitoring was placed on a regular monthly schedule. During CPX's in which the detachment participated, monitoring was carried out by installing lines from monitored stations to the detachment's monitoring site.[2] During the report period, the detachment participated in two major exercises: Ex DRAWBRIDGE in August 1953 and Ex COUNTER THRUST I in January 1954. Monitoring operations in the field were conducted on a limited basis.[3]

1. Field Station, 8606 AAU, Herzogenaurach

Fld Sta 8606 remained throughout fy 1954 at Herzo Base, 16 miles northwest of Nurnberg. The station also operated a DF site at Bremen civil airport and a special intercept detachment in the Grunewald section of Berlin. On 10 Nov 53, a DF site was established at the British air base in the Gatow section of Berlin.[4]

Herzo Base was shared with three other units: a Hv Mortar Co; the 39th Inf Regt; 9th Inf Div; Detachments 1 and 3, 615th ACW Sq, USAF; and the 4068th Lab Svc Co (German). The Lab Svc Co provided perimeter security for the station. Although the Mortar Co and the AF detachments operated independently,[5] the station CO was, in fact, base commander and assumed responsibility for coordinating a number of base activities.[6]

1. Ann Rept, 853d CRD, fy 1954, pp14-15.
2. Ibid. pp20-21.
3. Ibid. p11.
4. Ann Rept, FS 8606 AAU, fy 1954, p14.
5. Ibid. pp16-17.
6. Ibid. pp12-13.

The station operated under TD 92-8606 until 15 Feb 54, when TD 93-8606 was implemented. The TD change, reducing authorized strength from 22-0, 4 WO and 527 EM to 14-0, 4 WO and 524 EM,[1] necessitated a number of reorganizations within individual sections. The S2 and guard were placed under the XO, S3 and Special Services were combined, and spaces for an Admin Off and Sig Sup Off were eliminated.[2] Elimination of the Sig Sup Off space necessitated absorption of all signal supply functions into station supply. Operating at reduced strength, 1-0 and 6 EM, instead of 2-0 and 15 EM, station supply managed to turn in all unauthorized supplies and equipment on hand, a total of forty-four 2½ ton truck loads.[3]

Assigned strength of the station fluctuated from a low of 450, on 13 Aug 53, to a high of 619, on 4 May 54; officer and warrant officer strength decreased from 25 on 1 Jul 53 to 20 on 30 Jun 54. In addition to military personnel, the unit employed one DA civilian clerk-typist and forty German nationals as motor pool mechanics.[4]

On 1 Apr 54, a new training plan was implemented, designed to meet training requirements prescribed in directives of ASA Europe. Under this plan, responsibility for preparation and presentation of instruction was delegated by the Plans and Training Section to station officers and key NCO's. In addition to unit training, certain personnel were sent to Seventh Army and USAREUR schools. During fy 1954, one man attended the Seventh Army NCO Academy, one man, the teletypewriter repair course at the USAREUR Signal

1. Ann Rept, FS 8606 AAU, fy 1954, p2.
2. Ibid. Tab 1.
3. Ibid. pp22-23.
4. Ibid. pp5-7.

School, and two men, the small arms maintenance course at the USAREUR Ordnance School.[1]

During the fiscal year, the station participated in two major ASA Europe projects, a test project to determine a suitable location for a new field station in the United Kingdom and [redacted] an intercept mission in Turkey. The station provided personnel along with the 334th Company for the United Kingdom project and acted as coordinator for [redacted] providing both personnel and logistic support. The station also conducted five test missions for radiotelephone and CW transmissions along the Czech-German border. Test periods varied from one to thirty-nine days as the length of the test was determined by the results obtained at the site of operation.[2]

The station continued to operate Detachment F in Berlin. The detachment, comprising 1-O and 50 EM, was attached to Hq & Hq Co, 7781st AU for rations and quarters. Enlisted personnel were billeted at Andrews Barracks, six miles from the operations area. Construction projects at the operating site, during fy 1954, included erection of double-doublet and vertical antennas and completion of a DF building. On 1 Sep 53, specifications were drawn up for a building at Gatow to house DF operations. In March 1954, the building was received from the Berlin Engineer Section, and DF operations were commenced.[3]

