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HISTORY OF THE ARMY SECURITY AGENCY AND SUBORDINATE UNITS

FISCAL YEAR 1956

VOLUME I - ADMINISTRATION

Declassified and Approved for Release by NSA on 01-19-2017 pursuant to E. O. 13526, MDR Case # 62314

Prepared by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2

1958

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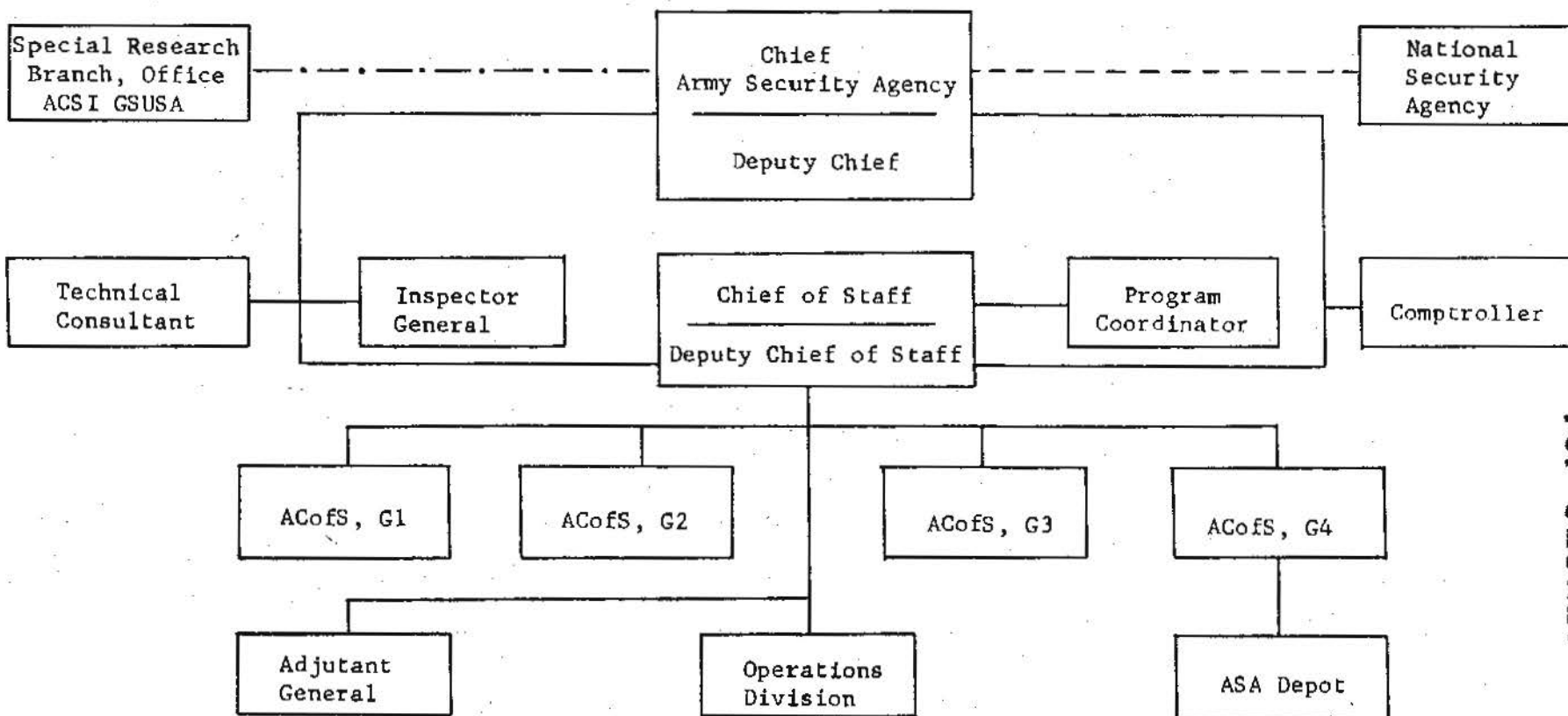
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HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SECURITY AGENCY



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..... Administration of Civilian Personnel  
..... Administration of Army Personnel

Figure 1.

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## I. FOREWORD

It is the purpose of this History of ASA and Subordinate Units to record the more important events of FY 1956 in a consolidated form to allow the analysts and readers insight into the Agency's progress. Techniques applied in compressing facts taken from feeder reports, collected as part and parcel of the overall ASA Historical Program, are those utilized in preparation of the FY 1955 History. No marked deviation is present in this document for it has been the intent to record five consecutive years of ASA activity as consistently as possible so that at some later date the Korean Conflict and the two years following may be further compressed to allow study of ASA field participation and direct Army support.

Authority to produce this document is contained in AR 10-122, 23 Jun 55. Compilation methods are contained in DA Pamphlet 20-200, June 1956, subject: Guide to the Writing of American Military History; AR 220-345, 18 Oct 54, subject: Field Organization; Cir 23, Hq ASA, 28 Jun 55, subject: Historical Activities of the Army Security Agency; Ltr, GAS22 314.7, 30 Jun 55, subject: Specifications for Historical Reports; AR 320-50, 14 Jul 52; SR 320-50-1, 23 Nov 53, including C1, 28 Oct 54, C2, 16 Apr 55, subject: Military Terms, Abbreviations, and Symbols.

HARRY B. SEWELL  
Lt Colonel GS  
ACofS, G2

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## II. INTRODUCTION

FY 1956 was a year of general improvement in all phases of ASA activity. With the acquisition of ELINT responsibility, the Agency's planners were busy setting into being a framework for future COMINT/ELINT operations. This, of course, created a need for more manpower, more specialized equipment, added facilities. And, there was considerable testing to be done.

Meanwhile, the Agency continued to accomplish its mission efficiently and remain prepared to meet the exigency of mobilization. Unit-wise, there was an increase and an improvement in standards. This was outstanding in light of the distant and remote locations of many of the activities, and the fact that missions were expanded.

World-wide relations between ASA activities and area commands providing logistic support were excellent. A like situation existed between ASA operationally-supported commands who were aware of the value of Agency support.

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## III. ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

Throughout FY 1956, those missions and functions described in AR 10-122 remained the responsibility of the Chief, ASA who was, in turn, directly responsible to the Chief of Staff, US Army.

Within the Agency a further delegation of responsibilities and functions were made to those general and special staff sections shown in Figure Nr 1.

During the year, ASA was represented on the following:

Standing Committees or Groups

ASA Technical Committee  
 Future Requirements Panel, ASA Technical Committee  
 COMINT/ELINT Systems Subcommittee, ASA Technical Committee  
 Crypto Subcommittee of the ASA Technical Committee  
 Intercept and Direction Finding Subcommittee of the ASA Technical Committee  
 NSA Special Intercept and Problems Board  
 Signal Corps Technical Committee  
 NSA Technical Management Board

Non-Standing Committees or Groups

ASA Ad Hoc Committee on Utilization of Civilian Employees  
 ASA Planning Group on COMSEC and Related Activities  
 JCEC-JIC Working Group  
 Ad Hoc Subcommittee of JCEC-JIC  
 Working Group of the Joint Security and Cryptographic Panel, JCEC  
 USCSB Ad Hoc Committee for Review of NSC 168

Council

Army Electronic Policy Council

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IV. ADMINISTRATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

A. Personnel

Assigned military strength of the Agency decreased .0033% during FY 1956. Breakdown follows:<sup>1</sup>

Date	Off	WO	EM	Total
1 Jul 55	1396	224	16,654	18,274
30 Jun 56	1574	248	16,391	18,213
% Increase or Decrease	+ 12.0	+ 10.7	- 1.58	- .0033

Relationship between actual and authorized strength:<sup>2</sup>

	1 Jul 55		
	Off	WO	EM
Authorized	1366	224	13,591
Actual	1396	224	16,654
	30 Jun 56		
	Off	WO	EM
Authorized	1531	234	15,945
Actual	1574	248	16,391

In implementing AR 10-122, it became necessary during the year to transfer cryptologic spaces and personnel to the SigC, and ELINT spaces and personnel from the SigC to ASA. This was effected following DA and ASA coordination. Recapitulation follows:<sup>3</sup>

	Off	WO	EM	Civ	Total
Trfd to SigC					
Trfd to ASA					

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

To increase the number of RA officers serving continuously with ASA as specialists, a total of 50 such officers were requested from DA 28 Sep 55.

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, GI (GAS21), FY56, p9.  
 2. Ibid. pp9-10.  
 3. Ibid. p28.

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The request was approved 21 Nov 55 and the officers directed to report to the ASA Training Center 5 Sep 56 to attend courses of instruction commencing 10 Sep 56.<sup>1</sup>

To achieve authorized FY 1956 end strength objectives for commissioned officers, a voluntary early release program for Category II ROTC and OCS graduates was announced by DA 25 Jan 56, to be effective 1 Mar 56. A total of 157 assigned officers were affected by this program.<sup>2</sup> A total of 250 ROTC graduates for commissioning in AS-USAR for FY 1956 were requested of DA to allow them to enter on duty during FY 1957. DA approved this request and, in addition to the 250, granted a quota of 67 ROTC graduates to be called to active duty for a six months training period.<sup>3</sup>

World-wide assignment of ASA enlisted personnel consistent with unit requirements continued. As usual, the principal source of trained personnel was from school graduates at the ASA Training Center, but during FY 1956 it became necessary to submit requisitions to DA for approximately 2200 EM with common specialist MOS's. These were submitted in the last quarter, FY 1956 to offset reduction in the ASA enlistment quota during the period August-December 1955.

During the year, 692 requests for early release under AR 635-205 were approved, 48 disapproved. Eighty-five requests for dependency and hardship discharge under Section III, AR 615-362 were approved, 13 disapproved. A total of 982 EM designated as ineligible for retention were processed for reassignment to organizations other than ASA.<sup>4</sup>

- 
1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G1 (GAS21), FY56, pl2.
  2. Ibid. pl3.
  3. Ibid. pl4.
  4. Ann Rept, AG (GAS26), FY56, pl3.

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Enlisted promotion allocations received from DA and re-allocated to ASA subordinate commands included 19 grade E-7, 79 grade E-6, 1927 grade E-5, 5758 grade E-4, 3646 grade E-3, totaling 11,429. Approximately 6700 enlisted personnel were assigned to oversea stations, 790 were ordered to the Army Language School for language training, and 889 Army Language School graduates were reassigned upon completion of training.

DA allocations of enlistment quotas for assignment of enlisted personnel included 900 per month for June-July 1955, 200 per month for August-December 1955, and 700 per month for January-June 1956. During the year, a total of 5087 (86% of quota enlistees for assignment to ASA) were obtained from a quota of 6100.<sup>1</sup>

As FY 1956 ended, a serious shortage of enlisted personnel in MOS 058 (Morse Intercept Operator) was anticipated. Reduced recruiting quotas imposed by DA from August through December 1955 resulted in insufficient trainees during the latter part of the report period. As a result, units were to be limited to 80% of authorizations during most of FY 1957.<sup>2</sup>

With the publication of new TD's and TOE's for ASA units in the 1st Qtr, FY 1956, a deviation from anticipated breakout of linguists by MOS was noted. In effect, total authorization was cut from 1400 to 1100 in line with cuts in ASA recruiting. Because Army Language School quotas were originally procured on the promise that ASA would be authorized 1400 linguists during FY 1956, a language quota cut back was agreed upon. This permitted the Agency to fill remaining quotas and utilize 100% of the authorization on the basis of 1100 personnel.<sup>3</sup> No shortage of linguists was

1. Ann Rept, AG (GAS26), FY56, pl4.

2. Ann Rept, ACoFS, GI (GAS21), FY56, p64.

3. Ibid. pl7.

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anticipated during the remainder of the fiscal year. In fact, the ASA quota was 1114 which was considered adequate to maintain ASA at authorized strength barring unforeseen requirements.<sup>1</sup> Action was also taken to determine availability of Army personnel outside the Agency possessing linguistic ability not normally utilized by ASA. In the event such personnel should be required, it was concluded that they could be procured on an emergency basis from DA.<sup>2</sup>

Civilian personnel strength did not significantly change during the year. As of 1 Jul 55, a total of 806 was authorized; 770 were assigned. As of 30 Jun 56, a total of 751 was authorized; 742 were assigned.<sup>3</sup>

Initial selections of personnel to staff the planned ASA Civilian Personnel Office were made in December 1955 from those employees of NSA who had indicated their interest in the positions concerned during a canvas conducted by the NSA Civilian Personnel Branch. Four key individuals of those selected plus two employees provided by Hq ASA were consolidated into an interim Civilian Personnel Office operating under the direction of the ACofS, GI, on 16 Jan 56. In conjunction with this, the existing Civilian Personnel Branch within the Office of the ACofS, GI, was redesignated as the Civilian Plans and Policies Branch, and this branch was expanded by the addition of two staff assistants selected from the current NSA staff.

The rate of civilian personnel turnover within the Agency increased only slightly during the 4th Qtr, FY 1956. This was evidenced by a quit rate of

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1. Ann Rept, ACofS, GI (GAS21), FY56, p18.
  2. Ibid. p19.
  3. Ibid. p10.

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3.6 per 100 employees for the fourth quarter, compared with the quit rate of 3.4 for the third quarter of the year. This fact, along with continued strong recruitment efforts, enabled the Agency to maintain an average strength of 99% during the quarter.

Analysis of civilian separations occurring during the year revealed that other job opportunities, maternity, marriage and the movement of husband or family continued to be the most frequent reasons for resignations, accounting for 32%, 14%, 8.8% and 16% respectively of the total separations. Statistics also indicated that approximately 60% of civilian resignations occurred in the grades of GS-3, GS-4, and GS-5.<sup>1</sup>

Selection of qualified applicants for positions within the Civilian Intercept Operator Pilot Program was continued throughout FY56. On 30 Apr 56, personnel to meet current authorization of 100 operators had been selected, processed, and entered on duty by NSA. Of these, 73 were actually on duty at their overseas stations, 17 were in transit, and 10 were still on duty in CONUS, either in refresher training or other processing.

Based on information reported from field units, it was determined that the program had not been fully operational for a sufficient length of time to justify its establishment as a permanent program. It was recommended to NSA on 28 Jan 56 that the program be continued as a pilot program only through FY 1957. As ASA had programmed for the necessary funds and personnel spaces through FY 1957, it was agreed that these would be made available to NSA provided the program was continued under NSA administration.<sup>2</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G1 (GAS21), FY56, p19, Tab 18.
  2. Ibid. p39.

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## B. Units

TOE

On 1 Jul 55, the Agency had 26 TOE units with an authorized strength of 276 Off, 80 WO, and 4987 EM for an aggregate total of 5343. As of 30 Jun 56, there were 30 TOE units with an authorized strength of 308 Off, 76 WO, and 5440 EM for an aggregate total of 5824.<sup>1</sup> During FY 1956, one TOE unit was inactivated and as a result of the implementation of AR 10-122, five TOE units with an authorized strength of 33 Off, 2 WO, and 626 EM were transferred from the SigC to ASA. All of these were General Reserve units located at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. With the transfer of cryptologic functions from ASA to the SigC, a total of 57 TOE spaces (6 Off and 51 EM) were transferred from ASA to the SigC. Authorized strength of the 501st, 502d, and 504th Groups was reduced as a result.<sup>2</sup>

During the year, it was decided to change the designation of TOE units by replacing "Communications Reconnaissance" with "Army Security Agency." As a result, changes to TOE 32-51R, 32-55R, 32-56R, 32-57R and 32-500R were processed and published 14 Mar 56. Action was also initiated to redesignate all TOE units in accordance with Change 1 to the referenced TOE's; but the redesignation was not effective as of 30 Jun 56.<sup>3</sup>

In order to implement the approved ASA 1957 Concept of Operations, action was initiated to develop TOE to support the new concept. A tentative organization section for each unit of the proposed battalion was prepared and staffed within Hq-ASA. However, due to the lack of agreement among the staff concerning the organization of the battalion and the results of the field

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, Tab 2.
  2. Ibid. pp16-17.
  3. Ibid. p17.

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test of the proposed battalion by the 73d Sig Bn (EW) at Fort Huachuca, it became apparent that many points had to be resolved before a firm TOE could be prepared and staffed through DA for approval.

TD

As of 1 Jul 55, there were 32 TD units with an authorized strength of 1090 Off, 144 WO, 8604 EM, and 449 Civ spaces for an aggregate total of 10,287. On 30 Jun 56, there were 50 TD units with an authorized strength of 1223 Off, 58 WO, 10,505 EM, and 751 Civ spaces for an aggregate total of 12,637.<sup>1</sup> In addition to these spaces, ASA was authorized 5000 spaces for pipeline personnel. As of 1 Jul 55, the authorization was 456 Off, 44 WO, and 4500 EM spaces. On 30 Jun 56, the authorization was 125 Off, 25 WO, and 4850 EM spaces.<sup>2</sup>

In accordance with SR 600-620-10, reports of operating personnel utilization and requirements were submitted to DA, as outlined below:

1) 1st Qtr, FY 1956 - Report forwarded DA, 21 Jul 55, requested a total authorization of 1189 Off, 145 WO, 9587 EM, and 888 Civ spaces for TD units. These were contained in 34 revised TD's. All TD's were revised at that time in order to implement new MOS structure and the NCO-Specialist Program as established by DA. Request included an increase of 90 Off, 1 WO, 953 EM, and 82 Civ spaces for the quarter. Military increases were approved, civilian denied. A 2d Qtr report was not submitted because of the delay in approval of the first report by DA.

2) 3d Qtr, FY 1956 - Report forwarded DA, 23 Nov 55, requested a total authorization of 1179 Off, 157 WO, 10,264 EM, and 784 Civ spaces for TD units during the quarter. This authorization included an increase of 90 Off, 18 WO, 857 EM, and 59 Civ spaces over authorized spaces. Requested spaces were included in 42 changes and new TD's. Report also included a reduction of 80 Off, 5 WO, and 148 EM spaces which were authorized NSA. This reduction was directed by the Secretary of Defense. Military spaces were approved, civilian denied.

3) 4th Qtr, FY 1956 - Report forwarded DA, 20 Feb 56. Total authorization of 1223 Off, 158 WO, 10,505 EM, and 926 Civ spaces requested.

- 
1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, Tab 4.
  2. Ibid. ppl7-18.

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the increasing ASA requirements for ASA personnel overseas and the nature of the ASA mission, it was decided that it would be desirable to maintain centralized control over all aspects of personnel management within ASA on a world-wide basis. This action was not completed prior to the end of FY 1956.

In order to establish a DA policy on the attachment of ASA units world-wide to other elements of the US Army for logistic support and the administration of military justice, a draft regulation was prepared and staffed with interested agencies of the Army staff. The policy was published as AR 220-82 and outlined provisions for logistic support for, and administration of military justice over ASA units, both in CONUS and overseas.

Detailed M/12 month TD and a revised troop basis to support Army Mobilization Plan IV, were forwarded to TAG, 1 Sep 55. Revision of original troop basis was necessitated by requirement for reflection of additional responsibilities as indicated in AR 10-50; the mobilization period covered was 1 Jul 54 to 1 Jul 55.<sup>1</sup>

ASA was required to submit to TAG estimated personnel mobilization requirements to be utilized in preparing details in support of the DA Mobilization Troop Program for FY 1956. Subject requirements were submitted 19 Mar 56. These called for 39 TD units on M-Day (1 Jul 55) with a total strength of 1316 Off, 170 WO, 14,325 EM, and 806 Civ. Requirement for M/12 was for 55 TD units with a total strength of 2092 Off, 239 WO, 21,103 EM, and 960 Civ. Detailed TD's in support of M/12 strength were to be submitted to DA

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, pp19-20.

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90 days subsequent to approval of mobilization requirements.

AS-USAR

All AS-USAR units were reorganized under applicable TOE's 32-51R, 32-55R, 32-56R, or 32-57R, 22 Dec 55. Prior to February 1956, the Agency was allotted a total of 20 AS-USAR units. In February 1956, two additional AS-USAR units were acquired as a result of AR 10-122 and the transfer of two Signal Companies (EW-2) from the SigC to ASA. As of 30 Jun 56, a total of 13 of the 22 AS-USAR units authorized were active. Seven units were activated; one Signal Company (EW-2) was transferred to ASA subsequent to 1 Jan 56 with an increase of 228 reservists (85 Off, 2 WO, 141 EM) assigned to AS-USAR units.<sup>1</sup>

Recapitulation

TOE UNITS<sup>2</sup>

<u>UNIT DESIGNATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REMARKS*</u>
<u>Communications Reconnaissance Groups:</u>		
Hq & Hq Co, 501st	Seoul, Korea	Reorg: eff 27 Sep 55, GO Nr 35, 29 Aug 55; eff 6 Feb 56, GO Nr 1, 23 Jan 56.
Hq & Hq Co, 502d	Heilbronn, Germany	Reorg: eff 27 Sep 55, GO Nr 34, 29 Aug 55; eff 6 Feb 56, GO Nr 1, 23 Jan 56.
Hq & Hq Co, 504th	Fort Devens, Mass	Reorg: eff 27 Sep 55, GO Nr 33, 29 Aug 55; eff 15 Jan 56, GO Nr 52, 13 Dec 55; eff 11 Jun 56, GO Nr 18, 10 May 56.

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p54.

2. Ibid. Tab 3.

\*All GO's from Hq ASA unless otherwise identified.

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<u>UNIT DESIGNATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
<u>Communications Reconnaissance Battalions:</u>		
301st	Uijongbu, Korea	<u>Reorg eff 27 Sep 55, GO Nr 35,</u> 29 Aug 55.
302d	Bamberg, Germany	<u>Reorg eff 27 Sep 55, GO Nr 34,</u> 29 Aug 55.
307th	Rothwesten, Germany	<u>Reorg eff 27 Sep 55, GO Nr 34,</u> 29 Aug 55.
311th	Fort Devens, Mass	Reorg: <u>eff 27 Sep 55, GO Nr 33, 29 Aug 55;</u> <u>eff 11 Jun 56, GO Nr 18, 10 May 56.</u>
312th	Bad Aibling, Germany	<u>Reorg eff 27 Sep 55, GO Nr 34,</u> 29 Aug 55.
313th	Fort Bragg, NC	<u>Reorg eff 27 Sep 55, GO Nr 33,</u> 29 Aug 55.
<u>Signal Battalion (EW):</u>		
73d	Fort Huachuca,	<u>Rel from asg CSigO and asg Chief,</u> <u>ASA eff 5 Jan 56, GO Nr 1, Hq AEPG,</u> 4 Jan 56.
<u>Communications Reconnaissance Company (Intelligence):</u>		
326th	Siksong-ni, Korea  Camp Momoyama, Japan	<u>Reorg eff 27 Sep 55, GO Nr 35,</u> 29 Aug 55.
327th	Taipei, Taiwan	<u>Reorg eff 27 Sep 55, GO Nr 35,</u> 29 Aug 55.
328th	Bad Aibling, Germany	<u>Reorg eff 27 Sep 55, GO Nr 34,</u> 29 Aug 55.
330th	Seoul, Korea Siksong-ni, Korea	<u>Reorg eff 27 Sep 55, GO Nr 35,</u> 29 Aug 55.

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<u>UNIT DESIGNATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
<u>Communications Reconnaissance Company (Intelligence) (Contd):</u>		
332d	Bamberg, Germany  Bad Aibling, Germany	<u>Reorg eff 27 Sep 55, GO Nr 34,</u> <u>29 Aug 55.</u>
339th	Herzogenaurach, Germany	<u>Reorg eff 27 Sep 55, GO Nr 34,</u> <u>29 Aug 55.</u>
<u>Signal Companies (EW):</u>		
208th (EW-2)	Fort Huachuca, Ariz	<u>Rel from asg CSigO and asg Chief, ASA</u> <u>eff 5 Jan 56, GO Nr 1, Hq AEPG,</u> <u>4 Jan 56.</u>
293d (EW-2)	Fort Huachuca, Ariz	<u>Rel from asg CSigO and asg Chief, ASA</u> <u>eff 5 Jan 56, GO Nr 1, Hq AEPG,</u> <u>4 Jan 56.</u>
514th (EW-2)	Fort Huachuca, Ariz	<u>Rel from asg CSigO and asg Chief, ASA</u> <u>eff 5 Jan 56, GO Nr 1, Hq AEPG,</u> <u>4 Jan 56.</u>
581st (EW-1)	Fort Huachuca, Ariz	<u>Rel from asg CSigO and asg Chief, ASA</u> <u>eff 5 Jan 56, GO Nr 1, Hq AEPG,</u> <u>4 Jan 56.</u>

Communications Reconnaissance Detachments (Security):

851st	Camp Matsushima, Japan  Camp Fuchinobe, Japan	<u>Reorg eff 27 Sep 55, GO Nr 35,</u> <u>29 Aug 55.</u>
852d	Rocquencourt, France	<u>Reorg eff 27 Sep 55, GO Nr 34,</u> <u>29 Aug 55.</u>
853d	Heidelberg, Germany	<u>Reorg eff 27 Sep 55, GO Nr 35,</u> <u>29 Aug 55;</u> <u>Inactv eff 1 Mar 56, GO Nr 5,</u> <u>2 Feb 56.</u>
856th	Tokyo, Japan	<u>Reorg eff 27 Sep 55, GO Nr 32,</u> <u>29 Aug 55.</u>

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<u>UNIT DESIGNATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
<u>Communications Reconnaissance Detachments (Liaison):</u>		
601st	Governors Island, NY	Reorg eff <u>27 Sep 55</u> , GO Nr 32, 29 Aug 55.
602d	Fort George G Meade, Md	Reorg eff <u>27 Sep 55</u> , GO Nr 32, 29 Aug 55.
603d	Fort McPherson, Ga	Reorg eff <u>27 Sep 55</u> , GO Nr 32, 29 Aug 55.
604th	Fort Sam Houston, Tex	Reorg eff <u>27 Sep 55</u> , GO Nr 32, 29 Aug 55.
605th	Chicago, Ill	Reorg eff <u>27 Sep 55</u> , GO Nr 32, 29 Aug 55.
606th	Presidio of San Francisco, Calif	Reorg eff <u>27 Sep 55</u> , GO Nr 32, 29 Aug 55.
711th	Fort Monroe, Va	Reorg eff <u>27 Sep 55</u> , GO Nr 32, 29 Aug 55.

TD UNITS<sup>1</sup>

<u>UNIT DESIGNATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Hq ASA (8600)	Arlington, Va	Reorg: <u>eff 15 Oct 55</u> , GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55; <u>eff 5 Mar 56</u> , GO Nr 6, 10 Feb 56; <u>eff 1 May 56</u> , GO Nr 15, 3 Apr 56.
Hq & Hq Co, AHS (8617)	Arlington, Va	Reorg: <u>eff 15 Oct 55</u> , GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55; <u>eff 20 Feb 56</u> , GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56; <u>eff 1 May 56</u> , GO Nr 15, 3 Apr 56.
Security Guard Co (8617)	Arlington, Va	Reorg eff <u>15 Oct 55</u> , GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55.

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, Tab 5.

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<u>UNIT DESIGNATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
WAC Co (8617)	Arlington, Va	Reorg: <u>eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>eff 1 May 56, GO Nr 15, 3 Apr 56.</u>
Co A (8617)	Arlington, Va	Reorg: <u>eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56.</u>
Co B (8617)	Arlington, Va (Moved from Fort Myer, Va eff 30 Jun 56) <sup>1</sup>	Reorg: <u>eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56.</u>
ASA Special Projects Unit (7203)	Warrenton, Va	Reorg & Redsg (from ASA Fld Test Bd) <u>eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>Reorg eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4,</u> <u>30 Jan 56.</u>
Det V (8615)	Arlington, Va	Reorg: <u>eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56;</u> <u>eff 1 May 56, GO Nr 15, 3 Apr 56.</u>
The ASA Troop Comd (7200)	Fort George G Meade, Md	Reorg & Redsg (from Hq & Hq Det, The ASA Trp Comd, 7200 DU), <u>eff 15 Oct</u> <u>55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>Reorg eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4,</u> <u>30 Jan 56.</u>
The ASA Training Center (8622)	Fort Devens, Mass	Reorg & Redsg (from Hq & Hq Co, The ASA Tng Cen, 8622 DU) <u>eff 15 Oct 55,</u> <u>GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> Reorg: <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56;</u> <u>eff 1 May 56, GO Nr 15, 3 Apr 56.</u>
The ASA Troop Comd (8622)	Fort Devens, Mass	Reorg & Redsg (from Hq & Hq Co, The ASA Trp Comd, 8622 DU) <u>eff 15 Oct 55,</u> <u>GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55.</u>
Hq & Hq Co, The ASA School (8622)	Fort Devens, Mass	Reorg: <u>eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56;</u> <u>eff 1 May 56, GO Nr 15, 3 Apr 56.</u>

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, Tab 5.

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<u>UNIT DESIGNATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
ASA Pipeline (8622)	Fort Devens, Mass	<u>Org eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>Reorg eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4,</u> <u>30 Jan 56.</u>
1st AS Det (8600)	Washington, DC	<u>Rel from asg CSigO and asg Chief, ASA</u> <u>and Redsg (from 9462 TSU, ANEEG) eff</u> <u>1 Nov 55, GO Nr 44, 28 Oct 55;</u> <u>Disc eff 5 Mar 56, GO Nr 7, 13 Feb 56.</u>
2d ASA Det (8600)	Vint Hill Farms Station, Warren- ton, Va - to: <sup>1</sup> Fort Shafter, TH eff 6 Sep 55 - to: <sup>2</sup> Eniwetok Atoll, Marshall Islands eff 29 Dec 55.	<u>Reorg &amp; Redsg (from Comm Sec Det,</u> <u>8600 DU to 2d AS Det, 8600 DU) eff</u> <u>15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>Reorg &amp; Redsg (from 2d AS Det, 8600 DU)</u> <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56.</u>
5th ASA Det (7205)	White Sands Proving Ground, NMex	<u>Org eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>Reorg &amp; Redsg (from 5th AS Det, 7205</u> <u>DU) eff 5 Mar 56, GO Nr 6, 10 Feb 56;</u> <u>Reorg eff 1 May 56, GO Nr 15,</u> <u>3 Apr 56.</u>
Hq ASA Operational Center (7206)	Fort Huachuca, Ariz	<u>Reorg &amp; Redsg (from Ft Huachuca In</u> <u>Det, 8600 DU to 6th AS Det, 7206 DU)</u> <u>eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>Redsg (from 6th AS Det, 7206 DU)</u> <u>eff 1 Feb 56, GO Nr 3, 25 Jan 56;</u> <u>Reorg eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4,</u> <u>30 Jan 56.</u>
Hq & Hq Co, ASA Alaska (8614)	Fort Richardson, Alaska	<u>Reorg:</u> <u>eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56;</u> <u>eff 1 May 56, GO Nr 15, 3 Apr 56.</u>

1. MO Nr 1, Hq ASA, 31 Aug 55 w/3 changes.
2. MO Nr 1, Hq US Army Pacific, 16 Dec 55, w/1 change.

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<u>UNIT DESIGNATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Hq & Hq Det, ASA Caribbean (8616)	Fort Kobbe, CZ	Reorg: <u>eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56;</u> <u>eff 1 May 56, GO Nr 15, 3 Apr 56.</u>
Hq & Hq Co, ASA Europe (8620)	Frankfurt, Germany	Reorg: <u>eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56;</u> <u>eff 1 May 56, GO Nr 15, 3 Apr 56.</u>
Hq ASA Austria (8618)	Bad Aibling, Germany	<u>Disc eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37,</u> <u>9 Sep 55.</u> Became "paper" unit upon relocation from Salzburg to Bad Aibling, 25 Jun 55.
Hq Det (8623)	Ankara, Turkey	<u>Org eff 1 May 56, GO Nr 15, 3 Apr 56.</u>
Hq & Hq Co, ASA Far East (8621)	Tokyo, Japan	Reorg: <u>eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56;</u> <u>eff 1 May 56, GO Nr 15, 3 Apr 56.</u>
Hq & Hq Co, ASA Pacific (8624)	Fort Shafter, TH	Reorg: <u>eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56,</u> <u>amended by GO Nr 8, 17 Feb 56;</u> <u>eff 1 May 56, GO Nr 15, 3 Apr 56.</u>
7th ASA Det (7207)	Fort Huachuca, Ariz	<u>Rel from asg CSigO and asg Chief, ASA</u> <u>and Redsg (from 9497 TSU, Sig Svc</u> <u>Team to 7th AS Det, 7207 DU) eff 1 Nov</u> <u>55, GO Nr 44, 28 Oct 55;</u> <u>Reorg &amp; Redsg (from 7th AS Det, 7207</u> <u>DU) eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56.</u>
8th ASA Det (7208)	Fort Huachuca, Ariz	<u>Rel from asg CSigO and asg Chief, ASA</u> <u>and Redsg (from 9528 TSU, Sig Svc</u> <u>Team to 8th AS Det, 7208 DU) eff</u> <u>1 Nov 55, GO Nr 44, 28 Oct 55;</u> <u>Reorg &amp; Redsg (from 8th AS Det, 7208</u> <u>DU) eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56.</u>

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<u>UNIT DESIGNATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
10th ASA Det (7210)	Taipei, Taiwan	Rel from asg CSigO and asg Chief, ASA and Redsg (from 9493 TSU, Sig Svc Team to 10th AS Det, 7210 DU) <u>eff 1 Nov 55, GO Nr 44, 28 Oct 55;</u> Reorg & Redsg (from 10th AS Det, 7210 DU) <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56.</u>
11th ASA Det (7211)	Makubetsu, Japan	Rel from asg CSigO and asg Chief, ASA and Redsg (from 9489 TSU, Sig Svc Team to 11th AS Det, 7211 DU) <u>eff 1 Nov 55, GO Nr 44, 28 Oct 55;</u> Reorg & Redsg (from 11th AS Det, 7211 DU) <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56.</u>
12th ASA Det (7212)	Seoul, Korea Kumchon, Korea	Rel from asg CSigO and asg Chief, ASA and Redsg (from 9490 TSU, Sig Svc Team to 12th AS Det, 7212 DU), <u>eff 1 Nov 55, GO Nr 44, 28 Oct 55;</u> Reorg & Redsg (from 12th AS Det, 7212 DU) <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56.</u>
13th ASA Det (7213)	Paengnyong-do, Korea	Rel from asg CSigO and asg Chief, ASA and Redsg (from 9494 TSU, Sig Svc Team to 13th AS Det, 7213 DU) <u>eff 1 Nov 55, GO Nr 44, 28 Oct 55;</u> Reorg & Redsg (from 13th AS Det, 7213 DU) <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56.</u>
14th ASA Det (7214)	Fort Richardson, Alaska	Rel from asg CSigO and asg Chief, ASA and Redsg (from 9472 TSU, Sig Svc Team to 14th AS Det, 7214 DU) <u>eff 1 Nov 55, GO Nr 44, 28 Oct 55;</u> Reorg & Redsg (from 14th AS Det, 7214 DU) <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56,</u> amended by GO Nr 8, 17 Feb 56.
17th ASA Det (7217)	Heidelberg, Germany	<u>Org eff 1 Mar 56, GO Nr 5, 2 Feb 56.</u>

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<u>UNIT DESIGNATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
18th ASA Det (7218)	Seckenheim, Germany	(USAREUR EW Det, 7734 AU Disc, functions and pers trfd ASA.) <u>Org eff 1 Dec 55, GO Nr 53, 22 Dec 55;</u> <u>Reorg &amp; Redsg (from 18th AS Det, 7218</u> <u>DU) eff 5 Mar 56, GO Nr 6, 10 Feb 56.</u>
19th ASA Det (7219)	Mt Schneeberg, Germany	Rel from asg CSigO and asg Chief, ASA and Redsg (from 9473 TSU, Sig Svc Team to 19th AS Det, 7219 DU) <u>eff</u> <u>1 Nov 55, GO Nr 44, 28 Oct 55;</u> <u>Reorg &amp; Redsg (from 19th AS Det, 7219</u> <u>DU) eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56.</u>
20th ASA Det (7220)	Seckenheim, Germany	Rel from asg CSigO and asg Chief, ASA and Redsg (from 9487 TSU, Sig Svc Team to 20th AS Det, 7220 DU) <u>eff</u> <u>1 Nov 55, GO Nr 44, 28 Oct 55;</u> <u>Reorg &amp; Redsg (from 20th AS Det, 7220</u> <u>DU) eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56.</u>
21st ASA Det (7221)	Mt Meissner, Germany (Vockerrode)	Rel from asg CSigO and asg Chief, ASA and Redsg (from 9492 TSU, Sig Svc Team to 21st AS Det, 7221 DU) <u>eff</u> <u>1 Nov 55, GO Nr 44, 28 Oct 55;</u> <u>Reorg &amp; Redsg (from 21st AS Det, 7221</u> <u>DU) eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56.</u>
22d ASA Det (7222)	Berlin, Germany	Rel from asg CSigO and asg Chief, ASA and Redsg (from 9539 TSU, Sig Svc Team to 22d AS Det, 7222 DU) <u>eff</u> <u>1 Nov 55, GO Nr 44, 28 Oct 55;</u> <u>Reorg &amp; Redsg (from 22d AS Det, 7222</u> <u>DU) eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56.</u>
23d ASA Det (7223)	Sinop, Turkey	Rel from asg CSigO and asg Chief, ASA and Redsg (from 9488 TSU, Sig Svc Team to 23d AS Det, 7223 DU) <u>eff</u> <u>1 Nov 55, GO Nr 44, 28 Oct 55;</u> <u>Reorg &amp; Redsg (from 23d AS Det, 7223</u> <u>DU) eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56;</u> <u>Reorg eff 1 May 56, GO Nr 15, 3 Apr 56.</u>

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<u>UNIT DESIGNATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
24th ASA Det (7224)	Bad Aibling, Germany	Rel from asg CSigO and asg Chief, ASA and Redsg (from 9491 TSU, Sig Svc Team to Comm Recon Det, 7224 DU) <u>eff 17 Aug 55, GO Nr 31, 17 Aug 55;</u> <u>Reorg &amp; Redsg (from Comm Recon Det, 7224 DU to 24th AS Det, 7224 DU) eff 21 Nov 55, GO Nr 39, 23 Sep 55;</u> <u>Redsg (from 24th AS Det, 7224 DU) eff 5 Mar 56, GO Nr 6, 10 Feb 56.</u>
Field Station (8601)	Warrenton, Va	Reorg: <u>eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56.</u>
Field Station (8602)	Petaluma, Calif	Reorg: <u>eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>eff 5 Mar 56, GO Nr 6, 10 Feb 56.</u>
Field Station (8603)	Sobe, Okinawa	Reorg: <u>eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56.</u>
Field Station (8604)	Asmara, Eritrea	Reorg <u>eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55.</u>
Field Station (8605)	Helemano, Oahu, TH	Reorg: <u>eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56.</u>
Field Station (8606)	Herzogenaurach, Germany	Reorg: <u>eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56;</u> <u>eff 1 May 56, GO Nr 15, 3 Apr 56.</u>
Field Station (8607)	Kenai, Alaska	Reorg: <u>eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>eff 30 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56.</u>
Field Station (8608)	Scheyern, Germany	Reorg: <u>eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56.</u>

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<u>UNIT DESIGNATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Field Station (8609)	Clark AFB, PI	Reorg: <u>eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56.</u>
Field Station (8610)	Kyoto, Japan	Reorg: <u>eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56;</u> <u>eff 1 May 56, GO Nr 15, 3 Apr 56.</u>
Field Station (8611)	Baumholder, Germany	Reorg: <u>eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56;</u> <u>eff 1 May 56, GO Nr 15, 3 Apr 56.</u>
Field Station (8612)	Chitose, Japan	Reorg: <u>eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37, 9 Sep 55;</u> <u>eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4, 30 Jan 56.</u>
Field Station (8613)	Harrogate, England	<u>Org eff 1 May 56, GO Nr 15, 3 Apr 56.</u>
Field Station (7202)	Camp Hakata, Japan	<u>Org eff 15 Oct 55, GO Nr 37,</u> <u>9 Sep 55;</u> <u>Reorg eff 20 Feb 56, GO Nr 4,</u> <u>30 Jan 56.</u>

All AS-USAR units were reorganized under Applicable TOE's 32-51R, 32-55R, 32-56R, or 32-57R, 22 Dec 55. Status follows:<sup>1</sup>

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p54.

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<u>UNIT DESIGNATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>STRENGTH</u>					
		<u>Authorized</u>			<u>Assigned</u>		
		<u>Off</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>Off</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>EM</u>
Hq & Hq Co, 503d Comm Recon Gp	Fort Myer, Va	24	5	267	14	1	8
Hq & Hq Co, 505th Comm Recon Gp	Boston, Mass	24	5	267	19		33
Hq & Hq Co, 305th Comm Recon Bn	Atlanta, Ga	16	4	130	11		16
Co A, 305th Comm Recon Bn	Wilmington, NC	7	1	124	6	1	13
Hq & Hq Co, 306th Comm Recon Bn	Philadelphia, Pa	16	4	130	8		9
Co B, 306th Comm Recon Bn	Baltimore, Md	7	1	124	6		9
Hq & Hq Co, 308th Comm Recon Bn	New York, NY	16	4	130	12		18
Hq & Hq Co, 309th Comm Recon Bn	Los Angeles, Calif	16	4	130	12		11
Co A, 309th Comm Recon Bn	Berkeley, Calif	7	1	124	5		3
Co B, 309th Comm Recon Bn	Fort Lawton, Wash	7	1	124	4		6
Hq & Hq Co, 310th Comm Recon Bn	Boston, Mass	16	4	130	7		5
Hq & Hq Co, 314th Comm Recon Bn	Chicago, Ill	16	4	130	16		14
800th Sig Co (EW) (EW-2)	Fort Monmouth, NJ	<u>7</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>49</u>
TOTALS		179	38	1971	127	2	194

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## C. Plans - Policy

Action was taken on the following plans during FY 1956:

ASA Intelligence Program FY 1955-1956

Change Order Nr 2 to this program was published 16 Sep 55 to reflect changes in installed and manned COMINT positions. The FY 1956 end requirement was set at  COMINT positions installed and  manned. On 6 Sep 55, NSA was requested to remove transportability requirements for field stations from the Intercept Installation Deployment Plan pending a satisfactory solution to the problem. NSA concurred 28 Feb 55. Change Order Nr 3 was published 31 Oct 55. This removed transportability requirements for field stations and made minor changes in deployment of COMINT and COMSEC positions. Change Order Nr 4 was published 27 Jan 56. This reflected minor changes in deployment of ASA units and intercept positions.

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

ASA Intelligence Programs FY 1957-1961

On 22 Jul 55, this program was published as the ASA Intelligence Program FY 1957. End requirement for COMINT positions was set at  installed positions,  manned positions. Change Order Nr 1 was published 25 Aug 55. This made minor corrections in the original document. On 7 Sep 55, NSA was informed that, in consonance with DA programming procedures, the Agency was in process of establishing a five-year program system.<sup>1</sup> NSA was requested to furnish broad personnel requirements for five years in advance and specific requirements for three years in advance and to furnish peacetime intercept requirements for FY 1958 through 1961. NSA replied that adequate guidance

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p23.

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was contained in the current NSA Intercept Installation Deployment Plan and to assume that requirements therein were valid through FY 1961. On 10 Jan 56, Change Order Nr 2 to the ASA Intelligence Program FY 1957 was published. This established a five-year intelligence program for FY 1957-1961. The FY 1957 end requirement for COMINT positions was set at  installed positions and  manned positions. The FY 1961 end requirement was set at  installed positions and  manned positions, the requirement given ASA for peacetime COMINT radio intercept by JCS decision of 15 Feb 54. By the NSA Intercept Installation Deployment Plan, ASA was committed to having  installed positions and  manned positions in being by the end of FY 1957. Delays in obtaining base rights necessary to implement the plan caused the ASA FY 1957 end requirement to reflect  less installed positions and  less manned positions. Change Order Nr 2 included an ELINT operations segment and an ELINT position deployment plan for  ELINT positions. This reflected the transfer of ELINT functions from the SigC to ASA under the provisions of AR 10-122, 23 Jun 55. Because of difficulty in obtaining base rights for COMINT installations, the Secretary of Defense was requested to relieve DA of the responsibility of meeting the deadline of 30 Jun 57 for implementing the plan and to extend the final implementation date to the end of the 3d Qtr, FY 1959. Request was approved 29 Feb 56.

Deployment PlansConcept of OperationsEO 3.3(h)(2)  
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A new concept of ASA operations incorporating ELINT and COMCM functions assigned Chief, ASA by AR 10-122 was prepared. This was approved by the

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Chief, ASA and submitted on 23 May 56 to NSA and ACSI for concurrence. Upon concurrence by ACSI 12 Jun 56, the concept was submitted to DCSOPS for concurrence.

Organization Test and Evaluation of a Prototype ASA Battalion

The ASA Concept of Operations sent to DA for concurrence envisioned an ASA Battalion integrating COMINT, ELINT, COMSEC, and COMCM functions.<sup>1</sup> On 25 Apr 56, the CO, ASA Operational Center, Fort Huachuca, Ariz was directed to use the 73d Sig Bn as a prototype ASA Battalion to test and evaluate tactical support provisions of the concept.

AS Special Mission - Turkey

On 23 Jan 56, the CofS, US Army approved establishment of a combined COMINT-ELINT operation in Turkey [redacted]

[redacted] commencing 15 May 56. The 23d Detachment at Sinop, Turkey was charged with establishing [redacted] positions for this operation. On 21 Apr 56, Chief, ASA-Europe reported the project would be ready to operate 1 May 56 with the required positions and an estimated strength of [redacted]

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AS Special Mission - Germany

On 25 Jan 56, Chief, ASA-Europe was directed to establish a combined COMINT-ELINT provisional search and reconnaissance unit with three mobile teams to search the frequency spectrum above 30 mcs. This requirement was generated by [redacted] activities in Europe. It was directed that personnel and equipment from the 18th and 24th ASA

1. Ann Rept, ACofS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p24.

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Detachments be utilized for the unit. By 19 Jun 56, fabrication of equipment was continuing, personnel were being trained, sites for the mobile teams had been surveyed, and one team was in the field gathering operational information pertaining to the mission.

Project P42

Because of a shortage of CIA operator personnel and the increased requirement for COMINT support in the Middle East, NSA on 2 May 56, requested that ASA, on a temporary basis, man six installed Manual Morse positions within CIA facilities in  for a period of four to six months. Agreement between CIA and ASA as to mode of travel and specific expenses to be borne by each agency was reached on 15 Jun 56. Meanwhile, personnel for the project had been selected and the first increment of personnel departed in June 1956.

EO 3.3(h)(2)  
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Civilian Intercept Operator Program

On 18 Jul 55, the OCS, DA directed ASA, in conjunction with the ACofS, G1, DA to study the feasibility of utilizing civilian personnel in ASA fixed stations and to submit recommendations on the problem. ASA recommended that utilization of civilian personnel to completely man ASA fixed stations was not feasible, and that a decision, relative civilian personnel utilization on a partial basis, be suspended until a valid evaluation of the program could be made. This was approved by DA 29 Sep 55. On 18 Aug 55, NSA was informed that the existing NSA pilot program for civilian intercept operators should be expanded to include utilization of civilians in maintenance, traffic analysis, communications, and certain administrative functions. NSA

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~~TOP SECRET~~approved 25 Nov 55.<sup>1</sup>Long Range PlansASA Plans

The ASA Alternate Headquarters Plan was prepared and published 19 Sep 55. This provided for the establishment of an alternate headquarters at Warrenton, Va in the event of an emergency. ASA Capabilities Plan 2-55 was prepared and published 17 Feb 56. This plan provided a guide for ASA units world-wide of actions to be taken in the event of war. Emergency plans of ASA units world-wide were reviewed on a continuing basis.

DA Programs

ASA contributions were prepared and forwarded for the following DA programs:

- 1) Mobilization Intelligence Program, FY 1956
- 2) Mobilization Intelligence Program, FY 1957
- 3) Mobilization Troop Program, FY 1957
- 4) DA Joint Projects Intelligence Program, FY 1957
- 5) Troop Program of the Army for Permanent Long Range Construction, FY 1957

DA Plans

Review and comments or recommendations were made on DA plans concerned with Mobilization Requirements, Army Strategic Objectives and Intelligence Support for Far East-Western Pacific Area.

CONARC Plans

Review and comments or recommendations were made on CONARC plans concerned with the Pentana Army, Defense of the US, Swagger Stick I, Swagger Stick II.

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1. Ann Rept, ACOFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p25.

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~~TOP SECRET~~NSA Plans

Review and comments or recommendations were made on NSA plans concerned with Mid-Range Plan (NSAMRP-55) and Long Range Estimates (Draft).<sup>1</sup>

Signal Corps-ASA Agreement on Transfer of ELINT and Communications Countermeasures Functions

Effective 25 Jul 55, an ELINT Planning Committee was established to formulate plans and furnish guidance in conjunction with representatives of OCSigO to effectuate the transfer of ELINT and COMCM functions from CSigO to ASA. The final plan, approved by CSigO and Chief, ASA, provided for the transfer of ELINT and COMJAM functions, units, and spaces from the SigC to ASA. All units and activities, except TOE EW units, were scheduled for transfer 20 Oct 55. TOE EW units were scheduled for transfer 1 Jan 56.

It was agreed that ASA would assume responsibility for determining requirements and budget for procurement, distribution, and maintenance of such ELINT and COMJAM equipment as were peculiar to ASA. The SigC would continue to conduct research and development of ELINT and COMJAM equipment for which the SigC would submit budget and program actions on ELINT and COMJAM research and development to Chief, ASA for approval prior to submission to the General Staff. It was agreed that ASA would assist the CSigO in justifying ASA portions of the research and development budget.

Tactical Doctrine

On 24 May 56, a Contracting Officer's Technical Representative was designated for Task 7, Technical War Gaming of Haller, Raymond and Brown Contract Number DA-36-039-SC-63121. This transferred supervision and

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, pp26-27.

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guidance of that portion of the contract pertaining to Technical War Gaming from Hq ASA Operational Center (7206), Fort Huachuca, Ariz to Hq ASA. The objective in this arrangement was to find a practical means of testing and improving concepts, doctrines, and techniques for conduct of tactical COMINT and ELINT operations.<sup>1</sup>

#### Organizational Plans and Programs

Two staff studies on standardization of organizational structure were conducted during the year. The first concerned standardization of organizational structure of ASA field stations. Briefly, it proposed a basic standard organizational structure which, with minimum modifications to meet varying needs, could serve as a basis for the organization of all ASA field stations. The organization was designed to achieve optimum central control and efficiency, particularly in the administrative and logistic fields, to relieve the field station commander from undue administrative burdens and to follow the general principles of Army organization. Following approval by Chief, ASA, action was initiated to organize all field stations accordingly.

The second study concerned the standardization of the organizational structure of ASA theater headquarters. This proposed a standard organizational structure which, with minimum modifications to meet varying needs, could serve as the basis for organization of all ASA theater headquarters. An exception was made of ASA-Caribbean which, because of its smallness did not fit the structure. The plan itself was designed to obtain maximum control and efficiency and, as far as possible, to eliminate widely dispersed detachments. As FY 1956 ended, approval of the staff study had not been obtained.

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p27.
2. Ibid. p22.

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In the policy field, these were the following developments:

USCIB-LSIB ELINT Collaboration

On 16 May 55, with the issuance of NSCID 17, USCIB was designated as the national policy body for ELINT. USCIB notified the London Signal Intelligence Board (LSIB) of this additional responsibility in October 1955 in order to facilitate US-UK collaboration. LSIB, it should be noted here, is the corresponding policy body for the UK in COMINT and ELINT matters.



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In response to a request from SUSLO London for clarification of his relationship to the UK with regard to ELINT in view of the provisions of NSCID 17, USCIB considered the matter and on 12 Dec 55, notified SUSLO of his appointment as USCIB liaison authority to LSIB only, pointing out that although USCIB has policy authority in ELINT matters comparable to its policy authority in COMINT, control over other ELINT liaison matters in the UK was not considered necessary at this time.<sup>1</sup>

Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)

At Manila, on 8 Sep 54, top diplomats of eight nations signed the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty popularly called the Manila Pact. Signers of the pact represented Australia, France, Great Britain, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and the United States. The objective of this treaty was to provide a means for unified security and peace in Southeast Asia and the Southwestern Pacific area. At the instigation of US Naval authorities, NSA recommended in October 1955 that USCSB approve the provision of one-time pad cryptosystems to these nations for communications among their military staff planners. This matter, in turn, was referred to USCIB for its views and ACSI, as the DA representative on USCIB, referred the proposal to ASA for preparation of the necessary Army position. ASA recommended concurrence, as did all members of USCIB. The Board voted unanimous approval of NSA's proposal on 14 Nov 55. ASA was involved in no further significant actions with respect to SEATO for the remainder of the fiscal year.

1. Ann Rept, ACofS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p28.

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~~TOP SECRET~~North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

During the fiscal year, ASA provided representatives on various ad hoc working groups charged with development and preparation of Army, Joint and US positions on a number of subjects including NATO Electronic Warfare Training; NATO Electronic Warfare Policy; NATO Policy for the Employment of On-Line Cryptosystems and a NATO Source of Production for One-Time Tape; Communications-Electronics Coordinating Section (CESC) Report on the Care and Custody of NATO Publications; NATO Organization for Evaluation of Cryptosystems; CECS Report on Naval Tactical Codes; Crypto-Requirements of Naval Vessels and Maritime Aircraft; and Provision of NATO-Proposed COMSEC Equipment for Balkan Alliance Countries, i.e., Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia. Actions in this connection included attendance at a combined meeting of the Canada-UK-US JCEC's as well as meetings of the AEWPC and various Joint Committees.

In addition, a briefing was presented on NATO organization and its relationship to US commands in the European area both in peacetime and at the outbreak of hostilities. Contact was also established with standing group officials to assist the Agency in maintaining current concept of NATO organization.<sup>1</sup>

Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE)

A study was completed to determine the extent to which the US has committed itself to the support of SHAPE "Y" activities. The study pointed out that although the US has signified an intention to furnish SACEUR with "Y" units adequate for direct support of US combat forces contributed to SACEUR's

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1. Ann Rept, ACOFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p29.