The station's CommCen operated one full-duplex and one half-duplex landline circuit to Hq USAREUR, primary relay station, and one full-duplex landline circuit to ASA Europe. On 13 Aug 53, the APOLLO cryptosystem was put

1. Ann Rept, FS 8606 AAU, fy 1954, p19.
2. Ibid. pp30-31.
3. Ibid. pp89-91.

into use on the ASA Europe circuit. On 1 Feb 54, APOLLO was replaced by DAPHNE. Two weeks later, the station was removed from the ACAN net, and the half-duplex conference circuit to ASA Europe discontinued. On 24 April, a half-duplex circuit to ASA Europe was installed. The PYTHON system utilized on this circuit was shortly replaced by DAPHNE to enable the station to clear backlog caused by malfunctioning of SAMSON equipment.[1] REF: VOL. II P. 26

m. Field Station, 8608 AAU, Scheyern

Throughout fy 1954, Fld Sta 8608 AAU was located at Scheyern Kaserne. The station, under the operational and administrative control of ASA Europe, was attached to Munich Sub-Area, Southern Area Command, for logistic support. Procurement of all supplies, including medical, continued to require long trips from the Kaserne to various supply depots, hospitals, and clinics, in the Southern Area Command.[2] The station, as the only unit assigned to Scheyern Kaserne, assumed administrative responsibilities for post operations including physical security, maintenance, rehabilitation, and new construction.[3]

On 12 Oct 53, a new TD was implemented under the same designation, TD 92-8608. Later in January, the TD prefix was changed from 92-8608 to 93-8608. No major reorganization was effected by the revision although authorized quotas were reduced.[4] Under TD 92-8608, 331 EM were authorized, under TD 93-8608, 294 EM.[5]

In contrast to the reduction in TD authorizations, assigned strength

1. Ann Rept, FS 8606 AAU, fy 1954, pp48-51.
2. Ann Rept, FS 8608 AAU, fy 1954, pp1-3.
3. Ibid. pp6-7.
4. Ibid. p2.
5. Ibid. Tab 4.

steadily increased. During the report period, 2-0 and 214 EM were assigned to the station while 2-0 and 169 EM were relieved from assignment, an increase of 45 EM.[1] The flow of incoming replacements and outgoing personnel was uneven with the monthly departure rate ranging from four to twenty-two.[2] At the end of the fiscal year, 10-0, 4 WO and 346 EM were assigned.[3]

A total of 85 civilians, either indigenous Germans or others of local residence, were employed at the station. A portion of these were paid from appropriated funds, another portion from the station fund or non-appropriated funds. In addition, special spaces for civilian personnel were allocated by the Southern Area Command.[4]

Two major construction projects were completed in the second half of the fiscal year. Building A was rehabilitated at a cost of 257,233 Deutsche Marks and a new rambling ranch type EM Club was completed. The EM Club, constructed of stone masonry, was 32 ft x 120 ft and provided such features as a glass brick bar and serving counters.[5] The fy 1954 construction program also provided a new classroom and new office for training instruction.

The training program was conducted satisfactorily despite difficulties in scheduling personnel assigned to "trick" work. Attendance in training classes was 91.5%. Range firing results showed that of the 220 men who fired at Dachau in June 1954, 25.4% attained Expert, 35% Sharpshooter, and 39.5% Marksman.[6]

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8608 AAU, fy 1954, Tabs 1, 3, 5.
2. Ibid. p5.
3. Ibid. Tab 2.
4. Ibid. pp7-9.
5. Ibid. p14.
6. Ibid. p4.

At the beginning of fy 1954, the station maintained three DF detachments, Detachment A at Vieht, Detachment B at Straubing, and Detachment C at Kassel. A DF Alternate Control Section was also operated at Scheyern in conjunction with the station's DF Control Section.