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command, no specific US units have yet been designated nor will any more definite commitments be made

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During the year, ASA requested NSA comments and recommendations concerning ASA participation in MATCH AMICAL, a full-scale NATO Army Maneuver scheduled for October 1956 during which participating nations would contribute units and personnel for the simulation of SHAPE "Y." It was expected that if ASA took part in the maneuver, it would be in direct support of the US Army Forces involved with support to SHAPE "Y" being in the form of a by-product. This concept was concurred in by NSA. In view of certain planning difficulties experienced at SHAPE, the exercise was cancelled; however, prior to notification of this development NSA, in concurring in ASA participation, issued the following policy statement which is quoted to serve as a matter of record:

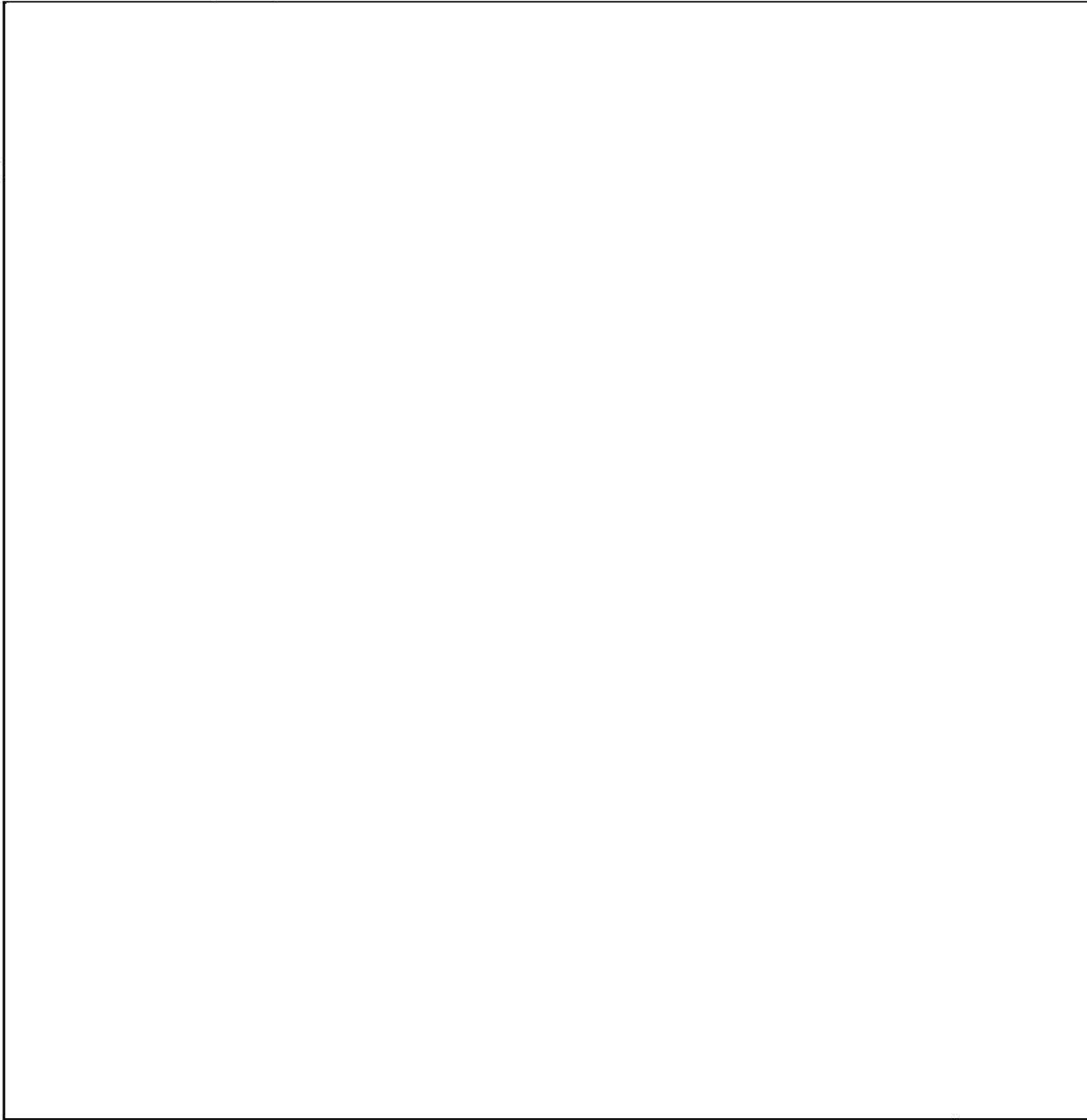
"The need for US COMINT units to participate in exercises, both national and NATO, primarily to develop doctrine, techniques, and procedures, and secondarily to train personnel, is so compelling that, despite its conflict with the normal COMINT intercept mission, a temporary diversion for the duration of maneuvers of a limited number of positions will be authorized. This diversion will be accomplished with the least possible disruption of normal COMINT activities, and prior coordination will be effected between

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the Services and NSA so that USCIB member departments and agencies can be kept informed by NSA."<sup>1</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p30.
2. Ibid. pp30-31.

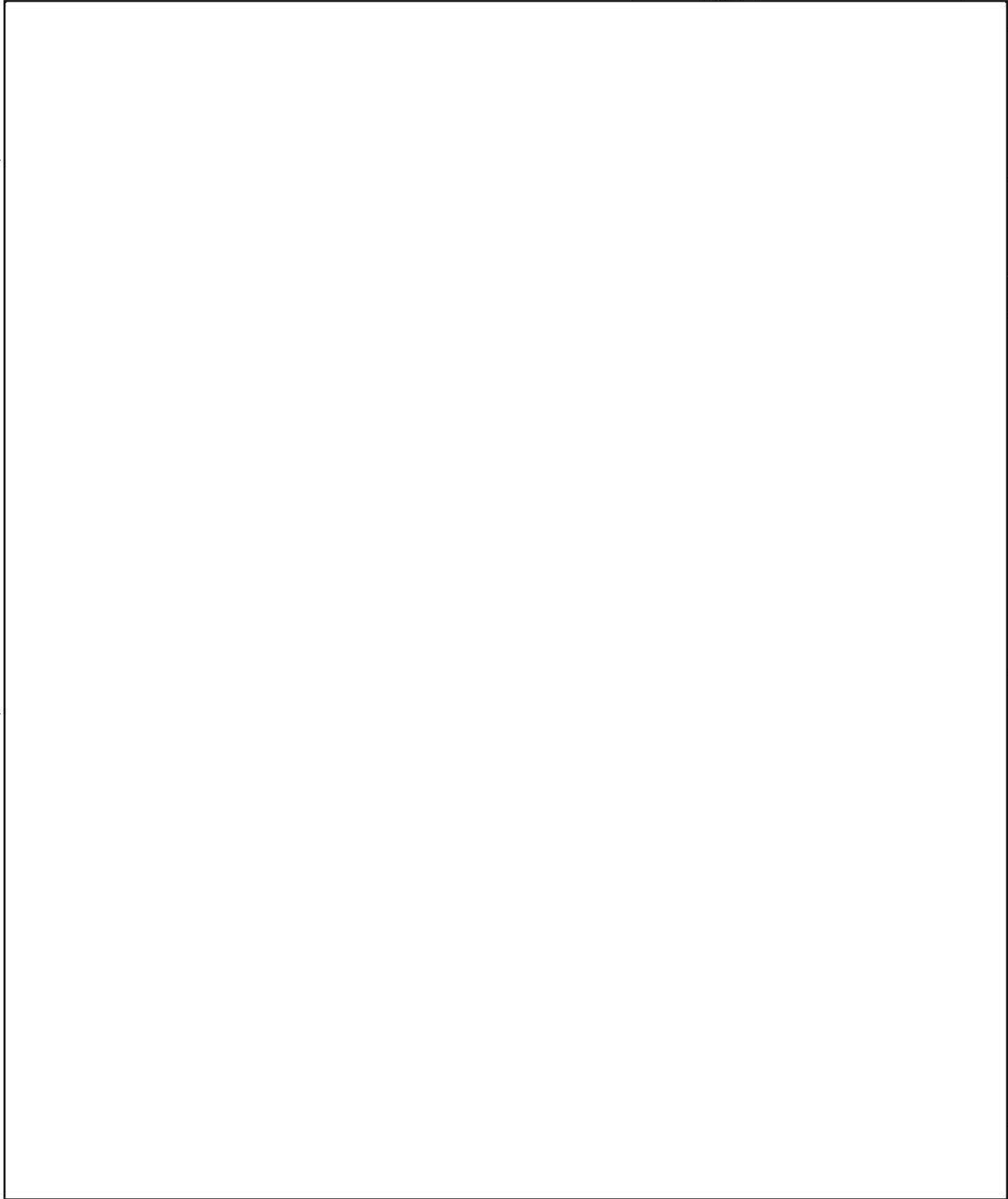
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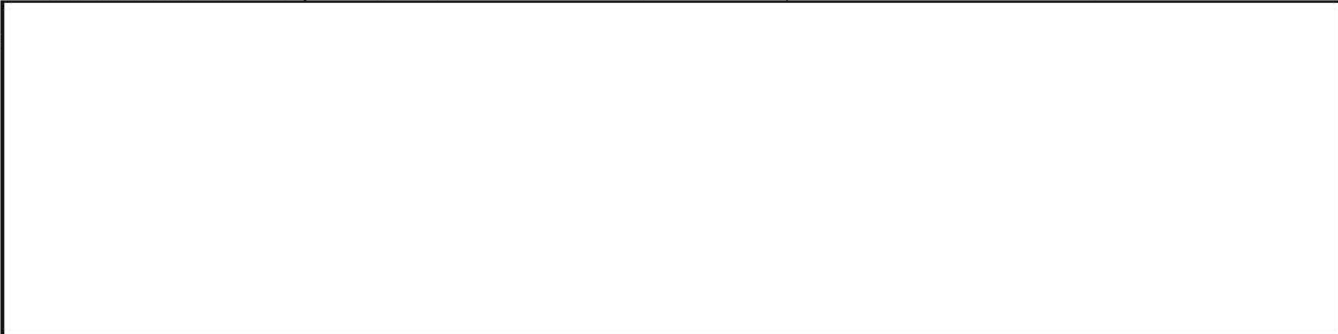
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was advised that plans for accommodating the unit on Okinawa should be held in status quo pending further developments.<sup>1</sup>

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Battalion. This request was relayed to NSA who referred the matter to ASA for comment. Upon the receipt of information received from ASA-Europe indicating that required accommodations could be made available, ASA concurred in the proposal and requested that NSA keep ASA advised of developments. Final US approval was contingent on a determination as to whether the proposed non-operational collocation would indicate UKUSA collaboration to an unacceptable degree. In a message to SUSLO, 23 Mar 56, relaying ASA concurrence, NSA expressed the opinion that such collocation would be acceptable, but suggested that prior to implementation, the views of GCHQ on the UKUSA aspect should be obtained. This was the latest action on the project of which ASA was aware as FY 1956 ended .

National Security Council (NSC)

NSCID-17 (ELINT) - It was pointed out in the FY 1955 history that NSC issued NSCID 17, 16 May 55 under the provisions of which USCIB was designated as the national policy body for ELINT and subject to this authority DoD and CIA were made responsible for their respective ELINT collection activities, with the former being assigned the additional responsibility for organizing

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p31.

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and administering a national center for the technical processing of ELINT. The DoD implementing directive for NSCID 17 (S 3115.2) was issued 13 Jul 55. It provided that under the authority, direction and control of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Air Force was assigned the responsibility and delegated necessary authority to guide and coordinate ELINT activities of all agencies of the DoD, giving due consideration in the development and application of ELINT policies and procedures to recommendations of USCIB and the advice of the JCS. Additionally, the Secretary of the Air Force was charged with executing the responsibility of the Secretary of Defense for the organization and administration of a technical processing center.<sup>1</sup>

Developments Leading to Establishment of NTPC - In order to assure effective functioning of electronic countermeasures (ECM) operations, both in time of war and during peace, and in order to facilitate rapid technical analysis and evaluation of ECM search data from all sources, it was proposed early in June 1952 that a joint Army-Navy Signal Analysis and Evaluation Group be established at the earliest practicable date. Pursuant to joint DNC-CSigO agreement to this proposal on 5 Feb 53, the Army-Navy Electronic Evaluation Group (ANEEG) was established. In view of the significant results provided by this group and recognizing the need for centralized control and tri-service participation in this type organization, the JCS on 20 Jan 54, approved the establishment of a joint facility to be known as the Joint Electronics Analysis Group (JEAG) which would be responsive to the Joint Intelligence Committee of the JCS. However, in the light of later developments, establishment of the JEAG never materialized. ANEEG continued to operate as

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p32.

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usual and in the months which followed a need was becoming increasingly apparent for control of ELINT activities and development of associated policies at national level. This trend culminated on 16 May 55 with the issuance of an intelligence directive by the NSC which designated USCIB as the national policy body for ELINT and directed the establishment of a National Technical Processing Center to be organized and administered by the DoD and to include appropriate participation by the three Military Services and CIA. As a result of this NSC decision, the Secretary of Defense on 13 Jul 55, issued an implementing directive which charged the Secretary of the Air Force with discharging the DoD responsibility for organization and administration of the NTPC and to guide and coordinate ELINT activities of all agencies of the DoD, giving due consideration to the recommendations of USCIB and the advice of the JCS in the development and application of ELINT policies and procedures. JCS views on implementation of the DoD directive were made known in September 1955 and included a stipulation that provisions be made for adequate participation by the other two Military Departments (Army and Navy) in the management and operation of the NTPC in accordance with their expressed interest in and needs for ELINT.<sup>1</sup> Reaffirmation of the aforementioned agreement on ANEEG previously concluded between DNC and the CSigO was accomplished by the Chief, ASA on 9 Nov 55 continuing the operations of this activity without change. Meanwhile, an ad hoc committee consisting of members of the Army, Navy and Air Force (Chairman), were busily engaged in the preparation of a report for the Secretary of the Air Force on plans for implementing the DoD directive on ELINT. The

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p33.

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report by this committee, referred to as the Lindsay Report (after the USAF member, Maj Gen Richard C. Lindsay), was published on 9 Apr 56 and among other things included a recommendation for the NTPC to succeed to the assets of ANEEG. Shortly after publication, the NTPC was established in the Washington area effective 23 Apr 56 with an initial authorized strength of 1 Off and 1 Airman troop space. Inasmuch as the mission of NTPC included responsibility for the functions performed by ANEEG, and in consonance with the recommendations of the Lindsay Report, the latter organization was deactivated effective 30 Jun 56 and the personnel and facilities of ANEEG were transferred to NTPC effective 1 Jul 56 by mutual agreement between the DNC and the Chief, ASA. At the close of the fiscal year, specific procedures pertaining to the administration and discipline of Army personnel assigned to duty with NTPC were being incorporated in an administrative agreement being negotiated by ASA with the Commander, NTPC. In addition, Service and JCS ELINT policy and guidance letters were being revised in consonance with latest developments for field dissemination.

NSC 169 (Electromagnetic Communications) - NSC 169 sets forth NSC objectives in the field of electromagnetic communications. It will be remembered from FY 1955's history that at the close of FY 1954, the DoD plan (SUNSPOT) to accomplish certain of these objectives, i.e., to determine Soviet jamming potential was in draft form and undergoing revision to bring it into consonance with the provisions of NSCID 17. Subsequently, in August 1955, the Secretary of Defense, by DoD Directive 3115.3, established SUNSPOT as a DoD ELINT activity and assigned responsibility for this project to the Secretary of the Air Force as ELINT coordinator for DoD. The plan called for

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participation by the three Services with a requirement being placed on Army (ASA) for providing from ELINT resources to be located in Europe and Turkey a total of two intercept positions to perform initial collection tasks. Details of implementation were still under discussion at the close of the fiscal year with a satisfactory resolution and the initiation of activities expected in September 1956.<sup>1</sup>

US COMINT Board (USCIB)

USCIB policy on imitative communication deception was approved by this Board during the fiscal year and was submitted to the Secretary of Defense for guidance on 5 Jan 56. ASA provided a representative on the ad hoc group charged with the preparation of this policy.

US COMSEC Board (USCSB)

NSC 168, which established USCSB, was promulgated in 1953 on a trial basis. In September 1955, USCSB established an ad hoc committee to propose any necessary revisions. Matters being considered concerned the feasibility of extending USCSB responsibility to cover security of all communications and not just telecommunications; clarification by USCSB of NSA's role in the cover and deception field; USCSB clarification of NSA's responsibility to conduct liaison with foreign nations and international organizations; determination as to whether NSA's authority in COMSEC should be increased; and amendment of NSC 168 incorporating changes recommended by the ad hoc committee and publication as a permanent directive. The proposed revision was still undergoing committee action at the close of the fiscal year.

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p34.

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~~TOP SECRET~~National Telecommunications Board

On 13 Jul 55, JCEC submitted a report to the JCS concerning the means whereby certain powers of the President, under the Communications Act of 1934, could best be exercised in the interests of national defense and security. The report was approved by the JCS 15 Aug 55. Pursuant to this decision, and as a proposed means of accomplishing the objective, the JCS, on 15 Aug 55, dispatched a memorandum to Secretary of Defense with the request that he forward to NSC, recommending approval for signature by the President, a proposed amendment to Executive Order 10460 and the draft of a new Executive Order. The latter would create a National Telecommunications Board, without peacetime authority, but with authority to act for the President in execution of his emergency communications powers upon proclamation that there exists a war or threat of war. The former would assign to the Director, Office of Defense Mobilization the additional responsibility and requisite authority to prepare and disseminate required plans now, based upon the President's emergency communications powers for implementation by the National Telecommunications Board upon issue of a proclamation. As all of the powers reserved to the President under the Communications Act of 1934 were not emergency powers, but recognizing the need for a centralized control over available communications facilities and services upon proclamation of war or threat of war, the National Telecommunications Board during such periods would assume all the telecommunications responsibilities of the President. It was pointed out that this would require very close coordination with the Federal Communications Commission and would involve transfer of ODM's telecommunications functions to the National Telecommunications Board.

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Authority of the Board would cease within six months after termination of the state or threat of war. During periods other than emergency, the Board would function without operational authority.<sup>1</sup>

Membership on the Board would consist of representatives of:

- The Director, Defense Mobilization (Chairman)
- The Secretary of Defense
- The Federal Communications Commission
- The Secretary of State
- The Chief of Staff, US Army
- The Chief of Naval Operations
- The Chief of Staff, US Air Force

The Board would be assisted by an Executive Secretary and an Executive Coordinating Committee whose membership, in addition to representatives of the members of the Board, would include representatives of such other departments and agencies of the United States as are determined by the Board to have a substantial and continuing interest in the field of communications. Additional committees could be appointed by the Board as needed.

No further developments on this project were made available to ASA during the remainder of the fiscal year.

#### National Security Agency

NSA Field Commanders Conference - The annual NSA Field Commanders Conference was held in Washington, DC during the period 19-23 Mar 56. It was attended by commanders of Theater COMINT organizations and/or their authorized representatives as well as representatives of Service COMINT headquarters in the US. The conference was oriented towards the promotion of mutual understanding between the Service units in the field and NSA, and the solution of field unit problems. The conference agenda was built around items

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1. Ann Rept, ACoRS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p35.

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submitted by the Services, and augmented by NSA with a number of additional items of current and common interest. Post-conference discussions for ASA representatives attending the NSA conference were held at Hq ASA during the week 26-30 Mar 56 for the purpose of making a similar presentation of local problems.

NSA Policy on Intercept of Host Country Traffic - The following NSA policy, issued to the three Service cryptologic agencies on 15 Nov 55, is quoted to serve as a matter of record:

"As a matter of practice, the mission of US military intercept stations has not included the interception of traffic originated by or destined to the government of the country where the station is located. Since any deviation from the established practice would presumably violate local law and might jeopardize the status of the COMINT unit concerned, it is considered necessary to define a policy which will obviate such a possibility. Therefore, all field units should be informed that the interception of a host government's radio circuits is prohibited. [redacted] [redacted] No exception to this policy will be made without prior approval of the Director, NSA."<sup>1</sup>

NSA Policy on Release of Cryptomaterial to DoD Contractors - On 7 Mar 56, NSA issued a set of criteria to serve as a guideline for dealing with requests for release of cryptomaterial to DoD contractors. Criteria presented included: (1) a statement limiting the type of material which normally would be issued to one-time tape or paper and pencil systems; (2) a list of determinations to be made by the contracting military department prior to approval of requests, and (3) a list of actions for which the contracting military department assumes responsibility subsequent to approval of requests. ASA recommended Army adoption of this policy with certain restrictive modifications consistent with ASA's capability for implementation.<sup>2</sup>

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p36.
2. Ibid. p37.

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~~TOP SECRET~~JCS Unified Command Plan

On 4 Jun 56, the JCS submitted a revised Unified Command Plan to the Secretary of Defense for approval. One of the plan's major provisions concerned the proposed disestablishment of the Far East Command and assumption of its residual responsibilities by CINCPAC under executive agency of the Navy. Views on the revised plan were not available at the close of the fiscal year; however, in anticipation of approval, a preliminary study was initiated to determine the effect on ASA activities in the area.

Director, Communications Electronics

On 26 Jan 56, the Office of Director, Communications Electronics was disestablished within the Office, Secretary of Defense and reestablished the same date within the structure of the JCS.

Electronic Countermeasures Policy

On 14 Feb 56, pursuant to approval by the Secretary of Defense, the JCS issued a joint policy memorandum on electronic warfare. The purpose was to establish policy which would insure that a vigorous electronic countermeasures (ECM) and electronic counter-countermeasures (ECCM) program would be maintained by the military services at all times. In issuing this policy, the JCS emphasized that the greatly increased significance of electronics in warfare and advances by the Soviet Bloc in this field make it essential that the services develop and maintain a maximum state of electronic warfare readiness on a permanent basis. ASA provided representation on various joint ad hoc groups in connection with the development of this policy.

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~~TOP SECRET~~Disestablishment of AFSAC

On 28 Jun 55, a decision was made by the JCS which resulted in the abolishment of the Armed Forces Security Agency Council (AFSAC) which had been defunct since the issuance of NSCID 9 (Revised) and the DoD implementing directive thereof, under the provisions of which the Armed Forces Security Agency was removed from the structure of the JCS, placed under the Secretary of Defense and redesignated as NSA. On 14 Feb 56, AFSAC responsibilities were reassigned to JIC, JCEC and JSPC.<sup>1</sup>

JCS Actions Concerning NSA

During FY 1955, NSA made the following proposals to the Secretary of Defense who, in turn, referred them to the JCS for their views. ASA represented DA on various ad hoc groups charged with the development of joint views on the proposals and recommended approval in each case:

- 1) A proposal that FY 1956 civilian manpower and space allocations for NSA be increased by 1200 and that NSA and those service resources committed to the support of NSA be specifically exempted from provisions of the general guidelines for FY 1956 and FY 1957 issued by the Secretary of Defense which required a 6% reduction in the civilian personnel strengths of the military services.
- 2) A proposal that research and development positions be removed from NSAIDP and levied as separate and distinct requirements on the Services.
- 3) A proposal that the services plan for the continued, effective operation, for an indefinite period, of the COMINT units currently located in and planned for Germany, Japan, and Korea in satisfaction of national

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p38.

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intelligence requirements and that each service keep NSA advised concerning its plans for making these units self-sufficient should present supporting units be withdrawn.

Basic Policies of the Department of the Army (DA Policy as Applicable to ASA)

It was mentioned in the FY 1955 History that ASA conducted a continuing review of the document entitled: "Basic Policies of the Department of the Army" (Short Title: DA-PB-50) and submitted recommended changes to ACSI on a periodic basis in order to maintain those portions pertaining to ASA in a current status. In early 1956, publication of this document was discontinued; however, prior to notification of its discontinuance, ASA had prepared a revision for incorporation as of 30 Jun 56, which is quoted as follows:<sup>1</sup>

"The Chief, ASA is the adviser to the Chief of Staff and agencies of the Army Staff on matters within his jurisdiction pertaining to communications intelligence, passive communications countermeasures, electronic intelligence, communications cover and deception, communications jamming and communications security and is responsible to the Chief of Staff for the conduct of specified Army activities in these fields (AR 10-122).

"The communications intelligence (COMINT) activities of the United States are a national responsibility. The Secretaries of State and Defense as a Special Committee of the National Security Council for COMINT shall, with the assistance of the Director of Central Intelligence, establish policies and keep the President advised of such policies (Presidential Memo, 24 Oct 52, Communication Intelligence Activities, TOP SECRET). Acting for and under the Special Committee, the US Communications Intelligence Board (USCIB) shall function as the national policy body for COMINT (NSCID 9, Revised 29 Dec 52, Communications Intelligence, TOP SECRET). The National Security Agency (NSA) operating directly under the Secretary of Defense, and in accordance with policies as set forth by USCIB, has been assigned the mission of providing for the effective, unified organization and control of the COMINT activities of the US. (SD Memo, 5 Dec 52, Implementation of NSCID 9, Revised, TOP SECRET). Approved governmental policies and directives pertaining to the conduct of COMINT activities, together with necessary implementing directives, are promulgated by the Director, NSA, as required (NSA Directive Nr 1, 1 Jan 53, TOP SECRET).

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p39; Tab 6.

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"In addition to its authority and responsibility for COMINT, and acting under procedures established by the National Security Council, the USCIB shall be the national policy body for electronic intelligence (ELINT). Subject to the provisions of this authority, the Department of Defense and the Central Intelligence Agency shall be responsible for their respective ELINT collection activities (NSCID 17, 16 May 55, Electronic Intelligence (ELINT), SECRET). Under the authority, direction and control of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Air Force is assigned the responsibility and delegated the necessary authority to guide and coordinate ELINT activities of all agencies of the Department of Defense, giving due consideration in the development and application of ELINT policies and procedures to recommendations of USCIB and the advice of the JCS. (SD Memo Nr S-3115.2, 13 Jul 55, Electronic Intelligence (ELINT), SECRET).

"The security of Federal telecommunications (COMSEC) is a national responsibility. The Secretaries of State and Defense as a Special Committee of the National Security Council for COMSEC matters establish such policies relating to COMSEC as will achieve the maximum security of Federal telecommunications and keep the President advised of these policies. (Presidential Memo, 24 Oct 52, Communications Security (COMSEC) Matters, CONFIDENTIAL). The DoD has been designated as Executive Agent of the government for all COMSEC matters while the integration of policies and procedures affecting the security of Federal telecommunications has been designated as a responsibility of the US Communications Security Board (USCSB) (NSC Directive on Communications Security - NSC 168, 20 Oct 53, CONFIDENTIAL; USCSB Memo, COMSEC 5-/4, 11 Jan 55, Extension of One-Year Trial Period of NSC 168, CONFIDENTIAL). The Director, NSA acts for the Executive Agent in certain COMSEC matters, and with respect to the military COMSEC will be guided by approved policy, plans and doctrines developed by the JCS (DoD Directive Nr C-5200.5, 24 Apr 54, Communications Security (COMSEC), CONFIDENTIAL).

"The views of USCIB, as the national body concerned with policy relating to COMINT, must be given full weight with respect to the jamming of foreign radio communications. (CIB 000158, 20 May 54, USCIB Policy on Jamming of Foreign Radio Communications, and SD Memo, 12 Jun 54, Jamming of Foreign Radio Communications, both TOP SECRET).

"DA representation on USCIB and USCSB is provided by the ACofS, Intelligence; the Army Security Agency is normally an invited observer on both Boards. Additional basic policies directly affecting the activities of the Army Security Agency are contained in JCS Memo of Policy, Nr's. 53, 54, and 90, TOP SECRET; DA Memo, 5 Sep 52, Cover and Deception Responsibilities, as amended by DA Memo, 17 Nov 52, same subject, both TOP SECRET; JCS Memo of Policy Nr 93, SECRET; DA ltr, AGAC-C (M) 040 National Security Agency TSSI (19 Aug 53) G2, 4 Sep 53, Organization of Communication Intelligence Activities within the Department of Defense, as corrected 30 Sep 53, TOP SECRET; USCIB Policy on Imitative Communications Deception, USCIB 20./23, TOP SECRET).

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Army Electronic Warfare Policy Committee (AEWPC)

The Army Electronic Warfare Policy Council, which was established by the Chief of Staff, US Army, on 1 Jul 53, was redesignated as the Army Electronic Warfare Policy Committee 16 May 56. ASA representation on the committee consisted of the Chief, ASA as a member and two officers designated by him as alternates. A summary of ASA electronic warfare activities, which was prepared in connection with the annual report to the Chief of Staff, Army on the overall progress of Army electronic warfare operations. Quotations from the more important passages of this summary follow:<sup>1</sup>

"Electronic Search and Intercept Operations

General - During FY 1956, all deployed ELINT units were engaged in collecting information on foreign electronic equipment and systems by performing electronic search and intercept of electromagnetic radiations within the usable radio frequency spectrum, excluding COMINT; and performing field analysis of the collected data to determine pertinent technical characteristics and location of emitting electronic equipment.

[Redacted]

Information from all Army ELINT teams is forwarded through normal command channels to ANEEG which performs final analysis and evaluation of intercepted radiations and disseminates resultant information to ONI, ACSI, Chief, ASA, Director, Naval Communications, Head of the Naval Security Group, OCSigO, Director of Intelligence, USAF, NSA, CIA [Redacted] In addition, ANEEG has analyzed and produced approximately 250 reports during the past year on a signals

[Redacted]

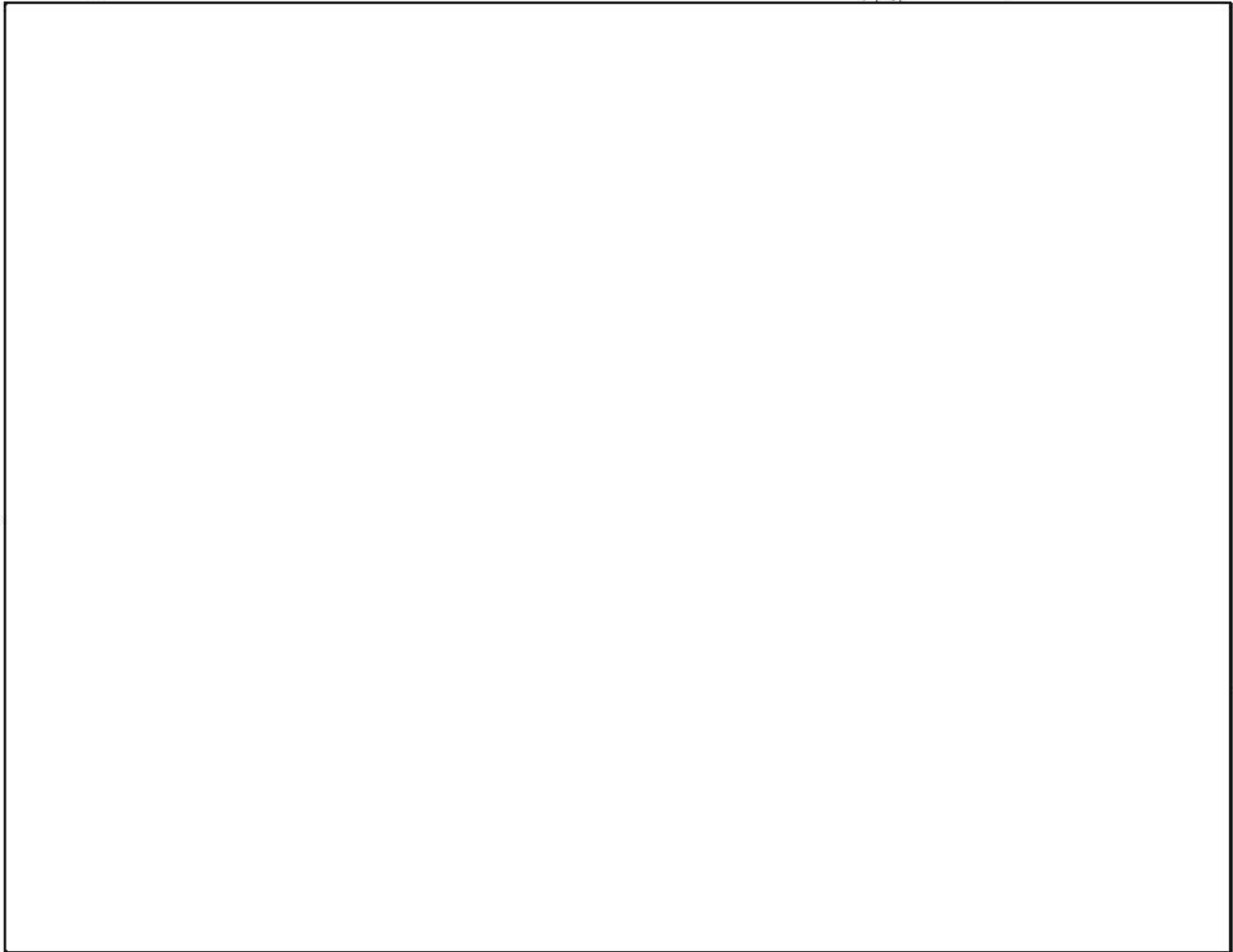
"In Turkey, the Army operates one team from two sites located at Sinop and Samsun.

[Redacted]

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p40.

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"During the period 2-6 May 55, a CC&D - COMSEC conference was held at ASA, Washington for the purpose of familiarizing CC&D planners with the latest techniques, capabilities of various theaters and their CC&D missions. This conference was attended by representatives of all major ASA Headquarters, the ASA Training Center and NSA. ASA has developed a general cover plan to eliminate a potential source of intelligence on SSO communication networks. The plan has been coordinated with and is concurred in by NSA. It is currently awaiting the sanction of the ACSI prior to implementation.

"A 40-hour course on the technique of traffic profiling for purposes of traffic control has been incorporated in the communication security analysis course taught at the ASA School. Twenty-seven hours of the 40-hour course are devoted to a typical traffic profiling problem. A method has been developed for compiling traffic profiles utilizing IBM equipment. This method is less tedious than purely manual techniques and provides for more rapid compilation.

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"The communications countermeasures mission is accomplished by the employment of electronic warfare elements in support of combat troops tactical operations. At the present time ASA has one EW Battalion consisting of a Battalion Headquarters, one EW Signal Company with limited ELINT capability and three communications jamming companies all located at Fort Huachuca, Ariz; and one communications jamming unit located in Heidelberg, Germany.

"The Army Security Agency's EW Battalion located at Fort Huachuca will continue to provide support to the AEPG in performing vulnerability operational tests of both US and foreign equipments; support for test and evaluation of passive ECM systems required for non-communications jamming; and coordination of maneuver requirements.

"ASA provides CONARC with personnel, equipments and units as appropriate to participate in field training exercises and maneuvers.

"Participation by elements of the EW Battalion in Exercise SAGEBRUSH provided for the first time the introduction of a realistic EW program into the type Field Army. Briefly, the program consisted in giving the US and Aggressor Commanders a realistic jamming capability by allowing "free-play" in its employment. The following lessons learned as a result of this exercise are of importance to future operations:<sup>1</sup>

- 1) Active ECM when intelligently used has proven to be a very potent tactical weapon.
- 2) EW when used as a "free-play" weapon did not require artificial controls.
- 3) The direct support given the tactical EW units by the tactical COMINT units has proven to be of considerable assistance in fulfillment of the tactical EW mission.
- 4) Control of tactical communication jamming as a weapon must be considered as a function of the command being supported."

Another AEWPC action in which ASA played a major role was in the development of the Concept of Field Army Employment of Electronic Warfare which was

1. Ann Rept, ACofS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, Tab 7.

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incorporated in FM 100-1.

Release of Classified Information to Foreign Governments

In consonance with DA policy, classified military information may be released to foreign governments and their representatives under policies promulgated by the ACSI. The basic reference in this respect is document entitled: "Department of the Army Disclosure of Classified Military Information to Foreign Governments" (Short Title: DA-DCMI(A)) dated 25 Jan 56. ASA actions with regard to this policy were concerned primarily with providing ACSI, SigC, and DCSLOG with appropriate recommendations on the application of the provisions of DA-DCMI to specific requests for release of cryptologic and ELINT information and equipment to SHAPE, NATO and SEATO countries, UN countries, and MDAF countries. Guidance was also furnished ASA Theater Commanders to answer similar requests received from local Army Commanders, MAAG's and Military Missions.

Emergency Utilization of Foreign Nationals

On 30 Apr 56, ACSI authorized the Chief, ASA, in the event of an emergency in which US troops are committed which require ASA support, to employ foreign linguists to assist in the collection of Category I COMINT, subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraph 9, USCIB Directive Nr 5, Revised. ACSI also provided that the Chief, ASA, may further delegate this authority to Chiefs of ASA field activities as he considers essential.<sup>1</sup>

Adoption of the ICAO Phonetic Alphabet

On 22 Aug 55, the JCS approved the adoption of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Phonetic Alphabet for United States Joint use

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p40.

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to become effective 1 Mar 56.

Status of Base Rights

As of 30 Jun 56, ASA was charged with establishment of fixed intercept facilities in the following countries in which the US had no occupation or treaty rights and which required negotiation of a base rights agreement or an extension of an existing base rights agreement: Turkey, Italy, Taiwan, Spain. In the latter two countries the proposed ASA intercept facility was to be collocated with an Air Force intercept facility. In the case of Spain, the Air Force has the primary interest and responsibility for establishment of the intercept facility and in the case of Taiwan, the Army (ASA) has the primary interest. With respect to Turkey and Italy a general base rights agreement between these governments and the US was signed,

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In each case the State Department assumed responsibility for the overall negotiations, with the Army being responsible for completion of negotiations at the military level.<sup>1</sup>

In addition, ASA also had existing and/or future requirements for intercept facilities in the following foreign sovereign countries: Eritrea, England, Germany, Japan, Philippines, and a possible requirement in Korea. In all of these locations the base rights have been obtained or exist by virtue of treaty agreement or negotiation of occupation rights, except in case of Korea. Finalization of the requirement in Korea was dependent upon the results of technical site surveys being conducted and recommendations of NSA with respect thereto.

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p41.

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Actual status of base rights negotiations with Turkey, Italy, Spain and Taiwan follows:<sup>1</sup>

Turkey - [redacted]

[redacted] the base agreement was not yet completed due to Turkish objection to morale type radio facilities requested by the US. Construction of the Army intercept facility, however, would be initiated as soon as contracts could be awarded.

Spain - Final agreement on intercept facility was delayed due to several reasons which included reluctance on the part of Spain to permit additional Army elements into Spain and delay in approval of funds required by the Air Force. In addition, there was a possibility that the requirement placed on the Army by NSA for an intercept facility in Spain would be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Taiwan - Negotiations between the US and the Chinese Nationalist Government have been going on for approximately two years with no indication as yet that an agreement will be reached which will be satisfactory to the US. The area of disagreement continued to be civil jurisdiction over US

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forces [redacted]

Italy - The base memorandum required for the proposed Army facility near Treviso was being negotiated by CINCEUR. Latest indications were that the contents of the agreement were substantially acceptable to both sides and would be completed in the near future.

Present planning also envisioned emergency post D-Day redeployment of

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p42.

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certain ASA units which would require areas of operation in Tunisia and possibly Spain. No action was underway, however, to negotiate base rights for these areas since this type of action, if required, would be taken as an emergency measure and associated with mutual interests of the foreign government concerned in accordance with military necessity.

#### COMINT Operating Policy

In June 1956, the Chief of Staff, ASA promulgated a number of policies concerning the conduct of COMINT activities under the operational and technical control of NSA. These policies constituted guidance to be followed by Hq, ASA in personal negotiation or official correspondence with NSA or its field activities and were to be tempered with sufficient reasonable compromise so as not to jeopardize the success of the overall COMINT effort; however, underlying any compromise was the continued desire to effect measures which would insure implementation of these policies.

#### ELINT Policy Directive

On 26 Mar 56, ASA ELINT Policy Directive Nr 1 was promulgated for the purpose of delineating ASA policy relative to accomplishment of the ELINT mission of the Agency. It was stated in general terms and concerned itself with ASA strategic ELINT activities. More specific information relating to the exchange of ELINT information with other than ASA ELINT activities was provided the Chiefs of ASA-Europe, ASA-Far East, and ASA-Alaska on 11 Apr 56.<sup>1</sup>

#### Revised Policy on Utilization of Machine Aids

In May 1956, policy in regard to the employment of machine aids was revised to encourage the mechanization of COMINT, ELINT and countermeasures

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p43.

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operations, with COMINT projects taking precedence. Administrative projects were authorized on a time available basis.<sup>1</sup>

In January 1956, a study was initiated for approval of the Chief, ASA on ASA Technical War Gaming which was in keeping with AR 10-122 which charged the Chief, ASA with maintaining liaison with CONARC "to insure coordination on . . . development of tactics, organization, doctrine, and material relative employment of ASA units in the Army in the field."

Accordingly, the CO, 711th Comm Recon Det, Fort Monroe was notified of ASA approval of the ASA Technical War Gaming in principle, and the fact that the Agency was presently considering the practical aspects of implementation. The detachment commander was requested to secure comments or information from Combat Operations Research Group.

On 17 Feb 56, the CO, 7206 AS Detachment was notified of the fact that the Chief, ASA had approved Haller, Raymond and Brown (HRB) assistance in providing data.

On 15 Feb 56, ASA representatives, HRB, and NSA personnel met to discuss the status of technical contest between the contractor and Hq ASA. HRB personnel stated that they had permission from Fort Huachuca to initiate work at once on a pilot operation of Phase I, Task 7, if agreeable to ASA. This would consist of an estimated four months effort to accomplish the following:<sup>2</sup>

- 1) Determine and plot location, signal density, activity, and any other required information regarding the deployment and capabilities of enemy electronic radiating systems at significant moments of the war game.

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p44.  
2. Ann Rept, Tech Consultant, FY56, Tabs 25, 26, 27.

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- 2) Determine and plot location, signal density, activity and any other required information regarding the deployment of US electronic non-communications radiation systems at the identical moments, which are determined to be likely to cause significant interference with enemy signals.
- 3) Determine enemy electronic target opportunities at significant moments, include all pertinent factors such as parameters, topography, location and tactical deployment.

On 8 Mar 56, the Combat Operations Research Group (CORG) was visited to discuss war gaming. Here, ASA representatives learned that preparation of operational plans usually required three or more months for any given situation. It was also learned that war gaming had certain limitations. Intangibles, such as morale, could not be taken into consideration in the progress of a war game. Minute details of organization (how many men in a squad?) could not be tested. Some special types of activities could not be evaluated.

On the other hand, CORG felt that war gaming was excellent to test feasibility of concept certain basic assumptions, tactics, doctrine, or to reveal problem areas, contingencies, coordination which must be accomplished, and to give a gross appraisal of an organization.

Among the several war games which have been completed by CORG were SAGE BRUSH, DEFRIV (defense against Russians crossing the Rhine), and OPRIV (attack across the Main). CORG expects soon and probably next to test PENTANA or ROTAD (reorganization of the Airborne Division).

CORG personnel recommended, before they were fully appraised of the ASA plan, that ASA not go into extensive war gaming with all the equipment which CORG found necessary, but that ASA play an "open" game.

ASA representatives then explained that ASA did not expect, at least

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initially, to war game in the sense that battle decisions would be made and the sequential outcome changed in the process, but that ASA merely expected to analyze the already fought battle to determine what the intelligence requirements were by the clock, what the electronic activity was by the clock, and whether the latter would provide a means to satisfy the former.

Subsequent to this meeting, HRB personnel indicated that they did not have sufficient basic technical data as of now to plot Russian electronic activity if we were to give them a specific battle situation. It was therefore informally decided that HRB should concentrate on developing, in general, the non-communications OB and techniques of the Russian Type Field Army, while ASA examined war game reports to be sent up from CORG and determine what the specific ASA technical war gaming point should be.

Following this development, the CO, 711th Comm Recon Det, Fort Monroe was notified that the ASA plans for ASA technical war gaming consisted of the following:

- 1) HRB was to be informed that they were to produce a study "Non-Communications Electronic Battle Order and Tactics of the Russian Field Army," while awaiting war game data presumably to be furnished by Hq ASA.
- 2) CORG reports, when received, were to be studied to determine if sufficient data was available therein for ASA technical war gaming purposes.
- 3) That the war game situation of DEFTRIV was ideal for initial ASA study. Operational planning data overlays described by CORG as available for ASA can furnish data for an initial ELINT operational plan. However, the ASA requirement for a battle log remained in order that detailed intelligence requirements and detailed ELINT possibilities from moment to moment could be explored.

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- 1) CORG was to be requested to provide a time schedule and rough draft maps for one of the plays under DEFRIV.
- 2) CORG was to be requested to replay DEFRIV with personnel assistance from HRB, if 1) above could not be accomplished.
- 3) If both 1) and 2) above were impossible ASA or HRB would attempt to replay with CORG assistance.

At the close of FY 1956, HRB and the CO, Hq ASA Operational Center, 7206 DU, Fort Huachuca, Ariz had been notified to proceed with the project.

#### NSC 168

On 12 Aug 55, ASA representatives participated in a meeting of the Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC) to study certain documents in conflict with NSC 168 and NSCID Nr 9 (Rev). This meeting resulted in the appointment of an Ad Hoc Subcommittee consisting of JIC and JCEC representatives. Subsequent meetings throughout June 1956 attempted to resolve two major differences that continued on through the final meeting of the Committee. These were, namely, the Service's desire to initiate and pursue research and development by simply coordinating and notifying DIRNSA (DIRNSA desired to continue administrative approval authority); the second difference was between State and NSA on production of crypto material. No final committee report was prepared during FY 1956.<sup>1</sup>

#### COMSEC Support for White Sands Proving Ground

On 29 Jun 55, ASA representatives met with the Chief, Field Operations Branch, and Electronic Countermeasures Group, Electronic Warfare Division, White Sands Signal Agency. Under discussion was the status of the proposed ASA COMSEC Detachment for White Sands Proving Ground, and information on ASA organization to provide COMINT support to a field army, which might assist

1. Ann Rept, Tech Consultant, FY56, pp6-7.

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White Sands Signal Agency in the design of a TOE unit for ELINT of guided missiles, and writing doctrine.

ASA representatives indicated that authority had been requested from DA for authority to activate a TD COMSEC unit for White Sands Proving Ground consisting of 2 Off and 25 EM. It was further indicated that a draft mission of the unit had been promulgated and that the unit would have normal operating equipment and require normal administrative and logistic support.

The White Sands representative expressed the opinion that the ASA unit should be attached to the 9577th TSU for logistic support and that if concurred in by the CG, White Sands Proving Ground, that the ASA unit could be provided for to preclude the possibility that other units or personnel would misuse the ASA unit.

The matter was still under study as the year ended.<sup>1</sup>

CSB #00011

This document incloses certain portions of the Hoover Commission Report of primary interest to USCSB. The document further indicates the President's desire for careful review of the recommendations to determine which can and should be adopted (indicating the method and timing deemed appropriate for placing them in effect); also to indicate any recommendations not considered appropriate for adoption, together with supporting reasons and comment.

During FY 1956, the Chief, ASA, as the Army member of USCSB, forwarded the proposed Army position on these recommendations which included:<sup>2</sup>

1. Ann Rept, Tech Consultant, FY56, Tab 20.
2. Ibid. Tab 21.

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1) Recommendation Nr 4, page 50. "That the Military Services and NSA continue to strive for a higher degree of cryptographic security; that the problem of communications security, including plain text messages and traffic analysis of encrypted messages, be restudied by USCSB (or the Combined Board as recommended in this report) with a view toward reducing to the lowest practicable level the quantity of information released through telecommunications; and that NSC 168 be re-examined to ascertain if the DIRNSA, has sufficient authority to carry out his COMSEC responsibilities."

Comments and Recommendations:

- a. The Army member of USCSB believes that the state of US COMSEC should be kept under thorough review at all times and therefore as a matter of principle believes that the recommended COMSEC study can and should be made. However, for any study to be effectual it must not be directed towards any given component of COMSEC as a matter of emphasis, but should instead cover all elements of COMSEC. Accordingly, it is recommended that USCSB, (or the recommended Combined Board), at the earliest, study the adequacy of US COMSEC and determine requirements to insure continuing and increasing security of US telecommunications.
- b. While re-examination of NSC 168 to determine if DIRNSA has sufficient authority to carry out his COMSEC responsibility can be made, it should not be made alone. Instead, the Army member of USCSB recommends that all facets of NSC 168 be examined.  
(See comments to recommendation Nr 5 below.)

2) Recommendation Nr 5, page 51. "That a single Board with appropriate technical subcommittees have policy cognizance over communications intelligence and communications security. If the recommendation to place the evaluation and analysis of ELINT under NSA is adopted, then policy guidance for ELINT as well as COMINT and COMSEC should be exercised by the proposed single Board."

Comments and Recommendations:

The Army member of USCSB feels that this recommendation can and should be adopted. It can be foreseen that a tremendous advantage will be realized in amalgamating the USCSB with the USCIB in that it would result in more effective coordination between COMINT and COMSEC matters, be more economical, and preclude the continued necessity of having two separate Boards consider such closely related fields as COMINT and COMSEC. Simultaneous considerations of the COMINT implications which may be inherent in any particular COMSEC problem could be complimentary and of National interest. Accordingly, and also to accomplish the review of NSC 168 recommended

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above, it is recommended that USCIB and USCSB prepare a proposed directive combining the provisions of USCIB #9 (Rev), NSC 168, NSCID #17, and that this action be accomplished prior to the expiration date of the trial period of NSC 168 (1 Nov 55).

3) Recommendation Nr 8, page 40. "That the present basic communications (cryptographic) security plan, providing for centralized control with effective decentralization of operations, be continued; that each agency and service maintain effective inspection and vigorous training programs to reduce to the minimum cryptographic operational security violations."

Comments and Recommendations:

The Army member of USCSB concurs with this recommendation.

4) Recommendation Nr 9, page 40. "That NSC determine ways and means to control more effectively release of valuable intelligence to potential enemies via clear text messages being transmitted over government and civil communications networks."

Comments and Recommendations:

The Army member of USCSB feels that this recommendation can and should be adopted. This study should be conducted by appropriate working elements of USCSB (or the recommended Combined Board) and results submitted to NSC for determination.

5) Recommendation Nr 10, page 40. "That the general tendency within the communications intelligence and the communications security agencies to overemphasize the special security facets of their operations with respect to basic communications and electronics features be examined objectively and comprehensively by competent, technically qualified authority to insure that such overemphasis is not producing unnecessary duplication of facilities and operations in peacetime which will grow to completely unrealistic figures in wartime, and producing a system which may fail in an emergency because it will require considerable re-adjustment of basic operational practices at a critical time."

Comments and Recommendations:

The security features of certain COMINT and COMSEC activities are considered extremely sensitive. It is believed that study of this matter should be conducted by appropriate representatives of the COMINT and COMSEC community who are thoroughly familiar with special security requirements of both COMINT and COMSEC; appropriate representatives of the Communications and Electronics elements within the Department of Defense should be invited to participate, if they so desire. The committee studying this problem should be ad hoc.

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6) Special Recommendation. "That the President set up a special Commission composed of technically qualified civil and military communications and electronics representatives, to survey and produce recommendations as to ways and means to insure the more effective utilization of all communications and electronics resources of the US in the National interests in cases of war or National emergency."

Comments and Recommendations:

This recommendation, while of interest to both the COMINT as well as the COMSEC community, includes areas outside of their immediate areas of interest. Accordingly, the Army member of USCSB neither opposes or recommends adoption of the proposed study. It is felt, however, that should such a commission be established that representatives of both the COMINT and COMSEC community should be invited.

COMSEC 7-1/4

COMSEC 7-/1 calls attention to the present state of US COMSEC, indicates that it needs improvement and recommends a study of the problem giving special emphasis to transmission security as the weakest element in COMSEC. COMSEC 7-/4 is a study proposed by Director, NSA which provides detailed recommendations for the improvement of US Transmission Security. Included are:<sup>1</sup>

- 1) That USCSB establish an ad hoc committee to develop a phased plan for implementation of link encryption.
- 2) That member agencies and departments institute certain listed changes in communications procedures, with NSA to report periodically to USCSB on status of implementation.
- 3) That member agencies and departments take steps to emphasize Transmission Security in curricula of schools for training communications and staff officers.
- 4) That USCSB adopt as basic policy the statement that Transmission Security is essential to the security of US communications and positive measures for Transmission Security should be pursued vigorously.

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1. Ann Rept, Tech Consultant, FY56, Tab 22.

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Accordingly, on 17 Oct 55, the Chief, ASA, as the Army member of USCSB, concurred in the recommendations of NSA, insofar as the aims could be attained without unduly restricting communications operations. Further, he recommended that USCSB keep the implementation under periodic review and subject to re-direction.

COMSEC 7-1/5

In this document, Director, NSA recommended to the USCSB that certain communications procedures be implemented by various departments and agencies of the US, to enhance the security of federal telecommunications, especially as regards "transmission security." Among these are:<sup>1</sup>

- 1) Elimination of routing indicators at all organizational levels where OB information becomes significant (presumably below theater level).
- 2) Prescription of more general use of codress and address indicating groups, including maximum use of "Routing Line Segregation" (a method of routing multiple address messages whereby the communications facility originating or relaying a message may delete from the message heading any station designations not required on a specific transmission).
- 3) Prohibition of plain language addressing on encrypted messages.
- 4) Prohibition of the use of specific transmitting instructions when utilizing address indicating groups.
- 5) Elimination of use of accounting symbols in message headings.
- 6) Security classifying, and encrypting, messages promulgating routing indicators which contain detailed OB information.
- 7) Provision of measures to increase physical security afforded station and address designation assignments.
- 8) Implementation of secure call sign systems for tactical communications. (Presumably, call signs described in AFSAG 1248, para 2101b(2), (3), (7), (8), would be acceptable.)

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1. Ann Rept, Tech Consultant, FY56, Tab 23.

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On 28 Oct 55, ASA nominated one of the Army members of the ad hoc committee to study encryption. In addition, position statements were made on two of the recommendations proposed.

At its fourth meeting on 17 Oct 55, the USCSB considered and approved certain of the NSA recommendations. Among those approved was a recommendation that the curricula of the various schools for the training of communications and staff officers would be reviewed by the Services and Agencies and the appropriate steps would be taken to insure maximum emphasis on transmission security in such schools.

JCS 2010/108

This document recommends that the functions formerly assigned to AFSAC be reassigned on a split basis to the Joint Intelligence Committee and Joint Communications-Electronics Committee.

On 6 Feb 56, the Chief, ASA non-concurred in this recommendation for the Army. Concurrently, the establishment of a Joint Security Committee was proposed.

#### D. Training

##### School

At the ASA School during FY 1956, training of ASA Specialists was programmed to meet requirements for support of the planned Army and the DA portion of the NSA mission. Officer and enlisted training was programmed at an input of 345 Off, 10,945 EM with an output of 425 Off, 10,802 EM. In addition, 25 EM of the SigC were scheduled for training in Morse Code Interception Course and 240 EM in the Cryptographic Equipment Repair Course. A total of 48 EM of the Navy were included for training in the Cryptographic

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Equipment Repair Course. Effective 1 Mar 56, Cryptomaterial Specialist (MOS 985) and Crypto-equipment Repair (MOS 342) courses conducted at the ASA School were transferred to the Signal School, Fort Monmouth, NJ.<sup>1</sup>

#### Language

A total of 949 spaces at the Army Language School was programmed and 765 spaces were filled in FY 1956. Training of ASA enlisted personnel in Army Service Schools and the Technical and Administrative Service Schools was scheduled to meet the Agency's requirements in support of the planned Army and DA portion of the NSA mission. During FY 1956, 2202 enlisted spaces were allocated to ASA by CONARC. Of the spaces allocated, 1494 were filled.<sup>2</sup>

#### Field

During FY 1956, TD units, consisting principally of fixed stations, trained under the provisions of training circulars published by Hq, ASA. TC Nr 3, 28 Nov 55, prescribed mandatory training directed primarily by DA in character guidance; military justice; physical training; TIE; Geneva Conventions; qualification in arms; land mine warfare; CBR warfare; evasion and escape doctrine; code of conduct; military courtesy; rehearsals of current defense, evacuation and destruction plans; and security education.

Training in other general military subjects, while not prescribed as mandatory, was suggested in the circular, and training requirements in these subjects were left to the discretion of the local commander. Training reports which reflected the type of training implemented and participation percentiles were submitted quarterly by all units.

1. Ann Rept, ACofS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p48.
2. Ibid. pp49-50.

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All Army Strategic Reserve units continued in their post-cycle training requirements consistent with TC Nr 3. They, likewise, continued previously assigned operational missions.

The 73d Sig Bn (EW), assigned to the Agency in January 1956, trained under the provisions of ATP's 11-219 and 11-220 until exempted from these programs in May 1956 for the purpose of organizing and testing a prototype ASA unit adaptable for accomplishing assigned missions under AR 10-122. Subsequent to this testing, the battalion was to resume training under an ATP currently being consolidated from ATP's 32-301, 11-219, and 11-220 for adaptability to the new missions.<sup>1</sup>

Emphasis on apprenticeship training during FY 1956 was continued in both TD and TOE units. As TC Nr 3 prescribed no time requirement for training newly-assigned personnel if the prescribed minimum standards were attained by these personnel. Training continued until these were met or personnel were trained in a new MOS. Cir Nr 12, Hq ASA, 19 Mar 56, assumed an average apprenticeship training period for purposes of calculating manning factors to be used in determining enlisted personnel staffing requirements in COMINT operations.