In the first week of July 1953, Detachment A at Vieht was closed out, and DF operations moved to test sites. In September, a site at Memmingen, which had already been tested by the 332d Company was selected. The site became operational in the ASA Europe fixed station RDF net, on 28 Oct 53. In March 1954, Detachment B ceased operations at Straubing, moved temporarily to its base site at Scheyern, and then resumed test operations at Karlsruhe. Five days of test operations indicated that the Karlsruhe site was unsuitable. On 4 May, when personnel and equipment were relocated to Malmsheim, necessary steps were taken to transfer the construction project and install teletype lines at the new site.[1]

A teletype line was also installed during the fiscal year between Hq ASA Austria and the station's special detachment at Wels, Austria. Installation of two SAMSON SSM-4's and one ASAM 2-1 provided full-duplex operation for increased efficiency of communications between Detachment E at Wels and Hq ASA Austria.[2]

A total of 8,954 msgs comprising 3,871,878 gps was transmitted by the CommCen at tbe station during fy 1954. Replacement of off-line with on-line equipment permitted simultaneous encipherment and transmission, and diminished congestion in transmitting COMINT traffic.[3] REF: VOL. II P. 289

1. Ann Rept, FS 8608 AAU, fy 1954, pp24-25.
2. Ibid. pp28-29.
3. Ibid. --23-24.

n. Field Station, 8611 AAU, Baumholder

During fy 1954, Fld Sta 8611, located at Baumholder,[1] underwent two TD reorganizations which were required by expanding operations and personnel increases.[2] Whereas on 1 Jul 53, 67 manual Morse operators were assigned, twelve months later, 130 were assigned. At the same time, the number of non-Morse operators increased from 66 to 82.[3]

The station was first reorganized on 27 Jul 53 by GO #14, 14 Jul 53, and again on 17 May 54 when TD 93-8611 replaced TD 92-8611. Manpower authorizations were increased sharply by the first TD change and reduced below actual assigned strength by the second change. Under TD 92-8611, dated 8 Jul 53, 14-0, 7 WO and 453 EM were authorized; under TD 93-8611, dated 16 Apr 54, 12-0, 3 WO and 379 EM were authorized.[4]

Despite reduction of authorized personnel in the fourth quarter of fy 1954, assigned strength steadily increased throughout the report period. As of 1 Jul 53, 11-0, 3 WO and 292 EM were assigned; as of 30 Jun 54, 12-0, 4 WO and 432 EM were assigned.[5] Personnel turnover was high, with 6-0 and 265 EM newly assigned to the station during the fiscal year and 4-0 and 152 EM relieved from assignment.[6]

In addition to military personnel, the station employed 38 German civilians, 17 paid from appropriated funds and 21 from non-appropriated funds.

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1. Ann Rept, FS 8611 AAU, fy 1954, p7.
2. Ibid. p2.
3. Ibid. pp12-13.
4. Ibid. p2.
5. Ibid. Tab 4.
6. Ibid. pp5-6.

Those paid from appropriated funds were employed in the motor pool and utilities repair sections while those paid from non-appropriated funds were employed in the kitchen and barracks.[1]

Military personnel were organized into six platoons, four of them designated "Operating Platoons." The fifth platoon was composed of operational personnel who worked straight day shifts or special irregular shifts; the sixth platoon, "Headquarters Platoon," was composed of overhead and administrative personnel. In the case of the four operating platoons, watch officers were appointed platoon leaders and each was responsible for the platoon's operational work as well as for training, discipline, morale, and condition of quarters.[2] Training hours were chosen at the discretion of the platoon leaders so as to avoid interference with the operational mission.[3]

In December 1953, the new headquarters and barracks building was completed to accommodate authorized personnel increases. At the same time, the dining hall was enlarged.[4] Recreation facilities added during fy 1954, included an amateur radio station, a snack bar, a laundry, and a dry cleaning pick-up station.[5] In May 1954, construction commenced on the DF site at Sinzig, but the project was not completed by the end of the report period.[6]

In February 1954, following installation of SSM-4 equipment, the station's CommCen converted to on-line transmission, and only lines connecting with Hq ASA Europe were continued in operation. A total of 7,735,057 msg gps were transmitted by the CommCen, 3,279,613 gps transmitted off-line and 4,455,444 transmitted on-line.[7] REF: VOL. II P. 298

1. Ann Rept, FS 8611 AAU, fy 1954, p5.
2. Ibid. p3.
3. Ibid. p8.
4. Ibid. p10.
5. Ibid. p4.
6. Ibid. p10.
7. Ibid. p15.

2. ASA Austria

a. Hq ASA Austria, 8618 AAU, Salzburg

Throughout fy 1954, Hq ASA Austria, under the jurisdiction of ASA Europe, continued to exercise command over Hq & Hq Det, 8618 AAU and the 328th Company. In addition, ASA Austria exercised operational and technical control over Detachment E, 8608 AAU. The headquarters, located at Camp Truscott, Salzburg was attached to the CG, USFA for logistic support and general courtsmartial jurisdiction.[1]

Under TD 92-8618, 27 Jun 52, Hq ASA Austria was authorized 10-0 and 29 EM. Since this authorization was clearly inadequate in view of an expanded operational mission, the headquarters was actually organized at the beginning of the fiscal year under TD 92-8618 (revised), as proposed in March 1953. In March 1954, TD 93-8618 was effected to reflect the organizational structure of a communications reconnaissance battalion. ASA Austria's proposed revision to TD 93-8618, dated 21 Apr 54, requested retention of the existing staff organizational structure with greater emphasis on operating personnel as opposed to administrative personnel. The headquarters was reorganized on 1 May 54, under this proposed TD revision.[2]

A number of important structural changes were effected by the reorganization of 1 May 53. The Administrative and Supply Division and the Plans and Training Division were subdivided into S1, S2, S3, and S4; the Communications Division was divided into two branches, Message Center and Communications Branch, and incorporated into the Operations and Security Divisions; Hq Det, 8618 AAU, was redesignated Hq Co, 8618 AAU.[3]

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1. Comd Rept, ASA Austria, fy 1954, p1.
2. Ibid. pp2-3.
3. Ibid. Tabs 1B, 1C.

TA 32-8, 23 Mar 53, designed to support an organization consisting of 10-0 and 29 EM, was not changed during the report period. A proposed revision was submitted by the Chief, ASA Austria, on 5 Mar 54, but no action was forthcoming before the end of the fiscal year. In the meantime, procurement of essential equipment was limited to those items which could be borrowed from other units. Cooperation from ASA and USFA units was excellent so that by the end of fy 1953, all required equipment had been obtained.[1]

Authorized strength of Hq, 8618 AAU, under TD 93-8618 (revised) was 22-0 and 159 EM. At the end of fy 1954, the headquarters with a strength of 15-0, 1 WO, and 154 EM was approaching this authorized quota. During the report period, enlisted strength showed a substantial increase with eighty-three gains against twenty-six losses; officer strength remained virtually unchanged, with the gain/loss ratio showing a difference of only one warrant officer.[2] Because of the continuing shortage of experienced officers, a number of positions proposed by TD 93-8618 (revised) were never filled, and it was necessary to assign some officers additional duties for extended periods of time.[3]

A total of 14-0 and 97 EM participated in an overnight bivouac, held at Anif, Austria, 18 Jul 53. The exercise provided an excellent opportunity to conduct small unit tactical training. The following spring, from 10-24 May 54, ASA Austria conducted its annual maneuver designed to provide realistic field training and to test the feasibility of current emergency operations plans. In addition to maneuver exercises, Hq ASA Austria conducted

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Austria, fy 1954, pp18-19.
2. Ibid. Tabs 5B, 5C, 5D.
3. Ibid. p5.

training in basic military subjects as prescribed by appropriate ASA Training circulars and memoranda. On-the-job training was presented in accordance with individual needs.[1]

ASA Austria's assigned mission during fy 1954 was to provide cryptologic support to the CG, Trieste US Troops (TRUST), and COMINT support to Hq ASA Europe, NSA, and General Communications Headquarters (British).[2] In fulfillment of this mission, Hq ASA Austria controlled and supervised the collection effort of the 328th Company and Detachment E, 8608 AAU. The Operations Div processed and analyzed material received from collection units and provided regular and special reports to COMINT consumers and technical agencies.[3]