Advance training in certain ASA technical specialities was conducted for 449 officers and men during FY 1956 in NSA production sections. Training consisted largely of apprentice-type instruction involving actual problems which would be encountered in field operations.

Maneuver support during FY 1956 in CONUS provided a realistic training medium for ASA units. In Louisiana, the 504th Group, 311th and 313th

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p50.

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Battalions participated in Exercise SAGE BRUSH during the 2d Qtr, FY 1956. While ASA COMINT and COMSEC support was generally effective, overall effectiveness was reduced by a lack of initial background data for continuity purposes and unanticipated mobile tactical situations.<sup>1</sup> In Exercise APPLE JACK, ASA personnel participated in a CPX covering utilization of special weapons with various offensive and defensive tactics. Two distinct areas--chemical and radiological warfare--were covered. Battlefield surveillance of US Army communications was conducted at the Yakima Firing Range, Washington between 29 April-8 May 55.<sup>2</sup>

At Huntsville, Ala, Redstone Arsenal, ASA, and Army Ballistic Missile Agency engaged, during the period 10 April-20 Aug 56, in ordnance activities in the field of rockets, guided missiles, jet assistant take-off, and target drone systems. The exercise covered research and development, coordination of production, supply and maintenance, as well as related activities with the Air Force and Navy. Traffic analysis disclosed a number of operations and projects identified by code names, directly or indirectly associated with Redstone and ballistics. The missions, type of missiles being developed, and the stage of production, etc., could also be determined.

In Exercise REDWING, a series of nuclear tests were conducted by JTF 7 in the Pacific Proving Grounds, Eniwetok, Marshall Islands from 5 May through 22 Jul 56. Information obtained from analysis of plain language radio and landline teletypewriter communications passing over ACAN disclosed valuable information prior to, during, and after the exercise.

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1. Ann Rept, ACofS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p51.
  2. Ann Rept, Sp Op Div (GAS50), FY56, p16.

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Analysis of traffic over the period 1 Dec 55-15 Oct 56 indicated that 17 nuclear exercises, bearing Indian code names, were conducted. At least one phase appeared to have concerned reduction or control of radiation fallout.

In Europe, a guided missile study was made of the FIX CORDON BLEU, conducted 13-17 Oct 55 by the 307th Battalion in Germany. The study, covering all means of communication used during the exercise was limited to transmission security support normally rendered by support units. Overall security measures were pronounced good. The analysis of radiotelegraph, landline teletype and landline telephone transmission by the VII Corps and its subordinate units revealed that friendly troop locations and the result of enemy action had been disclosed in telephonic communications. This resulted in a recommendation that ASA-Europe institute a general telephone security program in promotion of increased transmission security.<sup>1</sup>

In Exercise POLO BALL, COMSEC support was rendered to the Seventh Army CPX by Hq 502d Group between 8-13 Dec 55. Traffic analysis of radiotelegraph, radioteletype, VHF (no landline) telephone, drop copies of outgoing messages and teletype tapes revealed that overall security of electric communications during the CPX was below the standard established in previous exercises. This resulted in a recommendation that a general transmission security training program, replacement of Map Reference Code with MAPLAY, and the use of an operations code or a more secure system instead of the unit designator as a remedial measure.<sup>2</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, Sp Op Div (GAS50), FY56, pl8.
  2. Ibid. pl7.

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Training surveys conducted during FY 1956 included:<sup>1</sup>

- 1) Fort Huachuca, Ariz
- 2) White Sands Signal Corps Agency, White Sands Proving Ground, NMex
- 3) Air Force Technical Training Center, Keesler AFB, Miss (10-20 Jan 56)
- 4) Southeastern Signal School, Fort Gordon, Ga (30 Jan-3 Feb 56)
- 5) Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga (30 Jan-3 Feb 56)
- 6) Hq ASA-Europe and subordinate units
- 7) ASA units at Kagnev Station, Asmara, Eritrea (15 Jan-28 Feb 56)
- 8) Fld Sta 8602, Petaluma, Calif; ASA Far-East, Tokyo, Japan; and ASA-Alaska (1 May-27 Jun 56)

Staff visits were also made to observe inactive duty training of the following AS-USAR units:<sup>2</sup>

Hq & Hq Co, 309th Battalion	(14-16 Oct 55)
Hq & Hq Co, 505th Group	(15-17 Nov 55)
Hq & Hq Co, 310th Battalion	(15-17 Nov 55)
Hq & Hq Co, 305th Battalion	(16-19 Jan 56)
Hq & Hq Co, 308th Battalion	(6-8 Feb 56)
800th Sig Company (EW-2)	(27-29 Feb 56)
Co A, 309th Battalion	(19 Apr 56)
Co B, 309th Battalion	(24 Apr 56)
Hq & Hq Co, 314th Battalion	(26 Apr 56)
Hq & Hq Co, 503d Group	(16 May 56)

Annual unit training for AS-USAR units was conducted at the ASA Training Center during the period 14-28 Aug 55 for all AS-USAR units located on the east coast. Additionally, a pre-camp conference was held to arrange FY 1957 field training for AS-USAR units during the period 10-11 Mar 56, and a two-week refresher course for AS-USAR officers was developed and received DA approval.<sup>3</sup>

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p53.

2. Ibid. pp54-55.

3. Ibid. p56.

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~~TOP SECRET~~E. Intra-ASA Conference (Special Report)<sup>1</sup>

Many phases of COMSEC were discussed at the important Intra-ASA COMSEC Conference held at Hq ASA, 18-22 Jun 56, but the primary concern was improvement of COMSEC support to the Army in the field.

Emphasized was COMSEC performed by users and operators of strategic and tactical communications systems; the number of large and small cryptocenters; innumerable tactical radiotelegraph (CW), telephone and teletype links, and ACAN--wherever US Troops were stationed--as operated by signal, infantry, artillery or engineer troops. And, the considerable number engaged within ASA in the communications using and operating business, who, depending upon their place in the program, performed COMSEC.

Transmission Security

In this field, discussion was held on the problems of radiation of plain language signals when utilizing certain communications and communications equipment; the Army's role in the television field; ASA COMSEC support of tactical communications, and the concept of security traffic analysis.

Three main categories of radiation--Radiated Fields and Conduction, Power Line Modulation, and Magnetic Fields were discussed as well as the security classification of radiation information. Various techniques to suppress radiation were described and it was indicated that AFSAG 1262-1 would be issued in 1957 to replace existing documents in providing guidance in the radiation field to COMINT and non-COMINT installations. It was also disclosed that radiation intercept equipment mounted in a van was being built, and would probably be available in 1958 for NSA use.

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1. Ann Rept, Sp Op Div (GAS50), FY56, pp56-87.

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The importance of the Army's use of television was demonstrated by a kinescope of a TV film on Combat Television, made of maneuvers conducted at Fort George G. Meade, Md in 1954.

The Army Maneuver Test and Evaluation Group evaluated the new Army Grid Communications System--tested by Signal Corps in the fall of 1955--during Exercise SAGE BRUSH. The system, designed to meet field army requirements served an area covering the length and depth of the zone occupied by the field army, and provided communication facilities between the field army and division rear boundaries.

The system--designed to permit rapid re-routing of circuits and minimum delay in communication despite destruction of any portion of the system--possessed these characteristics: mobile CommCen's, direct communication between division and Army service support elements, and communication trunk and terminal facilities for units and installations without these facilities.

Many deficiencies, beyond those of concept and equipment, were disclosed by the Ninth Field Army during a test of the system. Some key role units in the grid systems did not see the equipment prior to time of operation; grid centers were improperly located for mission accomplishment; and because personnel and equipment for manning the system were critical, the system was over extended and there were no necessary intermediate relay points to facilitate displacement of grid centers.

The basic concept of the grid or area type system was determined sound, and made adequate provision for the higher degree of dispersion, decentralization and alternative means required under conditions of atomic war. Correction of major deficiencies, followed by further tests, was expected to

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fully develop the concept of signal communications which would be adopted as the conventional communications system.

Communications Cover and Deception

The Agency's current communications cover and deception (CC&D) responsibilities were presented to outline problems faced in providing adequate CC&D support. Current authority included AR 10-122, 23 Jun 55, and Annex K, ASA Capabilities Plan, which permitted the conduct of imitative deception in support of such plans that required support, and furnish technical assistance to the CSigO and appropriate commanders for planning, coordinating and implementing manipulative and simulative CC&D operations.

To illustrate, Operation BACCARAT, a communication cover operation planned to support a coordinated COMINT-ELINT operation, was held 15 May 56 by the 23d Detachment in Ankara, Turkey. Although the cover plan was cancelled because of time elements, the planning experience provided valuable information, which was expected to be developed into a 4-phase planning problem for use by the ASA School. Among the important lessons were that ample time must be allowed for coordination of plans with Signal groups; communication equipment must be installed; and allowance made for face-to-face discussion of cover plan details well in advance of implementation.

Two CC&D problems were discussed. The first described the need for a communications cover plan to disassociate ASA as an apparent originator and addressee from the DA Special Security Office (SSO) COMINT dissemination network. The second outlined problems concerning Category Baker systems in CC&D programs.

Early in 1955, NSA conducted a security analysis of all communications

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sent and received at Hq ASA. Similar analysis at ASA level was conducted in 1956. Both studies indicated that the Agency had direct cryptographic association with dissemination-consumer and collection-forwarding activities. SSO's posed such a problem. For example, these offices held BACCHUS special privacy cryptosystems, but they were not assigned routing indicators. Therefore, communication was accomplished through the nearest ACAN facility. All vertical SSO traffic--both incoming and outgoing--was handled by ASA ACAN Station, Arlington Hall, using routing indicator RUEPAS. Messages between these offices and central headquarters were therefore readily distinguished through the use of privacy system indicators.

Accordingly, a cover plan was proposed to disassociate ASA ACAN from the DA SSO COMINT network by (1) unobtrusive and gradual diversion of SSO traffic from ASA CommCen to the DA cryptocenter; (2) use of new system indicators for traffic diverted to the DA cryptocenter; (3) suppression of characteristic address patterns which might appear in SSO multiple address messages; and (4) phasing out of SSO lateral communications those system indicators which had been associated with ASA.

In the preparation of this plan, SSO traffic was profiled, both vertically and laterally, for a period of 30 days and DA cryptocenter outgoing traffic for a 12-day period. Study of the DA traffic revealed that the most suitable, general purpose cryptosystems for encrypting the SSO system and message indicator was the Joint, General Purpose world-wide BACCHUS cryptosystem, KAK 14.

Solution was complicated by the need of retaining special privacy systems for SSO use, and the requirement that the system indicator itself serve to

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flag traffic for the SSO, as an address group. Therefore, the BACCHUS system would be retained, but privacy BACCHUS system indicators would be buried by encryption in a widely held joint ADONIS cryptosystem.

Externals of traffic handled by RUEPAS would remain unchanged. The SSO system indicator, to be used during the phase-out period, would likewise remain the same. As of 1 Jan 57, all SSO traffic routed through Arlington Hall Station was scheduled to cease, and would therefore be routed through the DA cryptocenter. Simultaneously, phasing out of SSO traffic at the ASA CommCen would also cease.

Research on Category Baker cryptosystem of low security value in the CC&D program, was limited during FY 1956. Consequently, the following guides remained in effect until such time as a thorough study could be completed:

- 1) Control messages encrypted in BECAT systems must have a plausible underlying plain text;
- 2) An encrypted BECAT control message text must not contain words or symbols which indentify it as a control message;
- 3) Recipient of an encrypted BECAT control message must be knowledgeable that it is a control message.

The latest research project in the CC&D field concerned traffic profiling integration reports. It was to cover all phases of traffic profiling, detailing complete information necessary to interpret a unit's communications for a given period. The report, in standard form, was to embody five main subjects: Situation and Operation Objective; Chronology of Operational Activity; Chronology of Signal Activities; Daily Log; and Communications Analysis.

Link encryption, recognized as the most important single step to secure

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communications, was expected to bring significant improvements in the future. Machine utilization reports indicated that full use was not being made of available IBM facilities, authorized for COMSEC, ELINT, CC&D and COMJAM, as well as COMINT.

CC&D Training (Officer) by the ASA School presented four courses during FY 1956 as follows:

- 1) 10 hours of CC&D--General orientation for Company and Advance Officers Course; Officers with MOS 9630, an additional 8-hour familiarization with traffic collections and traffic profiling techniques, CC&D problem areas and the rudiments of CC&D planning.
- 2) 40-hour COMSEC Analyst Course, MOS 984--provides a working knowledge of traffic profiling statistical techniques and a practical exercise in processing, tabulating and plotting communication data.
- 3) Traffic Analyst Course, MOS 982--3 hours in recognition of techniques of manipulation, simulation and imitation, if used by the enemy.
- 4) Machine Aids Course, MOS 903--1 hour briefing in terminology listings, etc.

OJT, conducted by Special Analysis Sections of ASA organizations, supplemented school training and provided experience in profiling teletype, Morse and voice communications, and in monitoring of teletype links between field units.

#### Crypto-Physical Security

In this field, representatives of NSA, Signal Corps, and ASA discussed the use and operation of the TSEC/KL-7 (formerly AFSAM 7). The TSEC/KL-7--developed to supply the need for a literal cipher machine capable of providing rapid encryption of tactical traffic at all levels--in both mobile and fixed installations--had been approved for use by NATO and for combined

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communications. Designed primarily for the use of tactical units, the KL-7 was issued Army-wide during FY 1955 to replace the slow M-209, and in some instances the CSP 2900. However, prior to Exercise SAGE BRUSH in the fall of 1955, there was an evident lack of acceptance of the TSEC/KL-7.

It was believed that the real trouble was a lack of understanding of the capabilities of the device and its potentialities of increasing COMSEC. However, an Army-wide study was initiated to ascertain the reason.

Apparently, major objections were based on classification and lack of authorization for TOE units with adequate storage facilities. The number and variety of instructions and directives had also caused undue confusion. Further, a lack of understanding of the definition of what constituted "Unauthorized Viewing of the KL-7" also caused concern. Too many restrictions were imposed by the use of the POLLUX key list extract plan. Physical problems with the equipment were still being encountered: i.e., malfunctions because of dirt and weather conditions, necessity of frequent cleaning of contact points, and dissatisfaction with the design of the keyboard.

AFSAG 1236, to be disseminated early in FY 1957, was to contain all applicable portions of KAG-2, and carry detailed information on physical security requirements for the KL-7.

Extract plans were recognized as inconvenient, as KL-7 holders obviously could not communicate unless holding the same keys. Compiling, reproducing, disseminating and interchanging key list extracts was time consuming. Most communication with the KL-7 was through key list extracts, which were extracted from master key lists, usually by the major commands. These were classified as low as confidential, depending on the class of the traffic

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passed.

Formerly, tactical units, whose mission under peacetime concept was primarily training, were frequently required to hold three separate key lists to communications operation and to provide the complete training cycle. This situation was relieved to a certain degree by the authorization of the use of operation master key list, KAK 212, for training with transmitted traffic and for classroom training.

The flat keyboard, particularly requested by DA for easy lay use of the KL-7 by field soldiers, or in some other low position, such as a jeep, was objected to because of its flatness. NSA plans to present a slanted keyboard by modification of the key tops through an inclined thickness. NSA was also searching for new materials for contact points to increase the life of the rotor by increasing time lapse between cleanings. Circular grinding of contact points was found to increase the life of the rotor. Flaking of painted letters on the rotor was corrected through double injection. New rotors were stamped out and letters inserted by injecting plastic in molds left in the rotors. Carbon tetrachloride remained the best cleaner so far, and "Quietrol," containing a small amount of carbon tet was recommended by NSA as the most satisfactory lubricant. A service test by NSA recorded 17 hours of continuous operation of rotors without cleaning--the aim was 24 hours. The sticking and breakage problem was expected to be eliminated by the use of new cipher baskets with shaved down end plates.

Personnel turnover remained the biggest problem in keeping trained operator personnel. Continuous training of operator quotas was felt the only solution.

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~~TOP SECRET~~Low Level Codes and Cryptosystems

In a resume of low level codes and cryptosystems, NSA disclosed that a truly simple and convenient device--having a key change, easily and quickly made, and with other characteristics needed by the users--and yet invulnerable to relatively elementary cryptanalytic solutions, had yet to be devised for low echelon use.. There were exceptions, for special cryptosystems could be designed to meet very specialized requirements, where there were only a few holders and the messages essentially pro forma. Most important of all in designing cryptosystems for low echelon use was that twin problems of security and practicality required balance.

Operations Codes prescribed by ACP 256 were found acceptable, however numeral codes did not meet all needs, inasmuch as they were designed to fit specific requirements. Several different map reference cryptosystems were provided in order that one best fitted for a specified purpose could be selected. Two small authentication devices--AFSAM 499 and AFSAM 498--had been developed and, at the close of the year, NSA was experimenting with a small rotor device, which was believed superior to the pneumatic authentication device.

Security of COMINT Communications

NSA representatives discussed three major topics pertaining to the security of COMINT communications: COMINT compromises, reporting procedures, and the status of ASA COMINT communications. It was first disclosed that 'spurious radiation,' although both a COMINT and a COMSEC problem was regarded as a general COMSEC problem because all crypto equipment was affected. Compromises over on-line communications facilities were a COMINT problem because

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their method was so widely used in COMINT communications. In discussing the status of ASA COMINT communications security, it was explained that compromises occurring over on-line communications facilities and related violations of COMSEC were more frequent because of the extended use made of this method in COMINT communications. Almost all violations that did not endanger the system involved transmissions of classified information in the clear. Approximately all were evaluated as compromises, as they were to some extent detrimental to the COMINT effort. At this time, June 1956, only one violation of this type was reported by an ASA station.

ELSEC

Although Electronic Security (ELSEC) had not been defined by a US Government agency, it was recognized as being more rigorous in scope and complexity as an ASA responsibility than COMSEC. Many ramifications were encountered in initially interpreting it, any one of which could result in excessive expenditure of men and material. As FY 1956 ended, ASA's role in ELSEC appeared to be restricted to radio frequency surveillance of electromagnetic radiations. This was complicated because the results of tactical ELINT had not been fully appreciated.

## F. Budget

World-wide FY 1956 budget estimates for the Agency totaled \$23,074,000. This amount, cut by \$574,000 left a total of \$22.5 million. Breakdown by command follows:<sup>1</sup>

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1. History of ASA & Subordinate Units, FY55, Vol I, p74.

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<u>Command</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Hq ASA	\$19,536,000
ASATC	250,000
ASA-Europe	1,078,000
ASA-Far East	823,000
Asmara	760,000
ASA-Alaska	25,000
ASA-Pacific	13,000
ASA-Caribbean	15,000
Total	\$22,500,000

In effect, this was the largest budget ever approved for ASA. It evolved principally from (1) increased COMINT activity directed by JCS 2010/75 and, (2) greater availability of newly-designed cryptographic equipment. FY 1956 budget criteria included the following:<sup>1</sup>

- 1) The Agency continued to prepare and justify, through all echelons, the world-wide budget.
- 2) The CSigO continued as the operating agency from which ASA received its allotment of funds for its CONUS activities.
- 3) ASA overseas operations were supported by overseas army commands from funds made available by DA to the respective commands. The Ofc, Chief of Finance served in that capacity for Fld Sta 8604.
- 4) The Agency assumed financial responsibility for three Class III installations transferred to the command under the provisions of AR 10-50.
- 5) New fiscal stations with authority to receive and account for funds were authorized, effective 1 Jul 55, for Arlington Hall Station and Vint Hill Farms Station. Fiscal stations at Hq ASA, the ASA Training Center, and Two Rock Ranch Station continued to function.
- 6) Arrangements, effective 1 Jul 55, were made with the Finance and Accounting Office of Fort Bragg to receive and account for funds provided by Hq ASA in support of the 313th Battalion.
- 7) Funds were made available to ASA Liaison detachments directly from Hq ASA.

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1. Ann Rept, Compt, FY56, pl2.

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- 8) A civilian payroll supervisor was appointed and became certifying officer for ASA civilians effective the first pay period of FY 1956. This was previously handled by NSA.
- 9) The Agency initiated an internal audit program by (a) taking over responsibility for non-appropriated funds from the Class I command as of 1 Jul 56 and (b) initiating command audits of appropriated funds and property accounts for which an auditor was hired during the 1st Qtr, FY 1956. The first of these audits was accomplished at Arlington Hall Station and Vint Hill Farms Station.<sup>1</sup> Fiscal accounts of Arlington Hall Station and ASA property accounts were audited for the first time also.<sup>2</sup>

Because of Congressional delay in appropriation of FY 1956 funds, the Agency operated until mid-October 1955 on an "interim funding authority" which authorized obligation of funds to meet minimum essential operational requirements. CONUS funding programs were received 18 Oct 55 and distributed to using activities 27 October. Similar funding to ASA overseas commands was made by the supporting army commands at varying dates in October.<sup>3</sup>

The agreement between OCSigO and ASA on transfer of COMSEC in implementation of AR 10-122, signed in October, provided that the Comptroller of the two organizations would accomplish the transfer amounting to \$5,230,000. At the request of the Signal Comptroller, the ASA Comptroller agreed to serve as fiscal officer for the new Signal COMSEC Service. Although the funds were maintained in separate accounts, COMSEC continued to be reflected in ASA financial reporting.

The agreement between the OCSigO and ASA on transfer of ELINT to ASA, also provided for Comptrollers of the two activities to accomplish appropriate funds transfer. This involved \$3,100,000 of which \$2,392,000 was

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1. Ann Rept, Compt, FY56, pl3.  
 2. Ibid. pl5.  
 3. Ibid. pl3.

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represented by Procurement and Production appropriations. This latter amount, first transferred to ASA was subsequently returned to OCSigO whereby the OCSigO would supply the items represented. The reason for this was that the items were not in production, but were in fact service test equipment under development at the Monmouth Signal Research Laboratory. Maintenance and operations funds totaling \$708,000 were transferred to ASA for support of the ELINT mission, beginning 1 Nov 56.

With the assumption of the ELINT mission, ASA took command of ELINT and related activities at Fort Huachuca, including the personnel assigned. This resulted in financial arrangements whereby Hq ASA could place funds with the Finance and Accounts Office of Fort Huachuca, for utilization by the ASA command. Accordingly, funds were sub-allotted for requirements from 1 Nov 56.<sup>1</sup>

On 27 Mar 56, the Comptroller sent \$20,000 to ASA-Europe for early stage planning and work in connection with P32. Later, an additional \$250,000 was transferred to provide for support of this operation through the balance of the year. Actual cost of the operation during FY 1956 totaled \$237,929 including provision of emergency temporary facilities.

ASA utilized its FY 1956 funds to provide for major unprogrammed objectives, as follows:<sup>2</sup>

\$237,929 for ELINT at field level.  
 \$500,000 for ELINT procurement.  
 \$550,000 for extension of contract with Haller, Raymond & Brown  
 for their services in the ELINT field.  
 \$153,000 for facilities at Gambell, Alaska.  
 \$128,000 for emergency construction at the 327th Company.  
 \$90,000 for facilities at Fld Sta 8612.

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1. Ann Rept, Compt, FY56, p14.
  2. Ibid. p15.

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In October 1955, Hq ASA transferred \$300,000 to Fld Sta 8604 through the Ofc, Chief of Finance, to provide for procurement of supplies and equipment from stateside. Prior to FY 1956, the station requisitioned its supplies against "port credit" established by the Corps of Engineers. This was a direct implementation of consumer funding in CONUS. In January 1956, by DA directive, the station discontinued submitting requisitions to stateside, and commenced forwarding them to European depots. As consumer funding was not extended below depot level in overseas areas, the station was not required to use command funds after the changeover.<sup>1</sup>

On 5 May 56, the German agreement expired. Under that agreement ASA benefitted by receiving Deutschemark support for hire of German nationals and for travel in Germany. Hq ASA provided \$60,000 to cover comparable costs for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Implementation of integrated accounting was discussed at various echelons, however, it was delayed by Hq ASA during FY 1956.<sup>2</sup>

FY 1956 funds available to ASA world-wide, totaled approximately \$18.2 million. All but a little less than \$138,000 were obligated prior to 30 Jun 56 and most of this balance was to be used to cover FY 1956 obligations that straggled in after year end reports were made. For the first time, the Agency was able to completely utilize funds available to it. With the funds, the Agency accomplished its FY 1956 procurement objective, met its normal recurring requirements, and supported three Class III installations for the first fiscal year under ASA administration of post support. Crash requirements were met for emergency minor construction by diverting approximately

1. Ann Rept, Compt, FY56, p13.  
2. Ibid. p15.

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one-half million to overseas theaters, and P32 activities were financed at a cost of nearly three-quarter million dollars.<sup>1</sup>

#### G. Equipment

During FY 1955, the Agency decided to prepare and process a common type, flexible TA which would serve as the equipment authorization document for the majority of its field stations instead of having an individual TA for each unit. This decision was further implemented by preparing and processing three other common type flexible TA for field installations, field units, and theater headquarters. As a result of the publication of these flexible tables, the number required to support ASA TD units was reduced from 49 to 7.

During FY 1956, the following TA were processed:<sup>2</sup>

- 1) TA 32-11, Special Projects Unit. Forwarded DA 22 Jul 55, Published 7 Oct 55.
- 2) TA 32-13, Hq ASA and Station Complement. Forwarded to Technical Services 27 Jun 56.
- 3) TA 32-50, ASA Field Activities. Forwarded DA during FY 1955, Published 11 Oct 55.
- 4) TA 32-54, ASA Field Installations. Forwarded DA 15 Dec 55. Not published as FY 1956 ended. Subject TA was a common type, flexible table and provided equipment authorizations for approximately 12 ASA field installations.
- 5) TA 32-55, ASA Field Units. Forwarded DA 26 Jan 56. Published 28 Mar 56. This TA was a common type, flexible table and provided equipment authorizations for approximately 19 ASA field units, and designed to support any type ASA field unit.

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1. Rev & Analysis, Compt, 4th Qtr, FY56. (Summary)  
 2. Ann Rept, ACofS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p24.

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- 6) TA 20-6 (QM Office Furniture and Equipment), TA 20-1 (Feace) Individual Clothing and Equipment, and TA's which authorized SigC expendable items of equipment for ASA units. All reviewed and forwarded to the appropriate Technical Service.

#### Wideband Recording

Several commercial developments of interest to the Agency were followed during the year. One was a 2 mc recorder by Bing Crosby Enterprises which was completed under contract with the SigC, and another a 4 mc recorder by the Ampex Corporation. As FY 1956 ended, the Bing Crosby recorder was at Fort Monmouth for extensive tests to determine its usefulness for Agency requirements. One model of the Ampex recorder was ordered for delivery and similar test during FY 1957.

A third wideband recorder (AN/TIH-1) continued under development at RCA under a SigC contract supported by ASA Project DA D-32-03-003. Military characteristics were prepared by ASA. The recorder has a bandwidth of 250-500 kc and is also a multitrack unit with high precision of timing and accuracy. The major part of its development was completed during FY 1956; final completion was scheduled for early FY 1957.

#### Tape Erasure (Project DA 49-170-SC-1818)

A study was conducted at Armour Research Foundation on the security of magnetic tapes after conventional erasure. Results showed that normal bulk erasure methods were adequate for common types of magnetic tape only if great care was exercised in using the erasers. For older tape or that wider than  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, conventional erasure was not sufficient to completely remove or mask the signal from the tape.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G4 (GAS24), FY56, Vol II, p2.

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~~TOP SECRET~~General Engineering (Project 1-32-03-000)

A task was initiated for the development of an equipment to be used to stimulate operation of a manual Morse CW radio net consisting of eight stations. A seven-month contract in the amount of \$22,500 was awarded to General Kinetics, Inc., Arlington, Va for the production of seven units together with auxiliary equipment.

Manual Morse Translator Project

To implement development to satisfy requirement for automation of Manual Morse Intercept, a study was made of various existing equipments. From this study it was determined that the equipments were unable to meet ASA needs and that Morse code translation based on an individual element (mark or space) could not produce acceptable copy. As a result, it was believed necessary to consider groupings of elements in order to approximate or exceed the accuracy of human copy. Preliminary analysis of a system of such groupings was under study as FY 1956 ended, and there were signs that this approach would be highly successful.

Directly related to this project was a theoretical study of information content of arbitrary Morse signals which continued. Here, the objective was to determine a priori--the information content of a Morse signal--and hence give a priori message translation. Results would be used as the basis of an equipment design or as an optimum standard to which other approaches might be compared. At the Agency's request, NSA was also investigating the problem.

Spectrum Search (Project 1-29-01-005 (Task V))

As a result of study initiated in late 1954, a determination was made of what equipments could be assembled in a reasonable time to produce an improved

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Spectrum Search Unit. As FY 1956 ended, the major equipment essential to the unit were under procurement, and delivery was expected by January 1957.<sup>1</sup>

Sorenson Frequency Converter (Project 06-05-H-24)

This unit, a complete mobile search facility, includes antennas, receiver, recording and analysis equipment, test and maintenance equipment, power supplies, shelters and transportation. The concept of mobility, as applied to this unit, is limited to allowing the entire equipment to be transportable, but not to operate while moving. The basic receiver is the AN/SLR-2, a Navy shipboard countermeasures receiver with the advantages of maximum frequency coverage of the receivers available. Remote mounting of tuning heads is provided thereby removing the necessity for having to carry antenna frequencies over long lengths of transmission line. Ease of operation and short procurement time are additional advantages. Other receivers considered were the AN/TLR-1 and the AN/APR-9. DF capability is provided by OA-473/SLR antenna set. Auxiliary receivers providing from 3 kcs to 22 mcs are the Polorad Model R, Clarke 300, R-220, R-390 and D-50. In addition, the Spectrum Search Unit will contain equipment such as the AN/SLA-2 Pulse Analyzer Group, recording equipment, teleprinters and a full complement of test and maintenance equipment.<sup>2</sup>

Close coordination with NSA and cryptologic groups within the services was maintained in order that ASA COMINT requirements could be included in specifications for RD of new equipment. Equipment of primary interest being developed follows:

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G4 (GAS24), FY56, p3.
  2. Ibid. p8.

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- 1) AFSAV D-75, Voice Intercept Recorder-Reproducer.
- 2) AFSAV D-100, Signal Intercept Recorder-Reproducer.
- 3) AFSAV D-98, RFP Equipment.
- 4) Standard Rhombic Coupling Transformers to replace CU-128 and TMC RAC.
- 5) Series of Antenna Multicouplers to replace CU-119/FR and CU-168/FRR.
- 6) Diversity Mixer/Demodulator Equipment to replace AFSAV-35.
- 7) Circularly disposed antenna systems for use with DF and intercept positions.
- 8) DF Systems of the doppler and 8-element Adcock type (AN/TRD-8, AN/TRD-15, and AN/GRD-6).
- 9) AN/GSW-1 DF Control Central and the Special RVG Intercept equipment developed for use at the RD facilities at Berlin and Wasserkruppe.

New intercept equipment was service tested. Included among the equipment tests were:

- 1) The AFSAV - D28A.
- 2) Frequency and voltage regulated power supply.
- 3) AFSAV D-69 Card Comperator.
- 4) Tape feed out mechanism for use with AFSAV 170 printer equipment.
- 5) Service test of carbonless paper.
- 6) AFSAV D-33 high speed film processor.
- 7) HC panels covering RF, terminal, and recorder equipment.

Preliminary studies were made looking forward to research and development of improved DF and intercept facilities. Included were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Ann Rept, ACoS, G4 (GAS24), FY56, p4.

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- 1) Special circularly disposed antenna systems for DF and intercept.
- 2) Automatic switching for use in a special RF distribution system.
- 3) Use of scatter sounding techniques to aid intercept.
- 4) Control centrals for recording, printer and terminal equipment.
- 5) A centralized systems test central.

#### Mobile Machine Aids

Inadequacies of the first mobile machine aids installation led to the planning of an improved version. This consisted of:

- 1) A basic unit of four M292 Vans containing 10 IBM machines, on SOCRATES unit and card storage cabinets.
- 2) Two additional M292 Vans containing duplicates of single item machines in the basic unit.

During the year, a prototype of the basic Mobile Machine Aids Unit was fabricated by the Special Projects Unit. This unit was scheduled for shipment to an Agency field unit during the 1st Qtr, FY 1957.

#### ELINT

During the year the following actions were taken on ELINT equipment:

A prototype ELINT system was assembled, tested, disassembled, and shipped to Turkey where it was reassembled and placed into operation 15 May 56. Results were excellent.

Design of a prototype ELINT system for installation in a Jeep ambulance was completed and assigned Project Nr 01-06 effective 28 May 56. Supporting frame was fabricated and some equipment installed.<sup>1</sup>

An airborne ELINT system was designed for the installation of intercept equipment in a L-20 type aircraft.

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G4 (GAS24), FY56, p5.

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Project 58-05-S-24 was initiated to assemble, photograph and check out two complete systems which will intercept VT fuze signals. The plan was to use AN/TIR-10 rapid scan receivers mounted in S-44 type shelters to form a part of a mobile probe team being assembled in Europe.

A project was initiated for a prototype of a fixed ELINT facility. Some equipment was on hand, but work was being delayed pending purchase of a suitable prefabricated building to install the equipment.

Four signal analyzers were built by New York University to alert the operator when a certain complex signal was received on the AN/TIR-8 receiver. Three of these were shipped to Turkey.

Data recording instrument KD-2 was tested and evaluated. This equipment was programmed for use in each ELINT team to photograph signal presentation on the face of an analyzer test being conducted under Project 55-02-S-24.

Possibility of video signals beating against the bias oscillator in the AN/TNH-4 recorder was verified. Filters were designed by Haller, Raymond and Brown to eliminate these beat frequencies. A project, to test the filters following their construction by SCEL, was assigned ASA Special Projects Unit.

High activity of signals around the 65 mc range in Turkey necessitated action to insure successful operation of ELINT positions against antenna damage. Project Nr 10-07-S-24 was initiated calling for procurement of three standard ten-element Yagi antennas from commercial sources, and three Baluns from NSA.<sup>1</sup>

Antenna group OA-1034, a SigC adaptation of AN/FIR-2 receiver antennas, was designed to provide DF capability for the AN/TIR-1 receiver in the 50-260 mcs range. The antennas, which are sets of phased Yagis, are mounted on a pole designed to fit on top of the lower section of an AB-275 mast. Eleven sets were scheduled to be delivered to ASA Operational Center for test and evaluation under Project Nr 10-06-H-24.

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G4 (GAS24), FY56, p6.

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Project Nr 10-04-S-24 was established 1 May 56 to test and evaluate a corner reflector antenna of local design. The antenna was designed to provide better coverage in the 600 mc range. A status report on its performance did not justify its installation in the field; however, further tests were being conducted as FY 1956 ended.

Haller, Raymond and Brown recommended the use of Sorenson Electronic Voltage Regulators as a means of obtaining well regulated power at ELINT sites. As a result, ASA Operational Center suggested that a Sorenson 5 KVA regulator be procured for operational and field tests. Project Nr 06-05OH-24 was initiated in June 1956, and the center engaged to perform tests.

Project Nr 16-05-H-24 was established in June 1956 to perform a short technical evaluation of an improved Band 10 Head for the AN/TLR-1. Units were to be tested and shipped to 7223d DU by 1 Aug 56. They were received at AEPG in damaged condition necessitating extension of the test period to 15 Oct 56.

Project Nr 16-03-H-24 was assigned the ASA Operational Center in June 1956 to test and evaluate the AN/TLR-10 receiver in relation to its use by ELINT detachments. It was estimated that the project would be completed by 1 Oct 56.

Project Nr 06-05-H-24 was initiated to evaluate the Sorenson Frequency Converter as a means of obtaining 400 cycle power at certain overseas positions. Reports indicated the Radio Frequency (RF) noise generated by the converter precluded its use at the positions. As FY 1956 ended, further tests were being conducted in an attempt to eliminate this noise.<sup>1</sup>

Audio Frequency Monitoring Equipment AN/PTA-1 was designed in 1943 to enable field forces to monitor enemy field wire during combat. Since this year, the original became obsolete because of limited facilities, excess weight and size. A new set of military characteristics was drawn up in esrly 1955 which specified the use of transistors, expanding monitoring facilities, and remote operation. A contract was awarded to the Control

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G4 (GAS24), FY56, p7.

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Instrument Corporation of Brooklyn, NY with duration from 22 Dec 55 to 15 Jul 57. In addition to the electronic equipment specified, SCEL produced a newly-designed field wire for use with the equipment, sample quantities of which were produced for testing.<sup>1</sup>

Antenna field design continued throughout the year. Final designs were completed for Field Stations 8612, 8619 and 8623. Preliminary design was completed for Field Station 8605. Simple antennas consisting of wide-band vertical and horizontal types were added to antenna plots for Field Stations 8603, 8604, 8607, 8608, 8609, 8610 and 8611. Preliminary work was also done for a new antenna field for Field Station 8601. Design of the COMINT antenna field for the [redacted] in Turkey was also completed. And, antenna designs were coordinated with NSA and AFSS for proposed antenna fields for Field Sta 7201 and Formosa.<sup>2</sup>

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Basic communications installation equipments which were developed in FY 1955 finally began rolling in from production during FY 1956. The equipment was held in depots because standardization of the M-292 Van was delayed by OrdC until 1 Jun 56. Since the van was to be the primary operational vehicle for housing the installation equipment, little could be done in actual physical installation. The vehicle was scheduled to be available to troops in January 1957.<sup>3</sup>

A study was initiated to determine the air transportability of the van and it was found that the van would fit in a C-119-G Aircraft. Loading,

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G4 (GAS24), FY56, p8.
  2. Ibid. p9.
  3. Ibid. p16.

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however, was impractical. When mounted on a M-46 truck chassis, it was found that the van could be loaded in some models of C-124 aircraft.<sup>1</sup>

Supply and programming of IBM and ancillary equipment for Machine Aids Installations necessitated standardization of the installation and its equipment. Action was taken during the year to supply present installations with some tentative standard equipments. In addition, a study of power requirements was initiated to determine generator and generator trailer requirements with respect to operational breakdown of field units. Interim action was taken to procure 132 M-267 generator trailers, and to suspend procurement of diesel engine generators and generator trailers pending employment of the new concept.

Action was also initiated to procure eight Flexowriters for use on a test basis in different field units and at the Special Projects Unit. These were to be used to determine possible reductions in operational procedures and manpower required for data transcribing.

An Engineering and Shop Services Contract was initiated with Kuss Industries, Inc, for the purpose of augmenting project work being conducted. Services procured under this contract were used to design, develop, and fabricate procurement models of new equipment for use in ELINT, communications jamming, COMINT, and COMSEC, low echelon mobile installations, mobile CommCen installations, tactical antenna facilities, repair and maintenance facilities, and control and analysis facilities.

Generator equipment, primarily the 15 KW diesel, was adopted and was determined satisfactory for meeting major requirements of tactical units.

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1. Ann Rept, ACoS, G4 (GAS24), FY56, p17.

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One of the basic shortcomings of available diesels was the inability for remote starting. This problem was referred to CofEngr who indicated that a development project would start to provide remote capabilities for diesels which would allow transfer of load from one generator to another.<sup>1</sup>

Shelters for standard 2½ ton cargo trucks, particularly the S-44, were found to be deficient in many respects and the field of development was investigated to determine a suitable replacement shelter. Two new shelters (S-108, S-109) were found in the SCEL development program that suited Agency requirements for tactical units. Accordingly, the CSigO was asked to formalize requirements and action was taken to furnish SCEL with type installation components used by ASA to assume mounting capability within new shelters. Toward improvement of shelters, steps were taken to indicate requirement of panel-mounted heater and air conditioners for sheltered installations such as replacement for the S-44 and as a basic requirement for the S-89 shelter. Advantages were improved operating conditions as well as reduced maintenance because of excessive operating temperatures.

Special Projects Unit fabricated experimental racks and receiver mounts for use by the 313th Battalion during Exercise SAGE BRUSH. An attempt to design a rack that would be compatible with both the Armored personnel carrier, M-59 and Shelter S-89 was successful resulting in each rack providing the installation medium for one position.

To provide a 24-volt vehicular installation, radio receivers R-108, R-109, R-110 were submitted for the R-220. This necessitated design of a single mount to accommodate three radio receivers, since no standard mount

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G4 (GAS24), FY56, p18.

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existed. Both rack and receiver mount were to be placed on procurement for a limited quantity to satisfy maneuver requirements during FY 1957.

A contract was initiated with Kuss Industries, Inc, for total world-wide requirements for fixed consoles and associated equipment. Delivery schedule required all items to be delivered prior to June 1957.<sup>1</sup>

In the maintenance field, the principal developments included a draft of a world-wide maintenance plan for equipment peculiar to ASA and certain echelons of maintenance of Signal equipment. During the year, technical inspections of installations and maintenance of units of ASA-Europe, ASA-Far East, and ASA-Pacific were held.<sup>2</sup>

#### Distribution

##### TSEC/KW-9 (AFSAM 9)

Life test on two TSEC/KW-9's, commenced in January 1955, ended 2 Aug 55 after 40 trouble-free hours. In the last stage of the test, the major trouble was operational failures in the stepping unit. Following this test, 22 KW-9's with associated cryptomaterial were forwarded the 504th ASA Group, Fort Devens for the New Equipment Introduction Team use in conducting a training program prior to Exercise SAGE BRUSH. Afterwards, the equipment was forwarded to the Maneuver Director, Langley AFB, Virginia for full duplex teletype circuits between Hq Ninth Army and Joint Operations Centers at Alexandria and Ruston, Louisiana. Two KW-9's, and associated cryptomaterial, were forwarded to DA CommCen, Fort Monroe, Virginia and the Alternate Joint CommCen, Fort Ritchie, Maryland, for use in Operation ALERT, 1955. OJT in the operation of the KW-9 was given by an instructor trained by the Freedmen

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G4 (GAS24), FY56, pl9.
  2. Ibid. p9.

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Machine Company, San Leandro, California, modifiers of KW-9. A related operator course was attended by 15 operators from the 504th ASA Group, 6 operators from the 313th ASA Battalion, and 13 from the 24th Signal Battalion.<sup>1</sup>

TSEC/KL-7 (AFSAM 7)

Distribution of this equipment, which began in January 1955, continued during FY 1956 as rapidly as nomenclature changes were effected. In July 1945, ASA-Pacific reported 55 cipher units (TSEC/KL-7/3) defective upon receipt. As a result, all issuing offices were requested to check their equipment and report defectives.

The Chief, ASA was briefed in August on difficulties encountered with this equipment. Problems--mainly manufacturing deficiencies--were also discussed with NSA COMSEC representatives, who took issue with the Burroughs Corporation, Chicago, the manufacturer. Discussion included deficiencies found in plunger contacts, power cable connectors, flaking of rotor rings, breaking and bending of the cipher unit and plates, and inadequacies in maintenance manuals.<sup>2</sup>

TSEC/KL-7 equipment distribution during the year included:<sup>3</sup>

<u>Date</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Issued to</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
July 1955	21	Det V (world-wide)	Fulfill existing requirements. 200% spares provided.
1 Aug 55	1	SSO, Saigon	Fulfill existing requirements.
18 Jul 55	44	ASA-Alaska	ADONIS and DIANA included. To be used in operational net.

1. Ann Rept, Sp Op Div (GAS50), FY56, p27.
2. Ibid. p28.
3. Ibid. pp29-30.

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Issued to</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
25 Jul 55- 1 Jul 56	79	Fort Huachuca, Ariz	Operational training.
29 Jul 55	8	Distribution Auth, Sixth Army Area	Reissue items for designated units of Sixth Army Emergency Comm Plan.
29 Jul 55	5	Fort Sill, Okla Fort Bliss, Tex Sandia Base, NMex	Support Fourth Army Emergency Comm Plan.
5 Aug 55	18	New Equipment Introduction Teams	Operational training equipment for 504th ASA Gp, Fort Devens, Mass
29 Aug 55	13	1st Armd Div	Excess. Trfd to Fourth Army Distribution Auth for reissue to units participating in Exercise SAGE BRUSH.
5 Sep 55	24	5th Armd Div, Camp Chaffee, Ark	Meet POI for intermediate speed radio operators.
12 Sep 55	9	Fort Bragg, NC	For use by 187th Regt Cmbt Team.
27 Sep 55- 30 Oct 55	250	NSA	Loan--to meet requirements of the civilian network stemming from High Point, Va
10 Oct 55	9	Sixth Army	To meet requirements of distribution auth established at: Dugway Proving Ground Utah Military District Sharpe Gen Depot Seattle POE Fort Mason Sacramento Sig Depot
10 Oct 55	146	Fifth Army	To meet existing requirements.

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In October 1955, the 24th Signal Battalion was supplied one AFSAZ 7301 and five CSP 2900's with associated cryptomaterial for communication between Camp Polk and Army units located both inside and outside the SAGE BRUSH maneuver area. All necessary cryptomaterial was supplied with exception of Wire Mission Codes.

TSEC/KW-2 (ASAM 2-1)

Modification of ASAM 2-1 to TSEC/KW-2 and GORGON operation was scheduled for completion and implementation by all users within the Army Establishment 1 Sep 55.

ASAM 19

ASAM 19, one of three special crypto-equipments designed and fabricated to automatically encipher and decipher one-time pad traffic, was installed in NSA, Arlington Hall Station, 18 Jul 55 to meet a temporary requirement. Equipment was not assigned the new nomenclature.<sup>1</sup>

KLK-2/TSEC (AFSAM 229A)

Fifty KLK-2/TSEC were sent to Chief of Naval Operations in August 1955 as replacements for the same number of CSP 1600 C (baskets) borrowed from the Navy in 1951.

TSEC/KL-99 (AFSAM 499)

Fifty-six AFSAM 499's, with Interim Operating Instructions (AFSAG 1237A) were forwarded in September 1955 to the Armored School, Fort Knox, Ky for a user's evaluation test--part of the service test of the AFSAM 499, Authentication Device. Test included distribution of the device to a selected

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1. Ann Rept, Sp Op Div (GAS50), FY56, p31.

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type of communication net, such as the battalion command and use for authentication. AFSAM 499 became the TSEC/KL-99 under the nomenclature change, effective 1 Jan 55.

AFSAZ 7310 (TSEC/HW-10) and the AFSAZ 7319 (TSEC/HW-19)

Receiver transmitters (AFSAZ 7310) and on-line teletypewriter repeater mixers (AFSAZ 7319) were distributed during July and October 1955. Four of each--AFSAZ 7310 and AFSAZ 7319--were forwarded the DA CommCen, Fort Monroe, Va, for testing purposes. Four of each were also shipped to the Special Security Office, Paris, for use at the Geneva Conference. Forty-four AFSAZ 7310 and AFSAZ 7319 were forwarded the Joint Communication Agency, Fort Ritchie, Md for use in Operation ALERT 1955.

TSEC/HW-15 (AFSAZ 7315)

NEI Teams were issued four TSEC/HW-15's on 29 Sep 55 for general evaluation and test purposes. These synchronized and random pulse generators, formerly identified as AFSAZ 7315's, consisted of a transmitter receiver and distributor capable of transmitting or receiving over a standard teletype channel or radio link. TSEC/HW-15's were given a "back-to-back full-duplex circuit without crypto-equipment" test of 1 week--8 hours per day--operation; and a "full-duplex circuit," using TSEC/HW-9's as the crypto components, a 2-week--24 hours per day test.

AFSAY 801 (TSEC/KY-2)

Four of five TSEC/KY-2 (AFSAY 801), voice ciphony equipment, received in August 1955 from the Air Associates, Inc., Orange, NJ were forwarded in September to the White House Signal Agency. Two of these were installed at Gettysburg, Pa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ann Rept, Sp Op Div (GAS50), FY56, p33.

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~~TOP SECRET~~PYTHON

(Designator for a general cryptosystem produced by one-time key tapes in conjunction with the teletypewriter equipment AN/PGQ-1 repeater mixing set off-line or on-line operation.)

Approximately 19,000 8-inch rolls of PYTHON tape were issued on 8 Aug 55 to ASA-Pacific for redistribution to the Joint Cryptologic Services participating in Exercise REDWING. Simultaneously, related PYTHON cryptosystems were issued to ZI holders.

Issue of a half-duplex PYTHON cryptosystem, 22 August, to Hq, Sandia Base, NMex, and Fort Bliss, Tex--the cryptoguard of the AAA and Guided Missile Center--completed a request of the Fourth Army Command for two on-line half-duplex circuits between Hq AAA Command, Colorado, and Fort Bliss; between the AAA and Guided Missile Center and Fort Bliss, and Hq, Sandia Base.

Newly manufactured half-duplex PYTHON tapes were supplied Special Security Representative (SSR), SHAPE, Paris, and the SSO, European Command, Camp Des Loges, France for telecon contact. A full duplex PYTHON system was issued SSO, European Command, Camp Des Loges and SSO, G2, DA for telecon communication. Full duplex PYTHON was sent in September 1955 to SSO, G2, DA, London and the SSO, Heidelberg, Germany.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ann Rept, Sp Cp Div (GAS50), FY56, pp34-35.

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An account was established in October for BLACK TEAM JIG, Joint Staff JCS, The Pentagon. Physical security at JCS did not meet minimum requirements for the requested TSEC/KW-2 and GORGON cryptosystem. As a result, PYTHON was issued on 14 Oct 55 for use for communication with NSA, Arlington Hall Station.

NSA, upon request of the Interagency Communication Center at Highpoint, produced and issued joint 8-inch PYTHON cryptomateriel to the following agencies:

AEC	State Dept	Federal Civil Defense Administration
BoB	Navy Dept	US Information Agency
CIA	FBI	Federal Reserve Board
VA	USAF	Foreign Operations Administration

ASA furnished 8-inch PYTHON materiel from the Army stock to Highpoint and DA; the Second Army, CONARC, Fort Monroe, Va, and the Alternate Joint CommCen, Fort Ritchie, Md.

The new nomenclature KAT/TSEC series replaced all PYTHON materiel on hand within the Army in October, which had been given electronic security check. All PYTHON materiel held in Special Security Offices was scheduled to be replaced with the electronically checked PYTHON.

#### 5 UCO

In September 1955, 1,000 rolls 5 UCO tapes were issued ASA-Far East as replenishment for a circuit between Defense Signal Branch, Melbourne, Australia (British) and Hq ASA-Far East. NSA produced the tapes and coordinated details with ASA-Far East to obtain an estimated consumption rate. This permitted firm tape production schedule for the circuit.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ann Rept, Sp Op Div (GAS50), FY56, pp35-36.

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## V. SPECIFIC PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Overall administration of the Agency was directed through 13 primary and secondary programs during FY 1956. Apart from the broad administrative aspects as outlined in Sections A through G, Chapter IV, there were a number of developments of interest. The following is a series of extracts from ASA Quarterly Program Reviews, Office of the Comptroller, 1956 series.

## A. Troop

Effective 12 Dec 55, the Agency received an increase of 4908 spaces in TD units in CONUS, 390 spaces in TD units in foreign service, and a decrease of 38 spaces in TOE units in foreign service, for a net increase of 5260 spaces in TD and TOE units world-wide over 1st Qtr, FY 1956. These changes were attributed to the transfer of ELINT and jamming units from the Signal Corps, and inclusion for the first time, of 5000 spaces for ASA pipeline.

Increase of 1045 spaces world-wide over 2d Qtr, FY 1956 was announced 23 Mar 56. This included additional transferred ELINT and jamming units, organization of the 17th ASA Detachment, and added spaces for reorganized TD and TOE units. In the 4th Qtr, FY 1956, Fld Sta 8613 was organized and assigned to Europe; ASA-Europe Hq Det (8623) was reorganized and assigned to ASA-Europe; and 15 TD and TOE units were reorganized. Due to a space authorization ceiling placed on the Agency by DA for FY 1957, complete reorganization of ASA field stations was set aside until FY 1958. As an interim measure, it was planned to reorganize Fld Sta's 8605, 8608, 8611, and 8612 to provide XO's and a Hq Co; reorganize Fld Sta's 7202 and 8609 to provide a Hq Co; and reorganize Fld Sta 8610 to provide an XO for the Hq Co.

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## B. Command and Management

Mobilization TOE and troop bases for FY 1956 were provided DA and major subordinate commands. Troop list of ASA units of the General Reserve, Alaska, Hawaii, Caribbean, and Okinawa for long-range permanent construction was provided DA. Following plans reviewed: Pentana Army, CONARC plan for defense of the United States, and mobilization requirements in support of the Army Strategic Objectives Plan. Due to higher priority projects, the objective of maintaining an ASA emergency-type plan was not realized and little progress was made on development of an ASA mid-range or long-range plan.

Organization of Forces

TOE units were reorganized 27 Sep 55 under appropriate "R" suffixes, reflecting new officer and enlisted MOS. Two new TD units--7202 and 7205 DU's--were organized. One TD unit--7224 DU--was transferred and redesignated. General Reserve TOE units, 504th Group, and 311th Battalion were reorganized.

Management Engineering

Management surveys were conducted at the following locations:

Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Va

Survey was conducted between November and December 1955. Station became a Class III installation on 1 Jul 55, thus assuming normal logistic support functions. This resulted in a reduction of 13 military personnel spaces and organization changes including establishment of a normal S-staff and the required special and technical services staff sections. The Arlington Hall Station Troop Command was abolished and the Security Guard Company was changed into an MP Company.

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~~TOP SECRET~~ASA Training Center, Fort Devens, Mass

Survey was conducted during March 1956 and included the Headquarters, the Troop Command, and School. Total space authorization prior to the survey was 248 Off, 14 WO, 1415 EM, 47 Civ. A new authorization was approved 25 June reducing the total to 216 Off, 13 WO, 1221 EM, and 47 Civ.

1) Training Center headquarters was reduced by 18 Off, 6 WO, 158 EM, 2 Civ. This decrease came about as a result of the reduction of the Aggressor Company from 12 Off, 3 WO, 156 EM to 1 Off, 35 EM and the reduction of 17 spaces from the S3 Section. The S1 was reduced by 22 spaces, however, part of these were in the Publications Production Unit which was transferred to the School.

2) The Troop Command was redesignated as the ASA Student Regiment and reduced by a total of 66 personnel--7 Off, 1 WO, 58 EM.

3) The School was reduced by 7 Off, increased by 6 WO, 22 EM, and 2 Civ for a net increase of 23 personnel spaces. Ten spaces were the result of a transfer of the Publications Production Unit from the Training Center Hq S1 Section to the Office of the Director of Material at the school. Other changes in personnel space authorizations were made in order to bring the staff and faculty of the school in line with student input and training requirements.

Hq, ASA-Far East, Tokyo, Japan

Survey was conducted during June 1956. This provided for changes in organizational structure and a substantial increase in personnel space authorization. Three separate TD's--one for Hq, ASA-Far East (consisting of the Chief, officers and civilians of his staff and operations); another for Hq Co (consisting of the Hq Comdt, sub-post complement personnel, enlisted personnel

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working in the headquarters staff sections); and the third for Operations Company (consisting of enlisted personnel working in the Op Div of Headquarters). A total increase of 117 personnel spaces was approved, the majority of which was necessitated by NSA decentralization of certain COMINT problems to Hq, ASA-Far East.

Hq, ASA-Pacific, Fort Shafter, TH

Survey conducted 26 Jul 56. Resulted in reorganization of the headquarters and an increase of 12 personnel spaces.

Fld Sta 8601, Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Va

This survey, conducted during the period 19-29 Jul 55. Prior to 1 Jul 55, logistic support at the station was furnished by MDW through the 7092 SU. Under AR 10-50, the station became a Class III installation 1 Jul 55 and assumed all post operation and logistic functions except medical, chaplain, and TIE responsibilities which remained with 7092 SU as a MDW responsibility. Personnel spaces concerned were transferred to the station's TD. As a result, a complete TD reorganization was recommended providing for a post commander, post executive officer, a normal S-staff, and such special, technical services staff sections as required, and the Operations Branch. Personnel space authorization was reduced by 4 Off, 31 EM and increased by 3 WO and 1 Civ, for a net reduction of 31 spaces.