While expansion of ASA Austria's COMINT mission affected mainly the collection efforts of subordinate units, expansion of the COMSEC mission bore directly on the monitoring operations conducted at Hq 8618 AAU. In July 1953, the COMSEC Branch began monitoring friendly teletype communications through arrangement with the USFA relay station. The relay station copied all traffic on circuits designated by ASA Austria and forwarded traffic copies for analysis and processing.[4] In October, Hq 8618 AAU provided a team of 1-O and 10 EM for the USFA maneuver--Ex MUDLARK. The team monitored teletype, telephone, and radio traffic, incorporating monitored traffic into reports to be forwarded to commanders concerned.[5]

In December and January 1954, monitoring operations were expanded considerably. New equipment was installed to provide for radio monitoring and

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Austria, fy 1954, pp15-17.
2. Ibid. p2.
3. Ibid. pp22, 26, 27.
4. Ibid. p43.
5. Ibid. p48.

"patch-in" teletype monitoring; the Radio Monitoring Section was charged with monitoring and analysis of all traffic within USFA and TRUST. The Cryptosecurity Section, established on 15 Mar 54, was charged with decrypting and analyzing encrypted traffic from USFA and TRUST cryptocenters as well as with assisting in periodic surveys of these cryptocenters. Approximately 900 msgs from the encrypted traffic of twelve cryptocenters were decrypted and analyzed each month.[1]

During the fiscal year, responsibility for distribution of material to cryptographic holders in USFA and TRUST was delegated to Hq ASA Austria. The ASA Austria distribution authority was established and began operations with the CIO in London. After a ten-day interval to insure continuity in operations, the authority was moved by air shipment from London to Salzburg where it received, stored, and distributed cryptographic materials for fourteen holders assigned to USFA and TRUST.[2]

A number of changes were effected during fy 1954 at the CommCen for the sake of greater efficiency and security in communications. In August 1953, two SSM-4 duplex on-line set-ups were installed, one to replace the PYTHON on-line position to ASA Europe and the second to replace the half-duplex teletype line to the 328th Company. In September 1953, a half-duplex circuit was installed between Hq ASA Austria and Detachment E, 8608 AAU.[3]

On 4 Jan 54, a circuit was installed to Hq 6910th Scty Gp, Landsberg, Germany. An average of 350,000 gps were transmitted monthly over this link until its termination on 7 Jun 54.[4] The average number of message groups

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Austria, fy 1954, pp46-47, 49.
2. Ibid. pp45-46.
3. Ibid. p53.
4. Ibid. p50.

processed by the CommCen each month was reported at the end of the fiscal year to be 2,488,628. This traffic was passed over four circuits: 1,438,-921 gps over the circuit to ASA Europe; 377,556 over the circuit to Detachment E, 8608 AAU; 669,786 gps over the circuit to the 328th Company; and 2,365 gps over the half-duplex ACAN teletype line.[1] REF: VOL. II P. 300

b. 328th Communications Reconnaissance Company, Bad Aibling, Germany

Throughout fy 1954, the 328th Company remained located at Bad Aibling, assigned to ASA Austria, and attached for logistic support to Munich Military District, USAREUR.[2] In the fourth quarter of fy 1954, it was learned that Bad Aibling had been selected as the company's permanent home station.[3] At the same time it was learned that certain elements of Hq ASA Austria would move to Bad Aibling during fy 1955.[4]

In light of these developments, a number of construction projects were given consideration during the latter part of the fiscal year and one was actually initiated. This project, construction of two eighteen-unit dependent apartment buildings, was considered essential because of the remoteness of existing family quarters from the Bad Aibling operations area.

In addition, construction of three large rhombic antennas was undertaken by a special team from Hq ASA Europe. Preliminary testing indicated excellent reception on signals from the target area in the 2-5 mcs range. Completion of the antenna project was expected in July 1954. Tentative plans were then made to renovate a large hangar for use as an operations

1. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Austria, fy 1954, pp52-53.
2. Ann Rept, 328th CRC, fy 1954, Tab 2.
3. Ibid. p8.
4. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Austria, fy 1954, p3.

building. Space and location of the hangar, near the antenna field, were factors determining favorable consideration of the project.[1]