Fld Sta 8602, Two Rock Ranch Station, Petaluma, Calif

This survey was conducted 6-16 Sep 55. Prior to 1 Jun 55, all logistic and housekeeping support was provided by Sixth Army, Presidio of San Francisco and Hamilton AFB. Under AR 10-50, the station became a Class III installation under the command of Chief, ASA. The station assumed all its own support

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functions and responsibilities except medical, dental, and TIE support which remained a responsibility of Sixth Army, and Commissary Sales Service which remained a responsibility of Hamilton AFB. The final result was an increase of 1 Off, 12 EM, 5 Civ.

Fld Sta 8604, Asmara, Eritrea

Surveyed from 18 January through 4 February 1956. Station was reorganized to provide a normal S-staff, appropriate special and technical staff elements; and an increase of 9 Off, 189 EM, 20 DA Civ, and a reduction of 1 WO space for a total increase of 299 spaces. This reorganization also provided for four separate TD's as follows:

TD 93-8604 - Hq & Hq Co  
 TD 93-8604-1 - Security Guard Company  
 TD 93-8604-2 - US Army Hospital  
 TD 93-8604-3 - Operations Company

Fld Sta 8606, Herzogenaurach, Germany

Surveyed 4th Qtr, FY 1956. Resulted in an increase of 105 military personnel spaces necessitated primarily by an expansion in the station's mission.

Fld Sta 8610, Kyoto, Japan and the 10th ASA Detachment, Taipei, Taiwan were also surveyed during this quarter. Result was an increase of 12 military personnel spaces at Fld Sta 8610, and 9 EM spaces at the 10th Detachment.

Separate management improvement reports were eliminated during FY 1956. Staffing guides for ASA COMINT operators, and security guards were revised. And, a new Organization and Functions Manual, published in February 1956, was released reflecting changes necessitated by the impact of AR 10-50 (Organization and Functions - Special Command Relationships within CONUS), 27 Jun 55, and AR 10-122 (Organization and Functions, ASA), 23 Jun 55.

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Incentive Awards

Suggestions increased substantially during FY 1956. Both military and civilian personnel were taking greater interest in the program and, as a result, 192 suggestions were received from all incentive awards committees. Thirty-four were approved for adoption. Additionally, 34 recommendations for outstanding performance ratings and 30 sustained performance ratings were approved by the Chief, ASA.

Program and Statistical Reporting and Analysis

Publications included a "Guide for the Preparation of Quarterly Program Review and Analysis Reports," a list of recurring reports bearing ASA report control symbols, and the "ASA Program System" which incorporated program structure changes.

Budget

Representatives of the Comptroller appeared before the Budget Advisory Committee to defend the FY 1957 Budget Formulation Plan on 29 Sep 55. Following this, it was presented to the Office, Secretary of Defense (OSD) and the Bureau of the Budget. All levels concurred in the Agency's request for \$41.2 million. Subsequent action by OSD in the course of a mark-up review, reduced the ASA budget by 13.6 million to 27.6 million. It was explained that this was an arbitrary cut levied on ASA as its share of the Army cut. The Chief, ASA directed that no reclama be made. The Agency was cut entirely in the procurement program, reducing it by 7.1 million, almost completely eliminating 5.3 million for reserve positions, and 2.9 million for developmental positions. Balance of the reduction of 6.5 million was in funds requested for COMSEC for which the Agency retained budgetary responsibility.

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The Agency's FY 1957 budget was justified to Congress in February 1956. The requested \$27.6 million (which included 8.4 million for COMSEC) was favorably received, with little comment. The Office, Comptroller of the Army, requested submission of the FY 1957 budget plan which restated and re-justified the proposed survey program for FY 1957. Dollar guidance or ceilings were established 1% less than budgeted amounts. ASA budget execution plan was submitted reflecting requests for funds in excess of dollar ceilings (as a separate amount) principally for (1) ELINT equipment not previously budgeted and (2) installation support at new overseas installations to be activated in FY 1957.

FY 1957 funds were requested in the amount of \$21,672,000 and \$10,237,000 in new requirements not previously included in the FY 1957 budget. The supplemental request was made to provide 7.7 million in new funds for expanded ELINT procurement objectives, and to finance new installations outside of CINCEUR. The tentative funding program, issued in the amount of \$21,672,000 by DA, did not include any of supplemental requests.

FY 1956 obligations and FY 1957 tentative funding programs by theater:

<u>Theater</u>	<u>FY 1956 Obligations</u>	<u>FY 1957 Tentative Program</u>
ASA-Headquarters	\$11,608,375	\$15,045,000
CONUS Installations & Activities	4,046,941	3,662,000
Fld Sta 8604	830,009	700,000
ASA-Far East	806,675	700,000
ASA-Europe	510,322	725,000
ASA-Alaska	232,187	60,000
ASA-Pacific	16,069	5,000
ASA-Caribbean	10,778	3,000
Undistributed		772,000
Total	<u>\$18,061,356</u>	<u>\$21,672,000</u>

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A new system of subsidiary expense accounts was introduced during the report period. The objective of effecting maximum obligation of FY 1956 funds allotted to ASA-Headquarters consistent with Agency needs was achieved as of 30 Jun 56 with specific results as follows:

<u>Installation Activity</u>	<u>Total Available</u>	<u>Funds Obligated</u>	<u>Percent Obligated</u>
ASA-Headquarters	\$11,685,413	\$11,608,375	99.5
Arlington Hall Station	1,621,390	1,608,481	99.2
Fld Sta 8601	1,072,102	1,058,944	98.8
Fld Sta 8602	458,940	449,100	97.9
ASA Training Center	274,405	273,418	99.6
ASA-Fort Huachuca	645,500	645,460	100.0
ASA-Fort Bragg	3,100	3,100	100.0
District Engr	8,700	8,438	97.0
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$15,769,550</u>	<u>\$15,655,316</u>	<u>99.5</u>

Total obligations against funds allotted to ASA Headquarters for FY 1956 were incurred against Army primary programs, as follows:

Intelligence	\$12,488,066
Training	36,682
Materiel	259,278
Supply Distribution and Maintenance	141,749
Services	2,491,170
Research and Development	231,115
Construction	7,256
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$15,655,316</u>

As of 30 Jun 56, the DoD Appropriation Bill had not been enacted into law; consequently, firm funding programs for Hq ASA were not received from higher headquarters. Tentative funding programs, however, were received. These formed the basis of issuance of tentative funding programs to ASA installations and activities by 30 Jun 56. Authority to obligate against the tentative FY 1957 funding programs was received 2 Jul 56 and immediately

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disseminated thereby precluding interruption of ASA activities and missions through lack of financial resources.

#### Public Information

Field reports indicated excellent public relations throughout the Agency, and no security violations resulted from public information releases during the year.

#### Personnel Security Investigations

- 6912 Background investigations and national agency checks initiated.
- 7784 Background investigations received from Army areas and MDW.
- 9577 Interim clearances granted.
- 5284 Final clearances granted.
- 709 Transferred out, rejected, or clearances revoked for failure to meet selection standards.

#### Inspections, Investigations, Complaints (FY 1956)

- 58 Annual general inspections of ASA units.
- 13 Special inspections.
- 1 POM inspection (8600 COMSEC Det)
- 19 Complaints.
- 32 Requests for information or assistance.

#### Safety

Effective 1 Jul 55, the Chief, ASA became directly responsible for safety activities at Class III installations. Appointment of an ASA and Arlington Hall Station Safety Director became effective 9 Jan 56. During the year it was disclosed that serious fire hazard conditions existed because of the inadequacy of gravity flow space heaters in operation at isolated ASA

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sites in the Alaskan Command. DoD was requested to authorize DA to approve expenditure of its funds in the amount of \$350,000 for immediate construction of fire breaks, fire walls, and fire doors at Alaskan sites as an interim measure until beneficial occupancy was realized for the composite building included in the FY 1958 MCA program.

C. Military Personnel Program

Due to overstrength of EM in ASA, DA reduced the Agency's enlistment quota from 900 to 200 per month. It was expected that this would curtail school input and trained personnel output for at least six months after the enlistment quota was raised. While programmed objectives provided for a planned strength of 1465 Off, 227 WO, 15,172 EM, actual assigned strength as of 30 Sep 55 was 1426 Off, 238 WO, 16,755 EM.

Total strength authorized by DA voucher, however, was greater than that included in TOE's and TD's, as shown below:

	<u>Total Authorized by Voucher</u>	<u>TOE and TD Strength</u>	<u>Difference</u>
OFF	1471	1458	+ 13
WO	219	227	- 8
EM	14574	13627	+ 947
	<u>16264</u>	<u>15312</u>	+ 952

This difference was caused by delay in obtaining the authorization from DA. By 15 October, the total of TOE's and TD's equalled the distribution. Pipeline strength, comprising students and casuals, totaled 3,886. In the critical specialist field, a 492 shortage of linguists was more apparent than real, since 150 were in General Reserve units and therefore not required for current operational purposes. In addition, as of 3 Nov 55, 157 newly graduated linguists were assigned to subordinate commands, leaving a real shortage

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of 185. A shortage of MOS 983, analytic equipment operators existed, but these were not currently required. MOS 055 (short 90) was offset by MOS 059 (227 over) as these two MOS's were interchangeable. DA's reduced enlistment quota ended 31 Dec 56, and recruiting quotas were raised to 700 per month.

	<u>OFF</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Assigned Strength of ASA as of 30 Jun 56:	1,574	248	16,391	18,213
Actual Authorized Strength by TOE's and TD's:	1,531	234	15,945	17,710
TOE and TD Authorized Strength Against Actual Assigned Strength:	- 43	- 14	- 446	- 503

The Agency had a loss of 10 Off, a gain of 6 WO, and a loss of 757 EM for a total loss of 761 personnel during the 4th Qtr, FY 1956. As of 30 Jun 56, the pipeline was authorized a strength of 5,000. The shortage of 2,695 in the pipeline combined with the average of 503 in voucher authorized strength (TD and TOE units) resulted in a net shortage to the Agency of 2,402. The steady decline in pipeline strength caused by reduced draft calls (resulting in fewer enlistments) and reduced recruiting quotas for ASA throughout the year, resulted in shortages in certain critical specialists. It was expected that the shortages would continue until pipeline output began to reflect increased recruiting quotas initiated in January 1956. However, the fact that recruiting quotas were not fully met would further delay reduction of the shortages.

Pipeline strength, comprising students, replacements, and trainees totaled 2,305 at the close of FY 1956.

Major shortages in MOS 054 Morse Monitor (-259) and 058 Morse Interceptors (-330) resulted from year-long decline in the pipeline. Shortage of

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058's caused considerable increase in positions not operating through lack of personnel. Shortage in 055 Teletype Monitor (-109) was off-set by an average in 059 Teletype Interceptor (-152) as these MOS's were interchangeable. Shortage in MOS 283 EW Equipment Repairmen was to be corrected by output of a newly inaugurated course at the Signal School at which ASA had quotas for 20 students.

In order to combat unexpected understrength of technical EM, caused by a reduction of recruiting quotas and an increased authorization, the following actions were taken:

- 1) Training was instituted for all enlisted recruits in a technical MOS, with preference being given Analysts and Morse Code interceptors (058).
- 2) 1515 non-ASA type EM were requisitioned from DA during 4th Qtr, FY 1956.
- 3) 51 untrained EM were obtained per month for August, September, October, and November, 1956 for training in ASA technical MOS's.

D. Civilian Personnel Program

A total of 357 civilian personnel spaces were transferred to the Agency effective 1 Jul 55 in accordance with AR 10-150 thereby, increasing Agency authorization to 806 civilian spaces. Since 25 of these were vacant, the effect of the transfer was to depress the average civilian strength, however, recruitment efforts brought the Agency close to authorized strength.

E. Intelligence Program

Programmed Installed and Manned Positions (COMINT)

Period

Status

1st Qtr, FY 1956

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P.L. 86-36PeriodStatus

2d Qtr, FY 1956

3d Qtr, FY 1956

4th Qtr, FY 1956

Transmission Security

A sample of traffic monitored from ACAN and tactical nets was analyzed to determine the amount and type of information of intelligence value. A report concerning the specially allocated routing indicator UEPGT revealed that an ineffective cover program existed and that the purpose of the network was to forward nuclear intelligence information to the Evans Signal Laboratory, Belmar, NJ. Other reports under development included:

- 1) Exploratory analysis of ACAN to detect unusual activity and to establish a permanent OB file.

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- 2) Messages concerning nuclear tests at the Nevada Proving Ground, Operation TEA POT/DESERT ROCK VI. Report of this operation was forwarded USAEC.
- 3) Analysis of tactical communications concerning the Sixth Army Exercise APPLEJACK.
- 4) Analysis of ACAN messages to determine identity of routing indicators UEPDE, UEPOP, and UEPKI, recipients of their traffic, and the military activities served by these routing indicators.
- 5) Analysis of tactical and ACAN radio communications pertaining to Exercise SAGEBRUSH.
- 6) Analysis of ACAN radio communications pertaining to Operation REDWING (1956 Pacific Proving Ground Nuclear Tests). A T/A study of messages was made.

Discrepancy average for all means of communication analyzed by ASA units during FY 1956 follow:

1st Qtr, FY56	-	0.15
2d Qtr, FY56	-	0.12
3d Qtr, FY56	-	0.11
4th Qtr, FY56	-	0.15

CC&D

A "canned" CC&D problem was prepared for a 40-hour EM training course of instruction in traffic profiling techniques at the ASA Training Center, Fort Devens. The problem was to consist of profiling traffic of an infantry division by employing techniques applicable to methods of communications data preparation. This was supplemented by 27 hours of traffic profiling for enlisted students with MOS 984.

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SSO traffic transmitted to and from RUEPAS over ACAN was profiled during August, September, October, and November 1955 to provide communications data needed to implement a proposed cover program to deny unfriendly analysts further evidence of a link between COMINT producers and SSO consumers.

Operation BACCARAT, a cover plan for use with [ ] was prepared and forwarded to ASA-Europe. This plan was later canceled because of AF and ASA-Europe codress communications revealing NSA and ASA operational interests

[ ] A cover plan designed to disassociate ASA from SSO intelligence traffic was prepared and forwarded to ACSI, DA. ASA-Europe was given the task of producing traffic profiles on an infantry division, and ASA-Pacific completed a traffic profile study for training purposes. Techniques of traffic collecting during the forthcoming Operation GYROSCOPE were established between representatives of ASA-Alaska and Hq ASA.

#### Cryptosecurity

A crypto physical security program of fostering good physical and cryptographic security, as well as maintaining high operational efficiency of Army CommCen's, was continued during FY 1956. During the year facilities were approved for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Calif and the Signal School, Fort Monmouth, NJ. Security facilities were also approved for the ACAN Relay Station, Fort Davis, Calif. It was found, however, that security facilities of the Ford Instrument Division, Sperry Rand Corporation, NY, although approved for the storage and operation of the PYTHON cryptosystem, did not meet the basic criteria for processing Top Secret and Secret traffic.

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A total of 421 cryptocenter surveys were conducted world-wide during FY 1956. Originally 510 Army and 14 attache cryptocenters were scheduled.

Encrypted Traffic Studies (FY 1956)

- 1st Qtr - Of 262 encrypted traffic studies conducted by 13 ASA units, 175 violations and errors were detected in 8903 msgs, resulting in an average of .02 violations detected per message analyzed.
- 2d Qtr - Of 283 encrypted traffic studies conducted by 13 ASA units, 125 violations and errors were detected in 10,177 msgs, resulting in an average of .012 violations and errors detected per message.
- 3d Qtr - Of 245 encrypted traffic studies conducted by 13 ASA units, 220 violations and errors were detected in 12,300 msgs, resulting in an average of .017 violations and errors detected per message analyzed.
- 4th Qtr - Of 245 encrypted traffic studies conducted by 13 ASA units, 376 violations and errors were detected in 13,050 msgs, resulting in an average of 0.28 violations and errors detected per message analyzed.

Collateral Intelligence

Liaison established with Signal Corps Intelligence Agency, and improved with ACoS Intelligence, DA. Technical Liaison established with NSA 763 to enable analysts to keep current on high priority problems. Assignment of ELINT to the Agency increased collection efforts and resulted in external liaison with agencies formerly charged with the ELINT mission.

Security of Military Information

Commanders of ASA major commands were directed to request CIC conducted security surveys from their respective Army area commands. Reports were completed on ASA Training Center, Fld Sta's 8601, 8602, and 8604 and

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processed by Hq ASA.

F. Training Program

ASA School

School training segment of the ASA training program was not accomplished during FY 1956. Results follow:

	<u>Input</u>	<u>Output</u>	<u>Attrition</u>	<u>Student</u>
1st Qtr	35.6%	85.8%	10.1%	795
2d Qtr	56.7%	80.4%	8.8%	1203
3d Qtr	62.3%	73.8%	7.8%	1600
4th Qtr	64.9%	78.4%	7.3%	1825

Inadequate personnel procurement of personnel to attend the ASA School during FY 1956 precluded attainment of input-output schedules of the ASA training program. Cumulative totals follow:

<u>Student Source</u>	<u>Programmed Input</u>	<u>Actual Input</u>	<u>Programmed Output</u>	<u>Actual Output</u>
ASA	6414	4204	6562	5176
Other	220	182	247	161
TOTAL	6634	4386	6809	5337

Army Language School

Filled Language Quotas

1st Qtr	90.5%
2d Qtr	100. %
3d Qtr	97.3%
4th Qtr	88.7%

Other Army School Training

Filled School Training Quotas

1st Qtr	102 %
2d Qtr	84.6%
3d Qtr	100 %
4th Qtr	73.1%

The first group of four ASA students in Electronic Warfare Equipment classes at the Signal School, Fort Monmouth, NJ commenced training 12 Mar 56.

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Arrangements were also made to enroll ASA students in MOS 204 (Countermeasures), in July 1956. An evaluation of personnel requirements for FY 1957 indicated a shortage in MOS 058 would occur unless an additional source of students were enrolled in MOS 058 classes during last half of FY 1956. Comparable MOS classes (MOS 054, 056, and 059) were canceled as the source of students for these classes was to apply against MOS 058 training. Other Army Service School quotas were adjusted to alleviate the 058 problem and quotas in lower aptitude courses were secured from DA. Effective 1 Mar 56, the CSigO assumed responsibility for training MOS 342 (Cryptographic Equipment Repairman) and MOS 985 (Cryptomaterial Specialist) personnel in accordance with AR 10-122. The courses were physically transferred from the ASA School, Fort Devens to The Signal School, Fort Monmouth on 1 Jul 56.

#### On-the-Job Training

100% of all OJT requested from NSA during FY 1956 was provided. During the third quarter of the year, 110 students commenced training and 118 terminated.

#### Unit Training

##### Fort Devens, Mass

The 504th Group and 311th Battalion conducted unit training and were further instructed to commence a "train as you receive" program due to the inability of manufacturers to produce equipment by commitment dates, and prior to participation in Exercise SAGEBRUSH. Operational readiness was maintained compatible with existing shortages of personnel and equipment. Operating sections received OJT by providing support to the Ninth Field Army during SAGEBRUSH. By the end of FY 1956, post cycle training was being

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conducted and COMSEC support being provided to USAR and National Guard Divisions receiving summer training at Camp Drum, NY.

Fort Bragg, NC

The 313th Battalion and its operating companies conducted post cycle training. Operational readiness was maintained by OJT and by participation in exercises conducted by the XVIII Airborne Corps. The 313th Battalion carried out an operational training mission prior to participation in Exercise SAGEBRUSH. Operational platoons of Company's A and B, 313th Battalion provided pre-maneuver support to 3d Inf Div, Fort Benning, Ga; 1st and 4th Armd Div's, Fort Hood, Tex.

The battalion also rendered COMSEC support to Exercise LUCKY FLASH, a CPX conducted by Hq, Third Army at Fort Bragg, 24-25 Mar 56; to LOGEX 56, a CPX conducted at Fort Lee, Va, 30 Apr-4 May 56; and to Exercise TOBACCO LEAF V, a CPX and map maneuver of 24-hour duration conducted by Hq, Second Army at Fort George G. Meade, Md 26-27 May 56.

Arlington Hall Station

COMSEC Det, 8600 DU satisfactorily completed training, and was deployed 28 Sep 55 in support of Joint Task Force 7. In Hawaii, the detachment underwent additional training prior to its participation in Exercise RED WING.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz

The 208th and 293d Signal Companies (EW-2) conducted post cycle training. Operational readiness was maintained by OJT and by participation in those exercises conducted by AEPG which were appropriate for ASA electronic warfare unit participation. Hq 73d Sig Bn (EW), 581st Sig Co (EW-1), and 514th Sig Co (EW-2) conducted unit training under the provisions of ATP 11-219 and

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11-220. In the 4th Qtr, FY 1956, the 73d Sig Bn (EW) was reorganized into a prototype battalion for the purpose of testing the ASA FY 1957 concept of organization and operations. Operational readiness of units not participating was maintained by OJT and exercises conducted by AEPG.

#### Training Tests and Inspections

Training tests and inspection segments of the ASA Training Program was accomplished as programmed and training in units found satisfactory. Training visits were made to General Reserve Units, a training survey made of Fld Sta 8602, ASA-Pacific, ASA-Far East, and ASA-Alaska. Test material for TOE units was revised for the purpose of testing CONUS units in 2d Qtr, FY 1957.

#### Training Devices and Publications

Eight out of 13 subcourses for which ASA had responsibility were revised during FY 1956. Eight ASA Technical Manuals were programmed. Manuals ASAT 600 "Field COMINT," ASAT 601 "Direction Finding," ASAT 602 "Morse Interceptor Operations," and ASAT 603 "Radio Printer Intercept Operations" were approved by Hq ASA, and scheduled for priority by the ASA Training Center.

Final drafts of Manuals ASAT 500 "The ASA Group," and ASAT 501 "The ASA Battalion" were approved and drafts of ASAT 502 "The Operation Company," ASAT 604 "Field Application of Communication Analysis," ASAT 700 "Communications Security," and the second segment of ASAT 601 "Direction Finding" were scheduled for and approved. Work was commenced on a DA Field Manual "Transmission Security."

Answer prints for film strips 30-10 and 30-11 "Radio Direction Finding"

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(Parts I & II), and 30-8 and 30-9 "Wave Propagation" and "Antenna Theory" (Parts I & II) were also approved. Film strip 30-12, "Operation of the KL-7" was in the latter stages of production. Final draft of the scenario for a training film entitled "Transmission Security," approved by ASA and COMARC, was forwarded to the SigC Pictorial Center for production. Use of this film, along with a transmission security FM, a communications analysis guide, and a sliding scale for measuring transmission discrepancies was expected to aid in standardization of the Army-wide transmission security program.

Publication of certain Army subject schedules on common military subjects necessitated discontinuance of work on 13 ASA schedules and utilization of DA schedules in their stead. Of the remaining 24 ASA subject schedules, 12 were approved for publication by the end of FY 1956.

#### G. Research and Development

##### Intercept Equipment

ASA and SCEL agreed to let a contract to a control instrument company for development of AN/PTA (1) Combat Wire Monitoring Equipment. FY 1956 funds were utilized, but an attempt was made to have FY 1955 funds re-programmed. Development and prototype models of AFSAVD 37, Mobile RFP Equipment were shipped to SigC and AFSS for service testing. Delay in delivery of these equipments was attributed to changes in the contractor's organization and subsequent merger of TEMCO and Otis Elevator Company. At the ASA Special Projects Unit, the developmental model of this equipment exhibited a tendency to generate spurious oscillation in the FM section. This fault seriously limited operating capability. TEMCO, meanwhile, commenced a study of the problem.

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Five interim tape-to-card devices, each consisting of a modified CXCO tape reader which could be attached to the IBM 024 keypunches, were built and shipped to field units. An IBM 046 tape-to-card machine was procured to determine its suitability for ASA use and, following testing, it was found to operate at twice the speed of the modified IBM card punch type 24 used in machine aid installations.

Investigation disclosed that machine processing aid could best be furnished individual analysts by equipping them with input-output, which could be connected to numerous small purpose devices, each capable of performing one cryptanalytic function. Under consideration was a frequency counter and a simulated matrix device. A prototype model of the improved mobile machine aids installation was completed. This prototype, consisting of four M-292 vans, nine IBM Machines, and one SOCRATES unit, provided increased operating capacity, card file storage in the operational areas, air conditioning and heating as an integral part of the vans, reduced set-up time, and increased working space.

During the year machine processing equipment underwent review, and it was determined that SOCRATES units could be utilized to perform monoalphabetic substitution. The use of IBM type 407 and SOCRATES units in the solution of certain transposition systems was also indicated. Three of six SOCRATES units ordered were delivered by contractor during FY 1956; however, numerous wiring errors required correction before a limited operational test could be completed.

#### Cryptographic Equipment

A transmitter-distributor armature blocking device which permitted test tapes to be transmitted without holding a push button down continually

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was developed by ASA-Europe.

Field Test Board

Initial engineering model of the type installation for use in shelter, S-89G was completed and shipped to the 311th Battalion for service test during Exercise SAGEBRUSH. A similar type project was underway to develop a type installation for use in the Armored Personnel Carrier M-59. This type installation was designed, constructed, and installed in three carriers to permit operation of ASA units forward of the "thin skin" line.

Two of these were shipped to the 313th Battalion for test during Exercise SAGEBRUSH and one was retained at Vint Hill Farms Station.

Improvement to Antenna Coupler, CW-119/FR was made through modification of the input transformer with a TMC type TR-124. Usable frequency range was extended from 4-20 mcs to 1.5-30 mcs.

Action was initiated for assignment of DF Site, Fld Sta 8601 to Special Projects Unit for a period of two years to permit long term evacuation tests of DF installations of various types.

TRAK Carrier Shift tuning lock equipment was unfavorably considered for general use due to its characteristic of locking in on a strong interfering signal rather than the signal being monitored.

Project 97-01 (ELINT installation) was completed. Various items of equipment comprising the installation began arriving in February 1956, however a number of components did not arrive until 30 March. Equipment benches, special cables and control units, power distribution systems and other unique components were locally procured and/or fabricated as required to provide a relatively complete operating unit. Although a majority of the installation

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was expected to perform adequately, many elements did not represent "final design;" the short time available precluded any extensive detail engineering of the unique components employed. The complete installation, packed for shipment in 356 crates weighing approximately 68,300 lbs, was forwarded for air shipment 15 Apr 56. Projects dealing with DF equipment remain suspended due to lack of qualified operating personnel, and plans for an Antenna Range Testing Station were underway and work was expected to begin during September, 1956.

#### H. Material Program

Procurement of major items during FY 1956 was implemented as follows:

	<u>Committed</u>	<u>Uncommitted</u>	<u>% Committed</u>
Signal Corps Items	\$4,860,826.27	\$ 836,959.20	
ASA Items	1,711,822.89	926,951.64	
TOTAL	\$6,572,649.16	\$1,763,910.84	79.19
		* 8,336,560.00	100.00
TOTAL FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE		8,300,000.00	100.00

\*Note: \$36,560 currently committed on Signal Corps Line Item #20 for 30 each Converter CV -305 will be decommitted, and applied to ASA Line Item #102, 80 each Converter Boehme 5C.

At the close of the year, major procurement had been affected in the amount of \$8,318,767.98, which represented 100.23% of the programmed goal. Quantities of items procured during FY 1956 were sufficient to meet the end requirement expressed in the FY 1956 intelligence program.

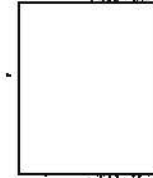
#### I. Supply Distribution and Maintenance Program

Status of Intercept positions at the close of FY 1956:

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Total positions programmed  
 Installed against programmed  
 Shortage  
 Positions installed over program



\*Note: Non-installed positions-  of total applicable to Fld Sta 7202.

Equipment essential to install all positions was shipped, and those applicable to Fld Sta 7202 were expected to be installed by the end of 1st Qtr, FY 1957.

#### J. Services Program

During FY 1956, with exception to Class III installations, all ASA units relied for special services support upon Class I installation commanders or the major overseas area commander. Fld Sta 8604 was supported by DA in the same way as that provided for other overseas commanders. Special Services support for Class III installations became direct responsibility of the Chief, ASA, 1 Jul 55. This involved support of post newspapers, athletic activities, dayrooms, service clubs, hobby shops, libraries, and related activities both command-wise and through the ASA Command Welfare Fund as established by the Joint Welfare Board, DA and AF. Effective 19 Dec 55, a Special Services Officer was appointed for Hq, ASA.

During the year, recreational items made available to some ASA detachments were increased. Choral and drama groups were formed, athletic facilities at Fld Sta 8607 were improved, a new theater was completed at Fld Sta 8602, and a new library building was provided at Fld Sta 8601. New construction of schools and chapels was underway, and would provide improved facilities for dependent's education and religious services. Non-appropriated fund support for the 327th Company through 30 Jun 56 was provided by CG,

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USAFE, and ASA-Caribbean was authorized a special grant through channels to DA.

Command Conferences, or troop information periods were held semi-monthly in most ASA units to discuss pertinent Army topics and policies, current events, and subjects of vital interest. In general, current Armed Forces publications and applicable educational films were utilized. In most cases, attendance exceeded 90% of all personnel present. Current USAFI Courses were available to all ASA Commands. Participation in these courses increased 10% and there was a wide variety of subject interest. Many popular courses were stocked and maintained for "over the counter" service.

#### Signal Communication Services

Expansion of ASA-Alaska communications system was completed following construction of a larger CommCen. Non-availability of non-synchronous on-line equipment delayed activation of two on-line circuits to non-ASA units. Spare parts for TT160/FG were critical. Fld Sta 7202, ASA-Far East on-line circuit was activated, but lack of spare parts necessitated off-line operation on this circuit. ASA units in Korea reverted to off-line operation for the same reason. Shortage of certain teletype spare parts at ASA-Far East caused considerable equipment to be deadlined at various times. Procedures were established to expedite delivery of critically needed items within a 45-day period. Shortage of teletype equipment and spare parts for teletype equipment at ASA-Europe continued to be an acute problem. At the close of the fiscal year, there were 24 major components of teletype equipment deadlined due to the lack of replacements. A full duplex landline teletype circuit was installed and tested from Samson to Ankara, Turkey. As the year

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ended, this circuit was not operational, owing to administrative difficulties arising between TUSLOG and Turkish Post, Telephone and Telegraph Administration.

#### K. Installations

FY 1956 objectives were attained at each installation within the capabilities of the installation and Hq, ASA under existing budgetary limitations. Due to DA's austerity program, however, Military Construction, Army, and Repairs and Utilities expenditures were reduced to an absolute minimum. This naturally limited the amount of new construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance that could be accomplished at the various installations. At installations where major construction projects were deferred or repairs and utilities work reduced, the standards of existing facilities were considered adequate. A contract calling for rehabilitation of existing facilities at location B-1 at a cost of \$183,000 was let 30 Jun 56.

#### L. Construction

In general, the Agency's construction program consisted of only those minimum facilities which were critically needed to meet firm projected operational requirements under current guidance approved by the JCS, and which were of such urgency that construction be initiated in FY 1956. New construction was proposed for installations only where essential to:

- 1) Meet a new or revised mission which could not be performed with any existing facility, or
- 2) Replace a facility destroyed or so badly deteriorated as to be unsafe for continued use.

Construction, undertaken during the year, progressed satisfactorily with exception to the following:

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<u>Project</u>	<u>Scheduled</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>ETC</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Main PX Bldg	10%	1%	Mar 56	As of 31 Aug there was a slight lag due to slow preliminary work by the contractor.

Fld Sta 8602

<u>Project</u>	<u>Scheduled</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>ETC</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Gen Purpose Auditorium	19%	18%	Dec 55	The schedule of completion outlined in FY 1955 Construction Program was not met due to difficulties in arriving at final plans for construction. Projects are now being completed as indicated. Those not yet started were to be included for subsequent reviews as the work begins.
3 EM Barracks	25	22	Aug 56	
Female BOQ	20	20	Dec 55	
Post Hq Bldg	10	9	Mar 56	
Guardhouse & PM Bldg	60	15	Feb 56	
Fire Station	40	6	Feb 56	
Post Engr Shops	35	18	Oct 56	
Post SigO	60	45	Dec 55	
Post CM	65	20	Nov 55	
Ord Shops	45	50	Apr 56	
Motor Pool	45	45	Apr 56	
Svc Club & Library	70	45	Nov 55	
NCO Open Mess	50	50	Feb 56	
PX & Snack Bar	60	40	Jan 56	
Theater	55	10	Feb 56	
School	95	95	Oct 55	
Chapel	80	80	Dec 56	
Commissary	50	40	Feb 56	
Warehousing	65	77	Dec 55	
Storage (Refr)	95	99	Oct 55	
Gatehouse (2)	100	80	Sep 55	
Utilities	50	15	Feb-Aug 56	
Radio Station	10	10	Mar 56	
Armory	80	15	Nov 55	
Removal of Bldgs	50	65	Mar 56	
Antenna Field		9		
Scty Facility (Op Area)	100	60	Sep 55	

Fld Sta 8613

No construction was started at the beginning of the fiscal year. Delay was due to having insufficient funds available for all line items in the first increment of construction, causing the British Air Ministry to delay construction until such time as more complete funds were available. Construction was estimated to start in December 1955 but did not actually commence until April 1956. Except for minor excavations, no headway was made and a progress

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schedule had not been prepared by the contractor. Design difficulties and weather also caused delay. At the close of the year work was proceeding slowly.

M. Reserve and ROTC Program

Five AS-USAR units remained active, and eight additional AS-USAR units allotted were activated. Nine were available for activation. Eighteen AS-ROTC Cadets were commissioned in AS-USAR. DA was notified of ASA requirements for 250 2d Lieutenants commissioned in AS-USAR from ROTC sources to enter on active duty during FY 1957. Letters were received on 85 of 250 ROTC Cadets. The AS-USAR 2d Lieutenants, commissioned from ROTC sources were ordered to extended active duty and assigned to the ASA School. Sixty-seven additional ROTC cadets, excess to the needs of the active Army, were to be commissioned during FY 1956. These officers were to receive six months active duty for training in specialists courses at the ASA Training Center-- half of them to begin in September 1956 and the other half to begin in February 1957.

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## VI. ASA UNITS (WORLD-WIDE)

## A. Continental United States

## 1. Headquarters, Army Security Agency (8600), Arlington, Va

Location of Hq ASA at 4000 Arlington Boulevard, Arlington, Va remained unchanged during FY56. The Agency was commanded by Maj Gen Harry B. Reichelderfer, 07547, USA; the position of Deputy Chief was held by Brig Gen Samuel P. Collins, 016444, USA. Col F. C. Bowen, 039682, SigC, served as Chief of Staff.<sup>1</sup>

Vertical command structure remained intact during this period, however, several minor changes were implemented to create more effective organization and to adjust to new responsibilities under AR 10-122. A brief discussion of these follows:

G1 - A consolidation of functions of the Classification and Standards and Miscellaneous Branches was effected. This resulted in the establishment of a Personnel Services Branch.<sup>2</sup> Assigned personnel as FY56 began consisted of 12 Off, 6 EM, 5 Civ. As year ended 11 Off, 7 EM, 10 Civ were assigned.<sup>3</sup>

G2 - Redesignation of the Reading Panel as the Collateral Intelligence Branch was only significant change.<sup>4</sup>

G3 - With transfer of Program Management Branch to Office, Chief of Staff in August 1955, division was organized into four branches (policy control, plans, organization and equipment, and training).<sup>5</sup> Assigned strength at beginning of year was 48 military and 26 civilian employees.<sup>6</sup> A position of G3 Operations Officer was established during the year.<sup>7</sup> A Tests and Surveys Section for the Training Branch was set up in December 1955, operational by 2 Apr 56. Before the year ended 2 Off, 1 Civ were assigned.

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1. Developed Information, Officer's Sec, GAS26.
  2. Ann Rept, ACofS, G1 (GAS21), FY56, pl.
  3. Ibid. p3
  4. Ann Rept, ACofS, G2 (GAS22), FY56, pl.
  5. Ann Rept, ACofS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, pl.
  6. Ibid. p2.
  7. Ibid. p6.

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G4 - Primary mission of the new section included establishment and revision of plans, policies, and programs for evaluation of all ASA training, including staff supervision of the development, administration, and analysis of ASA individual MOS proficiency tests. Further, it was to be concerned with the development, administration and evaluation of training surveys of ASA units world-wide.<sup>1</sup> A Composite Services Section was added to the Services Branch 6 Dec 55 for the purpose of discharging additional responsibilities under AR 10-50 which redesignated ASA CONUS Class II installations as Class III.<sup>2</sup> The Services, Supply, and Procurement Section was reorganized as Supply Branch with two organizational elements--Procurement and Distribution Section, Requirements Section.<sup>3</sup>

An ASA Depot was set up during July 1955. Organized under TD's 93-8600, 93-8617, and 93-8617-2, the facility commenced operations with 5 Off, 17 EM, 12 Civ.<sup>4</sup> The depot was located at Arlington Hall Station throughout the year, and was assigned to GAS51, Special Operations Division. Effective 20 Oct 55, the Stock Control Division transferred its personnel, with exception of four clerks, to the Signal Corps.

On 28 Oct 55, the COMINT portion of GAS51, Special Operations Division, comprising [redacted] was relocated from Whs 420 to Whs 110. On 1 Dec 55, the Supply Branch, GAS51, including personnel and functions was transferred to G4 and designated the ASA Depot (GAS24-A).<sup>5</sup>

The merger of stock control and supply personnel increased strength of the depot's stock control division from 7 to 29 employees, thereby filling sections devoted to shipping, procurement, obligation, inventory and adjustment. Cataloguing and stock analysis activities however, still required personnel.<sup>6</sup> Upon completion of the physical movement of stock and fixtures, a new receiving section was set up and a packing and crating facility installed. Square footage of the depot increased from 4,000 to 40,000.<sup>7</sup>

The Engineering and Technical Branch went through a transition period from operation under SR 10-125-1 to operation under AR 10-122. Major change was relief of responsibility of COMSEC logistics and assumption of responsibilities for logistic planning and support in ELINT and

1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G4 (GAS24), FY56, p52.
2. Ibid. p11.
3. Ibid. p13.
4. Ibid. p17 & Tabs 8, 9, 10.
5. Ibid. p18.
6. Ibid. p20.
7. Ibid. p21.

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communications jamming fields. Equipment Engineering and System Evaluation sections were augmented with additional personnel, and an ELINT Branch was organized.<sup>1</sup>

Special Operations Division - Organization remained unchanged until 8 Nov 55 at which time Materiel and Maintenance Section of Materiel, Maintenance and Supply Branch, GAS51 was transferred to Army Signal Corps COMSEC Service.<sup>2</sup> Supply Section of GAS51 remained attached to GAS50 as Supply Branch, GAS51 until 1 Dec 55, when it was transferred to G4.<sup>3</sup>

To correspond with new responsibilities under AR 10-122, an ELINT Section was organized within Field Units Branch, GAS53, 29 Sep 55 to provide staff supervision of ELINT operations. Field Units Branch, GAS53, was redesignated Intelligence Branch, GAS53.<sup>4</sup>

Personnel turnover was exceptionally large during the year. This was principally due to the transfer of Materiel, Maintenance and Supply Branch, GAS51 to Signal Corps COMSEC Service.<sup>5</sup> Statistical breakdown follows:<sup>6</sup>

<u>Auth &amp; Actual Str</u>	1 July 1955		30 June 1956	
	<u>Auth</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Auth</u>	<u>Actual</u>
Civilian	189	177	113	107
Officer (Incl Warrant)	59	55	70	72
Enlisted	66	73	57	64
Totals	* 314	305	240	243

\*Includes Det V, 8615 DU and GAS53 Ln Sec, Ft George G. Meade, Md

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1. Ann Rept, ACofS, G4 (GAS24), FY56, Vol II, pl.
  2. Ann Rept, Sp Op Div (GAS50), FY56, Tabs 3, 4.
  3. Ibid. p2.
  4. Ibid. p3.
  5. Ibid. p5.
  6. Ibid. p6.

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BRANCH	CIVILIAN		OFF		WO		ENL		TOTAL	
	Auth	Act	Auth	Act	Auth	Act	Auth	Act	Auth	Act
GAS50	9	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	10
*GAS51										
GAS52	51	48	9	9	1	1	0	2	61	60
GAS53 (AHS)	20	20	34	23	2	4	19	13	75	60
(In-Ft Meade)	4	3	10	11	0	0	17	8	31	22
**NTPC	15	14	6	6	0	0	3	5	24	25
***OTC				7						7
GAS54	14	13	2	4	5	3	18	33	39	53
Det V				3				3		6
TOTALS	113	107	62	61	8	8	57	61	240	243

Internal transfers included one GS-7 space converted to Military (WO) 1 Feb 56, in GAS52; one space and GS-7 job transferred to GAS51 from GAS52, 18 Mar 56. Eight other transfers were recorded between the branches, none of which affected authorized strength. Nor, did the occupancy of space in GAS53 by Det V and the assignment of officers to Officers Training Course affect authorized strength.

In a division reorganization during February 1956, an Administrative Section, which was to serve as a clearing house for all matters transmitted between GAS50 and its branches, was established. The remaining branches included Security, GAS52; Intelligence, GAS53; Communications, GAS54. Fields of interest were expanded to include passive communications countermeasures, ELINT, and communications jamming.<sup>1</sup>

Technical Consultant - Three civilian employees assigned throughout year. Mission of direct responsibility to Chief and Deputy Chief, ASA and consultant responsibility to Chief of Staff continued.<sup>2</sup>

Inspector General - At beginning of FY56, 3 Off, 1 WO, 4 EM, 1 EW, 1 Civ assigned; 3 Off, 1 WO, 2 EM, 1 EW, 1 Civ assigned as year ended.<sup>3</sup>

\*10 Off, 29 EM, 78 Civ trfd to SigC, 2 Nov 55.

1 Off, 2 WO, 12 Civ trfd G4, 1 Dec 55.

1 Civ and space trfd to GAS50, 2 Dec 55.

\*\*Formerly Army, Navy Electronics Evaluation Group.

\*\*\*Officers Training Course, COMINT Reporting. Note: The seven officers assigned were the first thus trained. The course was established to train officers in the general principles, rules and procedures of COMINT reporting. Majors and captains were assigned to the Strategic Intelligence School, and lieutenants to the Counter-Intelligence Course.

1. Ann Rept, Sp Op Div (GAS50), FY56, p9.

2. Ann Rept, Tech Consultant, FY56, pl.

3. Ann Rept, IG, FY56, pp3-6.

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Comptroller - At beginning of FY 1956, 4 Off, 14 Civ assigned; 4 Off, 1 WO, 3 EM, 13 Civ assigned as year ended.<sup>1</sup>

Adjutant General - 18 Off, 24 EM, 59 Civ assigned as of beginning of FY 1956; 18 Off, 34 EM, 60 Civ assigned as the year ended.<sup>2</sup>

Attached and/or Supported Organizations:

9428th TSU - Pursuant to GO Nr 62, DA, 20 Oct 55, and GO Nr 1, Hq 9428th TSU, SigC COMSEC Svc, OCSigO, 2 Nov 55, announcement was made of the organization of this unit at Arlington Hall Station as a Class II activity of the CSigO with an authorized strength of 12 Off, 1 WO, 26 EM, 81 Civ. The unit was attached to ASA for administration and support.<sup>3</sup>

National Technical Processing Center - Pursuant to Ltr, Hq USAF, 24 Apr 56, and GO Nr 26, Hq Comd, USAF, Bolling AFB, 2 May 56, announcement was made of the establishment of the National Technical Processing Center (NTPC) effective 23 Apr 56 with operating location at 3801 Nebraska Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. Agreement between the Chief, ASA and Commander, National Technical Processing Center was reached on 10 Jul 56, to the effect that the Chief, ASA was to assume responsibility for complete administrative control and provide support to DA personnel assigned.<sup>4</sup>

a. Hq & Hq Co, Arlington Hall Station (8617)

The CO, Arlington Hall Station, continued to perform required administrative, logistic, and housekeeping functions in support of Hq ASA, NSA and station or post headquarters. Throughout FY 1956, the basic organizational structure for the mission assigned consisted of Engineer, Signal, Transportation and Motor Pool, Provost Marshal, and legal assistance offices; sections devoted to Special Services, Civilian Personnel; a safety director, a comptroller, a station dispensary, and post supply.<sup>5</sup> Directly subordinate was a Troop Command.

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1. Ann Rept, Compt, FY56, Tabs 1, 2.
  2. Ann Rept, AG, FY56, pl.
  3. Ann Rept, Sp Op Div (GAS50), FY56, Tab 3.
  4. Ibid. Tab 5.
  5. Ann Rept, AHS, FY56, ppl-64.

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Each of the above facilities was located on station property, physical security for which was provided by the Provost Marshal.<sup>1</sup> Security Guard Company (8617) personnel manned fixed posts at entrances to the station and operations areas, maintained patrol posts of fence lines, Nr 420 Warehouse, company areas, and ASA Headquarters building itself. It was the function of the patrols to make building checks to insure proper security after closing hours, and to guard against fire hazards.<sup>2</sup>

During the year, a total of 23 buildings were left unsecure. Additionally, 50 delinquency reports for uniform violations were filed, 30 violations under AR 380-5 were reported, 81 criminal cases and 36 accidents investigated. Cooperation continued with off-post agencies in the maintenance of good physical security and assistance was provided by the 4th CID, the FBI, the Arlington County Police, the Virginia State Police, and the Armed Services Police Detachment in Washington, D. C.<sup>3</sup>

The principal organizational changes included a merger of post supply with general supply which included both activity supply and GM property accounts; the establishment of a fiscal office on 1 Jul 55 with resultant transfer of audit functions from MDW to ASA; and the establishment of an S4 Office on 18 Feb 56, to which 2 Off and 2 EM were assigned.<sup>4</sup>

Assigned military strength of Arlington Hall Station at the beginning and end of FY 1956 follows:<sup>5</sup>

1. Ann Rept, AHS, FY56, p33.
2. Ibid. pp31-33.
3. Ibid. pp35-36.
4. Ibid. pl.
5. Ibid. p2.

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	OFF		EM & EW		WO	
	1 Jul 55-30 Jun 56	Jun 56	1 Jul 55-30 Jun 56	Jun 56	1 Jul 55-30 Jun 56	Jun 56
Hq & Hq Co	16	21	403	400	3	4
Co A	2	3	316	318		
Co B	1	2	274	117		
Sec Grd Co	6	6	165	160		
WAC Co	2	2	89	118		
Casual Det	0	0	208	106		
Sta Com (7005)	2	7	5	15		
US Army Disp (7005)	4	0*	11	0*		

\*On 2 Mar 56, dispensary personnel were reassigned to Sta Com (7005).

Civilian personnel strength at the start of FY 1956 was 197 assigned out of an authorized 206 for 8617 DU, and 5 assigned out of an authorized 5 for 7005 SU. As the year ended, 203 civilians were assigned out of 206 authorized for 8617 DU, and 5 assigned out of 5 authorized for 7005 SU.

The IG, ASA conducted annual inspection of the station during the period 5-14 Dec 55. Overall rating: "Superior." MDW command inspection was conducted during December 1955. Overall rating: "Excellent."<sup>1</sup>

The station Engineer Office, comprising shops devoted to carpentry and painting, plumbing and electrical work, as well as sections concerned with fire prevention, custodial activity, and administration achieved an impressive number of tasks during FY 1956. This was possible through allocation of \$130,899 for 15 major repair and utility projects. In addition, NSA transferred \$80,000 in funds to ASA as support for its station requirements for supplies and services.<sup>2</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, AHS, FY56, p3.
  2. Ibid. pp5-9.

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The Office of Comptroller, established during the report period, was relocated to Bldg T-505, and authorized personnel spaces transferred from TD 67-7005 to TD 93-8617. Authorized personnel as of 1 Jul 55 were 1 Off, 1 EM, 3 Civ. As of 30 Jun 56, these figures had been adjusted to 2 Off, 1 EM, 2 Civ.

Army funds totaling \$1,738,549 were received from ASA, MDW and NSA for maintenance and operation of the station. Of this total .991% was obligated.<sup>1</sup>

Personnel assigned the station's legal office consisted of 1 Off, 1 EM, 3 Civ. During the year nine summary courtsmartial cases were tried, all of which resulted in convictions. Five general courtsmartials were processed for trial by MDW.<sup>2</sup>

The Signal Section had 11 civilian operators and one chief operator assigned. Two hundred additional lines and one additional switchboard were installed during the year raising the total to 700 station lines, 5 switchboard positions. Another addition included 4 in and 4 out lines in the code line service, and one additional tie line to Fort George G. Meade. A total of 104 main lines and 26 extensions had been installed in the 400-line NSA secure system. Operation and maintenance charges for administrative and secure system communications facilities amounted to \$66,825.33. In addition, \$56,986.76 was paid in salaries.<sup>3</sup>

The merger of post supply and general supply was completed during the first quarter of FY 1956. Authorized personnel: 1 Off, 1 WO, 9 EM, 6 Civ.<sup>4</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, AHS, FY56, pp49-50.
  2. Ibid. p51.
  3. Ibid. pp11-12.
  4. Ibid. pl4.

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Assigned personnel of the Transportation Office consisted of six civilian employees. This was increased to seven by the close of the year, specifically to handle increased traffic at Parr-Franconia Warehouse on a full-time basis.<sup>1</sup> The rate of PCS was comparatively low, while temporary duty travel showed an increase.<sup>2</sup> A total of 1,184,887 lbs of supplies were shipped and 2,629,372 lbs received.<sup>3</sup> A total of 1,294,457 lbs of supplies (31 prepaid carloads) not inventoried in preceding total, was also received.<sup>4</sup>

With the station becoming a Class III activity on 1 Jul 55, major command responsibility with regard to transportation matters was transferred from the CG, MDW to the Chief, ASA. Assigned personnel for the Transportation motor pool consisted of 1 Off, 83 EM. Civilian personnel, formerly authorized within Station Complement (7005) under MDW, but transferred to the station effective 1 Jul 56, consisted of one automotive mechanic.<sup>5</sup> In addition, two automotive mechanics employed by NSA for the purpose of maintaining RD test vehicles and allied equipment were supervised by the Motor Transport Officer.<sup>6</sup>

During the year, responsibility for all echelons of maintenance for general transport vehicles, 2d echelon maintenance for RD vehicles, and 2d echelon maintenance for materials handling equipment was delegated to the motor pool. Engineer equipment was the responsibility of Post Engineers,

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1. Ann Rept, ARS, FY56, pp16-18.
  2. Ibid. p19.
  3. Ibid. p20.
  4. Ibid. p21.
  5. Ibid. pp22-24.
  6. Ibid. pp22-24.

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Fort Myer. Higher echelon maintenance for RD test vehicles and allied equipment was the responsibility of the Ordnance Officer, Fort Belvoir. Similar maintenance for materials handling equipment bearing USA registration was the responsibility of the MHE Repair Shop, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va.<sup>1</sup>

Vehicles on hand at the station at the start of FY 1956 totaled 58; at the end of the year there were 62. In addition to these general transport administrative vehicles, the motor pool housed 19 NSA vehicles utilized for special projects.<sup>2</sup>

Organized special services operated under TD 93-8617 which authorized 13 EM, 7 Civ. Assigned strength throughout FY 1956 was not reported. During the year the arts and crafts program was expanded by the receipt and installation of new equipment. This resulted in an increase from woodwork and photography to include drawing, painting, copper enameling, leather work, and model plane building. The service club, likewise, was improved with the addition of new equipment and facilities. The post theater was also repaired.

Station athletes participated in baseball, softball, tennis, swimming, golf, WAC softball, volleyball, touch football, track and field, intra-post bowling, post bowling, intra-post basketball, and boxing. New bleachers were added to the athletic field during the year; glass blackboards were installed and the floor resurfaced in the post gymnasium.<sup>3</sup> New uniforms were purchased for baseball and basketball and new musical instruments added to the band. Library facilities were extended by additional books, magazines, and newspapers, and several interior improvements made.<sup>4</sup>

1. Ann Rept, AHS, FY56, pp26-27.

2. Ibid. pp25-26.

3. Ibid. pp42-29.

4. Ibid. pp42-49.

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Highlighting TIE activity was the administering of 36 high school level and 35 college level GED tests. Of these, 32 high school level and 14 college level tests were passed. 19 USAFI tests were administered, 16 were passed. There were 149 enrollments in USAFI high school courses, 520 enrollments in USAFI college courses, and 170 enrollments in local college courses. In October 1955, group study courses were started in English, Algebra, and Psychology, however, they were dropped after a number of weeks due to lack of interest.<sup>1</sup> Total cost of the education program for year was \$11,121.96. During FY 1956, the "Hall Herald" was published weekly. Total cost: \$4,405.92.<sup>2</sup>

The US Army Dispensary was comprised of ASA personnel, attached units of the 6922d and 6973d Support Squadrons, and Navy personnel employed on the post. Immunization of civilian employees was continued through the year. There were no major incidents or control problems. A sanitary inspection was conducted monthly by the post surgeon. General sanitation of the water and food-handling facilities was satisfactory and there was no illness of epidemic proportion found.<sup>3</sup>

The Troop Command (8617) remained assigned to Hq ASA during FY 1956 with no change in its primary mission of command, discipline, training, supply, and welfare of subordinate troop units. The command was composed of a commander, an S3 which became a post level staff section in February 1956, and seven troop units of company or detachment size including Hq Co (8617); Co A (8617), Co B (8617); WAC Co (8617); Sec Grd Co (8617); Casual

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1. Ann Rept, AHS, FY56, p64.
  2. Ibid. p65.
  3. Ibid. p56.

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Det (8617); and Sta Com (7005) which was attached for administrative support during the period 1 Jul 55 to 24 Jan 56.<sup>1</sup>

Directly subordinate to the command were administrative and supply sections of Hq & Hq Co (8617) whose personnel numbered 2 Off, 6 EM.<sup>2</sup>

Hq & Hq Co was organized under TD 93-8617, dated 1 Jul 55; Cl, 1 Jan 56. It was later reorganized under TD 93-8617, dated 2 Apr 56 and authorized 15 Off, 2 WO, 348 EM, 202 Civ.<sup>3</sup> Assigned strength during the year fluctuated; a low of 351 was reported in December 1955 as compared to a high of 435 registered at the close of the year.<sup>4</sup>

Authorized strength of Company A from 1 Jul 55 to 15 Oct 55 was 2 Off, 220 EM per TD 93-8617-3 (20 Mar 55). The company was reorganized 15 Oct 55 at which time authorized strength was raised to 2 Off, 265 EM. It was again reorganized on 20 Feb 56 under TD 93-8617-3 with an authorized strength of 2 Off, 207 EM. Average monthly strength fluctuated from a high of 309 in September to a low of 287 in February 1956.<sup>5</sup> Company B's assigned strength at the close of the fiscal year stood at 2 Off, 117 EM. This company moved from South Area, Fort Myer to Arlington Hall Station during the report period.<sup>6</sup>

The WAC Company was reorganized effective 1 Jul 55, under TD 93-8617-2 and authorized strength changed to 1 Off, 118 EW. Cl (1 May 56) amended authorized strength to 1 Off, 132 EW.<sup>7</sup> Assigned strength at the start of FY 1956 was 98 EW. As of 30 Jun 56, 118 EW were assigned.<sup>8</sup>

1. Ann Rept, AHS, FY56, p66.

2. Ibid. p70.

3. Ibid. p69.

4. Ibid. p72.

5. Ibid. p73.

6. Ibid. p75.

7. Ibid. p77.

8. Ibid. p78.

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The Casual Detachment (8617) operated as part of Hq & Hq Co throughout the year. It was organized under TD 93-8617 (1 Jul 55) and CI (1 Jan 56). Under TD 93-8617 (2 Apr 56), the detachment was authorized 1 Off, 7 EM.<sup>1</sup>

In September 1955, pistol qualification was conducted at Fort Belvoir for all enlisted personnel required to qualify. Annual qualification with the carbine was conducted at the Marine Corps Base, Quantico in May 1956. Pistol firing of field grade officers was also conducted during this month at Fort Belvoir. During June, the Security Guard Company conducted familiarization with crew-served weapons at A P Hill Reservation, Port Royal, Va.<sup>2</sup>

In January 1956, a new training program for the conduct of basic military training was prepared to accommodate an NCO school and driver training as separate training requirements in addition to normal training. All personnel attended training for eight hours--one Saturday each month.<sup>3</sup>

Technical training was of the advanced, on-the-job type which supplemented previous training at ASA schools. After a period of training, enlisted men were transferred to various stations or retained in duty positions which required the training received. Tactical training was carried out three successive Saturdays during the month. Each enlisted man was required to attend one session, eight hours in duration. In addition, each enlisted man was required to attend a one hour class in TIE or a Chaplain's conference twice a month.<sup>4</sup> Retreat formations were held each Thursday afternoon; during the summer months retreat parades were held.

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1. Ann Rept, AHS, FY56, p83.
  2. Ibid. pp67-68.
  3. Ibid. p66.
  4. Ibid. pp70-71.

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In the WAC Company, each enlisted woman attended four hours of Saturday training each month. In addition, there was one hour of TIE and two hours of character guidance monthly. The company also participated in weekly parades, retreat formations, and inspections.<sup>1</sup>

Housing for all troops was adequate during the year. Messing facilities were section operated, and until 17 Mar 56, two consolidated messes were in operation. Afterwards, one remained open. Enlisted personnel who were authorized rations were fed in one mess hall, and all supplies were drawn from the QM, Fort Myer. Logistic support was furnished by Post Supply. Medical, dental, educational service, legal assistance and religious services were provided by Station Complement (7005).<sup>2</sup>

2. ASA Troop Command, Fort George G. Meade, Md

The ASA Troop Command, comprising Hq, Hq Detachment, and Company A, remained located at Fort George G. Meade throughout FY 1956.<sup>3</sup> Directly subordinate to Hq ASA, the command was organized under TD 93-7200 (1 Jan 56). Logistic support and military justice were provided by Fort Meade.<sup>4</sup>

As of 1 Jul 55, the command's assigned strength was 9 Off, 1 WO, 194 EM. As the year ended, 10 Off, 25 WO, 211 EM were assigned.<sup>5</sup> Morale was high. Effective 31 Aug 55, the command was authorized to wear the Second Army shoulder patch as organization insignia.<sup>6</sup>

The Troop Command's primary mission was to serve as a housekeeping unit

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1. Ann Rept, AHS, FY56, p78.
  2. Ibid. p70.
  3. Ann Rept, ASA Trp Comd (7200), FY56, p9.
  4. Ibid. p2.
  5. Ibid. p4.
  6. Ibid. pp15-16.

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for personnel assigned for duty with NSA. Specifically, it administered and supplied individual equipment, provided non-technical training to attached units, and supervised the administration, non-technical training, mess, and supply activities of its own organic elements.<sup>1</sup>

### 3. ASA Training Center, Fort Devens, Mass

The ASA Training Center, comprising ASA School, ASA Troop Command, staff sections and attached units, was located at Fort Devens throughout FY 1956. The center supervised and directed the operations of units and personnel assigned or attached, and performed other missions as directed by the Chief, ASA.<sup>2</sup> It was organized under TD 93-8622, 8622-1, and 8622-2 (4 Jun 54) with C1 (15 Sep 54), and C2 (21 Mar 55). Effective 15 Oct 55, the center was reorganized under TD 93-8622 (1 Jul 55) and concurrently an Aggressor Company was organized.

Military strength at the beginning of FY 1956 was 191 Off, 18 WO, and 4510 EM, including both students and permanent party personnel.<sup>3</sup> At the end of the fiscal year, assigned strength, counting both permanent party and students, was 299 Off, 22 WO, and 2346 EM.<sup>4</sup>

Comparative strength figures for civilian personnel follow:

	1 Jul 55 Auth-Act		30 Jun 56 Auth-Act	
Graded	45	42	43	41
Wage Board	5	5	5	5

The high standard of morale was largely due to a system of inspections initiated to develop a competitive spirit among the units.<sup>5</sup> The annual IG,

1. Ann Rept, ASA Trp Comd (7200), FY56, p9.
2. Comd Rept, ASATC, FY56, pl.
3. Ibid. p4.
4. Ibid. p5.
5. Ann Rept, ASA Trp Comd (8622), FY56, p26.

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ASA inspection was conducted from 11-24 Oct 55. Subordinate units received "Superior" or "Excellent" ratings.

At the ASA School courses in MOS's peculiar to ASA were provided for both officers and enlisted men. The school also administered its own extension courses and assisted in developing better techniques and tactics in connection with the Agency's missions and equipment.

In fulfillment of its mission, the ASA School graduated 636 officers and warrant officers, as well as 5310 enlisted graduates in 13 MOS's during FY 1956. The annual summer AS-USAR camp was held during August 1955 with personnel from the center and school acting as overhead.<sup>1</sup> Advanced unit training and field tests were administered to the 504th Group and 311th Battalion. Both units participated in Exercise SAGEBRUSH which provided valuable experience through field operations in T/A, C/A, operation of DF sites, COMSEC, and operation of communication facilities.<sup>2</sup>

On 2 Feb 56, Hq ASA furnished the center a summary of joint policies on CC&D for instructional use in the COMSEC department of the school. This was followed by a conference at the school, 6-8 Jun 56, to orient the staff and faculty on the more complex interpretations of COMINT, ELINT, and EW policy and operational directives.<sup>3</sup>

As a result, programs of instruction underwent extensive revision during the year. Officer courses were revised to bring them up to date, and to incorporate the new concept of COMINT and COMSEC activities.<sup>4</sup> Operator and analysis courses were also revised, and completed drafts were forwarded

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1. Comd Rept, ASATC, FY56, p32.
  2. Ibid. p35.
  3. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p44.
  4. Comd Rept, ASATC, FY56, p33.

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to Hq ASA for approval. Initial contacts and requests were made for materials necessary to institute ELINT training within the ASA School, and advanced officer courses were revised to include 40 hours of instruction on ELINT subjects.<sup>1</sup>

During the year a Voice Intercept Branch was established with the cooperation of NSA and the Army Language School. Three and one-half subject schedules were printed and distributed by the end of the year.<sup>2</sup>

a. ASA Troop Command, Fort Devens, Mass

The ASA Troop Command was composed of Hq Co, 1st and 2d Student Battalions, and the Processing Battalion.<sup>3</sup> It was organized under TD 93-8622-2 (1 Jul 55), with C1 (1 Jan 56) which amended authorized strength from 64 Off, 1 WO, 432 EM to 62 Off, 1 WO, 403 EM.<sup>4</sup> Three additional units were attached to the command for administration and disciplinary control during the year--Hq ASA Training Center and Hq ASA School, on 14 Sep 55; the Aggressor Company, on 16 Nov 55.<sup>5</sup>

The most serious problem continued to be a lack of personnel in administrative positions.<sup>6</sup> OJT however, was helpful in alleviating this situation.

On-post personnel were housed in cantonment-type barracks. During the report period, Hq Co, ASA School was unofficially allocated a new permanent building, which was expected to be completed during FY 1957.<sup>7</sup> The post hospital and post recreational facilities were easily accessible, and morale remained high throughout the year. Annual IG, ASA inspection was conducted

1. Comd Rept, ASATC, FY56, p43.
2. Ibid. p31.
3. Ann Rept, ASA Trp Comd, FY56, p3.
4. Ibid. p2.
5. Ibid. p3.
6. Ibid. p23.
7. Ibid. p8.

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10-24 Oct 55. Adjective rating for the command and its subordinate units was "Superior."

The mission of the troop command during FY 1956 remained, as in FY 1955, the supervision of its own activities and those of attached units.<sup>1</sup> Accordingly, the command supervised and conducted administrative functions, supplied non-technical training, and rendered messing facilities for personnel assigned or attached. As a result of these administrative responsibilities, the command's principal function was planning, rather than operations.<sup>2</sup>

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

The 504th Group was stationed at Fort Devens during FY 1956, except for the time it participated in Exercise SAGEBRUSH. In anticipation of the exercise, 14 weeks of formal training were completed.

On-post personnel were billeted in temporary-type, wooden frame two-story buildings. Late in the fiscal year it became necessary to attach all personnel to Hq Co, 311th Battalion for mess. A sharp decrease in the group's strength made continued use of separate mess facilities uneconomical.<sup>3</sup>

During FY 1956, the group operated under TOE 32-51R.<sup>4</sup> On 11 Jun 56, Hq & Hq Co was reorganized in order to bring the 504th's subordinate units up to authorized equipment level by transferring TOE items from Hq Co to Co B, 311th Battalion.

As of 1 Jul 55, assigned strength of the group was 28 Off, 4 WO, 65 EM; as of 30 Jun 56, 19 Off, 3 WO, 65 EM. Annual IG, ASA inspection was conducted

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1. Comd Rept, ASATC, FY56, p26.
  2. Ann Rept, ASA Trp Comd, FY56, p2.
  3. Ann Rept, 504th CRG, FY56, p6.
  4. Ibid. p2.

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from 12-14 Mar 56. Adjective rating: "Excellent."<sup>1</sup>

On 19 Oct 55, the group divided into two sections--forward and rear. The forward section, comprising 156 officers and enlisted men, was scheduled to participate in Exercise SAGEBRUSH; the rear section remained at Fort Devens. Normal group operations were resumed 21 Dec 55.<sup>2</sup>

From 1 Nov 55 through 4 Dec 55, group operations centered around Exercise SAGEBRUSH. The group was assigned the mission of providing commanders of US Forces with COMINT and COMSEC data, and guidance to all communications personnel in COMSEC matters.<sup>3</sup>

In carrying out this mission, the group was divided into three sections, for COMINT, COMSEC, and Communications.<sup>4</sup> The COMINT section processed traffic and forwarded spot reports, bulletins, and COMINT summaries. The COMSEC section provided support to the Ninth Field Army (Prov) CI Section and processed security violations and analysis. These were disseminated for appropriate action, and as a result, security violations were sharply decreased.<sup>5</sup> The Communications section processed messages handled by the group's cryptocenter and controlled classified documents.<sup>6</sup> It was concluded that equipment failures, lack of trained personnel, and teletype interference on assigned frequencies were the group's greatest problems during Exercise SAGEBRUSH.

- c. 311th Communications Reconnaissance Battalion,  
Fort Devens, Mass

During FY 1956, the 311th Battalion was stationed at Fort Devens, except for a two-month period when it participated in Exercise

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1. Ann Rept, 504th CRG, FY56, p2.
  2. Ibid. p2.
  3. Ibid. p2.
  4. Ibid. p15.
  5. Ibid. p16.
  6. Ibid. p16.

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SAGEBRUSH.<sup>1</sup> The battalion, organized under TOE 32-55R with Hq Co, Co A and Co B as component units, continued to receive its mission assignment through the 504th Group.<sup>2</sup>

Authorized strength of the 311th Battalion was 27 Off, 3 WO, and 415 EM. Actual strength, as of 1 Jul 55, was 21 Off, 1 WO, and 285 EM; as of 30 Jun 56, 35 Off, 3 WO, and 301 EM.<sup>3</sup> In order to implement a reduction of 80 spaces in the General Reserve, imposed by DA, the 504th Group and 311th Battalion were reorganized. The group was reduced to reflect the reduction of the 80 spaces; and in addition, a further reduction was effected in order to authorize spaces in Co B of the 311th Battalion. Previously, Co B was unfilled.<sup>4</sup> Despite manpower deficiencies, the battalion received an adjective rating of "Excellent" by the IG who conducted his inspection from 12-14 Mar 56.

The mission of the battalion, as for the other ASA General Reserve units at Fort Devens, was to achieve and maintain a state of operational readiness. In carrying out its mission the battalion personnel trained in both ASA operational exercises and basic military subjects. During Exercise SAGEBRUSH, the 311th Battalion's intercept section operated in support of III Corps. Intercepted traffic was passed to the battalion's Traffic Analysis Section and in turn to higher headquarters. DF sites were set up in support of the 9th Inf Div. Bearings were reported back to control where they were plotted, evaluated, and forwarded to the COMINT officer to be used in traffic analysis. A COMSEC section, also in support of the III Corps,

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1. Ann Rept, 311th CRB, FY56, p1.
  2. Ibid. ppl-3.
  3. Ibid. p3.
  4. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, p17.

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monitored voice transmissions, CW, and telephone messages. Violations were reported to the supported unit and the 504th Group.

In the last half of the fiscal year, the battalion was charged with monitoring the First Army ACAN radio teletype and CW net. In addition, two special missions were assigned.<sup>1</sup> REF: VOL. II P. 12

4. 313th Communications Reconnaissance Battalion,  
Fort Bragg, NC

During FY 1956, the 313th Battalion occupied 23 temporary type buildings at Fort Bragg, except for the period covering 26 Oct-16 Dec 56 when the battalion participated in Exercise SAGEBRUSH.<sup>2</sup>

Organization of the battalion was under TOE 32-55R. Hq & Hq Co was organized under TOE 32-56R, while Companies A and B were organized under TOE 32-57R.<sup>3</sup> Authorized strength was 31 Off, 4 WO, and 532 EM; assigned strength as of 1 Jul 55, was 24 Off, 10 WO, and 479 EM; as of 30 Jun 56, 22 Off, 8 WO, and 340 EM.<sup>4</sup>

Morale was high, due to liberal use of post recreational facilities and time-off given for outstanding duty.<sup>5</sup> Annual IG, ASA inspection was conducted from 15-17 Feb 56. Adjective rating: "Excellent."

In general, the battalion's mission was to provide cryptologic support to the XVIII Abn Corps and to maintain a state of operational readiness.<sup>6</sup> The specific training mission, assigned by Chief, ASA, included intercept and processing of special traffic which continued until 14 Aug 55, when it

- 
1. Ann Rept, 311th CRB, FY56, pp13-14.
  2. Ann Rept, 313th CRB, FY56, Vol I, p17.
  3. Ibid. p2.
  4. Ibid. pp2-4.
  5. Ibid. p19.
  6. Ibid. p11.

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was dropped, and the battalion began preparing for Exercise SAGEBRUSH.<sup>1</sup>

Hq & Hq Co sent 8 Off, 3 WO, and 116 EM to the exercise. These men were attached to Hq, XVIII Abn Corps (11th Mechanized Army) for logistic support and military justice.

Company A was divided into two operations platoons. The 1st Operations Platoon, comprised of 2 Off and 45 EM, proceeded to Fort Hood, Tex and was attached to the 1st Armd Div. It then accompanied the 1st Armd Div to Fort Polk, La where Exercise SAGEBRUSH was to take place. The 2d Operations Platoon stopped at Fort Benning, Ga to join the 3d Inf Div, and from there to Fort Polk. Operational control over both platoons was maintained by the 504th Group.<sup>2</sup>

During the year, Company A also participated in CPX LUCKY FLASH in which the company supported components of US Army and National Guard units at Fort Bragg. From 30 April to 5 May 56, Company A participated in the second LOGEX, Fort Lee, Va where Army Service Schools staged logistic problems. On 26-27 May, CPX TOBACCO LEAF was conducted at Fort George G. Meade, Md with part of Company A in support of units of the Second Army. The remainder of the company's training consisted of unit motor marches, field problems, and MOS training.<sup>3</sup>

Company B departed on TDY to Longville, La in two platoons, 24-26 Oct 55, to further support Exercise SAGEBRUSH.<sup>4</sup> The first platoon supported the 4th Armd Div, while the second supported the 82d Abn Div. Company headquarters was set apart to provide direction for the field.<sup>5</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, 313th CRB, FY56, p11, and Vol II, p2.
  2. Ann Rept, Co A, 313th CRB, FY56, pp14-15.
  3. Ibid. p15.
  4. Ann Rept, Co B, 313th CRB, FY56, pp1-12.
  5. Ibid. p12.

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Company B also participated in field exercises at Camp Mackall, NC 6-8 Mar 56. From 27-29 March and from 8-10 May 56, field exercises were held at the Yadkin site. A detachment was sent to participate in Exercise LOGEX at Fort Lee, Va from 27 April to 5 May.<sup>1</sup> Normal battalion operations were not resumed until 7 May 56.

Logistic support was provided the battalion by the technical services at Fort Bragg. Control and intercept equipment was installed in the operating shelters of all subordinate units. A battalion Radio Maintenance and Supply Section was organized to supervise care of signal equipment.<sup>2</sup>

Individual section leaders were responsible for care and maintenance of unit barracks and administrative buildings. Messing facilities were operated by each unit, while rations were drawn from post ration breakdown.<sup>3</sup>

REF: VOL. II P. 13

5. Field Station (8601), Warrenton, Va

Fld Sta (8601) and its subordinate units (Sta Com (7092), COMSEC Det (9428), and Special Projects Unit (7203)), remained located at Vint Hill Farms Station under the direct command of Chief, ASA and operationally controlled by NSA. The physical plant, consisting of 720 acres, accommodated 91 temporary and 40 permanent buildings.<sup>4</sup>

The station was organized under TD 93-8601 (1 Jan 56), with C1 (15 Aug 56), C2 (15 Nov 56), and C3 (25 Mar 57). The Station Complement operated under TD 67-7092 (30 Jun 56).<sup>5</sup> Total strength at the beginning of FY 1956 was

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1. Ann Rept, Co B, 313th CRB, FY56, pl2.
  2. Ann Rept, Hq 313th CRB, FY56, p6.
  3. Ibid. p5.
  4. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8601), Vol I, FY56, pl.
  5. Ibid. p3.

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24 Off, 13 WO, and 588 EM; as the year ended 26 Off, 9 WO, and 430 EM were assigned. Of this total, 6 Off and 20 EM were assigned to the Station Complement at the beginning of the year; 6 Off and 15 EM remained at the year's end.<sup>1</sup>

Operational manpower shortages kept the station from realizing its full potential. Optimum manning was reached in December 1955, when all but two Manual Morse positions were in operation. The number of operating personnel declined in January 1956 and continued to decrease until the fiscal year ended.<sup>2</sup>

A new Civilian Personnel Section was formed during the year in order to decrease the workload of the Budget and Fiscal Section. This new section consisted of one civilian personnel administrator.<sup>3</sup> Nineteen new appointments, 6 resignations, 24 promotions, and 2 new positions were accomplished during the year. The new total of civilian positions authorized, and actually manned was 128 (125 ASA and 3 MDW).<sup>4</sup>

Logistic support was provided through station supply depot and by local purchases. Medical, Ordnance, and Chemical supplies were provided by Fort Belvoir while other services emanated from Fort Myer, Cameron Station, and MDW.<sup>5</sup>

Construction was started on new quarters for officers and EM. Meanwhile, EM in lower grades were billeted in NCO barracks. Four barracks were being

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8601), FY56, Vol I, p4.
  2. Ibid. Vol II, p4.
  3. Ibid. Vol I, p7.
  4. Ibid. p8.
  5. Ibid. p2.

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rewired to insure better electrical service. An NCO annex was built for EM whose rank did not entitle them to regular NCO open mess privileges. Another asset was that it enabled the men to entertain themselves without having to leave post. The officer's mess was air conditioned 16 Jun 56.

Unit military training was devoted to CPX Exercise HILLTOP conducted 4-5 Nov 55. The exercise tested the station's ability to respond to Yellow and Red alerts. The command considered the exercise as "realistically" and "adequately" portrayed. In addition, two defense exercises were held. The first on 23 Feb 56, determined the effectiveness of the Defense Plan and familiarized participating personnel with its execution.<sup>1</sup> The second, on 22 Jun 56, tested the station's ability to defend itself against an aggressor airborne attack.<sup>2</sup>

OJT was conducted on an "as needed" basis, and over 20,000 man hours were completed. Due to a shortage of O58's, overseas returnees, with operationally related MOS's, were retrained in MOS O58 and thus utilized.<sup>3</sup>

Three major inspections were conducted during the year--the annual Administrative inspection of Class I activities (6 Feb 56), the annual IG, ASA inspection (15-19 Aug 55), and Records Administrator, ASA (18-20 Jun 56). Each was awarded adjective rating of "Superior."<sup>4</sup> Several days before the Records Administrator conducted his inspection, the 379th Sig Bn and the 229th Sig Sup Co, comprising 40 Off and 400 EM, were attached to the station for quarters, rations, and logistic support. These units presented a housing problem which was overcome by having some officers sleep in vacant rooms in

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8601), FY56, Vol I, p25.

2. Ibid. Tab 20.

3. Ibid. p25.

4. Ibid. p23.

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the BOQ. Others took the upper floor of the gymnasium while the EM slept in squad tents.<sup>1</sup>

The station's mission during FY 1956 was the continued intercept of assigned links and the search for unidentified ones. The Special Missions Branch was designated the special task of processing certain multiplex type reperforated tapes. These were forwarded by NSA, processed and completed, and sent back to NSA.<sup>2</sup>

The Field Operations Branch was located in a reinforced concrete building, enclosed by a double cyclone fence. The branch was organized under TD 93-8601 (20 Feb 56) with CI (15 Aug 56). During the second quarter of FY 1956, all existing units were placed under either the Support Section or the Collection Section for more efficient control. The four trick watch officers remained under the direct supervision of the Operations Officer.<sup>3</sup>

Installation of R/390 receivers improved the coverage of the assigned mission. A TG 10 was installed and utilized for the improvement of code speed and traffic take. A new manual Morse format went into effect on 19 Apr 56, which consolidated required information. Tests were run for six consecutive days utilizing six-ply, carbonless paper with highly satisfactory results. Further format changes were introduced to increase the efficiency of General Search Operators.<sup>4</sup> Automatic Morse coverage,  reporting system and intercepted traffic coverage were improved by installing new machines. The result was that traffic output for the year reached 46,984,

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8601), FY56, Vol I, p23.
  2. Ibid. Vol II, p4.
  3. Ibid. Vol II, p1
  4. Ibid. Vol II, p16.

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an increase of 17,421 msg over the preceding fiscal year.<sup>1</sup> Consolidation of the Radio Printer section was completed in April 1956 and two new CXCO-1's were introduced. Operators had trouble with the new system, but this was overcome after a short familiarization period. The R/P unit forwarded 43,686 intercepted messages and the SIT section forwarded 227  shots to NSA during the report period.<sup>2</sup>

REF: VOL II P. 14

#### 6. ASA Special Projects Unit, Warrenton, Va

Throughout FY 1956, the ASA Special Projects Unit remained located at Vint Hill Farms Station in three wood frame buildings. Physical security was provided through a badge identification system, a chain link, anti-personnel fence, and floodlights. A 24-hour guard was also provided.

The unit was activated by GO Nr 27, Hq ASA, 23 Sep 52, as ASA Field Test Board under TD 92-8600-1 (22 Mar 55), with an authorized strength of 5 Off, 10 EM, and 4 Civ. On 15 Oct 55, it was reorganized as ASA Special Projects Unit (7203) by GO Nr 37, Hq ASA, 9 Sep 55 under TD 93-7203 with C1. Authorized strength was 11 Off, 31 EM, and 4 Civ for the remainder of the report period.<sup>3</sup>

During FY 1956, the unit was attached to Vint Hill Farms Station for logistic support and was relieved of the responsibility of providing housing, mess, and medical services to unit personnel. EM were assigned a separate wing in the general barracks area provided for Fld Sta (8601), and a consolidated mess was provided for all personnel on post.<sup>4</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8601), FY56, Vol II, ppl6-17.
  2. Ibid. pl9.
  3. Ann Rept, ASA Sp Proj Units (7203), FY56, pl.
  4. Ibid. p4.

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At the start of the fiscal year, assigned strength was 6 Off, 10 EM, and 3 Civ; on 30 Jun 56, assigned strength was 7 Off, 25 EM, and 3 Civ. Shortage of authorized officers and EM did not seriously affect operations, nor was morale adversely affected, as the unit's IG inspection rating was "Superior." On 28 May 56, the unit received a letter of commendation from the Chief, ASA for outstanding performance on Project 97-01.<sup>1</sup>

Individual military training was included in the overall training schedule of Vint Hill Farms Station. OJT was continuous and enlisted men received special instructions from project engineers.<sup>2</sup>

The unit's mission was to perform development, engineering, installation, testing, and evaluation of equipment required by ASA and to develop new operating techniques as directed by the Chief, ASA.<sup>3</sup> A summary of projects worked upon during the report period follows:<sup>4</sup>

#### Successful Projects

01-05. XM-292 Demonstration Unit - Project was to construct a unit in the XM-292 Van illustrating typical types of positions as utilized by the ASA field units. The unit was placed on display at the Commanders Conference held at Arlington Hall Station.

02-02. Side Braces for R-390 - Project was to design a simple equipment support for the type MP-453 racks.

06-01. 3 KW Power Unit - Project tested and evaluated the suitability of a 3 KW Power Unit with low level equipment.

06-03. Evaluation of 15 KW Generator Sets - Two types of sets were tested, the 15 KW, Type II Class A, manufactured by Hill Diesel Engine Co, Serial Nr RA 10414 and the 15 KW 2-cylinder GMC Diesel Engine, manufactured by Stewart and Stevenson Services, Inc, Serial Nr 1980-15-6-7. Both proved successful for field use.

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1. Ann Rept, ASA Sp Proj Unit, FY56, pp46-47.
  2. Ibid. p46.
  3. Ibid. pp7-8.
  4. Ibid. pp9-44.

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10-03. Horizontal Cage Antenna Design - Project tested a Horizontal Cage Antenna with a frequency range of 4-12 mc. Performance characteristics for a 4-12 mc Biconical Antenna were calculated and forwarded to GAS24 for comments. Approval by GAS24 followed.

11-02. Tower TRI-EX Nr 471 - Project tested the above for transportability and manageability by TOE units. Six complete assemblies were shipped to field units in Europe for further service tests.

12-02. Improvement of Antenna Coupler CU-119 - Purpose was to improve performance characteristics of the CU-119 for utilization by fixed stations and TOE units. Tests indicated that the best overall improvement was obtained by replacing the original transformer with a wide-band transformer similar to the Technical Materiel Corporation Model TR-124.

12-04. Modification Kits for CU-119 Multicoupler - Provided modification kits for service tests of the CU-119 Multicoupler. Ten kits were assembled and provided GAS24.

12-07. Six Output Multicoupler - Purpose was to design, construct, and evaluate a six output multicoupler incorporating a ground-grid input stage with cathode follower output stages. Preliminary tests showed improvement over the CU-119.

15-03. Modification of R-390 Audio Output - Purpose was to change the R-390 to the 500 milliwatt audio output from unbalanced to balanced. The modifier was determined to be electrically satisfactory.

15-04. Modification of R-390 Radio Receiver - Purpose was to locate a point in the radio receiver R-390 signal circuit, with a band width of 100 kcs, where a sample signal might be taken for display on the BC-1031 panoramic adapter.

20-04. Compass Adapter for Direction Finder Set AN/PRD-1 - Purpose was to evaluate a compass adapter for DF Set AN/PRD-1. Tests showed that a redesigned compass adapter, designated ASAN D26, be issued as an accessory to all AN/PRD-1 equipment.

20-05. Adcock Ground and Counterpoise Systems - Purpose was to evaluate the above for use with the AN/TRD-4 DF set when operating as fixed or semi-fixed installation.

22-02. Photographing of DF Bearing Indicator Presentations - Project investigated the use of photography as an aid in DF work.

70-04. Meter Switch Panel - Project required furnishing means for equalizing the output voltages of 22 amplifiers.

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82-01. Evaluation of AN/PRM-1 - Project studied and evaluated the possible ASA use of the Field Strength Meter AN/PRM-1. Machine was best suitable for ground conductivity measures.

97-01. ELINT Installation - Project established a three-position ELINT Installation capable of operating in three main frequency ranges--50-250 mcs, 2700-3000 mcs, and 9200-9500 mcs. The equipment was packed and crated for overseas shipment.

#### Unsuccessful Projects

01-02. Prototype Installation of XM-292 Van - Purpose was to design and construct prototype models of COMINT equipment for installation in the XM-292 Van or S-44 shelters. Reasons for failure: 1) Improperly fitting shelf lock brackets; 2) Difficult to mount.

02-01. Knockdown Rack - Purpose was to assemble a rack from various sized metal shapes to any desired size, from one receiver up to a full size rack. Although the project terminated with no real results its concept was carried out in Project 01-03.

06-02. Evaluation of SA-444(XT-1)/GSQ - Purpose was to evaluate automatic switching from one power unit to another in event of a power failure. Reason for failure: Unsatisfactory constructional features.

06-04. Test of Power Generator with R-220 Receiver - Project tested the feasibility of using a Carter Rotary Converter as a power source for the R-220 receiver. Reasons for failure: 1) Regulation of converter was poor; 2) Too much noise was generated.

12-05. Test and Evaluation of Split CU-119 - Project was to test and evaluate a split multicoupler and to compare it with the unmodified unit. Reason for failure: Too limited in application.

22-01. DF Bearing Classification Indicator - Project was to determine the value of a bearing classification indicator for use with DF equipment, employing instantaneous visual bearing indication.

25-02. Modification of Recorder BC-1016 for use with Converters CV-62/U and Boehme 5C - Purpose was to modify and operate the recorder from the high impedance output of Frequency Shift Converters CV-62/U and Boehme 5C. Reason for failure: Operation of the recorder was made impractical due to the difference in polarity of pulses used to key the recorder and those provided by the converters.

31-01. Evaluation of AFSAV D39B - Project evaluated the AFSAV D-39B for field use and found that modifications were necessary for more efficient use.

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33-02. Performance Test of Mobile RFP Equipment AFSAV D37 - Purpose was to evaluate performance of mobile RFP equipment, AFSAV D37, developed under Contract Nr 1-32-03-001. Unsatisfactory results were attained from: 1) Adjustment procedure of the "Record AM Gain"; 2) Response of the FM trace to amplitude modulation; 3) Operation of audio gain control; 4) Excessive discriminator drift during the warmup period.

96-01. Evaluation Test of TRAK Carrier Shift Tuning Lock Equipment - Purpose was to test effectiveness of the TRAK Lock for automatic mechanical tuning of a receiver to follow frequency drift. Reason for failure: Unsatisfactory operation was obtained on signals with interference (QRM).

Projects with Undetermined Results

01-03. Shelter S-89 Installation for Field Units - Purpose of this project was to provide a vehicular mounted low level position installed in S-89 shelter and interchangeable with installation in M-59 Personnel Carrier. Work was suspended pending receipt of information regarding the concept of operation.

01-04. M-59 Carrier Installation - Purpose was to design a vehicular mounted low level position installed in the M-59 Personnel Carrier. Work was suspended pending receipt of information regarding the concept of operation.

01-06. Mock-up of Prototype ELINT Position in Jeep Ambulance - Purpose was to construct a mock-up of a prototype ELINT position in a jeep ambulance. Construction was suspended pending receipt of material.

10-02. Evaluation of Antenna AS-533/GR - Purpose was to evaluate the AN/TRD-4 Collector System Antenna AS-533/GR and to determine its adequacy for field use. Test results have not been evaluated.

10-04. Corner Reflector Antenna - Project was established to test and evaluate the above. No work was done due to the project's low priority and lack of adequate equipment.

10-05. VHF Antenna System - Project was to design and construct a high-gain VHF Antenna System covering 100 to 150 mcs to feed a 300 ohm balanced line, and to determine its physical and electrical characteristics. Project was still undergoing tests at the end of the fiscal year.

11-03. Evaluation of Hydraulic Masts - Project was established to test and evaluate hydraulic masts for use in field units. No field work has been done due to lack of initial installation instructions.

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12-06. Improvement of Multicoupler CU-119A/FR - Purpose was to improve the low frequency response of the CU-119A/FR Multicoupler when modified for split operation. No results were given in the unit report.

15-01. Preparation of Maintenance Procedure for Radio Receiver R-390/URR - Project was to develop and test a routine maintenance procedure for Radio Receiver R-390/URR. Sensitivity tests were still in progress at the end of the fiscal year.

15-05. RF Operating Characteristics of R-390 Radio Receiver - Project was to determine the dynamic operating characteristics of the 1st and 2d RF amplifiers in the above mentioned receiver.

16-01. Narrow Band Adapter FMA-2 - Purpose of the project was to determine the capabilities of the FMA-2 adapter and modifications of the AN/TRD-4 and the R-390 receivers necessary for use with the adapter. No tests results were mentioned in the unit report.

16-02. Crystal Video Receiver AN/PRR-6 - Purpose of the project was to test the capabilities of the above receiver. At the close of the fiscal year, sensitivity tests were still being conducted.

20-03. DF Cable Balance Set - Purpose was to determine a procedure for testing the balance of the four antenna leads used with Adcock DF equipment. No test results were given in the unit report.

21-02. Antenna Group AN/PRA-3 (XE-1) - Purpose was the evaluation of an experimental model VHF DF set, and to determine whether the technical and field performance of the system met basic operational requirements. No work was accomplished on the project.

23-01. DF Calibration: Procedures and Techniques - Purpose was to establish minimum standards of DF calibration, and provide specific techniques for obtaining corrections which may be applied to subsequent operational bearings. Project had received no action due to lack of personnel.

25-03. Performance Test of RD-60 - Purpose was to test RD-60 performance under adverse signal conditions. Only investigatory work had been done, due to the fact that the project was received at the end of the fiscal year.

25-04. Filters for AN/TNH-4 - Purpose was to evaluate the effectiveness of filters designed by Haller, Raymond and Brown in order to eliminate spurious beats in the AN/TNH-4 recorder. No action was started on the unit as filters for test had not been received by the end of the fiscal year.

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- 26-02. Recording Equipment for Operation Platoons TOE 32-57 - Purpose was to determine suitable recording equipment for use by low level teams in TOE 32-57. Commercial portable recorders were tested, and a request for information as to the status of recorders under development by the SigC was forwarded to Hq ASA. No further action was taken pending reply.
- 26-03. Performance Test of Ampex 600 with DC Power Supply - Project was initiated to determine performance of the Ampex 600 when powered from a 28v d.c.-a.c. vibrator type inverter. The inverter output voltage was directly proportional to its input voltage, and the frequency of the inverter varied less than 2% as the inverter supply voltage was varied 15%. Other than these statistics, no definite results were mentioned in the unit report.
- 28-01. Bulk Magnetic Tape Eraser - Purpose was to select a suitable bulk tape eraser for use by ASA field units. Tests were made on Cinema Type 9205 and Goodell magnetic tape and film erasers with results forwarded to GAS24. No conclusive results were obtained.
- 28-02. Service Test of AFSAV D28A Frequency Stabilization Power Supply - Purpose was to service test the above. Work had just started on the project at the end of the report period. The Instruction Manual prepared by SCEL was found satisfactory, and an endurance test was being contemplated. No further results were available.
- 33-03. Service Test of AFSAV D37 - Purpose was to service test and evaluate the AFSAV D37 as equipment and as a system for inclusion in a Mobile SIT Installation. Some tests were completed, others were still in progress as the fiscal year closed.
- 36-01. Modification of IBM Equipment - Project was to modify IBM equipment for Mobile Machine Aids Installation. Labor and materials for this project were supplied by GAS24 with assistance by ASA Sp Proj Unit. Project was completed 6 Mar 56, but no results were mentioned in the unit report.
- 36-04. Machine Aids Installation - Project had two phases. The first was to provide a prototype vehicular machine aids installation to the 501st Comm Recon Gp. The second phase involved fabrication of a final prototype procurement type machine aids installation to be used in Comm Recon Groups. Further tests were made on IBM and other equipment to detect damages from chatter and rough terrain tests.
- 37-01. Operational Test of Audio Frequency Monitor AN/PTA-1 - Project was to establish design parameters which are to be used in specifications for a new combat wire monitoring equipment to replace the AN/PTA-1. Project was completed 5 Aug 55 and a final project report was sent to Hq ASA on that date.

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40-01. Tamper-Proof Telephone Wire System - Purpose was to evaluate the security of a tamper-proof telephone model CA-8 system for field and/or headquarters use. No valid tests could be conducted on the short cable furnished for the test. Attenuation factors of the jamming signal could not be estimated. Special filters were not available with which to conduct tests to determine whether the jamming signal could be separated from the voice signal. However, it is believed that the telephone system may be directly tapped or possibly intercepted by the loop method.

54-01. Test of AN/ALR-8 Receiver - Project was to test and evaluate the above equipment and determine its operational characteristics in the frequency range from 50 to 10,750 mcs. No action was taken on this project due to its late receipt by the unit.

58-02. Prototype of Fixed Station Type ELINT System - Project was to prototype the above station covering the range 8 kc to 100 kmcs. The need for specific installation and operational requirements was discussed and action was delayed, pending receipt of these requirements.

58-04. Transistorized Audio Amplifier Transistorized BFO - Project was to build two models of a combination Amplifier and Beat-Frequency Oscillator. Performance tests were made and examination of the sample units indicated that a number of obsolete and special components no longer available were employed in their construction; as a result a re-design of the units was undertaken. Some of the components for two units have been received. The layout is being further considered.

70-01. DFS Simulator (Dual Frequency Shift) - Project was to provide a realistic simulated signal with double frequency shift keying for training purposes. An instruction and consultative trip was made to the non-Morse branch of ASATC at Fort Devens, Mass. A final project report was submitted on 23 Sep 55 to Hq ASA.

70-02. Frequency Shift (FS) Simulator - Purpose was to design and develop a reliable frequency shift simulator for use in non-Morse operational training. Six production models of the simulator were constructed and delivered to Fort Devens. A final project report was submitted to Hq ASA.

70-03. AM Simulator - Purpose was to design and construct three voice simulator units for training purposes at the ASATC. A final project report was forwarded to Hq ASA on 7 Oct 55.

80-01. DF Maintenance Procedures and Techniques - Project was to provide specific techniques necessary to maintain the maximum level of operational efficiency in ASA DF systems. No action was taken on the project due to a lack of personnel.

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82-02. Operational Testing of TS-676/U Transmission Line Fault Locator - Project was to evaluate the operational suitability of the above, with compilation of supplementary data to be used with the Instruction Manual in the field. Final project report was completed and sent to GAS24 with recommendations for modification of all fault locators used in radio operational areas.

82-03. Diversity Signal Simulator - Project was to design and construct a Diversity Signal Simulator to be used by the ASA Sp Proj Unit. The equipment was used to test the DEN 35, the D18B, and the Boehme Frequency Shift Converter. The Instruction Manual and the final report were being prepared at the close of the fiscal year.

82-04. Maintenance Procedure for Antenna Coupler CU-119 - Project was to establish a standard testing procedure and performance limits, for routine maintenance of above equipment. The project was completed and the final report was to be sent to GAS24 shortly after close of the fiscal year.

84-01. DF Installation Procedures - Project was to determine a procedure for establishing DF sites. No work was done on this project due to a lack of qualified personnel.

84-02. Orientation of DF Sites - Project was instituted to establish a standard technique for determining the exact geographic position of a DF site, and to determine the degree of instruction needed by ASATC and DF students. No work was accomplished as no personnel were available for this project.

95-01. Noise Measuring Procedure - Purpose was to test and evaluate noise level measuring procedure for field use. Antenna field measurements were impossible to evaluate accurately. Any noise measurements conducted external to the receiving installation would not be conclusive and would by no means be truly representative of the actual noise problem. Tests were halted due to a breakdown of test equipment.

95-03. Ignition Interference Alarm System - Project was to determine the need and advisability of detecting and controlling automobile ignition interference at ASA stations. Some testing of the equipment under field conditions has been completed; further tests were being conducted.

96-02. AFSAV D18B - Project was initiated to determine the potentialities of the AFSAV D18B. Tests were made on receiver performance, effect of switching rate on reception of various types of transmission, and ruggedness. Final project report is nearing completion.

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## 7. Field Station (8602), Petaluma, Calif

Throughout FY 1956, Fld Sta (8602) remained located at Two Rock Ranch Station, occupying temporary and permanent buildings.<sup>1</sup> Physical security was maintained by a Security Guard Section.<sup>2</sup> The station was organized under TD 93-8602, with C1 (15 Sep 54), C2 (28 Mar 55), and C3 (1 Jan 56). On 1 Jul 55, the station became a Class III Installation and was required to assume additional logistic responsibilities such as QM, Cml, and Engr expendable items as well as establishing its own Transportation Corps. Previously, these supplies and services were obtained from the Presidio of San Francisco. Command channels remained unchanged as did the mission, which encompassed such ASA activities as directed by the Chief, ASA to include operations and administration as a Class III Installation. When the situation warranted, administrative matters and problems were reported to the CG, Sixth Army.<sup>3</sup>

Assigned strength on 1 Jul 55 was 10 Off, 8 WO, and 402 EM; as of 30 Jun 56, 15 Off, 9 WO, and 342 EM.<sup>4</sup> On 1 Jul 55, 36 Civ were transferred from Sixth Army to the station. Subsequent hirings raised the number of civilian personnel employed to 39 by the end of the report period.<sup>5</sup>

Training, conducted on a four-hour-per-week basis, proved burdensome as it interfered with station operations and resulted in some EM having to train before or after regular working hours. Following a staff study, a

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1. Ann Rept, TRRS, FY56, Vol I, pp1-2.

2. Ibid. p22.

3. Ibid. p4.

4. Ibid. p6.

5. Ibid. p7.

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new schedule was worked out to the satisfaction of all concerned.<sup>1</sup> The uplift in morale, resulting from the new training policy, was demonstrated in the annual IG inspection, conducted 13-17 Jul 55, as the adjective rating was "Superior."<sup>2</sup>

The CommCen consisted of two teletype circuits. One was used for passage of operational type traffic encrypted on the PYTHON system; the other, a full duplex, was a tributary of ACAN. Total administrative traffic for the station averaged over 9,700 incoming and over 2,000 outgoing messages each month during the year. Operational traffic averaged 140,500 incoming and 315,000 outgoing messages per month.<sup>3</sup>

Housing facilities consisted of NCO family quarters, four sets of officer family quarters, five separate houses, and barracks space for 192 EM. Money allocated for minor construction during FY 1956 totaled \$88,618.<sup>4</sup>

Storage space in the Supply Room was inadequate and additional space was added by constructing another supply area from salvage material.<sup>5</sup> Materials received comprised instructions for use of a six-part, fanfold teletype paper and supplies of the paper as well as 3/8" undulator tape. Eight AN/FRR-34 equipments were installed for use in the Automatic Morse Section. CY-1823 consoles and CY-1824 recorder cabinets were installed in the Manual Morse Section. The use of R-390 receivers throughout the station resulted in some difficulty, and a technical representative had to be consulted.<sup>6</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, TRRS, FY56, Vol I, p7.
  2. Ann Rept, IG, FY56, Tab 1.
  3. Ann Rept, TRRS, FY56, Vol II, p17 & Tab 20.
  4. Ann Rept, ACofS, G4 (GAS24), FY56, pp9-10.
  5. Ann Rept, TRRS, FY56, Vol II, p17.

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During the year rations were procured from Hamilton AFB, and medical care was provided by the Surgeon's Office, Sixth Army Hq.<sup>1</sup>

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8. ASA Operational Center, Fort Huachuca, Ariz  
(formerly 6th AS Detachment)

At the start of FY 1956, Hq ASA Operational Center was located in Area 1, Post Signal Building Nr 1004, Fort Huachuca. With the implementation of AR 10-122, it became necessary to increase the size of the center and move it to Building Nr 1012 where the entire second floor and two basement rooms were occupied.<sup>2</sup>

Physical security was maintained by a cyclone fence, floodlights, barred windows, and padlock doors. Personnel security was provided by a badge system, and a 24-hour civilian guard.<sup>3</sup>

Effective 15 Oct 55, the former Fort Huachuca ASA Liaison Detachment (8600) was redesignated as the 6th AS Det (7206) and reorganized under TD 93-7206 (1 Jul 55). This TD was in effect 1 Feb 56 when the 6th AS Det was redesignated as Hq ASA Operational Center.<sup>4</sup> Effective 20 Feb 56, the center was reorganized under TD 93-7206 (1 Jan 56) which was in effect as the year ended.<sup>5</sup>

Supply presented a problem in that technical projects were transferred from an EW division to the 6th AS Det, necessitating a transfer of equipment needed for the projects. It was decided that all equipment which had been procured or was on procurement for the technical projects transferred should also be handed over to the detachment.<sup>6</sup>

1. Ann Rept, TRRS, FY56, Vol I, p10.
2. Ann Rept, ASA Op Cen, FY56, p2.
3. Ibid. p18.
4. Ibid. p1.
5. Ibid. p5.
6. Ibid. pp14-15.

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Transportation was handled by the AEPG until 1 Nov 55, when transportation requirements were met by utilizing vehicles assigned to subordinate units.<sup>1</sup>

On-post personnel were attached to Det 5, 9470 TU, AEPG for billeting and mess facilities. By the end of November 1955, all on-post EM were billeted with the 7th AS Det and continued to mess with Det 5, 9470 TU. Officers were provided BOQ's and an Officer's Open Mess. Some married personnel living off-post (on-post facilities were not always available) were forced to live as far away as Tucson, some 100 road miles. Civilian housing developments were started on plots near the post, but were not completed as the year ended.<sup>2</sup> Medical facilities were provided to the detachment by US Army Hospital, Fort Huachuca.<sup>3</sup>

Up to 31 Oct 55, authorized and actual strength of the liaison detachment was 1 Off, 2 EM, and 1 Civ. On 1 Nov 55, assigned strength increased to 11 Off, 3 WO, 47 EM, and 13 Civ; however, authorized strength at the end of the fiscal year was 13 Off, 2 WO, 16 EM, and 16 Civ.<sup>4</sup>

Subsequent to January 1956, individual training for enlisted personnel of the liaison detachment was accomplished with 7207 DU. Prior to this date it had been held in conjunction with Det 1, 6944 SU, AEPG. OJT was conducted on a continuous basis.<sup>5</sup> Annual IG, ASA inspection was held from 27 February to 2 Mar 56. Adjective rating was "Excellent."<sup>6</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, ASA Op Cen, FY56, p15.
  2. Ibid. p11.
  3. Ibid. p12.
  4. Ibid. p7.
  5. Ibid. pp34-35.
  6. Ibid. p32.

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From 1 Jul 55 to 1 Nov 55, the operational mission and methods of accomplishment continued as reported during FY 1955. On 1 Nov 55, a new mission in the ELINT and COMCM fields was assigned. Additional responsibilities included checking vulnerability of foreign communications systems fields.<sup>1</sup> Acquisition of personnel, equipment, and projects to fulfill these responsibilities required a new mission policy and new method of accomplishment. The new SigC troops transferred to the detachment were screened and trained. The initial liaison and support mission was to continue much as it had previous to 1 Nov 55.<sup>2</sup>

Liaison work during the year included the following:<sup>3</sup>

- 1) Attendance at AEPG Technical Panel Meetings.
- 2) Reporting to Hq ASA on
- 3) Collection of data on Exercise SAGEBRUSH.
- 4) Attendance at Inter-range Frequency Coordinating Group Conference.
- 5) Attendance at EWCC meetings.

During the year, conferences were held to bring about an orderly transfer of SigC functions of ELINT and COMCM at the AEPG to the 6th AS Det.

Results of the conferences follow:<sup>4</sup>

- 1) Guidance of SCEL in the fabrication of tactical ELINT equipment.
- 2) The non-transfer of AEPG tasks near completion or of little interest to the detachment.

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1. Ann Rept, ASA Op Cen, FY56, p23.
  2. Ibid. pp23-24.
  3. Ibid. pp24-25.
  4. Ibid. pp26-27.

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- 3) Setting up a working agreement between AEPG and the 6th AS Det whereby each organization would request assistance of the other in accomplishing its mission.
- 4) Technical administration and transfer to Hq ASA of Contract DA-36-039-SC-67495.

In further fulfillment of its mission, the 6th AS Det furnished Hq ASA information on "Operational Adequacy of EDL High-Gain Microwave Antennas AS-736(XE-1)/GL, presented DA and CONARC with a COMJAM demonstration, provided COMJAM support for the 232d Sig Co and 505th Sig Gp during their ATT exercise, commented on proposed military characteristics for noncommunications receiving system, forwarded data on the operational difficulties of the AN/APR-9. Program data was also prepared on TA 32-55 as well as a report on "Concept for Tactical ELINT (Non-Integrated)." Additional projects included the "ELINT Newsletter," test plan for the AN/TLR-10, and the manual on "Radiation Characteristics of IFF."<sup>1</sup>

a. 73d Signal Battalion (EW), Fort Huachuca, Ariz

Throughout FY 1956, the 73d Signal Battalion (EW) occupied Area 10 at Fort Huachuca.<sup>2</sup> Physical security was provided by a 24-hour guard, and classified material was placed in a combination safe located in headquarters building.<sup>3</sup>

Effective 5 Jan 56, the battalion was relieved from assignment to the CSigO and from attachment to AEPG and was reassigned to the Chief, ASA with no change in designation, TOE structure, or assigned personnel.<sup>4</sup> The TOE

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1. Ann Rept, ASA Op Cen, FY56, pp24-30.  
 2. Ann Rept, 73d Sig Bn (EW), FY56, pl.  
 3. Ibid. pl4.  
 4. Ibid. Tab 4.

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under which it continued to operate was TOE 11-500R.<sup>1</sup> Four companies were reassigned to the battalion (208th, 293d, 514th, and 581st Signal Companies).<sup>2</sup>

Supply was handled by the battalion S4 section who forwarded requisitions to the appropriate technical service. Supplies were issued in the reverse order.<sup>3</sup>

Assigned strength at the beginning of the year was unreported, however, at the end of the year it was 24 Off and 497 EM.<sup>4</sup> Personnel turnover was rapid and presented a constant problem. Annual IG, ASA inspection was held 2 Mar 56. Adjective rating was "Excellent."<sup>5</sup>

Individual military training facilities of the 1st Sig Gp Specialist School were utilized by the companies of the battalion. The school provided training in MOS 052 and 201 for 200 EM.<sup>6</sup> Unit military training was completed by two companies. The other two companies had not participated in either basic or advanced unit training. OJT was conducted on a constant basis, and represented the only training in which the bulk of assigned personnel participated.<sup>7</sup>

Companies under the administrative control of battalion headquarters had the general mission of installing, operating, and maintaining electronic countermeasures equipment. At the time of the transfer of the 73d Battalion to ASA, the battalion was instructed to pursue the same general mission

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1. Ann Rept, 73d Sig Bn (EW), FY56, p5.
  2. Ibid. Foreword.
  3. Ibid. p3.
  4. Ibid. Tab 6.
  5. Ibid. p21.
  6. Ibid. p22.
  7. Ibid. p23.

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pending receipt of new assignment from Hq ASA. From January to May no specific mission was assigned. In May, the battalion suspended operations as an EW organization and made preparations for Project 39. Subordinate units also reorganized in accordance with needs for Project 39.<sup>1</sup>

All personnel assigned or attached to the battalion headquarters were provided quarters and rations by the 581st Sig Co (EW-1). Married personnel resided in quarters on post (when available) or in non-military quarters in nearby towns.<sup>2</sup> Medical facilities were provided by the US Army Hospital at Fort Huachuca.<sup>3</sup>

b. 208th Signal Company (EW-2), Fort Huachuca, Ariz

Throughout FY 1956, the 208th Company occupied five wood-frame, temporary-type buildings at Fort Huachuca.<sup>4</sup> Physical security was provided by a 24-hour guard.<sup>5</sup>

The company, activated effective 3 Aug 54 and assigned to the CSigO, was organized under TOE's 11-500R and 29-500R during the fiscal year. In January 1956 it was reassigned to Chief, ASA and the 6th AS Det (7206) with no change in designation, TOE structure, or assigned personnel.<sup>7</sup>

Supply requisitions were channeled through battalion S4 to post technical services. Assigned strength at the start of the fiscal year was 7 Off, 1 WO, 121 EM; while at the end of the year it was 7 Off, 1 WO, 129 EM.<sup>8</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, 73d Sig Bn (EW), FY56, pp17-18.
  2. Ibid. pp9-10.
  3. Ibid. p10.
  4. Ann Rept, 208th Sig Co (EW-1), FY56, p1.
  5. Ibid. p8.
  6. Ibid. pp1-2.
  7. Ibid. p2.
  8. Ibid. p3.

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Individual military training under ATP 11-220 was completed during the year and the company entered post cycle training. In October, the company participated in Exercise SAGEBRUSH. Following its return in December, training was conducted under TC Nr 3 as preparation for ASA Project 39. Unit military training centered around Exercise SAGEBRUSH and its preparations. OJT was conducted on an informal basis.<sup>1</sup> Annual IG, ASA inspection was held 28 Feb 56. Adjective rating was "Satisfactory."<sup>2</sup>

The mission of the company was to provide active electronic countermeasures in support of combat operations, or in electronic defense of critical areas. When these objectives were not being pursued, all equipment was utilized for monitoring enemy communications nets to furnish radio intelligence to higher headquarters. In June, the company was assigned the specific mission of Project 39, which tested a new organizational structure.<sup>3</sup>

Housing and mess were considered adequate, and medical facilities were handled by the US Army Hospital, Fort Huachuca.<sup>4</sup>

c. 293d Signal Company (EW-2), Fort Huachuca, Ariz

During FY 1956, the 293d Company occupied six temporary type buildings in Area 10, Fort Huachuca.<sup>5</sup> Physical security was provided by a 24-hour guard.<sup>6</sup>

The company was organized under TOE's 11-500R and 29-500R (8 Apr 55) until 15 May 56 when a general reorganization took place to prepare for

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1. Ann Rept, 208th Sig Co (EW-2), FY56, pp10-11.
  2. Ibid. p10.
  3. Ibid. p1.
  4. Ibid. pp5-6.
  5. Ann Rept, 293d Sig Co (EW-2), FY56, p1.
  6. Ibid. p15.

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~~TOP SECRET~~Project 39.<sup>1</sup>

A shortage of qualified supply personnel continued and was not fully resolved at the year's end.<sup>2</sup> Most major TOE and SLOE equipment was received by the unit prior to Exercise SAGEBRUSH. Exceptions were three radio sets AN/GRC-19 and six shop vans, M-109.<sup>3</sup>

Assigned strength on 1 Jul 55 was 6 Off and 126 EM, while on 30 Jun 56, it was 5 Off and 186 EM.<sup>4</sup> The men trained under ATP 11-220 until 1 Jan 56. At that time training began under the post training cycle and continued until 15 Feb 56 at which time the company changed to Hq ASA TC Nr 3. Training under this circular was suspended in May 1956 to prepare for Project 39. Unit military training consisted mostly of MOS OJT throughout the year, although field problems and Exercise SAGEBRUSH kept the company in an active training status most of the year.<sup>5</sup>

Annual IG, ASA inspection was held twice during the year, on 22 Dec 55 (Adjective rating: "Excellent") and on 1 Mar 56 (Adjective rating: "Satisfactory").<sup>6</sup>

The mission of the company from 1 Jul 55 to 1 Jun 56 was that of an Electronic Warfare-2 unit though much of the time was spent on participation in Exercise SAGEBRUSH. During the exercise, the company was given the assignment of jamming targets, which it did with effective results. As of 1 Jun 56, the company received the specific mission of participating in

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1. Ann Rept, 293d Sig Co (EW-2), FY56, pp2-3.
  2. Ibid. p11.
  3. Ibid. pp11-12.
  4. Ibid. pp6-7.
  5. Ibid. p22.
  6. Ibid. Tabs I, J.