Under TOE 32-500, the company was authorized 9-0, 5 WO, and 308 EM. Assigned strength at the beginning of the fiscal year was 8-0, 3 WO, and 331 EM; at the end of the fiscal year, 7-0, 4 WO, and 389 EM. Officer strength remained consistently below authorized figures while enlisted strength remained consistently above. Turnover of enlisted personnel during the year was high as 240 replacements were assigned to the company and 142 experienced men relieved from assignment, a net gain of 98. Administrative difficulties encountered were caused by enlisted overstrength as well as by dispersion of DF and voice intercept operators to outlying detachments.[2]

Early in the fiscal year, the company was reorganized into four platoons, one of them comprising "trick" personnel, another operational personnel who worked a regular day schedule, and the remaining two, administrative and service personnel. Platoon officers and sergeants exercised a large degree of administrative as well as technical control over personnel under their command. The arrangement, similar to that in effect at Fld Sta 8611, Baumholder, in large measure relieved the problem of scheduling training without interference to the operational mission.[3]

Since the company was dependent upon motor transportation for mobile operations, driver training was one of the subjects particularly emphasized in unit instruction programs. The motor pool presented instruction coursea consisting of eight hours of classroom work, a written examination, and a

1. Ann Rept, 328th CRC, fy 1954, pp17-18.
2. Ibid. pp4-5.
3. Ibid. pp1-2.

road test. The ASA Austria annual spring maneuver held in May 1954, provided a test of the company's efficiency in mobile operations.[1] A special feature of this exercise was a motor march, conducted 20 May. An advance detachment, consisting of [redacted] intercept positions and supporting elements moved out at 2153, 20 May 54, and arrived at the new maneuver area at 0030. Poor road conditions caused by extensive rains delayed later scheduled moves, and the company was not reunited until 1000, 21 May.[2]

During the maneuver, logistic support responsibilities were temporarily transferred from USAREUR to USFA, and supply points were brought closer to the company's site of operations. During normal garrison operations, supply points were still so distant as to make pick-up and turn-in a major problem.[3] Distances to outlying DF and intercept sites provided another problem in maintenance and repair as ability to provide maintenance personnel for each detachment was limited by the number of personnel authorized and actually assigned.[4]

The company, in carrying out its collection effort for Hq ASA Austria, operated three voice intercept sites and four DF sites. This entailed forwarding raw and semi-processed COMINT material for analysis by Hq ASA Austria.[5] During the report period, however, it was noted that the company had accepted "responsibilities and duties beyond that required of a collection activity not charged with close support," and that there existed "a considerable amount of duplication of effort between analysis sections of ASA Austria and

1. Ann Rept, 328th CRC, fy 1954, p11.
2. Ibid. p13.
3. Ibid. p15.
4. Ibid. p17.
5. Comd Rept, Hq ASA Austria, fy 1954, p22.

the company.[1] Despite this, collection of COMINT material remained the principle function of the company. Following is an account of the three voice intercept detachments who performed a part of this collection activity:[2]

1) Detachment E, located at Wels, Austria, consisted of one voice position comprising an R-274/U Radio Receiver and an RD-74/U Recorder-Reproducer. The position was operated by four voice intercept operators with an NCO in charge.

[redacted]

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

3) Detachment G was established at Nuttau, Germany (near Passau), on 21 Sep 53, after a 21-day test conducted in an area extending from Passau on the Czech border to Bad Ischl and Ebensee in Austria. The detachment remained at Nuttau until 1 Dec 53 when it returned to Bad Aibling because of the approach of winter weather. The site at Nuttau was reestablished on 12 Apr 54. Detachment G, which operated two voice intercept positions mounted in an S-44/G shelter, provided its own housekeeping facilities and operated its own mess.

Throughout most of fy 1954, the company's DF operations consisted of a control position at Bad Aibling and four DF detachments. The DF control position was in contact with Detachment A by telephone and with Detachments B, C, and D by radio.[3] Considerable criticism was made, both in the Command Inspection Report, 11 Feb 54, and in the IG Report, 21 Jun 54, of company efforts to extend the base line of its DF net. The Command Inspection Report termed the company's DF site at Trieste "an unwarranted waste of men, material, and money," and charged that it was not "an effective producing site."[4] The IG Report affirmed that "the organization (base line) of the net requires further study as well as the value of a site at Trieste."[5] Following

1. Ann Rept, 328th CRC, fy 1954, Tab 2.
2. Ibid. pp23-24.
3. Ibid. p25.
4. Ibid. Tab 1.
5. Ibid. Tab 2.

is an account of the activity of the four DF sites during fy 1954:[1]

1) Detachment A was located 500 yards from the operations area at Bad Aibling. Most of the outages which occurred on the AN/CRD-2A equipment at Detachment A were caused by failure in the power stage and difficulty in maintaining the antenna balance. These outages, however, were not considered a major problem.