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Project 39. The project demonstrated the need for new equipment.<sup>1</sup>

Three barracks provided adequate housing for single EM. Married personnel lived in off-post quarters with their families.<sup>2</sup> Medical facilities were available at US Army Hospital, Fort Huachuca.<sup>3</sup>

d. 514th Signal Company (EW-2), Fort Huachuca, Ariz

From 1 Jul 55 to 19 Dec 55, the 514th Company occupied six buildings in Area 10, Fort Huachuca. On 19 Dec 55, the company moved within the same area to five different buildings.<sup>4</sup> Physical security was provided by a 24-hour guard.<sup>5</sup>

The company was organized under TOE's 11-500R and 29-500R. On 5 Jan 56, it was relieved from assignment to CSigO, assigned Chief, ASA and further assigned to the 73d Sig Bn with no change in organization.<sup>6</sup>

Since the company did not participate in Exercise SAGEBRUSH, its new equipment was transferred to the 208th Sig Co (EW-2) for its use in the exercise. During the transfer, numerous errors were made by newly assigned supply personnel, thus making an inventory necessary in order to amend the inaccuracies on the unit property books. Supply records were complete and accurate by June 1956.<sup>7</sup>

Assigned strength at the beginning of the year was 8 Off, 1 WO, and 123 EM, while at the end of the year it was 1 Off and 34 EM. Individual

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1. Ann Rept, 293d Sig Co (EW-2), FY56, pp17-18.
  2. Ibid. p10.
  3. Ibid. p11.
  4. Ann Rept, 514th Sig Co (EW-2), FY56, pp1-2.
  5. Ibid. p14.
  6. Ibid. pp3-4.
  7. Ibid. pp11-12.

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military training consisted of mandatory weekly classes and drills until 1 Sep 55 when the company started training under ATP 11-220. In May, training was conducted with other units within the 73d Sig Bn (EW), in subjects as required by Section III, ASA TC Nr 3. Unit military training was conducted under ATP 11-220, with emphasis on team training. An excess of 80 EM in MOS 058, and a shortage of qualified maintenance personnel necessitated an intense OJT program to school the men in the maintenance field.<sup>1</sup> On 1 Mar 56, annual IG, ASA inspection was held. Adjective rating: "Satisfactory."<sup>2</sup>

The company's general mission was to install, operate, and maintain a tactical communications countermeasure capability in the enemy tactical communication frequency range and to provide internal control of the countermeasure system. However, on 15 May 56, the company was reduced to caretaker status and the mission changed to that of maintaining TOE equipment.<sup>3</sup>

On-post personnel were housed in two temporary-type barracks, and married personnel lived off-post in nearby towns. Mess was provided by the 208th Sig Co. Medical facilities were handled by the US Army Hospital, Fort Huachuca.<sup>4</sup>

e. 581st Signal Company (EW-1), Fort Huachuca, Ariz

Throughout FY 1956, the 581st Company remained located in Area 10, Fort Huachuca, where it occupied five wood-frame buildings.<sup>5</sup>

Physical security was provided by a 24-hour guard.<sup>6</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, 514th Sig Co (EW-2), FY56, pp20-21.
  2. Ibid. Tab 11.
  3. Ibid. p16.
  4. Ibid. pp9-10.
  5. Ann Rept, 581st Sig Co (EW-1), FY56, pl.
  6. Ibid. p11.

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Except for the time the company participated in Project 39, its organization was under TOE's 11-500R and 29-500R, and was attached to the 73d Sig Bn.<sup>1</sup>

Supply and transportation were considered adequate, and the only problem encountered was a shortage of trained supply personnel. General shortages in experienced personnel became evident at the end of the report period.<sup>2</sup> Assigned strength at the beginning of the year was 5 Off, 2 WO, and 92 EM, while at the end of the year it was 5 Off and 147 EM.<sup>3</sup>

Individual training included the retraining of EM from MOS 058 to MOS 052.<sup>4</sup> Unit training was not completed due to preparations for Project 39. Emphasis was placed, however, on maintenance teams. OJT was conducted in eight MOS's to insure proper replacements for expected vacancies.<sup>5</sup> Annual IG, ASA inspection was held 2 Mar 56. Adjective rating: "Satisfactory."<sup>6</sup>

The general mission of the company was to install, maintain, and operate the EW battalion communications and control systems for EW elements assigned or attached. Between 1 Jul 55 and 31 Dec 55, the specific mission was to function as Hq & Hq Co for the battalion. From 1 January to 30 May 56, the company continued in operation as a Hq Co for the ASA battalion. On 1 June, the company was given the specific mission of participating in Project 39.<sup>7</sup>

Housing and mess were considered adequate and presented no unusual

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1. Ann Rept, 581st Sig Co (EW-1), FY56, ppl-2.
  2. Ibid. pp7-9.
  3. Ibid. p4.
  4. Ibid. pl6.
  5. Ibid. pl6.
  6. Ibid. Tab H.
  7. Ibid. pl2.

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problems. Medical facilities were available at the US Army Hospital, Fort Huachuca.<sup>1</sup>

f. 7th ASA Detachment, Fort Huachuca, Ariz

Effective 1 Nov 55, the 9497th TU, Sig Svc Team was redesignated as the 7th AS Detachment.<sup>2</sup> Prior to the redesignation, the detachment's physical plant consisted of two wood-type buildings (one barracks, one orderly room, and one supply and maintenance shop).<sup>3</sup> Physical security was provided by a 24-hour guard.<sup>4</sup>

Organization, from 1 Jul 55 to 20 Feb 56, was under TD 11-9497 and TA 11-22. On 20 Feb 56, the detachment commenced operations under TD 93-7207 (1 Jan 56).<sup>5</sup> Supply transactions continued to be handled directly with the technical services.<sup>6</sup>

Assigned strength at the beginning of FY 1956 was 1 Off and 27 EM; at the end of the year it was 1 Off and 31 EM. Principal personnel problem was lack of school-trained EM, especially in MOS 204.<sup>7</sup> Individual and military training were conducted in accordance with ASA training directives. OJT was carried out on an "as needed" basis with particular emphasis on supply as there were few qualified personnel available.<sup>8</sup> Annual IG, ASA inspection was held 28 Feb 56. Adjective rating: "Excellent."<sup>9</sup>

On 1 Jul 55, the team's mission was to support the EW Dept, AEPG in

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1. Ann Rept, 581st Sig Co (EW-1), FY56, p8.
  2. Ann Rept, 7th ASA Det, FY56, pl.
  3. Ibid. ppl-2.
  4. Ibid. ppl.
  5. Ibid. p4.
  6. Ibid. p2.
  7. Ibid. pl.
  8. Ibid. pl8.
  9. Ibid. Tab 12.

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testing and evaluating ELINT equipment, techniques and procedures; and to perform special EW missions as prescribed. Effective 20 Feb 56, with its new assignment to ASA, the detachment was given a mission to include search, intercept, and processing of non-communication electromagnetic radiations for the purpose of obtaining intelligence information, as directed by the Chief, ASA.<sup>1</sup> Specific accomplishments during the year included preparation and presentation of briefings and demonstrations for visiting officers and dignitaries, conducting a technical training program which resulted in increased individual training and greater unit proficiency, conducting equipment tests for higher headquarters, and assisting the ER Branch of the ASA Operational Center in developing ELINT field equipment.<sup>2</sup>

Housing was adequate during the report period. Mess facilities were provided by Det 5, 9470 TU, Aviation and Meteorological Unit and the 581st Sig Co. Medical care was provided by Det 2, 6944 SU.<sup>3</sup>

g. 8th ASA Detachment, Fort Huachuca, Ariz

With its redesignation from the 9528 TU, Sig Svc Team to the 8th AS Detachment on 1 Nov 55, this unit moved from Buildings 7107 and 10049 to Buildings 10186, 10195, and 10049 at Fort Huachuca.<sup>4</sup> Physical security was provided by a 24-hour guard.<sup>5</sup>

At the start of FY 1956, the team operated under TD 11-9528 (11 Jul 55). With its transfer to ASA the TD was changed to TD 93-7208 (1 Jan 56).<sup>6</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, 7th ASA Det, FY56, p13.
  2. Ibid. p14.
  3. Ibid. p7.
  4. Ann Rept, 8th ASA Det, FY56, ppl-2.
  5. Ibid. p11.
  6. Ibid. p4.

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Assigned strength at the beginning of the year was 1 Off and 23 EM, while at the end of the year it was 1 Off and 28 EM.<sup>1</sup> Most of the men were service school trained, hence OJT consisted primarily of maintaining individual proficiency. Individual military training, conducted four hours each Friday, was in accordance with TC Nr 3, Hq ASA. Unit military training was provided each week, with emphasis on team training.<sup>2</sup> Annual IG, ASA inspection was conducted 28 Feb 56. Adjective rating: "Satisfactory."<sup>3</sup>

The mission of the 9528 TU, Sig Svc Team was to perform special electronic warfare missions as prescribed. On 20 Feb 56, the mission was changed to include search, intercept, and processing of non-communication electromagnetic radiations for the purpose of obtaining intelligence information. The detachment also participated in "Operation Detect," rendered support to ASA Operational Center, and supported AEPG in its mission under the operational control of the center.<sup>4</sup>

On 1 Jul 55, the team was attached to Det 3, 9470 TU for rations and housing. On 13 Sep 55, Det 5, 9470 TU assumed responsibility for housing and mess for the 8th ASA Detachment. Medical facilities were provided by the US Army Hospital, Fort Huachuca.<sup>5</sup>

9. 5th ASA Detachment, White Sands Proving Ground, NMex

Throughout FY 1956, the 5th Detachment remained located at White Sands Proving Ground in a one-story temporary building.<sup>6</sup> No full-time

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1. Ann Rept, 8th ASA Det, FY56, p5.
  2. Ibid. p18.
  3. Ann Rept, IG, FY56, p2.
  4. Ann Rept, 8th ASA Det, FY56, pp12-13.
  5. Ibid. p7.
  6. Ann Rept, 5th ASA Det, FY56, p1.

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guard was maintained over the physical plant but a Post MP Company provided a roving motor patrol in the operations area.<sup>1</sup>

The detachment was organized effective 15 Oct 55, under TD 93-7205 which authorized 2 Off and 27 EM. Assigned strength at the beginning of the year was 1 Off, while at the end of the year it was 2 Off and 30 EM.<sup>2</sup> The detachment was assigned to the Chief, ASA and attached to the appropriate element of the Fourth Army for logistic support and courtsmartial jurisdiction.

Individual military training consisted of 14 hours in arms qualification. Unit military training was conducted on a four-hour-per-week basis. OJT was provided in MOS's 051.10, 052.10, 982.10, and 984.10.<sup>3</sup> Annual IG, ASA inspection was held 6 Mar 56. Adjective rating: "Excellent."<sup>4</sup>

The general mission of the detachment was to provide COMSEC support to the CG, WSPG in coordination with ELSEC support activities. During the year Hq ASA furnished the detachment information regarding the interpretation of its mission and functions regarding monitoring US guided missile units at White Sands Proving Ground. A series of JANAP and ACP publications were provided to support the expansion of the unit's mission. The mission was not accomplished due to a shortage of equipment.<sup>5</sup>

Housing was furnished by the White Sands Signal Corps Agency. Mess was originally furnished by the Post Consolidated Mess, then by the 14th Ord Bn. Medical facilities were provided by the US Dispensary (4119), White Sands Proving Ground.<sup>6</sup>

1. Ann Rept, 5th ASA Det, FY56, p3.

2. Ibid. pp2, 8.

3. Ibid. pp5-6.

4. Ann Rept, IG, FY56, p2.

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5. Ann Rept, 5th ASA Det, FY56, p4.

6. Ibid. pp2-3.

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## 10. Army Area Liaison Detachments

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

Throughout FY 1956, the 601st Detachment remained located at Governors Island in Building Nr 100, Section IV, where it occupied two rooms on the second floor.<sup>1</sup> Physical security was provided by barred windows and reinforced steel plate doors. Cryptomaterial was secured by being placed in locked chests.<sup>2</sup> The detachment was organized under TOE 32-500R. Logistic support was provided by Hq First Army and all supplies, other than cryptographic, were obtained from Fort Jay. Assigned strength at the beginning and end of the fiscal year was 4 Off and 2 EM.<sup>3</sup> Annual IG, ASA inspection was conducted 27-28 Jun 56. Adjective rating: "Superior."<sup>4</sup> Familiarization, record firing, and moral and spiritual training were scheduled in conjunction with Hq First Army. OJT was conducted on a constant basis.<sup>5</sup> Liaison was carried out in line with the detachment's mission which was to survey six cryptocenters every six months, assist in the creation of new AS USAR units, visit 12 colleges and universities in the area, and foster selection of AS as a reserve branch by senior GMS ROTC students, assist the ASATC as needed, and notify the Chief, ASAEUR, via electrical means, about concurrent travel of all ASA personnel with dependents enroute to Europe.<sup>6</sup> Liaison conducted between Hq ASA and Hq First Army was constant throughout the year.<sup>7</sup>

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

Throughout FY 1956, the 602d Detachment remained located at Fort George G. Meade in Room 101, Building 4553A.<sup>8</sup> Steel-barred windows provided physical security and all classified material was retained in locked file cabinets.<sup>9</sup> The detachment remained directly under the command and operational control of the Chief, ASA, and was attached to Hq Second Army through the ACoS, G2.

1. Ann Rept, 601st CRD, FY56, pl.

2. Ibid. p6.

3. Ibid. p3.

4. Ibid. p9.

5. Ibid. pl1.

6. Ibid. pp7, 9.

7. Ibid. pl0.

8. Ann Rept, 602d CRD, FY56, pl.

9. Ibid. p4.

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The detachment was reorganized 27 Sep 55, by GO Nr 32, Hq ASA, 29 Aug 55, under TOE 32-500R.<sup>1</sup> Personnel strength remained the same throughout the report period-- 2 Off and 1 EM.<sup>2</sup> As a limited number of personnel were assigned, a unit training program was unfeasible, however, non-technical individual training was integrated with other organizations at Fort Meade.<sup>3</sup> Annual IG, ASA inspection was conducted 15 Nov 56. Adjective rating: "Superior."<sup>4</sup> The mission of the detachment was to make periodic surveys of 15 critical cryptographic accounts, assist the Second Army staff in obtaining cryptologic and Top Secret clearances, visit ROTC units to acquaint seniors with the Agency. In addition, advisory work was done on 33 non-critical (TSEC/KL-7) accounts. During CPX TOBACCO LEAF V, the detachment served as a coordination unit.<sup>5</sup>

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

During FY 1956, the 603d Detachment remained located at Fort McPherson, occupying Room 1, Building 1254.<sup>6</sup> A security guard was furnished by CIC during off-duty hours. During duty hours, detachment personnel, acting as guards, were posted at all available entrances and exits. Only authorized personnel were provided access and upon entrance were logged.<sup>7</sup> The detachment remained organized under TOE 32-500R throughout the fiscal year.<sup>8</sup> Logistic support was provided by Fort McPherson, as were housing, mess facilities, medical care, finance, transportation, and communications supplies. Classified communication with Hq ASA was encrypted utilizing the DIANA system.<sup>9</sup> Manpower at the beginning of the report period was 2 Off and 2 EM; at the end, 3 Off and 2 EM.<sup>10</sup> Special Services facilities of Fort McPherson were available to all detachment members.<sup>11</sup> Annual IG inspection was conducted 11 Jan 56. Adjective rating: "Superior." A total of 295 hours individual military training was held in conjunction with Hq Third Army. OJT was provided on an "as needed" basis.<sup>12</sup>

1. Ann Rept, 602d CRD, FY56, pl.
2. Ibid. p2.
3. Ibid. p10.
4. Ibid. p9.
5. Ibid. p5.
6. Ann Rept, 603d CRD, FY56, pl.
7. Ibid. p7.
8. Ibid. p2.
9. Ibid. pp5-6.
10. Ibid. p3.
11. Ibid. p46.
12. Ibid. p45.

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The detachment's mission was to implement ASA plans, policies, and doctrine on cryptologic activities; visit GMS ROTC units in the Third Army Area. Liaison was maintained with all General Staff sections of Third Army and the Signal Officer.<sup>1</sup> Other activities included coordinating training of EM of 313th Battalion in M-55 armored personnel carrier operation and maintenance, observing activities of 305th AS-USAR Battalion, reviewing BACCHUS cryptosystems of each Army installation in the Third Army Area,<sup>2</sup> and coordinating plans for ASA units to participate in Exercises LUCKY FLASH, SAGEBRUSH, and LUCKY BRAVO.<sup>3</sup>

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

Throughout FY 1956, the 604th Detachment remained located at Fort Sam Houston, in Room 102, Fourth Army Quadrangle. Office security was maintained by the 62d MP Plat. Security of documents was provided by a vault-type room, adjacent to the office.<sup>4</sup> Organization was under TOE 32-500R.<sup>5</sup> Housing, mess facilities, and medical care were furnished by Fort Sam Houston. Office material, except one typewriter and one field safe, was provided by the ACoFS, G2.<sup>6</sup> Assigned strength at the beginning of the year remained at 2 Off and 2 EM. Officers trained with officers of Hq Fourth Army, while EM trained one-half day each week with the Sp Troops, Hq Fourth Army. OJT was provided on an "as needed" basis.<sup>7</sup> Liaison was maintained with AFSS, San Antonio, Tex for the primary purpose of training AS-USAR mobilization designees with AFSS. A total of 20 cryptocenters within the Army Area were surveyed and an additional seven cryptocenter surveys were made by members of Hq ASA.<sup>8</sup> The detachment's mission was an advisory one. It advised cryptosecurity officers on technical operations and security, and field commanders on COMINT, ELINT, COMJAM, and CC&D matters. Further, it investigated the requirements for the use of ASA units in maneuvers.<sup>9</sup>

1. Ann Rept, 603d CRD, FY56, pp8, 18.
2. Ibid. pp10-12.
3. Ibid. pp15,22,29,37.
4. Ann Rept, 604th CRD, FY56, p5.
5. Ibid. p1.
6. Ibid. p3.
7. Ibid. p9.
8. Ibid. p8.
9. Ibid. p6.

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

Fixed location, guard, documentary security, and clearances remained unchanged during FY 1956.<sup>1</sup> Reorganization on 27 Sep 55 (GO Nr 32, Hq ASA, 29 Aug 55) brought about only MOS changes so that the detachment would conform with the new TOE 32-500R (7 Apr 55).<sup>2</sup> Supply channels remained unchanged throughout the year, however, cryptomaterial was now received from the SigC COMSEC Service. The one enlisted man of the detachment received rations and quarters from Fifth Army Hq Detachment, whereas assigned officers were provided non-government housing. All personnel received medical care from the US Army Dispensary (5029), located at Hq Fifth Army.<sup>3</sup> Assigned personnel at the beginning of the year was 3 Off and 1 EM, at the end 2 Off and 1 EM.<sup>4</sup> Annual IG, ASA inspection was conducted 16 Jan 56. Adjective rating: "Superior."<sup>5</sup> Training, which was held in conjunction with Hq Fifth Army, included firing of basic weapons, TIE, Officers' call, and ASA Security Education Program. OJT was afforded the enlisted man throughout the year.<sup>6</sup> Liaison activities continued to be conducted by Hq Fifth Army. Members of the detachment visited a number of colleges in the area and conducted 14 cryptocenter surveys during the year.<sup>7</sup> The most outstanding event was the detachment's participation in the activation of the 314th ASA Battalion, which took place on 12 Mar 56 under TOE 32-56R (7 Apr 55). The new TOE authorized 16 Off, 4 WO, 130 EM, and 32 enlisted cadre. GO Nr 51, Hq Fifth Army, 24 May 56 redesignated the unit as Hq & Hq Co, 314th ASA Battalion.<sup>8</sup> Companies A and B were proposed but had not been activated by the end of the year. Tentative locations for A and B Companies were Chicago and Minneapolis.<sup>9</sup> The detachment's mission assignment included the establishment of requirements for logistic support of the TSEC/KL-7 and TSEC/KW-9 cipher machines in the Fifth Army Area, planning and establishing the Fifth Army TSEC/KL-7 cryptonet, assisting Fifth Army Signal Section in the survey of low level cryptosystems, assisting in the review of world-wide BACCHUS cryptosystem, as well as assisting in the establishment of critical cryptocenters in Joliet, St Louis, and Rock Island.<sup>10</sup> In addition, the

1. Ann Rept, 605th CRD, FY56, pl.
2. Ibid. pl.
3. Ibid. p3.
4. Ibid. p2.
5. Ibid. pl5.
6. Ibid. pl7.
7. Ibid. ppl5-16.
8. Ibid. p6.
9. Ibid. p7.
10. Ibid. pp8-10.

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detachment maintained liaison between ASA and Fifth Army for Exercise RED ARROW, screened security clearances of personnel allocated and assigned to ASA activities from major commands by DA.<sup>1</sup>

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

The 606th Detachment was located in Room 10, Building 39, Presidio of San Francisco from 1 Jul 55 to 26 Apr 56 and then moved to Room 132 for the remainder of the fiscal year.<sup>2</sup> Security was provided by personnel attached during duty hours and by the MP during non-duty hours.<sup>3</sup> The detachment was organized under TOE 32-500R, with an authorized strength of 2 Off and 2 EM. Actual strength was 2 Off and 1 EM.<sup>4</sup> All personnel resided off-post. Medical and dental facilities were available at the Post Dispensary, Presidio of San Francisco and Letterman Army Hospital. Office equipment and expendable supplies were drawn from the Intelligence Section, Hq Sixth Army. Required motor transportation was furnished by the Presidio of San Francisco.<sup>5</sup> Training requirements were met through informal training media, to include reading of pertinent publications, OJT and participation in non-organized sports.<sup>6</sup> The annual IG, ASA inspection was held 12 Jul 55. Adjective rating: "Superior." Mission assignment was by DA directive. Specific missions were assigned by the Chief, ASA or by request of the CG, Sixth Army. These included inspections of Hq & Hq Co, 309th Comm Recon Battalion and its lettered companies A and B. The detachment also granted clearances to unit advisors and reservists, forwarded information on personnel shipments to ASA-Far East, visited area GMS ROTC units, surveyed 17 cryptocenters, reviewed Exercise SAGEBRUSH traffic and the TSEC/KL-7 cipher machine, took on miscellaneous cryptograph activities and missions, and assisted ASA recruiters. In addition, the Special Liaison Officer, Hq Sixth Army, established a cryptocenter in Building 39, Presidio of San Francisco.<sup>7</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, 605th CRD, FY56, pp8-10.
  2. Ann Rept, 606th CRD, FY56, pl.
  3. Ibid. p5.
  4. Ibid. p2.
  5. Ibid. p3.
  6. Ibid. pl4.
  7. Ibid. pp8-10.

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

Throughout FY 1956, the 711th Detachment continued to occupy Room 119, Building 133, Fort Monroe. Cryptographic material was stored in two lock type chests in the Post Signal Office Cryptocenter, Room 108.<sup>1</sup> Organization under TOE 32-500R remained unchanged. The detachment received logistic support from the CG, CONARC. Operations were directed and controlled by the Chief, ASA.<sup>2</sup> Training was held in conjunction with Hq CONARC.<sup>3</sup> Assigned strength at the start of the year was 2 Off and 2 EM, while at the end of the year it was 2 Off, 1 EM and 1 EW.<sup>4</sup> Annual IG, ASA inspection was held 24 Jan 56. No deficiencies were noted.<sup>5</sup> Liaison was maintained with Hq CONARC. The detachment CO participated in maneuver conferences and represented the Chief, ASA in maneuver planning at CONARC level. The detachment's mission was to advise CG, CONARC on COMSEC, COMINT, ELINT, COMJAM, and CC&D activities; to assist the CG, CONARC in maintaining the security of classified information transmitted over communications facilities.<sup>6</sup>

B. Alaska

1. Hq ASA-Alaska (8614), Fort Richardson

Throughout FY 1956, Hq ASA-Alaska remained located in USARAL Building Nr 1, while Hq & Hq Co continued to occupy Building Nr 626. Detachment A was located at Clam Lagoon, Adak and Detachment E was located three-quarters of a mile from Gambell on St Lawrence Island, Alaska.<sup>7</sup> On 1 Nov 55, the 9472d TU was assigned to Chief, ASA-Alaska and redesignated the 14th AS Detachment (7214). Detachment A of the 14th, located at Wales,

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1. Ann Rept, 711th CRD, FY56, pl.
  2. Ibid. pl.
  3. Ibid. pl3.
  4. Ibid. pp3-4.
  5. Ibid. pl2.
  6. Ibid. p9.
  7. Ann Rept, ASAAL, FY56, Vol I, pl.

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was transferred to Detachment B at Gambell, St Lawrence Island, and at the end of the report period, a new TD was pending which was designed to combine Detachment B, 14th AS Detachment with Detachment E (8614). The headquarters of the 14th Detachment was collocated with Hq & Hq Co, ASA-Alaska.<sup>1</sup> In May 1956, Hq ASA informed Alaskan headquarters that the proposed TD 93-8614 would become effective concurrent with the discontinuance of the 14th Detachment and that all personnel would be transferred to Hq ASA-Alaska.<sup>2</sup>

The headquarters continued to be under the direct command of the Chief, ASA and was attached to US Army, Alaska for logistic support and military justice. ASA units, personnel, installations, and facilities in Alaska remained under the command of Chief, ASA-Alaska.<sup>4</sup> In February 1956, S2 and S3 functions of the headquarters were combined into one staff section. In May, an operations officer was assigned.<sup>4</sup>

At the beginning of FY 1956, there were 45 Off, 751 EM assigned. At the end of the year, there were 55 Off, 656 EM.<sup>5</sup> Personnel shortages were a major problem at all times, especially in MOS's 058, 204, 711, 722, 941, and 988. At outposts these were most severely felt and a lack of qualified linguistic personnel hampered the effectiveness of operational activity. When additional personnel were assigned, there was no corresponding increase in working space. And, a lack of promotions presented a morale problem in the entire command during the first half of the year.<sup>6</sup>

Transportation was a year-round problem. Non-existence of an extensive

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1. Ann Rept, ASAAL, FY56, Vol I, p21.
  2. Ibid. p24.
  3. Ibid. p2.
  4. Ibid. p9.
  5. Ibid. pp7, 8.
  6. Ibid. pp19, 21, 22.

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road or rail system made necessary the utilization of air transportation to the extent that a proposal was submitted to Hq ASA recommending that an Air Section be authorized for the command.<sup>1</sup>

The mission of ASA-Alaska was to provide COMINT to the CG, USARAL, and assist in maintaining COMSEC of Army communications facilities in the Alaskan Command. The COMINT mission, as assigned by NSA, made it contingent upon all ASA units to furnish raw COMINT or ELINT material.<sup>2</sup>

The CommCen utilized two CSP-2900's, five HWH-18's, seventeen KW-2's, seven TT-160/FG's, seven Model 19 printers, four Model 15 printers, one TG26, and two AFSAM 7's for both on and off-line communications.<sup>3</sup> The Security Monitoring Section utilized the following equipment: eleven Radio Receivers, types S-37, BC-787-B, R-390/URR, R-274-A/FRR, BC-1004, RA-74-C; Power Supply RA-74-C; two Radio Sets AN/GRC-7, AN/GRC-9; Radio Transmitter, BC-610E; Antenna Tuning Unit, BC-939; Speech Amplifier, BC-614; Junction Box, JB-70-A; Antenna Coupler, CU-52/URR and CU-128/U; two Frequency Meters, SCR-211, BC-221; Frequency Meter, AN/URM-80; two Training Generators, AN/URA-TIB; Shelter, S-44/G; Intercept Group OA-596/TTQ-3; Frequency Shift Converter, Boehme; three Teletypewriters, TT-4/TG; Power Unit, PE-75; two Generator Sets, 5 KW; Sound Recorder, Reproducer Set, RD-74/U; Oscilloscope, OS-8/U; Multimeter, TS-297/U; Audio Oscillator, TS-282/U; Signal Generator, SG-77/U; two Test Sets, TS-352/U and Electron Tube, TV-7/U; and two Cargo Trucks.<sup>4</sup>

The Security Branch, organized during the third quarter of the year,

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1. Ann Rept, ASAAL, FY56, Vol I, pp22, 25.
  2. Ibid. p2.
  3. Ibid. Vol II, p5.
  4. Ibid. pp4-5.

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comprised a Mobile Security Monitoring Team, a Security Analysis Section, and a COMJAM Team located at Fort Richardson. This branch conducted 15 cryptocenter surveys and made 44 encrypted traffic studies. The Mobile Security Monitoring Team provided COMSEC support to units of USAAL by monitoring active radiotelephone and radiotelegraph communications.<sup>1</sup>

The CommCen operated four on-line circuits serving NSA, Fld Sta 8607, Detachment E (8614), and 6981st Rad Sq Mbl. Circuit Nr 9392 provided communications to Fld Sta 8607, circuit Nr 10 to 6981st Rad Sq Mbl, and circuit Nr 8571 to Detachment E. The one off-line circuit, Nr 5610, passed to stations not utilizing on-line operations. The primary cryptosystem used was GORGON; however, BACCHUS, ADONIS, and DIANA systems were utilized on occasion; the ADONIS for communications encipherment; the DIANA for communications between the Chief, ASA-Alaska to detachments and Hq ASA. The circuit to Detachment E constituted a problem due to its routing. Messages were sent landline from the CommCen to ACS in Anchorage, landline from ACS to CAA in Fairbanks, from Fairbanks via VHF through a repeater station at Galena AF Base to ACS in Nome, and finally from ACS, Nome to Detachment E. Improvements were expected to be made during FY 1957.<sup>2</sup>

a. Hq & Hq Co (8614), Fort Richardson

Hq & Hq Co remained located at Fort Richardson in Building Nr 626, a three-story barracks of cinder block construction.<sup>3</sup> The company operated under TD 93-8614 (1 Jul 55) with Cl, (20 Feb 56) which authorized

1. Ann Rept, ASAAL, FY56, Vol II, ppl.

2. Ibid. ppl4-15.

3. Ibid. Vol I, Incl 1, ppl, 4.

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17 Off, 1 WO, 30 NCO, and 223 EM. There were 21 Off, 313 EM assigned at the beginning of the fiscal year; 26 Off, 282 EM as the year ended.<sup>1</sup>

Quarters on post were available to officers and to enlisted men of the first three grades. The company had its own messing facilities within the building. Medical and dental care was provided at the Fort Richardson Army Dispensary and the 5005th USAF Hospital.<sup>2</sup>

The Chief, ASA-Alaska assigned the mission of Hq Co, which was to furnish enlisted personnel to the various headquarters sections and to house, feed, clothe, train and administer to these personnel.<sup>3</sup> The company was logistically supported by its own supply facility which drew upon technical services located at Fort Richardson.<sup>4</sup>

The company was served by three communications services, viz: the ASA CommCen, the USARAL CommCen, and the Alaska Communication System, which dealt with Western Union messages and telephone communications within the theater and CONUS.<sup>5</sup>

Individual and unit military training as well as OJT was conducted. Morale steadily improved as improvements were made in physical plant and recreational facilities. On 17 Dec 55, the company participated in a practice dispersal exercise involving USARAL Special Troops and the 53d Inf Regt.<sup>6</sup> [REF: VOL II p. 18]

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1. Ann Rept, ASAAL, FY56, Vol I, Incl 1, pp3,7,8.
  2. Ibid. p4.
  3. Ibid. ppl-2.
  4. Hist of ASA & Subordinate Units, FY55, Vol I, pl35.
  5. Ann Rept, ASAAL, FY56, Vol I, Incl 1, p6.
  6. Ibid. ppl1,13,14.

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## b. Detachment A, Adak.

This detachment occupied six quonset huts, one Pacific hut, and one wooden frame structure on about 50 acres of land of the US Naval Station in the Mitchell Field Area, Adak Island. Logistic support was provided by the Naval Station through a cross-funding agreement.<sup>1</sup> TD 93-8614 (1 Jul 55) with C1 (1 Jan 56) increased the number of enlisted men from 14 to 17 and authorized an officer as detachment commander.<sup>2</sup>

The detachment was directly subordinate to the Chief, ASA-Alaska who assigned DF check bearings and made accuracy studies on those taken.<sup>3</sup> The detachment's mission, however, was assigned by ASA-Far East and included support of the COMINT effort by establishing location of potential enemy radio stations; assistance in search and rescue operations for friendly, lost aircraft or ocean vessels; furnishing contributing DF services to other US agencies to determine location of interfering stations; further training of personnel in DF equipment operation and control; serving as a laboratory for improvement in DF operations and techniques; and providing continuous communications between Hq ASA-Far East and subordinate units for emergency purposes.<sup>4</sup>

OJT, individual, and unit military training were conducted throughout the year. Recreational and religious facilities of the Naval Communications Station, 15 miles away, contributed to generally high morale.<sup>5</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, ASAAL, FY56, Vol I, Incl 3, pl.
  2. Ibid. p2.
  3. Ibid. ppl-2.
  4. Ibid. p7.
  5. Ibid. ppl1-12.

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## c. Detachment E, Gambell

This detachment was located three-quarters of a mile east of Gambell on the NW tip of St Lawrence Island, throughout FY 1956.<sup>1</sup> There were no provisions for a security guard as such, due to the isolated location of the site, however, areas in which classified documents and equipment were used and stored were never unattended.<sup>2</sup> Natives were not permitted in the area except by permission of the CO.

Effective 15 Oct 55, the detachment was organized as a sub-activity under TD 93-8614 (16 Mar 55).<sup>3</sup> Although authorized strength was 91 men, an average strength of approximately 100 was maintained throughout the year. As FY 1956 ended, a new TD was pending which would increase strength and combine Detachments B and E to form one unit.<sup>4</sup>

Most assigned personnel were billeted in metal quonset huts joined by corridors to minimize exposure during extremely cold weather. It was also necessary to billet a few men in Jamesway huts. As the year ended, Alaskan headquarters had completed action to effect new construction that would provide more adequate storage, messing, latrine, water, recreational, and housing facilities.<sup>5</sup> Requisitions for general supplies were submitted to the Alaskan headquarters supply activity.<sup>6</sup>

During July and August 1955, the Post Engineers from Fort Richardson constructed five quonsets to replace the Jamesways.<sup>7</sup> Messing facilities

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1. Ann Rept, ASAAI, FY56, Vol I, Incl 2, pl.
  2. Ibid. p6.
  3. Ibid. p2.
  4. Ibid. p3.
  5. Ibid. pl2.
  6. Ibid. p2.
  7. Ibid. pl.

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were slightly crowded. Staple foods were received by annual re-supply ship and perishables were flown in weekly, weather permitting. Minor medical cases were treated by a medical corpsman. Those of a more serious nature were evacuated to Nome or Anchorage.<sup>1</sup> Due to gravel and tundra on and near the site, transportation was by track vehicles only. From the island to the mainland, air transportation was used exclusively.<sup>2</sup>

Intra-detachment communications were provided by landline telephone which extended to key personnel in the village of Gambell and to Air Force intelligence representatives. On occasion, an AN/PRC-6 net was also utilized. An on-line radio teletypewriter link provided communications with Alaskan headquarters. In June 1956, a CW back-up link was established. Off-line facilities were available, but not frequently used.<sup>3</sup>

The detachment's mission was to intercept foreign communications as directed by NSA, Chief, ASA, and Chief, ASA-Alaska.<sup>4</sup>

Unit and individual military training were conducted and requirements for OJT were increased by the rapid personnel turnover.<sup>5</sup> Morale was unusually high for personnel assigned to such an isolated location, as the terrain surrounding the site was such that most outdoor sports were not feasible, even in summer. The foremost recreational drawback was the fact that one quonset had to be used for movies, day room, and training.<sup>6</sup> A major problem was maintenance of such utilities as power, lights, and pure water. REF: VOL. II P. 20

1. Ann Rept, ASAAL, FY56, Vol I, Incl 2, p4.
2. Ibid. p4.
3. Ibid. p5.
4. Ibid. p7.
5. Ibid. p12.
6. Ibid. p11.

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## d. 14th ASA Detachment, Fort Richardson

The 14th Detachment, formerly the 9472d TU, Sig Svc Team at Nome AF Base, was attached to Alaskan headquarters and consisted of three detachments, viz, Hq Det, Nome; Detachment A, Wales, which ceased operations 28 Feb 56 with the transfer of its supplies and operational personnel to Detachment B; and Detachment B, at Gambell, St Lawrence Island.<sup>1</sup>

Security at the Wales and Gambell sites was enhanced by the high, isolated locations and frigid weather. An armed interior guard was utilized at each.<sup>2</sup>

Detachment headquarters, after moving from Nome to Fort Richardson, on 30 Oct 55, was attached to Hq & Hq Co, ASA-Alaska for rations and quarters. Its new location consisted of one room for operations, another for an orderly room. The Gambell detachment occupied two quonset huts, four Jamesway huts, and a few additional wooden frame structures. The operations site consisted of a quonset hut with a wooden frame building and two Jamesway huts attached for equipment and antenna protection.<sup>3</sup>

The Supply Section of each detachment was designated as a sub-activity of ASA-Alaska Activity Supply.<sup>4</sup>

The 9472d TU, Sig Svc Team operated under TD 11-9472. Upon transfer to ASA, the detachment operated under TD 93-7214.<sup>5</sup> Assigned strength of the 9472d TU, Sig Svc Team at the beginning of the fiscal year was 4 Off, 1 WO, 54 EM. Detachment strength as the year ended was 4 Off, 2 WO, 34 EM.<sup>6</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, ASAAL, FY56, Vol I, Incl 5, ppl-2.
  2. Ibid. p14.
  3. Ibid. p2.
  4. Ibid. p3.
  5. Ibid. p4.
  6. Ibid. p6.

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Housing at all detachments was adequate and comfortable. Excellent mess facilities helped to overcome any drop in morale due to a lack of mail, movies, or an abundance of inclement weather.<sup>1</sup>

Medical facilities were adequate. Serious cases were evacuated to a hospital at Nome, Fairbanks, or Fort Richardson.

Transportation at the sites was very limited and track vehicles were used extensively. Many spare parts had to be ordered and kept on hand due to sand and gravel destruction of moving parts. One M-29C Weasel was destroyed when fire consumed the motor pool in December 1955. In extremely cold weather, D-7 Caterpillar Tractors were often required to be kept running continuously so that they would not freeze. Most cargo was flown by Alaska Airlines or the Air Force, and personnel were transported chiefly by Munz Airways.<sup>2</sup>

Communications equipment used for contact between detachments was the SCR-499 Radios. Within the detachments, AN/GRC-9 Radios were used. TSEC/KL-7 (AFSAM-7) was used to encrypt classified messages.<sup>3</sup>

The detachments's mission was to perform electromagnetic search operations which provided technical information concerning foreign electronic equipment and systems and the tactics and techniques of employing this equipment. Specifically, the mission was to search the frequency spectrum from [redacted] intercepting any [redacted] signal and determining its origin and characteristics.<sup>4</sup>

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

1. Ann Rept, ASAAL, FY56, Vol I, Incl 5, p8.
2. Ibid. p10.
3. Ibid. p12.
4. Ibid. p16.

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P.L. 86-36

For reporting purposes, intercepts were divided into four categories, viz, Alpha, for intercepts of signals known to be of friendly origin; Bravo, for intercepts of signals known to be originating from standard Soviet Bloc equipment; Charlie, for intercepts of signals emanating from Soviet Bloc equipment not previously reported; and Delta, for intercepts of all signals which did not fit in any of the other categories. After 10 Jan 56, 24-hour search was maintained over the range of [redacted] with particular attention to [redacted]. Upon intercepting a signal, analysis would be performed utilizing [redacted]. A tape recording of reportable intercepts was made of the signal with AN/TNH-4 Recorder-Reproducer. Reportable intercepts of the display appearing on the [redacted]

Much time was spent on research and development projects by both scientific advisor and detachment personnel. Many ideas for improvement in operational procedure, equipment, and antenna systems were forthcoming from the Operations and Maintenance Sections, but because of a lack of funds and personnel, many could not be fully developed.<sup>2</sup>

OJT, individual, and unit military training was conducted throughout the year. It was recommended that more NCO's take the Countermeasures Search Specialist Course, MOS 204.<sup>3</sup> Morale was high despite the harsh weather and primitive living conditions. The detachment's special services were supplemented by those of the Air Force at Nome and Tin City.<sup>4</sup> The advisability of closing the station at Wales was being questioned in reference to national security and operational efficiency as the year ended.<sup>5</sup>

1. Ann Rept, ASAAL, FY56, Vol I, Incl 5, pp16-19.
2. Ibid. p22.
3. Ibid. p51.
4. Ibid. pp54-55.
5. Ibid. pp56-57.

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e. Field Station (8607), Kenai

Fld Sta (8607) continued to be located at Wildwood Station, Kenai during FY 1956.<sup>1</sup> The station was administratively controlled by the Chief, ASA-Alaska and operationally controlled by NSA. A security guard section functioned as both guards and post MP's during the year, manning the main gate and operations compound continuously. Periodic patrols were also made on post and into Kenai.<sup>2</sup>

The station was organized under TD 93-8607 (1 Jul 55) with C1 (20 Feb 56). Assigned strength, as of 1 Jul 55, was 13 Off, 4 WO, 370 EM; as the year ended, 19 Off, 6 WO, 340 EM. Service Company (8362), assigned to the station for logistical support by CG, US Army, Alaska, was organized under TD 83-8362 (20 Jun 56). Assigned strength at the beginning of the report period was 15 Off, 1 WO, 143 EM, 42 Civ; and at the end, 15 Off, 1 WO, 127 EM, 48 Civ.<sup>3</sup>

All enlisted personnel were housed in one barracks building and a consolidated mess was operated 24 hours daily. The Army Dispensary at Wildwood Station provided primary medical care and persons requiring more definitive care were evacuated to the 5005th USAF Hospital, located approximately four miles from Fort Richardson.<sup>4</sup>

Permanent facilities under construction, as the year ended, included three family quarters, a fire station dormitory, a community center, a CBQ, and a motor pool dispatch hut. During the year, the post gymnasium and crafts shop were completed. Plans for a larger, permanent chapel were approved and

1. Ann Rept, ASAAL, FY56, Vol I, Incl 4, pl.
2. Hist of ASA & Subordinate Units, FY55, Vol I, pp144-145.
3. Ann Rept, ASAAL, FY56, Vol I, Incl 4, pp4-5.
4. Ibid. pp6-7.

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and construction was scheduled for the summer of 1957.<sup>1</sup> OJT, individual, and unit training was conducted throughout the year.<sup>2</sup>

The station's CommCen transmitted electrically by on-line circuit approximately 10,250,000 gps and by off-line circuit approximately 1,000,000 gps.<sup>3</sup> The CommCen on-line circuit outage was 2307 hours during the year, while off-line circuit outage was 247 hours. Traffic clearance through the CommCen by on-line and off-line was 11,960 gps. There were five possible compromises made by the station, three due to faulty equipment.<sup>4</sup>

Outstanding major problems were critical shortages of personnel and the inadequacy of the Service Company to support the station's primary mission.<sup>5</sup>

REF: VOL II P. 21

### C. Caribbean

#### 1. Hq ASA-Caribbean (8616), Fort Kobbe, CZ

Hq ASA-Caribbean remained at Fort Kobbe throughout FY 1956, occupying permanent type buildings secured by cyclone fence and patrolled hourly by vehicle.<sup>6</sup> Logistic support was provided by Hq USARCARIB, Fort Amador, and Hq 20th Inf Regt, Fort Kobbe.<sup>7</sup> Housing and mess facilities were provided to enlisted personnel by the Hv Mortar Co, 20th Inf Regt; medical care by a local Army dispensary and Gorgas Hospital.<sup>8</sup>

Hq & Hq Det, ASA-Caribbean, organized 5 May 52, functioned under TD 93-8616 (1 Jul 55) and later reorganized under TD 93-8616 (2 Apr 56) with Changes 1 and 2.<sup>9</sup> Throughout the year it remained under the direct command

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1. Ann Rept, ASAAL, FY56, Vol I, Incl 4, pp10,22,27.
  2. Ibid. pp20,24.
  3. Ibid. Vol II, Incl 2, p41.
  4. Ibid. pp42-43.
  5. Ibid. Vol I, Incl 4, p26.
  6. Comd Rept, ASACARIB, FY56, Vol I, pp1,20.
  7. Ibid. p2.
  8. Ibid. p8.
  9. Ibid. p2.

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of the Chief, ASA. Directly subordinate to the headquarters was COMSEC Monitoring Det 1, USARFANT, Henry Barracks, Puerto Rico, until its inactivation 15 Jan 56.<sup>1</sup>

Assigned strength as of 1 Jul 55 was 50 officers, enlisted men and civilians; as of 30 Jun 56 it was 71.<sup>2</sup> Morale continued high as evidenced by full utilization of Army and YMCA recreational and educational facilities and a high attendance rate at the newly completed Post Chapel.<sup>3</sup> For the past four fiscal years there has been only one trial by Special Courtmartial and only ten non-judicial punishments.<sup>4</sup>

Training was conducted in accordance with directives from Hq ASA. The program was directed toward improvement of technical and administrative proficiency of all personnel, and OJT was conducted in assigned or higher MOS's. Instruction was also given in basic military subjects and weapons were fired with a 100% qualification record.<sup>5</sup>

The annual IG inspection rated the headquarters "Superior" and found that exceptionally fine working relationships existed between Hq USARCARIB and the ASA unit.<sup>6</sup>

In general, the mission of ASA-Caribbean was to perform such COMINT and COMSEC functions as directed by Hq ASA, and as required for proper support of US Army Forces within the Caribbean Command. Specifically, the Chief was responsible for serving as an advisor to Commanding Generals and their staffs on COMINT, passive communications countermeasures, ELINT, CC&D, COMJAM, and

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1. Comd Rept, ASACARIB, FY56, Vol I, p24.
  2. Ibid. p6.
  3. Ibid. p60.
  4. Ibid. p59.
  5. Ibid. p54.
  6. Ibid. Tab 60.

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COMSEC.<sup>1</sup> The COMINT mission was to support USARCARIB through intercept and DF of foreign communications targets affecting the security of the Canal Zone, and to submit raw traffic and technical reports to NSA in support of the national COMINT effort.<sup>2</sup> Operationally, the COMSEC Branch performed traffic, procedural, and cryptanalysis of monitored electrically transmitted communications of USARCARIB and USARFANT. In addition, COMSEC support was provided to elements of the 20th Inf Regt during their CPX at Camp Pina in February 1956. On this exercise it was found that several nets could not be monitored due to the low transmitting power used, and the high rate of radio propagation wave absorption by jungle foliage.<sup>3</sup>

Radiotelephone monitoring was accomplished through the use of Radio Receivers, AN/PRC-9 and AN/PRC-10. These were mounted as positions in monitor vans, shelter S-44/G. CW monitoring was performed with Radio Receiver R-390/URR usually located in the COMSEC operational area. Field telephone monitoring was accomplished by direct tap using a switchboard (SB-22) and Recorder-Reproducer RD-74. Upon determination of value, conversations were then transcribed on three-ply teletype paper for processing. The monitoring of radioteletype (ACAN) was accomplished with four teletype machines located in the COMSEC operational area. These were patched directly into the ACAN network at ULP, Major Relay Station, Quarry Heights.<sup>4</sup>

Statistics compiled on procedural and traffic analysis performed during FY 1956 according to transmissions monitored and average discrepancy rates were as follows:<sup>5</sup>

1. Comd Rept, ASACARIB, FY56, Vol I, p23.
2. Ibid. Vol II, p3.
3. Ibid. Vol I, p48.
4. Ibid. p42.
5. Ibid. pp43-44.

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<u>Type</u>	<u>Total Msgs</u>	<u>Total Discrepancies</u>	<u>Average Discrepancy Rate</u>
Radiotelephone	50,401	6,570	.13
Radiotelegraph	7,866	1,728	.22
Radioteletype	<u>55,968</u>	<u>288</u>	<u>.005</u>
	114,235	8,586	.076

Traffic analysis was performed on clear text ACAN traffic and on 54 tactical nets in the Canal Zone and Puerto Rico throughout the year.<sup>1</sup>

The headquarters CommCen transmitted electrically 371 msgs totaling 76,275 gps, and received 585 msgs totaling 100,985 gps.<sup>2</sup>

Cryptologic support was provided for maintaining various USARCARIB and USARFANT cryptocenters until 27 Feb 56, when command issuing responsibilities were transferred to the Signal Corps.<sup>3</sup> REF: VOL II p. 22

#### D. Hawaii

##### 1. Hq ASA-Pacific (8624), Fort Shafter

Hq ASA-Pacific remained at Fort Shafter, Oahu, TH throughout FY 1956 under the direct control of the Chief, ASA with specific operational control exercised by NSA.<sup>4</sup> Hq ASA-Pacific exercised command, administrative, training, and general operational control over Hq & Hq Co (8624) at Fort Shafter, Fld Sta (8605) at Helemano Military Reservation, Fld Sta (8609) at Clark AF Base, and the 2d ASA Detachment (8600) which supported Hq JTF-7 at various locations.

The Hawaii Army Base Command technical service depots furnished logistic support to each of the subordinate units with additional support from the

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1. Comd Rept, ASACARIB, FY56, Vol I, p45.
  2. Ibid. p19.
  3. Ibid. pp42-43.
  4. Comd Rept, ASAPAC, FY56, Vol I, ppl-2.

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Post CM at Fort Shafter and Schofield Barracks to Hq & Hq Co (8624) and Fld Sta (8605) respectively. Fld Sta (8609) was supported by the Southern Air Materiel Area, Pacific (13th AF, PI).<sup>1</sup>

Communications between headquarters and subordinate elements continued to be via landline and/or teletype, utilizing ACAN facilities, when necessary. On 27 Apr 56, CommCen facilities, which were previously located in Building 19U (Hq ASAPAC), were moved approximately six miles away to Battery Closson, Fort Kamehameha, Oahu.<sup>2</sup>

Hq & Hq Co was organized under TD 93-8624 (1 Jul 55) with C1 (20 Feb 56) and C2 (1 May 56), the latter authorizing 18 Off, 2 WO, and 121 EM.<sup>3</sup> Upon recommendation of a manpower survey team from Hq ASA, seven security guards were utilized at Battery Closson. Of 21 men, whose security clearance was revoked or denied, most were reassigned to the 25th Replacement Co, 25th Inf Div, Schofield Barracks, Oahu.<sup>4</sup>

Since most incoming personnel were inexperienced, OJT was conducted in assigned fields.<sup>5</sup> Morale was kept high by the various educational, recreational, and religious activities. Medical support was provided by Tripler Army Hospital through the Post Dispensary, Fort Shafter. Mess facilities were provided by the 524th MP Co until 10 Oct 55, at which time Hq & Hq Co assumed responsibility for the operation of a 250 man consolidated mess. After 6 February, ASA personnel messed with Hq & Svc Co (8285). A rating of "Excellent" was given Hq & Hq Co in the annual IG inspection.<sup>6</sup>

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1. Comd Rept, ASAPAC, FY56, Vol I, p4.
  2. Ibid. p16.
  3. Ibid. p7.
  4. Ibid. p23.
  5. Ibid. p39.
  6. Ibid. p38.

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The COMINT mission, as outlined in NSA Operations Order Nr 125, was to conduct liaison with and provide COMINT end-product support to the CG, USARPAC and CINCPAC.<sup>1</sup> During FY 1956, 8,638 msgs were transmitted and 20,558 were received.<sup>2</sup>

In October 1955, an amateur radio station was authorized and licensed by the FCC to operate at Battery Closson under the call sign KH6WAG. The station was also to serve as a Military Affiliate Radio Station (MARS).<sup>3</sup>

General and specific COMSEC support was rendered USARPAC and the major commands located within the ASA-Pacific area.<sup>4</sup>

2. Field Station (8605), Helemano

Field Station (8605), located at Helemano Military Reservation throughout FY 1956, was reorganized 15 Oct 55 under TD 93-8605 (1 Jul 55) and again on 20 Feb 56 under Change 1 (1 Jan 56) to the same TD.<sup>5</sup> Actual strength of the station as of 1 Jul 55 was 10 Off, 3 WO, 254 EM; as of 30 Jun 56, 11 Off, 3 WO, 274 EM.<sup>6</sup>

Barracks and mess facilities were shared with the Hawaiian ACAN Station (8312). The remote location of the Helemano site created problems in housing and special services, particularly in church attendance. There was a waiting period of approximately one year for government quarters. In some instances personnel had to commute 25 miles or more for adequate quarters.<sup>7</sup> The station received medical support from Tripler Army Hospital

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1. Comd Rept, ASAPAC, FY56, Vol I, p3.
  2. Ibid. p17.
  3. Ibid. p17.
  4. Hist of ASA & Subordinate Units, FY55, Vol I, p157.
  5. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8605), Vol I, ppl-3.
  6. Ibid. p4.

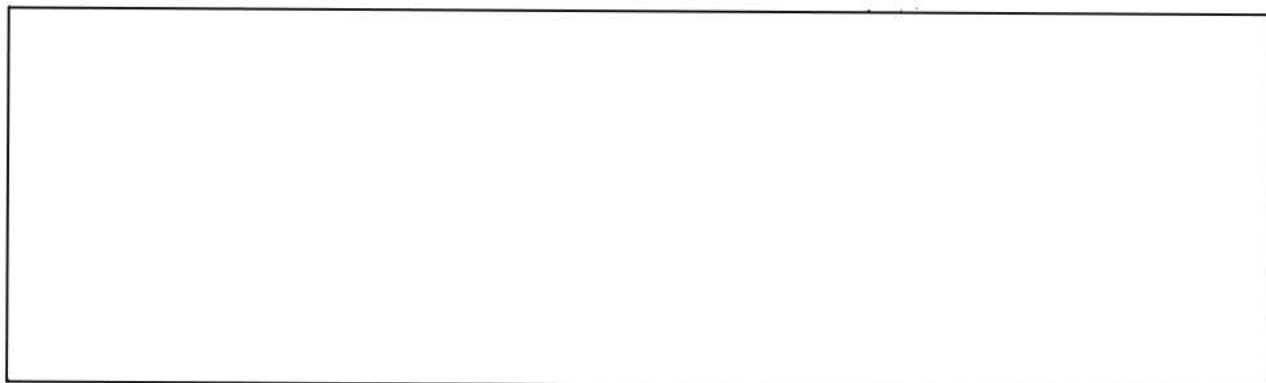
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through the Post Dispensary, Schofield Barracks.<sup>1</sup>

Training was conducted in accordance with directives of Hq ASA and included general military subjects. A total of 17,606 hours of formal OJT was given to 101 newly assigned personnel.<sup>2</sup> The annual IG inspection rated Field Station (8605) "Superior."<sup>3</sup>

The general mission of the station as prescribed by NSA Operations Order Nr 105, dated 14 Sep 53, continued unchanged during FY 1956.<sup>4</sup> The special mission of monitoring the Eniwetok-Hawaii-US radiotelephone circuit also continued throughout the fiscal year, except for a short period in the third quarter (1 Feb - 14 Mar 56), when this mission was assumed by Hq ASA-Pacific.<sup>5</sup>



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

The CommCen functioned as a tributary station of ACAN. All off-line enciphered traffic was transmitted and received via ACAN facilities, which served as a secondary means of communication. On-line circuits with  Hq ASA-Pacific, and Battery Closson served as the primary means of communications. During FY 1956, the CommCen processed a total of 11,620,819 msg gps

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8605), FY56, Vol I, p4.
2. Ibid. pp48-50.
3. Ibid. p41.
4. Ibid. p18.
5. Ibid. p19.
6. Ibid. p32.
7. Ibid. p33.

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of incoming and outgoing traffic.<sup>1</sup> Because of the decline in traffic volume, the on-line full-duplex circuit with Battery Closson was converted to an on-line simplex circuit, 6 Feb 56. As of 30 Jun 56, the following circuits were in operation between the station and terminating points indicated.<sup>2</sup>

<u>Distant Terminal</u>	<u>Crypto System</u>	<u>Type Circuit</u>	<u>Hours of Operation</u>
[ ]	GORGON	Full-Duplex	24-hr daily
Battery Closson	GORGON	Simplex	On-call
ACAN	None	Full-Duplex	24-hr daily

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

In addition to on-line crypto and ACAN clear-text circuits the station utilized four room circuits installed in the CommCen for the encryption and decryption of off-line traffic. Two of these employed the GORGON cryptosystem, the other two, the BACCHUS cryptosystem.<sup>3</sup>

REF: VOL II p. 25

a. 2d ASA Detachment (8600), Fort Shafter

COMSEC Detachment (8600) was reactivated, 1 Jul 55, at Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Va under TD 93-8600-2 (1 Jul 55) with Cl (20 Feb 56), for the purpose of monitoring classified traffic during Operation REDWING--the AEC nuclear tests program. Effective 15 Oct 55, it was redesignated as the 2d AS Det (8600), and after its transfer from Hawaii to Eniwetok, it was further redesignated as the 2d ASA Det (8600).<sup>4</sup>

The detachment was organized into three sections, viz, Headquarters with 1 Off, 3 EM; COMSEC Analysis Section with 2 Off, 6 EM; and Security Monitoring Section with 1 Off, 29 EM. Operational control was maintained

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8605), FY56, Vol I, p21.

2. Ibid. p22.

3. Ibid. pp22-23.

4. Ann Rept, 2d ASA Det (8600), FY56, pp2,4.

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by Hq ASA with guidance furnished by Joint Task Force Seven (JTF-7).<sup>1</sup>

The mission of the detachment was to render COMSEC support to JTF-7, and consisted of the monitoring of radio, wire, and visual communications, performing security analysis on monitored traffic, and submitting reports on all possible security violations.<sup>2</sup>

All circuits listed by JTF-7 as being susceptible to security violations were placed on either full coverage or cyclic coverage, as dictated by the priority given the circuit, with the exception of seven which could not be monitored due to the lack of proper equipment.<sup>3</sup> Some major items of equipment were not received by the detachment prior to overseas departure. One major item, antenna RC-281, was not received until 18 May 56, which rendered the radio receiver R-593/GRR practically useless during the major portion of the operation and an apparent manufacturer's defect was discovered in seven Ampex Recorder-Reproducers, AN/TNH-2.<sup>4</sup> In addition, the maintenance problem in the Pacific Proving Ground was made acute by excessive moisture and dust.<sup>5</sup>

The objective of the transmission security program was to prevent interception of any data relative to the conduct of nuclear tests. This included troop strengths, arrival and departure of VIP's, location and type of test sites within the Pacific Proving Ground, type of device and means utilized for testing and any other item of information which could be used as correlating intelligence. Transcending the importance of this information, and

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1. Ann Rept, 2d ASA Det (8600), FY56, p15.
  2. Ibid. p36.
  3. Ibid. p39.
  4. Ibid. pp27-28.
  5. Ibid. p28.

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of primary concern to the Task Force was the safeguarding of restricted data of a technical nature.<sup>1</sup>

Reports of violations were submitted directly to J-5, JTF-7. Upon receipt of these reports, ASA's involvement terminated. In most cases the ABC evaluation of security violations did not agree with ASA analysis and the information reported as a violation was cleared as unclassified. The ASA detachment found itself overruled in instances where, by ASA standards, security violations had occurred.<sup>2</sup>

During the entire period of operation on Eniwetok and Bikini Atolls, the detachment accomplished 35,939 monitoring hours and processed 101,461 msgs. Of all messages passed, only .017% were considered as possible security violations and .005% were confirmed as violations.<sup>3</sup>

The most serious administrative problem encountered was one involving the timing and execution of movement orders. Operations were completely terminated 13 Jul 56. The detachment departed Eniwetok on 14 July for Hawaii where it was once again inactivated.<sup>4</sup>

At Vint Hill Farms Station, quarters and mess facilities were provided by the 8601 DU, and at Fort Shafter by Hq. ASAPAC (8624). At Eniwetok, quarters for officer and enlisted personnel were Pacific-type quonset huts. Mess facilities were provided by Task Group 7.2. On Bikini Atoll, squad tents and mess facilities for officer and enlisted personnel were provided by Task Group 7.5.<sup>5</sup> Medical care at all four stations--Vint Hill Farms Station, Fort Shafter, Eniwetok and Bikini Atoll--was provided through normal

1. Final Rept, Operation REDWING, Tab B.
2. Ibid. p5.
3. Ann Rept, 2d ASA Det (8600), FY56, p39.
4. Ibid. p62.
5. Ibid. p23.

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post facilities.<sup>1</sup>

The principal training at Vint Hill Farms Station was the familiarization with and operation of equipment. In preparation for its overseas mission, two enlisted men were sent to the Ampex Recorder School in Redwood City, Calif. In order to establish a high "esprit de corps," athletic competition was stressed and although the unit teams usually lost, it still enhanced the development of a team spirit.<sup>2</sup>

#### E. Philippine Islands

##### 1. Field Station (8609), Clark Air Force Base, Pampanga

Fld Sta (8609) remained located at Clark AFB throughout FY 1956. The physical plant included two new 200-man barracks.<sup>3</sup> The guard section continued to maintain two guard posts, one at the operations area and the other at the DF site.<sup>4</sup>

At the beginning of the fiscal year, organization was under TD 93-8609 (11 Sep 53) with C1 and 2. On 15 Oct 55, TD 93-8609 (1 Jul 55) was placed in effect, with C1 effective 20 Feb 56.<sup>5</sup> The station was transferred from under the command of Hq ASA-Far East to Hq ASA-Pacific effective 15 Aug 55.<sup>6</sup> Complete reorganization of the Manila Air Force Depot into the Southern Air Materiel Area, Pacific greatly improved logistic support furnished.<sup>7</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, 2d ASA Det (8600), FY56, p24.
  2. Ibid. p56.
  3. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8609), FY56, Vol I, pl.
  4. Ibid. pl4.
  5. Ibid. p3.
  6. Ibid. p2.
  7. Ibid. pl1.

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Assigned officer strength fluctuated from a low of 14 to a high of 18 and enlisted strength was 504, as of 30 Jul 55, and 450 on 30 Jun 56.<sup>1</sup> An authorization for an executive officer MOS of 9620 helped to relieve the commanding officer of direct responsibility in administrative and house-keeping functions and permitted him to devote more time to operational responsibilities.

Individual and unit military training was conducted as well as OJT.<sup>2</sup> Personnel were given instruction in basic military subjects and qualification firing was completed with only 25% of the unit qualifying.<sup>3</sup> Station personnel also participated in base-ground defense alerts.<sup>4</sup> Mess facilities were in operation 24 hours a day. Filipinos were hired as kitchen police by a voluntary pro rata assessment of station personnel. The station continued to receive medical support from the 6208th AF Hospital at Clark AF Base.<sup>5</sup> Construction of a 200-man barracks--80% finished in FY 1955--was completed. The high participation in special service activities and the success of the athletic teams contributed to the morale and efficiency.<sup>6</sup> Annual IG inspection rated the station as "Superior."<sup>7</sup>

The station's mission was to perform such ASA activities as directed, maintain TEXTA and other technical data required by NSA, and to perform T/A as required for local intercept control.<sup>8</sup> [REF: VOL II P. 28]

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8609), FY56, Vol I, pp3,5.
2. Ibid. p19.
3. Ibid. p18.
4. Ibid. p19.
5. Ibid. p8.
6. Ibid. p26.
7. Ibid. p17.
8. Ibid. Vol II, ppl,2.

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A major communications change during the year was the implementation of the GORGON cryptosystem, which replaced ORCUS.<sup>1</sup> The station was also placed on the distribution list for world-wide Army cryptographic systems. Prior to this, classified communications with non-ASA units were possible only by relay through Hq ASA. During January 1956, a test was conducted by NSA and Defense Signal Branch, Melbourne, Australia to determine whether relay of daily analysis reports would result in faster service to NSA and ASA-Far East, if relayed via the station. Accordingly, reports were forwarded by State Department Courier from [redacted] to the station, then enciphered and transmitted to NSA and ASA-Far East. The test proved to be time saving and was permanently adopted.

The station had a sharp increase of outgoing traffic during January and February 1956, and an overall increase of incoming traffic for the year.<sup>2</sup>

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#### F. Europe

##### Command Highlights

Organizational structure of ASA-Europe was changed during FY 1956 by the relocation or redesignation of a number of units. In August 1955, for example, Hq & Hq Co and Company B, 307th Battalion relocated from Giessen, Germany to Rothwesten. In November, the 332d Company relocated from Bamberg to Bad Aibling, and the 853d Comm Recon Detachment was inactivated and replaced by the 17th ASA Detachment. Undoubtedly, the most significant change was brought about by AR 10-122 which relieved the Agency of certain cryptologic functions, but added ELINT and communications countermeasures. This alone brought about the transfer of several detachments from the Signal Corps, the majority of which were strategic ELINT collection units. Following their transfer, a provisional ELINT organization was developed by the command establishing the 20th ASA Detachment as a supervisory ELINT function. The six subordinate detachments were attached to the 20th for administration, operational control, or logistic support. A listing of these units follow:

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8609), FY56, Vol II, p11.
2. Ibid. ppl2-13.

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<u>Old Designation</u>	<u>Date Asgd ASA</u>	<u>New Designation</u>
7734th AS (USAREUR EW Det)	1 Dec 55	18th ASA Det (7218)
9473d TSU (Sig Svc Team)	1 Nov 55	19th ASA Det (7219)
9487th TSU (Sig Svc Team)	1 Nov 55	20th ASA Det (7220)
9492d TSU (Sig Svc Team)	1 Nov 55	21st ASA Det (7221)
9539th TSU (Sig Svc Team)	1 Nov 55	22d ASA Det (7222)
9488th TSU (Sig Svc Team)	1 Nov 55	23d ASA Det (7223)
9491st TSU (Sig Svc Team)	1 Nov 55	24th ASA Det (7224)

Initial work on the reorganization of Hq ASA-Europe and Fld Sta's 8606, 8608, and 8611 commenced during February 1956. The reorganization was designed to eliminate splinter detachments, align related activities, tighten control units, and provide overall improvement in the administrative and operational efficiency of the command. As FY 1956 ended, action was still pending on this matter.

Specific attention was also directed to the selection of emergency relocation areas in compliance with ASA-Europe Emergency War Plan (1-56). On 16 May 56, a preliminary plan was sent to Washington outlining the relocation of Hq ASA-Europe in Spain. The plan further indicated plans for a sub-headquarters in the Mediterranean area, with the areas of Leghorn, Italy or Athens, Greece to be surveyed as the Mediterranean Headquarters. A sub-headquarters at Frankfurt, Germany was also outlined. Initial survey was initiated 18 Jan 56 for a suitable site in the northern sector of Spain. The communications facilities, both logistical and electrical, proved unsatisfactory. A further survey was to be initiated during the 1st Qtr, FY 1957.

The new proposed ASA Concept of Operations was received in March 1956 and in a broad sense the Chief, ASA-Europe concurred with the exception of several points. Briefly, these included:

- 1) Organizing the five companies under the ASA group commander into a battalion with administrative duties assigned the battalion headquarters and operational activities under the group commander. This would then relieve the group commander of the ponderous phase of his activities.
- 2) Recommend providing for additional division support companies or cellular teams to be attached to battalion to allow adequate support when more than four divisions are assigned to a corps.
- 3) Non-concurrence in proposal to have an ASA staff section as part of the division special staff. Rather, it was recommended that the TO for the ASA battalion include

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division liaison officers to act as the battalion commander's direct representatives in ASA technical and operational matters at division headquarters.

As the fiscal year ended, the revised concept was presented to DA, received by ASA-Europe, and distributed.

Policy relative the [redacted] assumed a high priority during the year. ASA-Europe was directed to "establish liaison with LO, CINCEUR and Hq TUSLOG JAMMAT in Ankara in order to resolve administrative, logistic and operational matters." In January 1956, it was reported that initial contact had been made with a representative of the CINCEUR Contact Officer in Ankara, and that decisions had been reached that personnel from Fld Sta 8608 and the 307th Battalion were to be utilized for manual Morse and LLVI operations, and that support requirements entailed additional personnel, equipment, and funds from CONUS.

Planned phases of operations for the COMINT-ELINT project in Turkey scheduled the arrival of vehicles with drivers and Jamesway huts by 15 Mar 56, housekeeping supplies and messing equipment with cooks by 1 April, communications equipment and personnel by 5 April, COMINT equipment and maintenance personnel by 15 April, ELINT equipment and personnel by 20 April, and remaining personnel by 1 May. Special problems confronting this planning included land agreements and acquisition, clearance of equipment through customs, and possible Turkish [redacted] Late problems which developed in the project concerned request for clarification by Hq ASA of the type and number of COMINT and ELINT positions.

Effective utilization of enlisted personnel was the principal manpower problem during FY 1956. The command was overstrength by 610 personnel in the first quarter and by 842 personnel in the second. This overage necessitated using personnel in unrelated MOS fields with a view to subsequent redesignation of their primary MOS. Unit commanders were directed to report all excess personnel by MOS to insure effective utilization and, when necessary, reclassification was accomplished for personnel considered qualified for award of a new primary MOS. In the fourth quarter, assigned strength approximated authorized figures but did not reflect shortages in certain highly technical MOS fields. Total assigned personnel as of 30 Jun 56 was:

	<u>Off</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>Enl</u>
Auth	274	58	4,407
Actual	340	49	4,961

During the year the Casual Detachment received, processed and shipped a total of 2,743 men, an average of seven per day. This large number of replacements added to the problem of effective classification of personnel provided by CONUS. In particular, the uneven flow in arrival of personnel from CONUS prevented the timely utilization of replacements. Manning

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requirements made it necessary to assign personnel in excess of authorized strength, while in highly technical MOS fields some units were understrength. During the third and fourth quarters, personnel assignments to units were on a priority basis for COMINT, COMSEC and communications functions. Non-technical and some school-trained personnel continued to be assigned to subordinate units in accordance with personnel inventory charts and operational capacity reports.

A morale problem arose during the period when personnel of the ELINT detachments were integrated into the command. Loss of some skilled personnel who were unable to meet clearance requirements had an adverse affect on ELINT operations and on the morale of the individuals concerned. Except for this problem arising from integration of ELINT personnel, and another resulting from delays in promotions during the first and second quarters, morale was well above average.

As FY 1956 ended, 24 ASA units were deployed throughout Europe as opposed to 18 at the end of FY 1955. Included were the following:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hq & Hq Co, ASA-Europe (8620)	Frankfurt, Germany
Hq & Hq Co, 502d Comm Recon Gp	Heilbronn, Germany
Hq & Hq Co, 302d Comm Recon Bn	Bamberg, Germany
Co A, 302d Comm Recon Bn	Bamberg, Germany
Hq & Hq Co, 307th Comm Recon Bn	Rothwesten, Germany
Co A, 307th Comm Recon Bn	Rothwesten, Germany
Co B, 307th Comm Recon Bn	Rothwesten, Germany
Hq & Hq Co, 312th Comm Recon Bn	Bad Aibling, Germany
328th Comm Recon Co	Bad Aibling, Germany
332d Comm Recon Co	Bamberg, Germany
339th Comm Recon Co	Herzogenaurach, Germany
852d Comm Recon Det	Paris, France
853d Comm Recon Det	Heidelberg, Germany
17th ASA Det	Heidelberg, Germany
18th ASA Det	Seckenheim, Germany
19th ASA Det	Mt Schneeberg, Germany
20th ASA Det	Seckenheim, Germany
21st ASA Det	Mt Meissner, Germany
23d ASA Det	Sinop, Turkey
24th ASA Det	Bad Aibling, Germany
Fld Sta (8606)	Herzogenaurach, Germany
Fld Sta (8608)	Scheyern, Germany
Fld Sta (8611)	Baumholder, Germany
Fld Sta (8613)	Harrogate, England

The command continued to monitor the regular training conducted by its subordinate units. In general, directives of Hq ASA were followed. One

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aspect--CBR defense--was noted to be uniformly deficient throughout the command. A total of 28 men attended USAREUR schools during FY 1956 and the command offered a number of special courses, including a transition course for warrant officers and a voice intercept course for personnel assigned to the COMINT-ELINT project in Turkey.

[redacted] presented the major equipment problem. Arrangements were made to procure as many items as possible for [redacted] from Southeastern Task Force (SETAF) for shipment by sea from Leghorn. Some items were also sent by rail to Leghorn for shipment. SETAF agreed to provide support for all items until 1 Sep '56 when TUSLOG was expected to be able to assume limited support. After that date, SETAF was to continue to supply items regularly obtained through Army channels on receipt of requisitions from the AF Quoting funds for reimbursement.

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The command's budget and funding system was completely overhauled during FY 1956. The original system required submission to G2, USAREUR of individual budget items covering TDY funds, local purchase of supplies and services, TDY funds for attendance at Army service schools, and pay of DA civilians and indigenous personnel. These funds were then included in the overall USAREUR budget under its intelligence program and funding was accomplished through allocation of funds from Washington to Comptroller, USAREUR, then to G2, USAREUR. G2, USAREUR, after offering funding advice, allotted funds to Northern Area Command who accomplished fiscal accounting for the command. In addition, the command's installation support and consumer fund budget was submitted through USAREUR and allocations were fixed by predetermined rate used in formulating USAREUR's support and consumer-funding budget.

This system of budgeting and funding proved unsatisfactory because:

- 1) Existing budgeting and funding channels hampered preparation of the command's budget and endangered budget reduction as materiel justifications were limited by security considerations.

2) [redacted]

- 3) ASA installation support and consumer funds were not identifiable under USAREUR's predetermined support rate. Thus, near the end of FY 1956, when USAREUR's installation support and consumer funds were sharply reduced, the command was obliged to accept a reduction as its funds could not be broken out.

The new budget system authorized direct submission of ASA-Europe budgets for operations and maintenance funds covering TDY, DAC payments, and

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local purchase of services, material and equipment. Funding allocations from DA to ASA-Europe were passed directly to Comptroller, USAREUR and then to Northern Area Command. Although USAREUR planned to incorporate the command's installation support and consumer fund budget into its budget for FY 1958, action was taken to provide against loss of identity. Funds identified as command installation support and consumer were earmarked at Comptroller, USAREUR and scheduled directly to the applicable supporting commands. In line with these changes, the command was authorized a fiscal station after 1 July in order to maintain books showing expenditure by object class breakdown.

On 4 Jun 56, the Comptroller, ASA-Europe became a Class A Agent to G2, USAREUR and established control over intelligence contingency funds. Although the command received these funds from G2, USAREUR at the time, it was decided that this fund could be more effectively handled through ASA channels in view of the peculiarity of command expenditures. Action was taken to change funding channels during FY 1957.

In the latter part of the report period, the Comptroller, ASA-Europe assumed responsibility for all TDY requests from subordinate units. Prior to this time each subordinate unit requested order numbers to cover TDY orders under an 8620 DU heading and then forwarded necessary copies to Northern Area Command. The command could then legally ignore such orders as obligations against funds. Further, these orders were always late in reaching the command, making status of funds inaccurate and unobligated balance overstated. Some orders were lost and a six months lapse was not uncommon before an obligation for a particular order could be entered on fiscal ledgers. Establishment of internal control through the Comptroller, ASA-Europe was intended to eliminate this problem.

Another important accomplishment was establishment of a program system. Accordingly, command programs were prepared for FY 1956, and the FY 1957 budget execution plan developed in conformance with preliminary command programs. A total of [ ] was obligated by the command in FY 1956. [ ] was transferred to support the COMINT-ELINT project in Turkey which was financed at a cost of [ ]

In real estate, important work was accomplished in three major areas, namely, Turkey, Italy, and Spain. The most serious problems occurred in Turkey for which land requirements for Fld Sta 8623 at Ankara were submitted USCINCEUR in October 1955. Insolvency of the Turkish Government, however created difficulty in completing negotiations as the terms of the base rights agreement required the Turkish Government to acquire the land and make it available to the US Government.

With the acquisition of ELINT responsibilities by ASA, existent construction to accommodate units in Turkey and the Black Sea areas was inherited. This became quite involved as construction previously planned

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neither met current nor future requirements. The fact that construction requirements had to be combined with those of the Air Force, was an added complication. Although the Army received funds to cover their portion of the previously-planned program, the AF failed to receive funds. Since ASA was the smaller element, and as the program was completely integrated, it was impossible for ASA to proceed with their segment. After analysis, certain major changes were made. The Trabzon site was cancelled in April 1955 in view of a proposed build-up of Samsun. The major portion of funds previously earmarked for Trabzon were then transferred to Samsun. Simultaneously, the AF indicated a plan for an increased build-up of their proposed unit at Samsun. This necessitated redesigning the entire installation however, coordination with the AF was underway as the year ended.

During 3d Qtr, FY 1956, a new mission was assigned Sinop requiring a tremendous build-up of facilities. In view of the deadline for monitoring the new project, the ASA COMINT-ELINT unit was moved in under field conditions. Steps were taken to provide temporary construction and by the end of the fiscal year, the program was well underway for completion prior to cold weather. As a result, previously planned semi-permanent construction was rendered completely inadequate. A semi-permanent program for the enlarged site was then initiated by Hq ASA and included in the FY 1958 MCA Program at DA. The FY 1956 program was deferred, and incorporated in the new program.

In Italy, considerable difficulty was encountered in ascertaining real estate requirements for the proposed field station at Location 19, and in negotiations pertaining to base rights.

In Spain, planning and design for the new ASA/AFSS station proceeded as well as could be expected. Because of Global Communications objection to the planned location of the joint command support area, a new site had to be selected. The new area was 3.8 mi E of the Airways and Air Communications Service receiver site and the ASA/AFSS operations area, and just west of Camino del Serracines, a road which was north and south along Arroyo Torate.

General construction activity throughout the command proceeded on schedule. As FY 1956 ended, a number of temporary buildings and the antenna array had been completed at the Turkish site. At Fld Sta 8606 in Germany, projects totaling \$241,652 were begun, a \$30,000 project was initiated at Fld Sta 8608, and relocation of the 8608th's DF site at Memmingen was completed at a cost of \$40,000. Considerable activity also took place at battalion level. Seven projects were begun at the 307th Battalion at a cost of \$718,300 and nine projects were undertaken at the 312th Battalion at a total cost of \$518,670.

Additional major construction projects were underway at Harrogate, England where ground was broken 3 Apr 56, and at Leghorn, Italy where

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proposed Fld Sta 8619 construction projects were on the drawing boards with beneficial occupation date set for 1st Qtr, FY 1959. Estimated completion date for Harrogate was set for 1st Qtr, FY 1959.

Original plans for Fld Sta's 8613, 8619, 8623, and 7201 contemplated providing family housing through MCA funds. It was decided in Washington, however, to handle family housing for these and similar overseas installations through use of surplus agricultural commodities. Existing and planned construction at the new installations could not be expected to provide balanced facilities for projected troop deployments unless family housing was expedited and positive action taken to overcome correctible conditions particularly at the Black Sea sites.

While the overall construction program for ASA-Europe was progressing satisfactorily and considered economical and well conceived, there were factors, outlined below, retarding its execution. These included:

- 1) Absence of adequate and up-to-date maps and engineering data at most sites.
- 2) Geographical distances involved and isolated location of the sites with reference to other US installations.
- 3) Remoteness from industrialized centers.
- 4) Inadequacy of transportation and communications systems.
- 5) Absence at some sites of local construction equipment, supplies, and skilled labor.
- 6) Extreme complexity of negotiating base rights, access and real estate agreements.
- 7) Complex military and administrative situation, and complicated command channels.
- 8) Failure of pertinent construction agencies to properly administer the program.
- 9) Absence of established military units at the site to expedite the program.
- 10) Failure of Hq ASA and Hq ASA-Europe to recognize the extent and magnitude of problems involved.
- 11) Failure to assign technically qualified personnel (at the proper time and the proper locations) to monitor the program.

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## 1. Hq ASA-Europe (8620), Frankfurt, Germany

Throughout FY 1956, Hq ASA-Europe continued to occupy the west end of the I G Farben Building in Frankfurt.<sup>1</sup> Hq & Hq Co remained the local headquarters component; attached was provisional Company B located in Berlin.<sup>2</sup> Physical security for the headquarters as well as subordinate units remained on a high level with the exception of low level voice teams which operated along the borders of Soviet-controlled areas.<sup>3</sup>

There were four major organizational changes during the year. The Communications Section, formerly a branch of the Security Section, and the Installations Planning Section, formerly an S4 branch, were made separate sections. A Comptroller office was organized, and an IG was assigned to the command.<sup>4</sup> A number of minor changes were effected in the various sections of the headquarters. Among these were:

- 1) Positions of Deputy Chief, Special Assistant to the Chief, and Executive Officer changed to XO, Asst XO (Ops), and Asst XO (Admin) effective 1 Sep 55.<sup>5</sup>
- 2) S1 and Adjutant continued as integrated function. Two major sections--Administrative and Personnel--maintained.<sup>6</sup>
- 3) S2--No change. Subsections devoted to administration, operations, and historical activities continued.
- 4) S3--Reorganization scheduled for 1st Qtr, FY 1957. New authorized strength--8 Off, 5 EM.<sup>7</sup>

1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, pl.
2. Ibid. pl26.
3. Ibid. p20.
4. Ibid. pl.
5. Ibid. p3.
6. Ibid. p5.
7. Ibid. p23.

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5) S4--No change. Administrative, Engineer and Installation, Radio Maintenance, Signal Supply sections retained. 10 Off, 1 WO, 38 EM, 14 Civ assigned as of 30 Jun 56.<sup>1</sup>

6) Communications Branch--CommCen was section of Security Branch as FY 1956 began. Effective 15 Aug 55, reorganized as separate function with administrative, operational, supply and maintenance responsibilities. Arrangement proved more effective because technically trained personnel were assigned as specialists and closer scrutiny could be given to operations.<sup>2</sup> Authorized strength as of 30 Jun 56--3 Off, 4 WO, 154 EM. Actual strength--11 Off, 2 WO, 99 EM.<sup>3</sup>

7) Security Branch--Consisted of Office of Chief, Administrative Section, and eight operating sections. Effective 15 Aug 55, the Communications Branch was organized to encompass activities performed by the Signal Office, operations of the CommCen, and operation of radio teams. Justification was the separation of COMSEC as a staff responsibility from communications as an operating function in order to eliminate dissipation of effort and interest. In effect, the publication of AR 10-122 resulted in the loss by this branch of functions concerned with cryptographic allocations, cryptographic storage, cryptographic distribution and accounting, and cryptographic equipment maintenance. Specific sections lost included Materiel (Command Issuing Office), Cryptomaintenance, and Materiel Liaison. Necessary changes to TD 93-8620 required to reflect the loss of cryptologic functions were incorporated in TD 93-8620 (9 Jan 56). 4 Off, 30 EM were transferred to the Signal Corps as a result of the change. Assignment of

1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, p40.

2. Ibid. p51.

3. Ibid. p53.

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new responsibilities outlined in AR 10-122 included cryptologic phases of communications cover and deception for which TD 93-8620 (1 Jan 56) did not provide personnel. Accordingly, personnel were taken from the COMSEC Analysis Section to form the Special Analysis Section. Appropriate TD changes were requested 15 Mar 56. As the year ended, the branch was organized under TD 93-8620 (1 Jan 56) and was operating with four sections and the Office of Chief.<sup>1</sup>

During FY 1956, the COMSEC Analysis Section conducted collection programs (carried out by the 17th Detachment) and performed analysis on all types of traffic passed by electrical means within the supported command with the objective of improving transmission security. Accordingly, Signal operating instructions and standing Signal instructions were reviewed, procedure analysis reports and COMSEC reports prepared and submitted to the following:

Bremerhaven POE  
 Hq Northern Area Command  
 Hq Southern Area Command  
 Hq Western Area Command

Collection projects lasted 45 days and included all types of electrical transmissions.

Staff supervision over transmission security programs was a continuous process. Emphasis was placed on more complete coverage in the collection effort, and improved traffic analysis and resulting reports for submission to the supported commands, especially those concerned with field exercises.<sup>2</sup>

During the year a system was placed in effect to lend objectivity to

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1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, pp63-64.  
 2. Ibid. p65.

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the program. All concerned were advised of the identity of collection and analysis targets (specific sensitive operations) and what was to be developed as an end product. As a result of a poor state of procedure and circuit discipline within the ASA-Europe fixed DF net, which seriously hampered normal flash operations; a special monitoring program was initiated. Commanders were apparently unable to establish the identity or station of the violators, and operators were reluctant to improve conditions because of a belief that broadcast-type circuits could not be monitored successfully. Stringent action was taken against offenders and as a result, circuit discipline showed considerable improvement.

A special COMSEC radio search mission was initiated to assist in locating clandestine, subversive or otherwise unauthorized transmissions. This project was transferred to the COMINT element during the third quarter of the fiscal year. A major problem which confronted the section was a shortage of qualified personnel.

The Crypto-Physical Security Section performed traffic studies, conducted cryptocenter surveys, and allied duties. All requirements were met as planned.<sup>1</sup> At the beginning of the fiscal year the incident rate of COMINT compromises occurring was extremely high and indicated a great possibility of severe damage to the effort. Remedial action was instigated to reduce the incident rate, and as the year ended, a great reduction in the number of COMINT compromises had occurred.<sup>2</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, p66.

2. Ibid. p67.

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Cryptocenter surveys were conducted on schedule and in this area of responsibility no backlog existed. Traffic from USAREUR was received for encrypted traffic studies. Upon inactivation of ASA-Austria, SETAF organizations were added as part of this function.<sup>1</sup>

The Special Analysis Section was established on a provisional basis pending change to TD 93-8620. The section was organized to handle problems relative command responsibilities in CC&D, and primarily engaged in training problems concerned with profiling, and traffic studies to determine net characteristics. One operational problem was begun to prepare for Detachments 4 and 27 in Turkey, cover for off-line operation when on-line PYTHON circuit was out. A problem which confronted the section was the lack of experience in the field of CC&D on the part of both section personnel and potential users of the end product in supported commands.<sup>2</sup>

8) Installations Planning Section--During 1st Qtr, FY 1956, this section was authorized by CI, TD 93-8620 (20 Feb 56) a Special Projects Section consisting of 5 Off, 6 EM. As the year ended, 3 Off, 5 EM were assigned.<sup>3</sup>

The Installations Planning Section during FY 1956 was engaged in construction, installation and logistic planning for all new ASA installations (outside of Germany) under the jurisdiction of ASA-Europe. Its personnel represented the Chief, ASA-Europe in dealings with major European commands (EUCOM, USAFE, SETAF, JAMMAT, JUSMAG Spain, Third Air Force and appropriate elements of Joint Construction Agency) on engineering, construction, real

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1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, p68.

2. Ibid. p68.

3. Ibid. p70.

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estate, and logistic matters.

Continuous liaison was maintained with appropriate construction and engineering agencies and with commands having logistic support responsibility for the new installations. Because of the remote locations of the sites, geographical distances involved, and the complex military command channels, extensive TDY travel was required.<sup>1</sup>

Summaries of constructiona projects follow:<sup>2</sup>

a) Fld Sta 8613

Construction Agency - Third Air Force Hq  
Civilian Architectural-Engineering Firm - Hoare, Lea  
and Partners  
Projected Strength - 26 Off, 451 EM  
Location - Nine miles from town of Harrogate, England

Design for first increment (FY 1953) was completed during the fiscal year, and design for second increment (FY 1956) was initiated and continued. Construction contract was awarded 23 Mar 56 for first increment, and ground was broken 3 Apr 56. Since actual starting date, construction has continued, but very slowly. Station was activated 1 May 56 and additional cadre personnel were assigned during the final months of the fiscal year. Estimated completion date by Third Air Force--1 Oct 57.

b) Fld Sta 8619

Construction Agency - Southern District, Joint Construction Agency, Leghorn, Italy  
Civilian Architectural-Engineering Firm - Lublin,  
McGaughy and Cie<sup>3</sup>  
Projected Installation Strength - 39 Off, 459 EM  
Location - Eight miles from town of Treviso, Italy

Preliminary design for first increment (FY 1953) and second increment (FY 1956) were completed during fiscal year. Preliminary drawings were submitted for using agency review on 20 Feb 56. A representative from ASA-Europe was sent to assist Southern District in revising unacceptable drawings. Revised preliminary drawings were accepted and final drawings were underway at end of fiscal year. Estimated completion date of design was 1st Qtr, FY 1957. Current estimated beneficial occupancy date--1st Qtr, FY 1959.

1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol 1, pp70-71.
2. Ibid. p72.
3. Ibid. p72.

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Considerable difficulty was encountered in ascertaining real estate requirements for the station and in negotiations pertaining to base rights. The original antenna field developed by Hq ASA failed to take into account the river running adjacent to the proposed area. Consequently, considerable time was forfeited in determining all limits of usable area, in making revised antenna field layouts, and in establishing exact real estate requirements. This problem was resolved by the end of the fiscal year and the section was in the process of providing the "metes and bounds" of required real estate to USCINCEUR.<sup>1</sup>

c) Fld Sta 8623

Construction Agency - Southeastern Division Engineer,  
Joint Construction Agency, Athens, Greece  
Civilian Architectural-Engineering Firm - Ammann and  
Whitney  
Projected Installation Strength - 44 Off, 773 EM  
Location - Twenty-three miles from city of Ankara, Turkey

Preliminary design for first increment (FY 1953) and the second increment (FY 1956) was initiated and completed during the fiscal year. These drawings were submitted for using agency review on 14 Dec 55. Final design drawings were over 90% complete by the end of the fiscal year and scheduled for 100% completion prior to anticipated date of release of construction funds (approximately 1 Nov 56). Current estimated starting date for construction for both increments--3d Qtr, FY 1957, estimated completion date--1st Qtr, FY 1959. Land requirements for this installation were submitted to USCINCEUR in October 1955. Because of insolvency of the Turkish Government, difficulty was encountered in completing real estate negotiations. Under terms of the facilities (base rights) agreement, the Turkish Government was required to acquire the land and make it available for use by the United States Government.

d) Fld Sta 7201

Construction Agency - JUSMAG, Spain  
Civilian Architectural-Engineering Firm - Shaw, Metz,  
and Dolio; Metcalf and Eddy; Frederick R. Harris, Inc;  
and Pereira and Luckman, Inc.  
Projected ASA Strength - 16 Off, 284 EM  
Location - Spain (to be combined with similar facilities  
for AFSS)

Planning and design for the new joint ASA/AFSS station proceeded during the fiscal year as well as could be expected. The Air Force experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining construction funds for their portion of the station; hence, progress was adversely affected. (ASA secured

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1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol 1, p73.

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its portion of required funds). Because of Global Communications objection to the planned location of the joint command support area, a new site for this portion of the program had to be selected.<sup>1</sup> In December 1954, representatives of ASA-Europe accompanied 6900th Scty Wg and JUSMAG Spain representatives to the site for the selection of a new area. The area selected lies north of the road about 3.8 miles east of Airways and Air Communications Service Receiver Site and the ASA/AFSS Operations Area and just west of the Camino del Serracines which runs north and south along Arroyo Torate. The site was approximately midway between proposed AACS transmitter site and the operations area.<sup>2</sup>

9) Comptroller--This office commenced operations 15 Jul 55 under TD 93-8620 (1 Jul 55) with 1 Off, 2 EM authorized. Assigned strength as FY 1956 ended was 2 Off, 4 EM.<sup>3</sup>

After activation, the problems facing the Comptroller were studied and solved in order of their urgency and importance. After months of study, research, and conferences, the following decisions were reached:<sup>4</sup>

- a) ASA-Europe budgets for the operation and maintenance funds to cover TDY, pay of DA civilian employees, local purchase of services, material and equipment required for ASA-Europe command-wide were to be handled directly with Hq ASA.
- b) USAREUR would request ASA-Europe to prepare installation support and consumer fund budgets, covering ASA-Europe command-wide, for FY 1958.
- c) Funding allocations from DA for ASA-Europe were to be sent directly to the Comptroller, USAREUR, and from there to Finance and Accounting Officer, Northern Area Command, for accounting purposes.
- d) Funds identified as installation support and consumer funding funds were to be earmarked at Comptroller, USAREUR level as belonging to ASA-Europe, and as such were to be forwarded to applicable supporting commands on a direct funding basis.

1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, p75.
2. Ibid. p76.
3. Ibid. p81.
4. Ibid. p85.

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A Deutschemark Budget Execution Plan for FY 1956, a Dollar Budget Execution Plan for FY 1956, and a Dollar Budget Execution Plan for FY 1957 was also prepared.<sup>1</sup>

Internal control of funds received for use by the Chief, ASA-Europe was the next problem to be solved. The payment of DA civilian employees posed no problems since their records and payrolls were handled by the Northern Area Command Civilian Personnel Section and were processed through the Finance and Accounting Officer, Northern Area Command, for certification of funds. DA civilian payrolls and records were handled by Hq ASA.<sup>2</sup> The new system placed control for any TDY travel under the Office of the Comptroller, with letter order numbers and fund citations being obtained from that office.

With the activation of the fiscal station at ASA-Europe, a system of handling TDY requests and orders was inaugurated. Subordinate units were issued obligation authorities by Comptroller, ASA-Europe, allotting them sufficient funds to cover TDY for a one month period. Units sent TDY requirements to Hq ASA-Europe by the 10th of the preceding month for approval by program directors.

Internal control of appropriated funds was tightened by establishment of an imprest fund in Hq ASA-Europe. The fund and the balance of funds for local purchase was placed under control of the S4, who was program director of the supply, distribution, and maintenance program.

The next problem faced, in line with budgeting and funding and control

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1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, p86.
  2. Ibid. p87.

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of funds, was that of installing an ASA-Europe program system patterned after the Hq ASA system, and tying ASA-Europe activities into the Army Financial Management Plan.<sup>1</sup> The ASA-Europe programs for FY 1957 were developed and forwarded to subordinate units by 1 Jun 56. The FY 1957 Budget Execution Plan was developed at this headquarters in conformance with ASA-Europe preliminary programs. FY 1958 programs and FY 1958 operating installations support were to be developed in the subordinate units and consolidated at the headquarters.<sup>2</sup>

The next problem to be solved was the internal control of unit funds by the headquarters. The Comptroller and Inspector General, ASA-Europe developed and installed a system of unit fund administration that required a monthly examination of each unit fund by a disinterested field grade officer. This supervision enabled ASA-Europe to maintain close control of unit fund activities.<sup>3</sup>

The Comptroller was also responsible for the supervision and conduct of manpower surveys in all ASA TD units. He was assisted by five other officers well-versed in the various activities of ASA-Europe. Survey of Fld Sta 8608 was scheduled for FY 1957, and during FY 1958, approximately twelve such surveys were to be performed. As FY 1956 ended, the survey team had completed surveys of Fld Sta's 8606 and 8611.

Finally, the Incentive Awards and Suggestion Program of ASA which came under control of the Comptroller. In this program, an Incentive Awards Committee was appointed locally with the XO for Administration as Chairman.

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1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, p89.
  2. Ibid. p90.
  3. Ibid. p91.

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Committee guidance was furnished by the Assistant Comptroller, acting as Executive Secretary.<sup>1</sup>

Prior to activation of the office, control of Intelligence Contingency Funds was vested in an officer from the Intelligence Branch, ASA-Europe as Class A Agent to G2, USAREUR. The Comptroller was appointed Class A Agent Officer on 4 Jan 56. The Assistant Comptroller was appointed Class A Agent Officer, 7 May 56. This arrangement enabled the headquarters to more closely tie together the use of appropriated and Intelligence funds by placing the control of both funds in one spot. To relieve the Contingency Fund from being over expended, an Imprest Fund was established to facilitate expenditure of regular funds for miscellaneous operational purchases. Although this system worked successfully, it was felt that Intelligence Contingency funds could better be secured through ASA channels. Accordingly, the Comptroller initiated action to secure a change in funding channels and the new system was to be placed into effect sometime in FY 1957.<sup>2</sup>

10) Inspector General--This section was approved by Hq ASA and included in TD 93-8620 (1 Jul 55) which authorized 1 Off, 2 EM.<sup>3</sup>

A recapitulation of this section's activities follows:<sup>4</sup>

a) Annual General Inspections

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Date of Inspection</u>	<u>Rating</u>
312th Comm Recon Bn	19-21 Sep 55	Excellent
328th Comm Recon Co	19-21 Sep 55	Excellent
Fld Sta 8608	22-23 Sep 55	Superior
Hq & Hq Co, 302d Comm Recon Bn	3-5 Oct 55	Superior
Co A, 302d Comm Recon Bn	3-5 Oct 55	Excellent

1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, p92.

2. Ibid. p93.

3. Ibid. p94.

4. Ibid. Tab 82.

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<u>Unit</u>	<u>Date of Inspection</u>	<u>Rating</u>
332d Comm Recon Co	3-5 Oct 55	Excellent
Fld Sta 8606	6-8 Oct 55	Superior
339th Comm Recon Co	5-8 Oct 55	Superior
Hq Co (8620)	25-28 Oct 55	Superior
Hq & Hq Co, 307th Comm Recon Bn	14-18 Nov 55	Excellent
Co A, 307th Comm Recon Bn	14-18 Nov 55	Excellent
Co B, 307th Comm Recon Bn	14-18 Nov 55	Excellent
Hq & Hq Co, 502d Comm Recon Gp	19-20 Jan 56	Superior
Fld Sta 8611	7-9 Feb 56	Excellent
20th ASA Det (7220)	21 Feb 56	Superior
18th ASA Det (7218)	23 Feb 56	Excellent
853d Comm Recon Det (17th ASA Det)	24 Feb 56	Superior
21st ASA Det (7221)	12 Apr 56	Satisfactory
852d Comm Recon Det	5-6 Jun 56	Superior
Det B, Hq & Hq Co (8620) & atchd units	11-13 Jun 56	Superior
19th ASA Det (7219)	20 Jun 56	Superior
23d ASA Det (7223)	24-29 Feb 56	Excellent
22d ASA Det (7222)	11-12 Jun 56	Very Satisfactory
24th ASA Det (7224)	26 Jul 56	Excellent

Rating of detachments and sites listed below was included as a part of parent units rating. Complaint period was held at each detachment and site.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Date of Inspection</u>
Security Det (Co B, 307th) (Fulda)	29-31 Aug 55
Det K (332d) (Altefeld)	29-31 Aug 55
Det Kl (Co A, 307th) (Bahrdorf)	29-31 Aug 55
Det C (Hq Co, 307th) (Wesendorf)	29-31 Aug 55
DF Site (Hq & Hq Co, 302d) (Straubing)	5 Oct 55
DF Site (Hq & Hq Co, 302d) (Giebelstadt)	8 Oct 55
Det B (Hq & Hq Co, 307th) (Fritzlar)	14 Nov 55
Det A (Hq & Hq Co, 307th) (Fulda)	17-18 Nov 55
Det L (Hq & Hq Co, 307th) (Lubeck)	17-18 Nov 55
Det JI (Hq & Hq Co, 8620) (Hof)	30 Nov 55

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~~TOP SECRET~~b) Special Inspections by Inspector General, ASA-Europe

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Date of Visit</u>	<u>Purpose of Visit</u>
Hq ASA-Austria (8618) (atchd to 312th Bn)	19-21 Sep 55	Inactivated.
Hq & Hq Co, 302d CRB	16-20 Aug 55	Redesignated and reorganized.
Co "A," 302d CRB	16-20 Aug 55	Activated-vice 354th CRC re- lieved from federal service.
332d CRC	16-20 Aug 55	Reorganized.
339th CRC	16-20 Aug 55	Activated-vice 334th CRC re- lieved from federal service.
Hq & Hq Co, 307th CRB	25-26 Aug 55	Redesignated and reorganized.
Co "A," 307th CRB	25-26 Aug 55	Redesignated.
Co "B," 307th CRB	25-26 Aug 55	Activated-vice 353d CRC re- lieved from federal service.
Hq & Hq Co, 302d CRB	28-29 Nov 55	Investigation and complaint session.

As a result of the inspections conducted, the following conclusions were drawn:

Operations - Definite improvement in both the intelligence and security operations was observed. During the process of absorbing personnel of the ELINT detachments, transferred to ASA-Europe from the Signal Corps, the loss of a few skilled individuals who, for various reasons, were unable to meet the clearance criteria, had an adverse effect upon ELINT operations for a brief period and upon the morale of the individuals concerned.

Security - Physical security of ASA-Europe units and activities continued to improve. Emergency destruction and evacuation plans were kept current and dry runs conducted at frequent intervals. In a few instances, it was noted that a reading file of security regulations was not being maintained.

Administration - A majority of the units inspected during FY 1956 were administratively excellent or better. Personnel were well informed,

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alert, and well acquainted with their jobs. Minor deficiencies continued but on a much smaller scale than was noted in FY 1955 inspection reports. Many of these deficiencies were corrected on the spot by personnel being inspected. An effort was made by the inspecting team to instruct as well as to detect deficiencies during inspections and much was accomplished in this respect.<sup>1</sup>

Training - CBR defense training was uniformly deficient throughout the command during FY 1956. Corrective action by all subordinate commanders was taken for the purpose of affecting immediate improvement in this vital phase of tactical training.

Equipment - Generally speaking, the condition of equipment has improved throughout ASA-Europe, particularly in CommCen's, as reflected in the marked decrease of compromises due to equipment failure.

Funds - Control over appropriated funds showed considerable improvement since the establishment of a Comptroller's office. Similarly, inspection and control of non-appropriated funds improved since the publication of a SOP on administration and control of welfare funds, prepared jointly by the ASA-Europe Comptroller and Inspector General for the guidance of welfare fund custodians.

Mess - ASA-Europe unit and consolidated messes were consistently excellent to superior. Personnel occupying isolated sites were adequately provided with messing facilities by attachment to a nearby military mess or by placement on basic allowance for subsistence.<sup>2</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, p98.

2. Ibid. p99.

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Morale - With one exception, morale of ASA-Europe enlisted personnel was well above average. Many complaints were received during the first and second quarters of the fiscal year from promotable E-2's who were impatient over the delay in promotion to grade E-3. This situation improved immediately early in the third quarter when a new DA promotion policy was announced.<sup>1</sup>

11) Headquarters Commandant--TD 93-8620 (1 Jul 55), as changed, authorized 1 Off, 33 EM for the Administrative Office and the Security Guard Section. Actual strength averaged 37 and was authorized to provide guards for an additional post anticipated as a result of planned physical expansion.<sup>2</sup>

As FY 1956 began, Hq ASA-Europe was organized under TD 93-8620 (22 Mar 55). Effective 15 Oct 55, however, this TD was replaced by TD 93-8620 (1 Jul 55) with subsequent changes on 1 Jan 56 and 1 May 56.<sup>3</sup> Hq & Hq Co was authorized 98 Off, 8 WO, 636 EM until 20 Feb 56 when reorganization occurred and authorized strength changed to 100 Off, 7 WO, 622 EM. The company was again reorganized under Cl, TD 93-8620 (1 Jul 55), and authorized strength raised to 102 Off, 11 WO, 657 EM.<sup>4</sup>

The Casual Detachment received, processed and shipped a total of 2743 men. This represented an average of 228 men per month. The detachment also billeted all personnel on TDY or other official duty.<sup>5</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, p100.
  2. Ibid. p101.
  3. Ibid. p1.
  4. Ibid. p110.
  5. Ibid. pp120-121.

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The principal factors influencing the logistic picture during the year were the improvement of present installations, acquisition of new DF sites, movement of units to field for maneuvers, and surveys for new stations. The Radio Maintenance Section, S4, Hq ASA-Europe, provided all echelon maintenance support required for the headquarters and subordinate units, and aided in the removal of equipment which threatened to lessen mission accomplishment.<sup>1</sup> Gasoline was supplied to all ASA-Europe units by the area command in which the units were located. During the 4th Qtr, FY 1956, gasoline consumption was curtailed by 30% within USAREUR due to a shortage of Deutschemarks. ASA-Europe cooperated with USAREUR in adhering to this reduction with one exception. The 339th Company was unable to reduce consumption of gas due to the addition of a mobile search team during the 3d and 4th quarters.<sup>2</sup>

Radio Receivers R-274 were replaced by R-390's at all field stations during the year. Some difficulty was encountered in the initial installation due to units not performing correct installation which caused sets to overheat. This was corrected by inserting separation panels between receivers eliminating excessive heating.<sup>3</sup>

Leases were obtained for DF units of the 502d Group at Bahrdorf, Luchow, Schoningen, Tulau, and Giebelstadt. At Memmingen, a construction project for the relocation of a DF site was started in December 1955 and completed by 1 Feb 56. The project cost approximately \$40,000, and was necessary because of re-activation of the airfield upon which the old site was located.<sup>4</sup>

1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, p42.

2. Ibid. p43.

3. Ibid. p44.

4. Ibid. p46.

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The following construction projects were begun during FY 1956 at Fld Sta 8606:<sup>1</sup>

<u>Project</u>	<u>Est Cost</u>	<u>Starting Date</u>	<u>Est Cmpl</u>
SAC 796-55 18-Unit Apt House	\$183,850	3 Jan 56	15 Sep 56
SAC 798-55 2 Field Grade Officer's Qtrs	\$30,802	3 Jan 56	15 Sep 56
SAC 894 Bases for Antenna Towers	\$27,000	6 Jun 56	1 Nov 56

The following project was funded, but construction did not start during FY 1956:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Est Cost</u>	<u>Starting Date</u>	<u>Est Cmpl</u>
SAC 893 New Opns Bldg	\$160,000	1st Qtr, FY57	4th Qtr, FY57

The following projects were planned for funding during FY 1958:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Est Cost</u>
Rehabilitate Infirmary	\$23,000
Security Fence	\$19,000
144-Seat Chapel	\$39,000

The following projects were submitted but were not funded or included in the FY 1958 Military Construction Army program:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Est Cost</u>
Enlarge Bowling Alley from 2 to 4 Alleys	\$6,428
Extension to PX (2,028)	\$18,250

1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, pp47-50.

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The following project was begun at Fld Sta 8608 during FY 1956:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Est Cost</u>	<u>Starting Date</u>	<u>Cmpl Date</u>
SAC 860 Family Housing, 4 Bedroom, Phase X, 2-Family	\$30,000	7 Mar 56	1 Oct 56

The following projects for Fld Sta 8611 were planned for funding during FY 1958:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Est Cost</u>
Extension to Opns Bldg	\$120,000
New Admin Bldg	\$44,000
Warehouse and R/U Shop	\$28,000

The following projects were begun and/or completed during FY 1956 at the 307th Comm Recon Battalion:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Est Cost</u>	<u>Starting Date</u>	<u>Cmpl Date</u>
NAC 482 Rehab EM Mess in Bldg Nr 20	\$14,000	7 Dec 55	4 Apr 56
12 AFNAC Two 18-Unit Family Apt. Bldgs	\$342,000	14 May 56	15 Dec 56
NAC 758 Rehab Bldgs Nr 1,2, 3,19,20 for Troop Billets	\$219,500	11 Aug 55	1 Jul 56
NAC 766A Const of Concrete Antenna Tower Bases	\$12,800	15 Dec 55	1 Apr 56
FR 41-10 Const of One 18-Unit Apt Bldg	\$171,000	1 Oct 55	1 Aug 56
NAC 760 Const of Water Well	\$24,000	20 Jan 56	Unknown
FR 304-54A Rehab 25-man BOQ	\$35,000	25 Jun 56	1 Oct 56

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The following project was funded for the 307th Comm Recon Battalion, but no construction was started during the fiscal year:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Est Cost</u>	<u>Est Starting Date</u>	<u>Cmpl Date</u>
NAC 766B New Opns Bldg	\$275,000	1st Qtr, FY57	4th Qtr, FY57

The following project was planned at the 307th Comm Recon Battalion and should be funded during FY 1957:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Est Cost</u>
200-Seat Chapel	\$35,000

The following projects were begun and/or completed at the 312th Comm Recon Battalion during FY 1956:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Est Cost</u>	<u>Est Starting Date</u>	<u>Est Cmpl</u>
SAC 725 Rehab Bldg Nr 17 & 18 for Unit Hq	\$20,480	3 Jan 56	1 Apr 56
SAC 874 4 18-Unit Apt Bldgs	\$20,480	3 Jan 56	1 Apr 56
SAC 529 Rehab Bldg Nr P25 for EM Mess	\$26,000	24 May 55	8 Sep 55
SAC 435 Rehab Bldg Nr P5 for New Opns Bldg plus Concrete Antenna Bases	\$164,000	17 Nov 55	3 Nov 56
SAC 432 Rehab Bldg Nr P37 2-room School & Youth Center	\$25,000	24 Feb 56	31 Aug 56
R/U Rehab Disp & Dental Clinic	Unknown	24 Oct 55	1 Jul 56
SAC 531 Heating System	\$187,000	9 Feb 56	13 Feb 57

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<u>Project</u>	<u>Est Cost</u>	<u>Est Starting Date</u>	<u>Est Cmpl</u>
SAC 536 Gym	\$32,000	1 Jun 56	20 Oct 56
SAC 888 Const of Duplex House	\$43,800	21 Nov 55	25 Oct 56

The following projects were planned for funding during FY 1956:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Est Cost</u>
Rehab Bldg Nr P21 for Officer's Club & Mess	\$23,000
144-Seat Chapel	\$29,000
Perimeter Fence	\$34,000

The following projects for the 312th Comm Recon Battalion were submitted but have not been funded or included in the FY 1958 Military Construction Army Program:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Est Cost</u>
Ammo Storage	\$ 6,000
Wash Racks	\$10,000
Theater	\$73,000
Special Services Club	\$71,000
Community Activities Bldg	\$17,000

Training, following Hq ASA directives, was conducted at the Idle Hour Theater throughout the year. A total of 158 hours was devoted to classroom training. TIE participation was good. Fifteen command conferences were held between 1 Jul-8 Sep 55. In addition, personnel took part in the following:<sup>1</sup>

USAFI Enrollments	233	College GED	9
USAFI Completions	35	Univ of Maryland Courses	20
Group Study Classes	21	Univ of Maryland Completions	62
Group Study Completions	19	Subject Examinations	2
High School GED*	24	Boston Univ Courses	1

1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, pp122-123.

\*General Educational Development.

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The Special Identification Techniques (SIT) Section was organized by mission rather than subsection, to include Plotting and Analysis, Supervision of Field Efforts, and DF nets.<sup>1</sup>

A program of DF operator analysis was instituted in July 1955. A system was established whereby the operators standard deviation could be combined with the number of wild bearings submitted. Bearings from Italy were forwarded by registered mail and arrived about two weeks late.

Prior to 15 Mar 56, an unwarranted number of uncased missions was caused by a deficiency in the COMUS cryptosystem. A method was devised to overcome the system's failure to provide for encrypting case notations. The SIT Section assigned trinomes to cases on assignment at the intercept stations and encrypted them. After 15 March, when the case trinome system was initiated, all missions that could be cased at the flash station appeared on the DBR with case notations.<sup>2</sup> Details of mission accomplishment follow:<sup>3</sup>

Plotting and Analysis--Daily Bearing Reports were received from ASA-Europe Strategic, 502d Gp Mobile, and 502d Gp Mobile Voice Nets and the [redacted] These were delivered to the plotters each morning for processing. Plotters checked call signs, added BST where needed and checked cased mission to determine target areas. When enough bearings were accumulated on a target it was plotted by the split "T" method and results disseminated.

Supervision of Field Effort--The section worked in conjunction with intercept control on problems of DF and [redacted]. It also rendered aid to

1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, pl36.
2. Ibid. ppl43-145.
3. Ibid. pl37
4. Ibid. ppl37-138.