2) Detachment B was located at Straubing, Germany, at the beginning of fy 1954. Interference from local tactical unit radio nets forced Detachment B to relocate, and in December 1953, the Straubing site was inactivated. On 2 Apr 54, Detachment B was reactivated at Camp Tahlerhof, Graz. Graz was chosen to give the DF net an improved base line so that better fixes might be obtained on mission targets.

As soon as the detachment went into test operation, 24 Apr 54, a number of difficulties arose. Power unit failures, power stage failures, and internal difficulties with the AN/CRD-2A DF set limited the detachment's productivity to fifteen days during the first months of test operation. Because of the urgency of the situation, it was decided to rotate DF equipment from Detachment A at Bad Aibling. In this way, defective equipment was moved closer to the parent organization, where repair work would be facilitated.

The detachment's operators were billeted with the 12th Wireless Squadron (British) at Camp Tahlerhof. As these represented the first American troops stationed in the British Zone in Austria, extreme security precautions had to be taken. Any association between the detachment and its parent unit was classified. Special arrangements were made for handling mail; personnel were not permitted to wear uniforms off-duty; all identification of company designation was eliminated.

3) Detachment C, at the beginning of fy 1954, was located at Wels, Austria, designated as Detachment "D". On 4 Nov 53, Detachment C was directed to move from Wels to Weiden, Germany, 60 miles northeast of Nurnberg. Logistic support and messing facilities presented the biggest problem at the Weiden site. The detachment, which messed with rotating border patrols, had to haul its POL supplies seventeen miles from Grafenwohr to Weiden.

4) Detachment D, at the beginning of fy 1954, was located at Landshut, Germany, designated as Detachment "C." GO #17, Hq ASA Austria, 29 Sep 53, redesignated the detachment Detachment "D" and selected Trieste as its new site. Most of Detachment D's operational outages were caused by severe electrical and wind storms,

1. Ann Rept, 328th CRC, fy 1954, pp26-28.

prevalent in the Trieste area. Atmospheric conditions also frequently interferred with radio communications between Detachment D and the company.

The most significant change which took place in the company's communications system was conversion to on-line operation. In November 1953, the SAMSON cryptographic system was installed, giving the company on-line operation with Hq ASA Austria. The ORCUS cryptosystem was retained until March 1954, when the company closed its section of the ACAN network, leaving only one line to Salzburg in operation. From January 1954 on, the company's CommCen passed an average of 319,216 msg gps monthly.[1] REF: VOL II p. 230

E. Africa

1. Field Station, 8604 AAU, Asmara, Eritrea

Throughout fy 1954, Fld Sta 8604 remained at Asmara, Eritrea, under the direct control of the Chief, ASA.[2] Although plans were in preparation for construction of new facilities at the Cintia site, no major changes were made to the existing physical establishment during the report period.[3] The station received a rating of "Excellent" following the annual IG inspection, 6-11 Mar 54.[4]

The station continued to provide logistic and maintenance support to 9434th TSU, the Naval Communications Unit #3, and an AF detachment, all located near Asmara. In January 1954, the 9479th TSU arrived in Asmara and was attached to the station for rations, quarters, and administrative support.

1. Ann Rept, 328th CRC, fy 1954, pp28-29.
2. Hist of ASA & Subordinate Units, fy 1953, pl76.
3. Ann Rept, FS 8604 AAU, fy 1954, pl.
4. Ann Rept, IG, fy 1954, Tab 1.

Kagnew Station, as Fld Sta 8604 was designated in July 1953,[1] operated under TD 92-8604 from 1 Jul 53 to 26 Apr 54 when it was reorganized under TD 93-8604. With this reorganization, authorized strength was reduced from 34-0, 6 WO, and 577 EM to 35-0, 6 WO, and 477 EM. In contrast to the reduction in authorized strength, assigned strength increased markedly during the fiscal year. A high of 36-0, 7 WO, and 624 EM assigned was reported in fy 1954 as compared to a high of 375 EM reported in fy 1953.[2]

Civilian employees authorized the station included 260 aliens and natives and three US citizens who served as teachers for the dependent school. Alien employees, mostly Italian citizens, were utilized primarily in skilled trades, while native employees were utilized as guards, laborers, and apprentices.[3] The native guard detachment, staffed by native officers and NCO's, was employed under the supervision of the Provost Marshal.[4]

A general wage increase granted to civilian employees at the beginning of the fiscal year helped to reduce the number of voluntary resignations. There were, however, some losses by repatriation to Italy and some because of higher pay offered by oil companies and construction firms in Saudia Arabia. By the end of the report period, it was evident that the supply of skilled workers in Eritrea was diminishing, and that it would probably be necessary to hire native workers as replacements for Italian skilled tradesmen.[5]

Training was conducted for military personnel on an average of four hours every week.[6] The facilities at Kagnew Station were used for weekly

1. Ann Rept, FS 8604 AAU, fy 1954, pp1-2.
2. Ibid. pp50, 56.
3. Ibid. p5.
4. Ibid. p37.
5. Ibid. p5.
6. Ibid. p51.

training periods, and the new receiver site range was used for weapons familiarization and record firing. Upon receipt of a Hq ASA training directive in January 1954, a master training schedule was introduced providing a minimum of 247 hours training for Kagnew Station military personnel. Security guard and post headquarters personnel were organized into separate groups for more specialized training. The Security detachment was divided into two platoons, one week performing guard duties and one week receiving training.[1]

During fy 1954, 1,343 tons of incoming supplies, equipment, and household goods were received by ship and an additional 78 tons by air. A total of 781 passengers arrived at Kagnew Station and 558 departed.[2] Commercial ships bearing refrigerator and security cargo for the station arrived approximately once a month at the port of Massawa. Receipt and installation of storage bins in December 1953 provided necessary additional storage space for these supplies.[3]

At the same time, 797 local purchases were initiated and completed, the majority of them recurring monthly purchases such as rental, utilities, and troop feeding subsistence requirements. In addition, four contracts for new construction, troop housing and operational facilities, were completed. A total of $301,428.99 was expended on local purchases as well as on contracts for rentals, repairs and new construction projects.[4] All items for the sales commissary except regular QM supplies were requisitioned from the

1. Ann Rept, FS 8604 AAU, fy 1954, p8.
2. Ibid. p14.
3. Ibid. p16.
4. Ibid. p13.

Overseas Supply Agency, Brooklyn, New York. Fresh milk and eggs for resale were contracted locally.[1]

Throughout fy 1954, the station continued to intercept, process, log, and forward selected radio traffic copies on assignments directed by the Chief, ASA and DIRNSA.[2] Operational efficiency was improved through installation of new equipment and replacement of old.

In September 1953, several racks/positions were installed and two of five DEN-24's received were placed in operation. In November, the high precision radio position was installed. In late December, the ASAN 6 was replaced with terminal equipment, DEN-24, and at the same time, another DFS Demodulator, DEN-35 was placed in operation. In April, all CV-62/U converters in the Radio Printer Section were replaced with Boehme 5 C converters.[3]

The station's CommCen operated one simplex circuit to NSA for passing COMINT traffic and one full duplex teletype to the local ACAN primary relay station for reception of all incoming traffic and for sending operational and administrative traffic to Hq ASA and ASA Europe. The COMINT traffic volume steadily increased during the report period, from 950,000 gps a month at the beginning of fy 1954 to 2,500,000 gps a month at the end. From 16 February to 17 March 54, a thirty-day test for off-line DAPHNE operation was performed by the station's CommCen. Results were highly successful.[4]

REF: VOL. I P. 314

1. Ann Rept, FS 8604 AAU, fy 1954, p23.
2. Ibid. p56.
3. Ibid. p67.
4. Ibid. pp68-69.