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

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subordinate units on operational equipment problems.<sup>1</sup>

Direction Finding Nets--ASA-Europe Strategic DF: This net was generally used to obtain bearings on higher level targets. Two teletype circuits were used. A report circuit for sending bearings to DF control and a flash circuit for sending missions to DF stations. The latter could be used to flash [ ] missions to Fld Sta 8606. This flash circuit was extended by a radio broadcast link to [ ] Locations of the net

Were as follows:

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

<u>Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
USM 6	Herzogenaurach	Control. Compiled the DBR.
USM 8	Scheyern	Alternate Control
USM 45	Baumholder	Flash station
USM 89	Bad Aibling	Flash station after 1 Apr 56
USM 40	Bremerhaven	This unit could tip-off through USM 45B
USM 6C	Berlin	
USM 8A	Memmingen	
USM 45A	Sinzig	
USM 45B	Neuenwalde	
USM 45C	Malmshiem	
USM 89A	Bad Aibling	
USM 89D	Campoformido	

502d Comm Recon Group Mobile DF Net: The primary mission was taking bearings on relatively close targets. The locations were:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
USM 43	Rothwesten	Control and Flash
USM 43	Bamberg	Alternate Control and Flash
USM 43A	Lubeck	
USM 43B	Fritzlar	Inactive as of 30 May 56
USM 43C	Wesendorf	
USM 42A	Berlin	As of 12 Jan 56. Previously at Straubing.
USM 42B	Straubing	
USM 42C	Giebelstadt	As of 6 Jul 55. Previously at Furth.

502d Comm Recon Group Mobile Voice DF Net: The net became operational on 1 May 56 to provide coverage of units on maneuvers in the Letzlinger-Heide training area. Locations:

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
USM 82K	Bahrdorf	Control and Flash
USM 82A	Luchow	
USM 82B	Tulau	
USM 82C	Bahrdorf	
USM 82D	Schoningen	

312th Comm Recon Battalion Mobile DF Net: This net was active until 30 Mar 56. At this time USM 89B and USM 89C became part of the ASA-Europe Strategic DF Net. USM 89 entered the net on 1 April. Stations were:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
USM 89	Bad Aibling	Control became Flash in ASAE Strategic DF Net on 1 Apr 56.
USM 89A	Bad Aibling	
USM 89B	Landshut	Inactive 30 Mar 56
USM 89C	Weiden	Inactive 30 Mar 56

That part of the mission of the Traffic Control Section pertaining to direction and control of intercept assignments was handled by the Station Assignment Subsection. Assignment control was exercised over Categories A and J Manual Morse only as authorized in NSA Cir 51-10. However, full operational control was exercised over 21 Category C Manual Morse positions. This did not include the 47 Category C Manual Morse positions of the 502d Group.

A TEXTA Subsection provided technical support to subordinate units.

A theater master TEXTA file was maintained and TEXTA IBM runs from the 6901st AF Security Wing were used as an aid to identification. TEXTA was received from  and NSA. An IBM log was maintained on all suspensions, cancellations, renotations and reactivations of TEXTA cases.<sup>1</sup> On 26 Sep 55, NSA requested a list of all TEXTA needing replacement.<sup>2</sup>

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

1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, pp149-151.
2. Ibid. 156.

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The CommCen of ASA-Europe was enlarged somewhat during the year by placing on-line and off-line operations in separate locations. During the period 6-11 Feb 56, the communications segment of the semi-annual command inspection and cryptosecurity surveys of Fld Sta's 8606, 8608 and 339th Comm Recon Company were conducted. General condition, operation, and maintenance of the units was excellent; however, it was noted that cryptographers were being utilized in other MOS positions, as there was a lack of teletype operators, message center and communication clerks. Signal supply in all appeared to be an urgent problem.<sup>1</sup>

The following circuits and channels were installed, activated, or inactivated:<sup>2</sup>

- OGA
- 1) Project 32- Communications at Samsun, Ankara, and Sinop, Turkey were activated. A full duplex radio teletype circuit was installed from Sinop to Samsun, using AN/GRC-26 radios and another full duplex radio teletype circuit was installed from Samsun to Ankara, also using AN/GRC-26. From Samsun to Ankara, a full duplex landline teletype circuit was installed and tested.
  - 2)
  - 3) The full duplex circuit from Wels, Austria to Bad Aibling, Germany was discontinued, also the full duplex circuit from ASA-Austria, CommCen to relay station, USN, Salzburg.
  - 4) DAPHNE and ORCUS cryptosystems were replaced with GORGON systems which used the modified version of ASAM 2-1, TSEC/KW-2.
  - 5) New signal normalizer equipment (DINGBAT) was installed on the submarine cable circuit.
  - 6) Half-duplex teletype circuits were installed from Hq ASA-Europe to 22d ASA Detachment, Berlin and from Hq ASA-Europe to 20th ASA Detachment, Seckenheim.

1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, p56.  
2. Ibid. pp57-58.

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- 7) A half-duplex teletype circuit was installed from Bahrdorf Detachment, ASA Battalion, Bahrdorf, to 307th ASA Battalion, Rothwesten.
- 8) A half-duplex landline circuit was installed linking 312th ASA Battalion, Bad Aibling with British 12th Wireless Squadron, Deggendorf.
- 9) CommCen was equipped with KW-26 which was capable of operating at 60 words per minute.
- 10) E channel at ASA-Europe CommCen to NSA-Europe was inactivated, then reactivated.

Recapitulation of overall CommCen operations during FY 1956 follows:<sup>1</sup>

Circuits discontinued	4
Circuits added	9
Circuits changed	1
Full duplex teletype circuits operative	11
Half-duplex teletype circuits operative	2
Simplex teletype circuits operative	11
Simplex room circuits operative	10
Simplex command radio net operative	1
Security violations	28
Traffic transmitted average 6,000,000 gps monthly	
Traffic received average 11,000,000 gps monthly	

Detachment B (8620), Berlin

Detachment B (8620), classified as a provisional company, consisted of an administrative, logistic, and operational complex situated in the metropolitan boundaries of Berlin. The administrative and logistic core was located within Andrews Barracks, Lichterfelde, West Berlin. Operational areas were diffused throughout the western sectors of the city. The CommCen and Special Processing Team (formerly Team 6) was located in the Berlin Command compound in the Dahlem Bezirk. The electronic communication PROD team operated on location in the Tempelhof AFB under existing agreement with USAF. The intercept team (Detachment F, 8606) was located in Grunewald

1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, pp58-59.

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Forest on the perimeter of Berlin. Detachment C (8606) had its location in the Gatow Bezirk, adjacent to the E Sector of Berlin. Detachment A, 302d Battalion was also located in the Gatow area. Both Detachments A and 6C operated within the confines of the Royal AFB, Gatow under agreement with the RAF.<sup>1</sup>

Schematic of physical security provisions follows:<sup>2</sup>

<u>Det B (Hq Section)</u>		
	1. Enclosed compound	
	2. 24-hr Interior Guard	
	3. I-D necessary to enter a/o depart.	
<u>Tm 6 &amp; CommCen</u>	<u>Tm 620J &amp; PROD</u>	<u>Det A, 302d C/R Bn</u>
1. Enclosed compound	1. Enclosed compound	1. Located within RAF Gatow Base.
2. 24-hr Interior Guard	2. 24-hr Air Police Guard	2. 24-hr RAF Static Guard.
3. I-D necessary to enter a/o depart.	3. Escort by asgd Off required to enter Opns Area.	
<u>Det F (8606)</u>		<u>Det 6C (8606)</u>
1. Barbed-wire enclosure.		1. Located within RAF Gatow Base.
2. 24-hr Industrial Police Guard.		2. 24-hr RAF Static Guard.
3. Trick Chief on Mids & Swings makes physical check of operations area at least once during tour duty.		

Legend:

— Assigned.  
- - - Attached.

Prior to 15 May 56, all administrative and operational matters to Detachment B and sub-units were under control of Chief, Intelligence Branch, ASA-Europe. Subsequently, Detachment B came under jurisdiction of Chief,

1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, p126.  
2. Ibid. Tab 100.

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ASA-Europe.<sup>1</sup>

Detachment B commenced FY 1956 as the Search and Processing Section of ASA-Europe. Detachments F and 6C (8606), and Detachment A, 302d Battalion were attached. Effective 15 May 56, the unit was redesignated as the ASA-Europe Special Operations Company (Provisional).<sup>2</sup>

Supply procedures, until 15 May 56, were on an extremely decentralized basis.<sup>3</sup> Generally, equipment peculiar to ASA and non-standard supplies were requisitioned through ECP 696 depots. Equipment for Detachment A, 302d Battalion was issued from the 502d Group on hand receipt. Equipment for Fld Sta 8606 activities was drawn from the station or through the main activity from whom Hq Detachment requisitioned its supplies. This method proved most unsatisfactory and, as a result, all equipment on sub-account from ECP 696, Hq Co (8620) and Fld Sta 8606 activities was transferred to Detachment B (8620) and dropped from parent unit books. This excluded Detachment A, 302d Battalion who obtained its equipment on hand receipt through Detachment B.<sup>4</sup>

Generally speaking, equipment issued at the parent unit was not up to standard for duty in Berlin. To correct this, it was exchanged with the QM, Berlin Command on orders of the CG, Berlin Command. Additionally, unit weapons were repaired, gas masks exchanged and repaired, a decontamination kit issued, the allotment for QM expendables raised. As the year ended, the detachment's status in QM, Ord, Engr, and Signal matters was greatly

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1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, pl30.
  2. Ibid. pp131-132.
  3. Ibid. pl27.
  4. Ibid. pl29.

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improved.<sup>1</sup>

The building housing detachment personnel at Andrews Barracks was maintained by the Berlin Command Engineers. Detachment F (8606) buildings were also maintained by this unit with exception to the interior operational area which was kept in proper state of repair by ASA-Europe personnel. Research and development and PROD units were self-sustaining as material was procured for assigned personnel to repair minor deficiencies. Detachment C (8606) and Detachment A, 302d Battalion, being DF sites, were maintained in proper state of repair by assigned personnel.<sup>2</sup>

Under TD 93-8620 (1 Jul 55), the detachment was authorized 3 Off, 1 WO, 85 EM. Effective 15 Oct 55, TD 93-8620 was amended to authorize 4 Off, 1 WO, 75 EM. With elevation to company status on 15 May 56, the following strength tabulation became effective:<sup>3</sup>

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Off</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>TD</u>
Det B (8620)	3	2	97	93-8620
Det F (8606)	1	0	41	93-8606
Det C (8606)	0	0	10	93-8606
Det A (302d Bn)	0	0	10	TOE 32-56R
Total	4	2	158	

Assigned strength at the beginning and end of FY 1956 follows:<sup>4</sup>

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Str 1 Jul 55</u>			<u>Str 30 Jun 56</u>			<u>Gain</u>	<u>Loss</u>
	<u>Off</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>Off</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>EM</u>		
Det B (8620)	2	1	39	2	1	55	16 EM	0
Det F (8620)	1	0	35	1	0	46	11 EM	0
Total	3	1	74	3	1	101	27 EM	0

1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, ppl37-138.
2. Ibid. pl39.
3. Ibid. pl32.
4. Ibid. pl32.

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Detachment training was consonant with overall requirements of ASA-Europe, yet fully capable of meeting detachment needs. As the majority of personnel were either working trick schedule or on break, no group training was conducted. A "training packet" was distributed monthly, however. Also, personnel found delinquent in firing a basic weapon were trained and completed qualification during December 1955. Driver training was continued, and CBR indoctrination planned for FY 1957. Each operational section had thorough and continuous OJT. This comprised four hours a day for the first two weeks following assignment to a duty section. Annual IG inspection was conducted during the period 11-13 Jun 56. Adjective rating: "Superior."<sup>1</sup>

Detachment B's mission was to perform assignments received from NSA, Hq ASA-Europe, Fld Sta 8606 and 502d Group as prescribed in operational directives, and to perform such additional missions as directed by the Chief, ASA-Europe.<sup>2</sup>

To accomplish its functions, the detachment maintained two CommCen's. These included on-line CENTAUR system to ASA-Europe, an off-line CENTAUR system to the 307th Battalion in Rothwesten, an ASAM 7 off-line to ASA-Europe, a teletype COMUS system to the 307th Battalion, and two teletype COMUS systems to Fld Sta 8606 at Herzogenaurach. Communication to the teams and detachments was handled by vehicle on the average from one to four times daily.<sup>3</sup>

At the beginning of FY 1956, the detachment occupied the 4th Floor, Building 3, Andrews Barracks. Shortly thereafter, Building 915A was allocated

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1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, pp143-145.

2. Ibid. p141.

3. Ibid. p139.

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to meet requirements. In dependent housing, eight sets of family quarters were provided, however by January 1956, the number was raised to 16, two of which were loaned to 7982d USAREUR Liaison Group.

The detachment messed with Signal Company, Special Troops (7781) located within the Andrews Barracks compound. Because of varying factors, however, basic allowance for subsistence was authorized.<sup>1</sup>

Medical facilities were adequate. A dispensary was located on post, and if required, US Army Hospital, Berlin Command, was available.<sup>2</sup>

The detachment experienced very little difficulty in the matter of morale as recreation facilities in and around Berlin were extensive. Special Services operated several clubs, and there were organized sports.<sup>3</sup>

Messing facilities in Gutleut Kaserne, Hq ASA-Europe, were operated by six units with the 709th MP Bn in charge. Hq Co furnished 17 cooks, on mess steward. In addition to the military staff, German civilians were employed to accomplish KP and table waiting. Mess was regarded as cleanest in Northern Area Command.<sup>4</sup>

Hq Co Supply Section was manned by 1 Off, 8 EM and 1 German civilian clerk during FY 1956. Memorandum receipt accounts were closed out in November 1955 and 14 subactivity accounts established. With the approval of TA 32-2, all equipment no longer authorized was turned in and approximately 19% additional equipment was received.<sup>5</sup>

Combat type vehicles replaced 1955 Ford trucks during the year, raising

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1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, pp134-135.
  2. Ibid. p136.
  3. Ibid. pp145-146.
  4. Ibid. p119.
  5. Ibid. p115.

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the total of assigned vehicles to 45. Of this total, 14 were on detached service. Assigned personnel at the end of FY 1956 included 6 German civilians, 3 drivers, 3 mechanics, and 34 military personnel. Principal problem continued to be inadequate washing facilities.<sup>1</sup>

Considerable enthusiasm was registered in the sports and recreation program, and existent Special Services facilities were well frequented. During the year, a photography dark room, Kaserne utilities, hobby shop, a ham radio station, and an EM Club were available to all assigned personnel.<sup>2</sup>

REF: VOL II P. 31

2. 502d Communications Reconnaissance Group, Heilbronn, Germany  
Hq & Hq Co, 502d Group remained located at Badenerhof Kaserne, Heilbronn throughout FY 1956.<sup>3</sup> Outlying detachments were situated at Bahrdorf, Tulau, Luchow, and Schonigen.<sup>4</sup> The physical plant at Heilbronn was composed of three permanent four-story buildings and a number of accessory buildings of similar construction. Physical security was provided by a Security Guard Detachment who manned three posts until May 1956 when one was discontinued. The detachment was also called upon, on occasion, to assist the Heilbronn Sub-Area Provost Marshal in quelling minor disturbances in the area.<sup>5</sup>

The group directly subordinate to ASA-Europe, exercised command over the 302d and 307th Battalions. Mission assignments were received from NSA through ASA-Europe.<sup>6</sup> In line with the transfer of ELINT responsibilities

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1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, pl16.
  2. Ibid. pp124-125.
  3. Ann Rept, 502d CRG, FY56, pl.
  4. Ibid. p4.
  5. Ibid. pp22-23.
  6. Ibid. p3.

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from SigC to ASA, the Jamming and Operations Sections of the 18th Detachment were attached for operational and administrative control in March 1956.

The group, organized into a Hq & Hq Co, operated under TOE 32-51R (7 Apr 55) and Change 1 (14 Mar 56).<sup>1</sup> In addition to Headquarters segments, TOE 32-51R provided for a Hq Co composed of an Intercept and DF Platoon, and Communications, Security Analysis, Security Monitoring, and Communications Analysis Sections.<sup>2</sup> Organizational changes effected during the report period included the establishment of a separate Communications Branch under the Special Operations Division in August 1955,<sup>3</sup> and the transfer of the Distribution, Accounting, and Cryptomaintenance Sections to Seventh Army in January 1956.<sup>4</sup>

The group was attached to Seventh Army for logistic support. Directly supplied were Chemical, Engineer (except R&U), Ordnance, Signal, and Transportation (aircraft only) items, while Engineer R&U, Quartermaster, and Transportation (Admin vehicles only) items were supplied by Sub-Areas. The group's S4 Section consolidated gasoline requirements for its units, forwarded them to Seventh Army where allocations were made for each unit, and the gasoline issued through Sub-Area Class III points. Special ASA equipment was drawn through ASA-Europe.

At the beginning of the year authorized strength was 24 Off, 5 WO, and 289 EM. This was reduced by TOE change in March to 22 Off, 5 WO, and 272 EM. Actual assigned strength dropped from 27 Off and 362 EM to 34 Off and 317 EM.<sup>5</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, 502d CRG, FY56, p4.
  2. Ibid. Tab 5.
  3. Ibid. pl1.
  4. Ibid. pl3.
  5. Ibid. pp4, 7 & Tab 3.

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This decrease was, in part, caused by transfer of personnel to Seventh Army. The men, however, remained at Badenerhof Kaserne attached to the group for rations, quarters, and logistic support.<sup>1</sup> The Soldier-of-the-Month program was continued since it was regarded as contributory to a relatively high level of morale.<sup>2</sup> The group was rated "Superior" by the IG during the annual inspection held 19-20 Jan 56.<sup>3</sup>

New men were given OJT to include cryptocenter survey training for battalion personnel. Range firing was completed as part of the training in basic military subjects and quotas to USAREUR and Seventh Army schools were obtained and utilized. NCO and non-ASA MOS training at these schools was excellent. Three courses on T/A and C/A of low level cryptosystems were conducted plus a course on cryptosystems used within Seventh Army and cryptocenter surveys.<sup>4</sup>

As part of the Security Education Program all newly assigned personnel were briefed on: relationships with German nationals, black marketing, marriage to foreign nationals, countries to visit on pass or leave, border crossings and relations with the local population. Pertinent training films supplemented the security education kit<sup>5</sup> and practice alerts were held every two months.<sup>6</sup>

Excessive repair work was necessary on CommCen equipment because most of the equipment was old. Rewiring, standardizing, and preparing wiring diagrams was one of the major maintenance jobs for the year. TSEC/KW-2

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1. Ann Rept, 502d CRG, FY56, pp15-16.
  2. Ibid. p31.
  3. Ibid. Vol II, p57.
  4. Ibid. Vol I, pp18, 29-30.
  5. Ibid. pp23-24. 254
  6. Ibid. p30.

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required special attention as it had been on 24-hour-a-day service for over a year. Subsequent to the reorganization of 25 Jun 55, the majority of newly authorized equipment was received except for signal items. Equipment from the old TOE was used in lieu of equipment not received with the principal deficiencies in the fields of recorders, power units, shelter equipment and FM receivers.

In March 1956, the Maintenance Section assumed responsibility for maintaining adequate stock levels of SigC repair parts. Stock levels were revamped, excess parts turned in, and preparations made for the implementation of Project MASS. A large shipment of spare cryptographic parts was received in July 1955.<sup>1</sup> In April 1956, S4 assumed responsibility for radio, teletype, and crypto repair sections. The Radio and Teletype Maintenance Section performed maintenance through third echelon on such equipment.<sup>2</sup>

The mission remained essentially as in FY 1955 except that group was relieved of the responsibility of providing cryptologic support to Seventh Army.<sup>3</sup> The group's distribution authority continued to receive, store, distribute and account for cryptographic material utilized locally and within Seventh Army until 1 Jan 56. By that date, the number of holders had dropped from 24 to 22. Eventually, a series of conferences in November and December 1955 resolved all problems arising from the transfer of authority to Seventh Army.<sup>4</sup>

In the last half of the fiscal year, the extreme workload, plus the loss of qualified personnel, created serious problems in the Communications

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1. Ann Rept, 502d CRG, FY56, pp9, 13-14.
  2. Ibid. pp11-12.
  3. Ibid. p26.
  4. Ibid. pp13-15.

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Branch. In April 1956, it was necessary to convert to two 12-hour shifts to keep up with the load of 5,000,000 gps per month. Teletype circuits in operation at the close of the fiscal year were:<sup>1</sup>

<u>Receiving Station</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Cryptosystem</u>	<u>Crypto-Equipment</u>
ASA-Europe	FDX	GORGON	KW-2, TT 160/FG
ASA-Europe	HDX	GORGON	KW-2, 1312B Table
302d Battalion	FDX	GORGON	KW-2, TT 160/FG
307th Battalion	FDX	GORGON	KW-2, TT 160/FG
1st Wireless Regt	HDX	GORGON	KW-2, 131B2 Table
SSO, USAREUR	HDX	PYTHON	SIGTOT, 131B2 Table
SSO, Seventh Army	HDX	PYTHON	SIGTOT, 131B2 Table
Herzo Base	HDX	GORGON	KW-2, 1312B Table
UFPO, Seventh Army	SX	Off Line	

The ORCUS and DAPHNE system held within group were replaced by GORGON cryptosystem on 1 Jul 55. On 1 November, the DAPHNE system held by Seventh Army was recalled without replacement as was the world-wide BACCHUS system held by Seventh Army corps and divisions. PYTHON systems, held by divisions, were also turned in.<sup>2</sup> During the same month, ASA-Europe's command net was activated, followed in December by activation of the group command radio net. In June 1955, a new CommCen was begun in Building 5.<sup>3</sup>

The group's COMINT organization, consisting of Analytic and Control Sections, was not materially modified during the fiscal year. The Control Section contained five subsections: Mission Assignment, TEXTA, Mission Evaluation, DF, and Mobile Machine Aids Unit.<sup>4</sup>

During August 1955, "E" Branch was reorganized, and in February 1956, it was redesignated Security Branch. At the end of the year the branch was composed of administrative, security monitoring and analysis, and communication electronic warfare sections. A shortage of qualified personnel was the

1. Ann Rept, 502d CRG, FY56, p12.

2. Ibid. p14.

3. Ibid. pp11-12.

4. Ibid. Vol II, p6.

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chief problem. Greater interest in the need for COMSEC shown by supported commands was considered a major achievement of the year.<sup>1</sup>

Conventional telephone was monitored quarterly. An average of one teletype and two Morse positions monitored circuits of Hq Seventh Army and its troops 16 hours daily. Emphasis was placed on T/A rather than procedural analysis. Eleven possible compromises, five practices dangerous to security, and 25 procedural errors were detected from the study of 3,137 msg. In April 1956, responsibility for conducting encrypted traffic studies at Corps was delegated to the ASA battalion in support of Corps. Twenty-six cryptocenter surveys were conducted before June 1956 when responsibility for surveys within Corps was transferred to ASA battalions.<sup>2</sup>

During field operations normal COMSEC support furnished included monitoring Morse and radio teletype by intercept, conventional telephone by patch-in, and teletypewriter by drop copy. Transmission security violation reports were furnished to G2's of both friendly and Aggressor Forces. For one exercise, telephone monitoring with interrupt service was provided. A marked improvement in COMSEC was attributed to more extensive use of cryptosystems, absence of operator chatter, and active interest in telephone security by senior staff officers.

Pseudo-COMINT support was furnished Seventh Army exercises by a COMINT officer who produced end-product type reports based on information G2 desired released to the participants. COMINT-type support was provided by reporting information derived from analysis of intercepts of the opposing forces to the G2/S2.

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1. Ann Rept, 502d CRG, FY56, Vol I, p16.

2. Ibid. p17.

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ELINT support provided during exercises, consisted of jamming Morse and voice radio circuits and radio teletypewriter circuits and introducing fraudulent transmissions into the net with the EW operator posing as a bonafide station.

The following types of support were rendered field exercises:<sup>1</sup>

COMSEC	CPX WOLF CALL	19-22 July
TP Interrupt Service	CPX FOX PAW	1-4 October
COMSEC/COMINT type	FTX CORDON BLEU	13-17 October
COMSEC/pseudo COMINT/EW	CPX POLO BALL	8-13 December
COMSEC/pseudo COMINT/EW	CPX BEAR CLAW	6-9 March

In the main, facilities and services were adequate. The three main buildings of the Kaserne were used for troop housing. A consolidated mess for all personnel billeted was operated by group; non-group using units supported the mess by providing mess personnel on a per capita basis.<sup>2</sup> As senior unit, the group was responsible for recreational activities of all lodger units at the Kaserne. The recreational facilities were expanded to include a Photographic Laboratory. The gymnasium floor and bowling alley were refinished and plans were made for further improvements.<sup>3</sup> Construction of a new Chaplain's Office and waiting room commenced in June 1956.

A lack of qualified mechanics in the motor pool during the latter part of the fiscal year resulted in vehicles being deadlined longer than necessary. On 19 Nov 55, the group received an L-20 aircraft, the fourth aircraft assigned.<sup>4</sup> Minor medical services were provided at Wharton Barracks, two miles distant. US Army (5th General) Hospital handled more complicated cases.<sup>5</sup>

REF: VOL II P. 69

1. Ann Rept, 502d CRG, FY56, Vol I, pp18-20.
2. Ibid. p8.
3. Ibid. pp31-32.
4. Ibid. pp10-11
5. Ibid. p9.

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3. 302d Communications Reconnaissance Battalion, Bamberg, Germany

Hq & Hq Co, 302d Battalion remained located at Warner Barracks, Bamberg throughout the year. COMSEC outstations were located at Giebelstadt, Stuttgart, and Straubing. Additional outstations at Goeppingen and Augsburg closed 16 and 25 May 56 respectively.<sup>1</sup> COMINT outstations were located at Altefeld, Hof, Coburg, Straubing, Furth, Giebelstadt, and Berlin.<sup>2</sup>

The battalion was located in a fenced-in area and assigned personnel, augmented by a German Labor Service Company, served as guards.<sup>3</sup> In November 1955, all personnel authorized entry into the operations area were issued gate passes.<sup>4</sup> Those entering border areas were briefed by the battalion security officer.<sup>5</sup>

The 302d Battalion, subordinate to the 502d Group in both command and mission, was organized under TOE 32-56R (7 Apr 55) and C1 (14 Mar 56), with Company A as the operating company.<sup>6</sup> Hq & Hq Co was comprised of Administrative, Maintenance, COMSEC, Security Analysis, Security Monitoring, and Communication Analysis sections, and a DF platoon.<sup>7</sup>

Battalion strength rose from 15 Off and 282 EM to 26 Off and 319 EM during the fiscal year. At the same time, Hq & Hq Co strength rose from 11 Off and 122 EM to 20 Off and 171 EM.<sup>8</sup> Newly assigned personnel without

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1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 302d CRB, FY56, Vol I, pl.
  2. Ibid. Vol II, pl.
  3. Ibid. Vol I, pl3.
  4. Ibid. Vol II, pl0.
  5. Ibid. Vol I, pl4.
  6. Ibid. Vol I, p2; Ann Rept, Co A, 302d CRB, FY56, p2.
  7. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 302d CRB, FY56, Vol I, Tab 6.
  8. Ibid. p4.

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clearances were utilized in positions that did not require access to classified material.<sup>1</sup> Each man trained one day per month. On-the-job training was emphasized to compensate for the shortage of school-trained personnel.<sup>2</sup> A "Soldier-of-the-Month" program, and a strong athletic program contributed to high morale.<sup>3</sup>

Continuous liaison was maintained with VII Corps, 9th Inf Div, 5th Inf Div, and the 502d Group.<sup>4</sup> Hq & Hq Co, 302d Battalion was rated "Superior" during the regular IG inspection 3-5 Oct 55. Special IG inspections were conducted on 16-20 Aug 55 to check redesignation and reorganization and again on 28-29 Nov 55 to hold an investigation and complaint session.<sup>5</sup> Visitors during the year included Lt Gen Ralph J. Canine, DIRNSA and Maj Gen James H. Phillips, Chief, ASA.<sup>6</sup>

Two circuits were utilized by the CommCen: a full duplex to Heilbronn, a COMINT circuit using on-line GORGON; and a half-duplex to Nurnberg, an ACAN circuit using off-line systems. A half-duplex line utilizing CENTAUR on-line COMINT to Coburg was planned.<sup>7</sup> An ACAN line was put into operation for the transmission of off-line traffic and during emergencies. The workload increased from 50-100% starting December 1955. In July 1955, 28 persons processed approximately 700,000 gps of traffic; in June 1956, 16 persons process 1,200,000 gps of traffic. A great part of the increase was due to increased training of individual operators and revamping of in-station practices.<sup>8</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 302d CRB, FY56, Vol I, pl4.
  2. Ibid. pl8.
  3. Ibid. pl9.
  4. Ibid. pl7.
  5. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, Tab 82.
  6. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 302d CRB, FY56, Vol I, Tab 10.
  7. Ibid. pl2.
  8. Ibid. pll.

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On 1 Nov 55, the communications facilities of the 332d Company were transferred to the battalion. The equipment was dismantled and remained as a semi-fixed installation. AN/GRC-26 units were utilized to maintain the necessary poling and break back positions.<sup>1</sup> New R-390/URR receivers arrived and were installed. No major maintenance or construction projects were undertaken by Post Engineers during the fiscal year.<sup>2</sup>

The battalion had both a COMINT and COMSEC mission. The COMSEC mission included provision of security monitoring and analysis to VII Corps and its subordinate units.<sup>3</sup>

COMINT C/W personnel were required to attend a code school until their speeds reached the required level. It was necessary to train 058's as 059's to enable the Radio Printer Section to continue its mission.<sup>4</sup> In December 1955, a trick chief's monitoring panel was completed providing an intercept position and a means of monitoring each operator's intercept. A "standby" system using C/W "break" personnel was established to cover any positions that might be unmanned due to critical personnel shortage during the period.<sup>5</sup>

Each security monitoring detachment performed radiotelegraph, radio-telephone, and landline telephone monitoring. Teletype monitoring was accomplished through drop copies. Each quarter a telephone monitoring mission was performed at Garrison Hq, VII Corps, 5th and 9th Inf Div's.<sup>6</sup>

A new security monitoring detachment was set up at Goepfingen (9th Inf

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1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 302d CRB, FY56, Vol I, p10.
  2. Ibid. p7.
  3. Ibid. p7; also Vol II, p2.
  4. Ibid. Vol II, pp7-8.
  5. Ibid. Vol II, pp10-11.
  6. Ibid. Vol I, pp7-8.

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Div) 21 Nov 55. Detachment 1 returned to Bamberg in May and acted as a roving team.<sup>1</sup> Field exercises participated in by the battalion included:<sup>2</sup>

CPX WOLF CALL (19-22 Jul 55)

The battalion's Security Analysis Section and all security detachments supported VII Corps and subordinate units. Security monitoring, T/A, C/A, and procedure analysis support was performed.

FTX BRAVE WARRIOR (22-26 Aug 55)

Detachment 1, Company A, of the battalion accompanied the 5th Inf Div and provided support similar to that for the previous exercise.

FTX DARK MOON (16-21 Sep 55)

On this exercise, Detachment 1, Company A, accompanied the 9th Inf Div and 47th Inf Regt, providing the same range of support as given in Exercise BRAVE WARRIOR.

FTX CORDON BLEU (13-17 Oct 55)

A task force including personnel from the battalion supported VII Corps and subordinate units during this exercise. Both COMINT and COMSEC support was furnished.

CPX POLO BALL (8-13 Dec 55)

The battalion's Security Analysis Section and all security monitoring detachments supported VII Corps and subordinate units. In addition, a security monitoring detachment from the 307th Battalion and a cryptanalyst from the 502d Group were attached to the 302d during the maneuver.

FTX ROUGH RIDER (23-27 Jan 56)

Detachment 3, Company A, and two analysts from the battalion's Security Analysis Section accompanied the 47th Inf Regt in the exercise. One radio-telephone position was employed.

CPX BEAR CLAW (6-9 Mar 56)

During this exercise, support was provided VII Corps and the 39th Inf Regt. Similar support was provided the 39th Inf Regt during a FTX 9-12 April.

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1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 302d CRB, FY56, Vol I, pl0.
  2. Ibid. pp8-9.

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Billets, administration and the arms room were in one four-story building. Battalion headquarters and Supply Section were in a three-story building 300 yds distant.<sup>1</sup> Housing was greatly improved over the previous year by the move to Warner Barracks. The motor pool and consolidated mess, operated for battalion and Company A, were in separate buildings.<sup>2</sup> While supply and storage space was sufficient there was a shortage of supply personnel.<sup>3</sup>

The great distance between battalion headquarters and its outstations was one of the operational burdens of the year. Extremely bad roads, particularly during winter, made travel hazardous and caused accidents. The problem was alleviated when several of the most distant outstations ceased operations.<sup>4</sup>

Medical support was furnished by the US Army Medical Dispensary, Warner Barracks; more serious cases were treated at US Army Hospital, Nurnberg.<sup>5</sup> Many special services activities were available and educational training was heavily stressed.<sup>6</sup>

a. Company A, 302d Communications Reconnaissance Battalion

Company A was located at Warner Barracks, Bamberg with outstations at Straubing and Coburg. Outstations at Altefeld and Schweinfurt discontinued operations in November 1955. A site at Hof transferred its mission to Coburg 15 May 56.<sup>7</sup> The operations area, two miles from Warner

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1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 302d CRB, FY56, Vol I, pl.
  2. Ibid. p5.
  3. Ibid. p7.
  4. Ibid. pp21-22.
  5. Ibid. p6.
  6. Ibid. pl9.
  7. Ann Rept, Co A, 302d CRB, FY56, pl.

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Barracks, was fenced-in and guarded internally by assigned personnel; externally by German Labor Service Co guards. Floodlights and operational area passes added adequate physical security.<sup>1</sup> Company headquarters was collocated with that of the battalion and shared facilities.<sup>2</sup>

The company was under control of the 302d Battalion and received logistic support from the battalion. COMINT detachments were provided billets, rations and logistic support by other units in the area. Company organization was under TOE 32-57R (7 Apr 55).<sup>3</sup> Redesignation and reorganization at the end of the previous fiscal year hampered administrative and operational efficiency at times.<sup>4</sup>

Company strength dropped slightly during the fiscal year from 4 Off and 160 EM to 6 Off and 148 EM. Four officers held command of the company during this time.<sup>5</sup> Morale was very high due to improved billets, messing facilities, and extra-curricular activities.<sup>6</sup>

Assigned personnel attended monthly basic military training classes. Radio operators attended a special school and those men received monthly training and testing. Men deficient in speed and quality were given additional training. OJT was utilized in all sections to compensate for the shortage of school-trained personnel in various critical MOS's.<sup>7</sup>

The outstations utilized regularly scheduled courier service. Material originating in the company for transmission to higher headquarters was coordinated with the battalion.<sup>8</sup>

1. Ann Rept, Co A, 302d CRB, p7.
2. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 302d CRB, FY56, Vol I, pl.
3. Ann Rept, Co A, 302d CRB, FY56, p2.
4. Ibid. pl4.
5. Ibid. p3.
6. Ibid. pl3.
7. Ibid. pl2.
8. Ibid. p6.

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The general mission of the company was to provide operational support to the 302d Battalion and the 502d Group. It included both COMINT and COMSEC support to field army units. A shortage of qualified O58's and other operational personnel was a continuing operational problem throughout the fiscal year.<sup>1</sup>

Annual IG inspection team rated the company "Excellent" on its visit of 3-5 Oct 55.<sup>2</sup> The Soldier-of-the-Month awards by the 502d Group were a strong factor in the maintenance of discipline and morale.

Major construction and maintenance was the responsibility of the Post Engineers. Equipment authorized the company under TOE was on hand or on requisition and, in some cases, items were received in lieu of authorized supplies. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining spare parts for radio receivers.<sup>3</sup>

Housing facilities were good. Personnel lived for the most part in rooms accommodating two or three men. The mess hall was adequate, and employment of indigenous personnel as kitchen police greatly aided morale. The motor pool was satisfactory. A "trick" bus, on loan from Bamberg Sub-Area was utilized to transport personnel two miles to the operational area. Medical support was provided by Warner Dispensary, and US Army Hospital, Nurnberg.<sup>4</sup> Special Services facilities were excellent.

REF: VOL. II P. 81

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1. Ann Rept, Co A, 302d CRB, FY56, pp9, 14.
  2. Ibid. p13; also Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, Tab 82.
  3. Ann Rept, Co A, 302d CRB, FY56, pp5-6.
  4. Ibid. pp4-5.

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## 4. 307th Communications Reconnaissance Battalion, Rothwestern, Germany

The 307th Battalion, comprising Hq & Hq Co, Companies A and B, was located at Giessen until 18 Aug 55, at which time it moved to Rothwestern AFB, near Kassel. The COMSEC Section of Hq Co remained at Frankfurt until September, when it joined the battalion. Facilities at Rothwestern were with two detachments of the 615th ACW Sq, and one detachment of the 6914th Rad Sq Mbl.<sup>1</sup> Physical security was provided for the base by AF units until January 1956, when the battalion, as senior lodger unit, assumed this responsibility. As a result, its guard force was expanded accordingly.<sup>2</sup>

DF sites, COMSEC teams, and CommCen outstations in operation during the report period included:<sup>3</sup>

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Identification</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
DF Site	Det A	Lubeck	Operative throughout FY 1956.
DF Site	Det B	Rothwestern	Pending relocation. Operated at Waldau July to August 1955; at Fritzlar September 1955 to May 1956.
DF Site	Det C	Wesendorf	Operative throughout FY 1956.
COMSEC (Fld)	Radiotelephone Det	Rothwestern	Departed Giessen 27 Jul 55 for Frankfurt. Relocated 23 Mar 56.
COMSEC (Fld)	Wire Security Monitoring Team	Darmstadt	Operative throughout FY 1956.

1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 307th CRB, FY56, pp1-3.
2. Ibid. p17.
3. Ibid. pp2-3.

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O/S CommCen	Hq & Hq Co	Lubeck	In support Co B.
		Altefeld	In support Co A.
		Bahrdorf	In support 502d Gp from 1 May 56.

The battalion, directly subordinate to the 502d Group, was organized under individual TOE's, viz, Hq & Hq Co - TOE 32-56R (7 Apr 55) and C1 (14 Mar 56); Companies A and B - TOE 32-57R (7 Apr 55). Assigned strength as of 1 Jul 55 was 20 Off, 650 EM; as of 30 Jun 56, there were 36 Off, 590 EM.<sup>1</sup>

Logistic support was provided Hq & Hq Co by Seventh Army units, USAREUR. In turn, the Battalion S4 provided support to the lettered companies.<sup>2</sup> Engineer and utilities maintenance support was furnished by the Post Engineer of Kassel Sub-Area, Northern Area Command, USAREUR who maintained a detachment on post. Construction and rehabilitation was handled by contracts let by USAREUR. During the year, extensive work was accomplished on the battalion's buildings, and one 18-unit dependent apartment building was completed. Plans were submitted for two more, funds for which were to be furnished by USAF.<sup>3</sup>

With a 100% increase in strength of Hq & Hq Co, supply problems doubled for, simultaneously, the company's supply section was responsible for three DF sites, CommCen O/S's, and COMSEC detachments that were sent out periodically. To increase efficiency in repair, replacement, and supply of signal items, all supply functions were consolidated at battalion level in January 1956, and control vested in a battalion maintenance officer (S4). Significant with the move to Rothwesten was the fact that supply lines to supporting units were extended, and resulted in excessive workload being placed upon

1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 307th CRB, FY56, p7.
2. Ibid. p3.
3. Ibid. ppl4-15.

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company and battalion vehicles.<sup>1</sup>

Training was conducted in accordance with directives of the 502d Group, and from 1 Jul 55 to 31 Oct 55 was handled at company level. Effective 1 November, all training activity was consolidated and placed under the direction of the battalion S3. OJT was extensively employed in the training of newly assigned personnel.<sup>2</sup> Annual IG, ASA-Europe inspection was conducted 14-18 Nov 55. Adjective rating: "Excellent."<sup>3</sup>

The battalion's mission during FY 1956 was that of furnishing cryptologic support to the CG, V Corps. This consisted of both COMINT and COMSEC. In addition, the battalion was assigned a COMINT mission by the CO, 502d Group under the technical supervision of NSA.<sup>4</sup> As FY 1956 began, a redistribution of all COMINT functions of the old 331st Comm Recon Co was made with intercept being equally divided between A and B Companies and support functions i.e., T/A, RDF, and communications being assigned Hq & Hq Co. Overall control of the combined effort was exercised by a COMINT officer. Although there were difficulties with this arrangement, none were allowed to produce a detrimental effect to the general operational effort. At the same time, the necessity was recognized to maintain the autonomy and individual operating capability of each unit in case of hostilities which would automatically place all COMINT facilities in direct support of the CG, V Corps.<sup>5</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 307th CRB, FY56, pp12-13.
  2. Ibid. p30.
  3. Ann Rept, ASAE (8620), FY56, Vol I, Tab 82.
  4. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 307th CRB, FY56, Vol I, p19.
  5. Ibid. Vol II, pp5-6.

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In accomplishing its active COMINT mission as assigned by the 502d Group, the battalion's facility, USM-43 was organized as follows as FY 1956 began:

- 1) 22 Manual Morse positions installed in the central operations area.
- 2) 4 Radio Printer positions in a mounted S-44 shelter within the central enclosure.
- 3) 8 Radiotelephone (LLVI) positions at border sites.

In November 1955, it was decided to separate intercept functions of A and B Companies. Consequently, two stations--USM-43K and USM-43L--were designated, although no physical separation took place. This proved expensive personnel-wise and increased difficulties in traffic handling. As a result joint operations were resumed 1 Jun 56.<sup>1</sup> And, as the year ended, the battalion's operations were organized, as follows:<sup>2</sup>

- 1) 20 Manual Morse positions )  
    6 Radio Printer positions ) - All installed in the central  
    1 Radiotelephone position ) operations area.
- 2) 12 Radiotelephone positions were operated at border sites.

(A shortage of Manual Morse, Radio Printer, and RDF operators was in evidence.)

The mission of the battalion's COMSEC Section during FY 1956 was to provide COMSEC support to V Corps. Accordingly, the section monitored radiotelegraph and radiotelephone nets; teletype and telephone circuits, reviewed monitored traffic for security breaches as well as procedural errors, and made recommendations for improvements. Other assignments included cryptosecurity analysis of AFSAM-7, ADONIS, BACCHUS, CENTAUR (local), LUCIFER,

1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 307th CRB, FY56, Vol II, p6.  
 2. Ibid. p8.

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POLIUX, and VENUS traffic.<sup>1</sup>

Operational organization for the COMSEC mission included the following radiotelegraph and radiotelephone teams:<sup>2</sup>

- 1) Hq Det #1, Giessen monitoring Hq V Corps.
- 2) 1st Operations Plat, Co A, Baumholder in support of 2d Armd Div.
- 3) 2d Operations Plat, Co A, Frankfurt in support of 4th Inf Div.
- 4) 1st Operations Plat, Co B, Fulda in support of 14th Armd Cav Regt. Included two voice teams at Swabenthol and Wasserkuppe.
- 5) 2d Operations Plat, Co B, Wurzburg in support of 1st Inf Div, later 10th Inf Div.
- 6) Wire Security Monitoring Team, Darmstadt, performing security analysis of V Corps landline teletype. Relocated Rothwesten 8 Sep 55.

The battalion also participated in four major field exercises. These included:<sup>3</sup>

CPX WOLF CALL (18-22 Jul 55). Elements of all three companies in the battalion supported V Corps during this exercise, monitoring nets of V Corps, 1st Inf Div, 4th Inf Div, 2d Armd Div, and 14th Armd Cav Regt. Reports were submitted to supported G2 and SigO's in form of map overlays and written counter COMINT reports.

FPX CORDON BLEU (13-17 Oct 55). Elements from each company lent security monitoring support to XII Corps Aggressor Forces. The most difficult problem encountered was the constant movement necessary to intercept FM transmissions.

CPX POLO BALL (7-11 Dec 55). This exercise was similar to CPX WOLF CALL. The only difference being 1st Operations Plat, Co A's support of VII Corps. A command report of the exercise was filed at this headquarters.

1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 307th CRB, FY56, Vol I, pp20-21.
2. Ibid. p20.
3. Ibid. pp21-24.

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CPX BEAR CLAW (6-9 Mar 56). Elements of the three companies provided COMSEC support to V Corps Hq, 4th Inf Div, 10th Inf Div, and 14th Armd Cav Regt. Especially to be noted was the improvement in COMSEC as compared to the previous exercises. ADONIS cryptosystem was employed.

On 12 Apr 56, all R/T monitoring detachments, except 1st Operations Plat, Company B were consolidated into one roving team assigned to Company B. Thus, at the end of the year, the entire COMSEC mission was assumed by Company B, except the Analytical Section and the Wire Security Monitor Team, which were assigned to Hq Co.

In radio direction finding, an intensive effort was made to reduce security violations and prevent compromises on the RDF net.<sup>1</sup> In this direction, a metal template was developed to be placed over the COMUS page so that only the proper cipher lines were visible to the operator, thereby preventing the possibility of transmission of plain text.<sup>2</sup>

In September 1955, a conference of battalion DF personnel and those of the 502d Group and 312th Battalion was held to devise a tracking priority system to improve coordination between DF Control and Alternate Control. This consisted of a "Q" signal followed by a suffix number representing the priority block involved.

One-time pad system (DIANA) was issued to the RDF net in October and greatly facilitated communications. This was held in addition to the COMUS cryptosystem.<sup>3</sup>

An audio-patch system between intercept supervisory and RDF search positions was installed and approval for installation of an intercommunication system between numerous points in the operations area was requested.<sup>4</sup>

1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 307th CRB, FY56, Vol II, p12.

2. Ibid. Vol I, p28.

3. Ibid. Vol II, pp11-12.

4. Ibid. Vol II, pp16-17.

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After installation of the CommCen at Rothwesten, it was noted that radiations from its communications equipment, and induction between cables impaired intercept effort. Some improvement was obtained after revamping the grounding system, but shielded cable and connectors were not then available and the interference continued. In November, the CommCen moved to Hq Building and the interference ceased. After the relocation, an ACAN net was added, bringing the number of circuits in operation to six. The other five consisted of an off-line to Berlin; an on-line full-duplex to Heilbronn, using a GORGON system; CENTAUR systems to Lubeck; and half duplex circuits to Altefeld and Bahrdorf. Groupage passed monthly was in excess of 1,000,000 as FY 1956 ended.<sup>1</sup>

At Rothwesten, permanent billets containing two, four, and six-man rooms were available and quite adequate. A consolidated mess was operated for Hq & Hq Co and Company A, however lack of space resulted in Company B being attached to the AF mess pending completion of a mess hall.

Outstations were accommodated as follows:

DF Site, Lubeck - Basic subsistence allowance.

DF Site, Wesendorf - Billeted at military reservation operated by Royal Dragoons, British Army. Basic subsistence allowance provided, mess self-operated.

DF Site, Waldau - Attached to 7811 AU, Kassel Sub-Area. At Fritzlar, first billeted at French Kaserne, then provided basic allowance for quarters. Moved into a Gasthaus in the village of Fritzlar. In February 1956, billets were obtained at Bad Wildungen. Detachment drew basic allowance for subsistence from October 1955 to May 1956.

1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 307th CRB, FY56, Vol I, p16.

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Det K, 502d Group - 307th Battalion personnel assigned this unit were provided housing and mess facilities by the group.

Altefeld O/S - CommCen personnel in support of Company A were billeted at site, and drew basic allowance for subsistence for rations.<sup>1</sup>

Low Level Voice and CW Team, Lubeck - Housed in requisitioned housing procured by the British. Basic allowance for subsistence provided.

COMSEC Monitoring Det 1, Fulda - Housed in Down Barracks. Attached to 7811 AU, Fulda for rations and quarters.

COMSEC Monitoring Det 2, Baumholder - While in Wurzburg, attached to Hq 10th Inf Div Arty for rations and quarters. At Baumholder, housing and mess provided by 2d Armd Div.<sup>2</sup>

Mobile COMSEC Teams, Baumholder and Frankfurt - Housing and mess facilities provided by 8611 DU and Hq Co, 4th Inf Div, respectively.<sup>3</sup>

Battalion personnel received medical attention from the US Army Dispensary (7779) at Rothwesten. Cases for hospitalization were referred to the US Army Hospital, Frankfurt.<sup>4</sup> Sites located at Altefeld and Bahrdorf received medical support from Hq, 34th Medical Battalion.<sup>5</sup>

From 1 Jul 55 to 15 Feb 56, each company of the battalion operated and maintained their own motor pools. Afterwards, motor sections were consolidated and supervision of maintenance and equipment became a direct responsibility of the battalion motor officer. Mechanics were stationed at both the Lubeck and Bahrdorf detachments for continued maintenance. Altefeld, Fritzlar

1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 307th CRB, Vol I, FY56, pp9-12.
2. Ann Rept, Co B, 307th CRB, FY56, Vol I, pp7-8.
3. Ann Rept, Co A, 307th CRB, FY56, Vol I, p7.
4. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 307th CRB, FY56, Vol I, p11.
5. Ann Rept, Co A, 307th CRB, FY56, Vol I, p7.

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and Wesendorf were serviced directly from the battalion's motor section at Rothwesten. In addition, teams were periodically sent to outstations for maintenance, inspection and rotation of vehicles.<sup>1</sup>

Special Services facilities at Rothwesten consisted of only a bowling alley and theater as FY 1956 began. Reflooring of the gymnasium was completed in January 1956 and arrangements made to secure additional equipment through the Kassel Special Services Section. There was an outdoor swimming pool available to all, and a new baseball field was completed for inter-company and section games.<sup>2</sup> At Bahrdorf, facilities were limited, however a day room was completed during the year. At Altefeld, personnel had access to a day room and there was a small town nearby. The team at Baumholder shared recreation facilities of the supported unit. In addition, there was a fairly large town where an unlimited number of activities were available.<sup>3</sup>

Battalion morale remained at a consistently high level throughout the year, however, personnel shortages tended to off-set this condition, and resulted in many men having to pull required extra and unassigned duties during off-duty hours. The problem of discipline was insignificant as infractions were extremely low.<sup>4</sup> REF: VOL. 11 P. 83

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1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 307th CRB, FY56, Vol I, pp13-14.
  2. Ibid. p31.
  3. Ann Rept, Co A, 307th CRB, FY56, Vol I, pp15-16.
  4. Ibid. pp16-17.

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a. Company A, 307th Communications Reconnaissance Battalion

In fulfillment of its portion of the battalion's mission,

Company A maintained two outstations, as follows:<sup>1</sup>

Bahrdorf - In operation until the first part of November 1955, when it was temporarily closed for building repairs and personnel returned to Rothwesten. Site was reopened in April as an 18-structure facility under 502d Group control.<sup>2</sup> New construction was performed by site personnel with assistance from the 18th Engr Bn (Cons) who furnished carpenters to complete tent frames and floors. Structures were prefabricated at Rothwesten by personnel of the battalion and the 502d Group. A wooden structure at Giessen was dismantled and reconstructed at Bahrdorf to house the kitchen, mess hall, and day room. The antenna field (2 sloping V's, a half rhombic, a doublet and 3 double doublets) was set up by a team from Hq ASA-Europe. Maintenance problems at the site were handled by assigned personnel or, if complex, associated sections of battalion headquarters or the 502d Group.<sup>3</sup>

Altefeld - On 21 Nov 55, this site, formerly operated by the 302d Battalion was transferred to the 307th Battalion as a responsibility of Company A. It operated primarily as voice intercept but also housed one CW position with operators being furnished by the 502d Group.<sup>4</sup> There was only one permanent type structure (requisitioned) at Altefeld. It was of sufficient size to house the kitchen, dining room, recreation room and several quarters on the first floor. The second and third floors were used exclusively as billets and were adequate to house all site personnel. A semi-permanent structure about a mile from the billets contained the bulk of the operational facilities, utilizing commercial power.<sup>5</sup> Only light construction was undertaken at Altefeld and this was performed by assigned personnel. Ordnance maintenance problems were referred to Rothwesten or the ordnance direct support unit in Giessen.<sup>6</sup>

Company A also had a small mobile COMSEC team in Baumholder which operated as a voice intercept team, but carried one CW position. Another COMSEC team was located at Frankfurt. Both teams returned to Rothwesten

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1. Ann Rept, Co A, 307th CRB, FY56, Vol I, p4.
  2. Ibid. pl.
  3. Ibid. pl0.
  4. Ibid. ppl-2.
  5. Ibid. p3.
  6. Ibid. pll.

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during April 1956.<sup>1</sup>

- b. Company B, 307th Communications Reconnaissance Battalion

Company B operated the following facilities during FY 1956:<sup>2</sup>

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
COMSEC Monitoring Det #1	Fulda	In support 14th Armd Cav Regt.
COMSEC Monitoring Det #2	Baumholder	At Wurzburg from 1 Jul 55 to 18 Apr 56. Moved to Grafenwohr and remained there until 12 Jun 56 in support of 10th Inf Div. At Baumholder, supported 2d Armd Div.
Det 43L1 Low Level Voice and CW Intercept Team	Lubeck	

In support of the battalion's mission, an average of 15 positions was maintained. A Radio Printer Section was placed into operation 12 Apr 56 to coincide with the move to Rothwesten. The company also supplied an average of three men to the battalion's T/A Section.

Detachment 43L1 was divided into LLVI and CW Sections. The latter covered one position for 24 hours and two positions for 8 hours, while the Voice Section covered two positions for 24 hours and one position for 16 hours. Upon acquisition of an additional radio receiver on 27 May 56, coverage was increased to include one additional voice position for 9 hours a day.<sup>3</sup>

1. Ann Rept, Co A, 307th CRB, FY56, Vol I, p2.
2. Ann Rept, Co B, 307th CRB, FY56, Vol I, p2.
3. Ibid. p39.

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5. 312th Communications Reconnaissance Battalion,  
Bad Aibling, Germany

Operationally controlled by Hq ASA-Europe, and attached to Southern Area Command for logistic support and general courtmartial jurisdiction, the 312th Battalion remained located at Bad Aibling during FY 1956.<sup>1</sup> Physical security was provided by MP's and a Labor Service Guard Force of German Nationals.<sup>2</sup> Outstations maintained by the battalion were designated and located as follows:<sup>3</sup>

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

Detachment A, [REDACTED] - This detachment was located near Bad Aibling with logistic support rendered by the battalion. Missions were received by CW transmissions from control until 31 Mar 56, at which time landline teletype was installed connecting the detachment to ASA-Europe Flash Net.

Detachment B, [REDACTED] - Logistic support for the detachment, which was located near Landshut, was provided by the Landshut command. All missions were received on CW transmissions from Bad Aibling.

Detachment C, [REDACTED] - Located at Weiden prior to its inactivation 1 Apr 56, the detachment received its logistic support from the Grafenwohr command.

Detachment D - This detachment operated from 17 Feb 56 to the end of the year at Campoformido, Italy. DF missions were received on CW broadcasts from Bad Aibling.

The battalion was organized under TOE 32-55 (14 Oct 54), effective 25 Jun 55 with an authorized strength of 15 Off, 5 WO, and 157 EM.<sup>4</sup> Assigned strength at the start of the year was 8 Off and 101 EM, while at the end of the year it was 19 Off, 5 WO, 166 EM.<sup>5</sup> No individual military training was conducted during this period, but unit military training was

1. Ann Rept, 312th CRB, FY56, Vol I, ppl-2.
2. Ibid. p21.
3. Ann Rept, 312th CRB, FY56, Vol II, pp65-66.
4. Ann Rept, 312th CRB, FY56, Vol I, Tab 1.
5. Ibid. p6.

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consolidated at battalion level and all training conducted in accordance with ASA-Europe and ASA-Washington directives. OJT was conducted on an "as-needed" basis.<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy visits to the battalion were made by DIRNSA for a general orientation of the battalion's mission and functions.<sup>2</sup> Annual IG, ASA-Europe inspection was conducted 19-21 Sep 55. Adjective rating was "Excellent."<sup>3</sup>

Construction during the year included the completion of the following projects:<sup>4</sup>

<u>Project</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>
Dispensary and Dental Clinic	31 Mar 56
Enlisted Mess	6 Sep 55
Dependent Quarters	1 Mar 56
Headquarters	30 Apr 56
Central Heating System	30 Nov 56

Projects which were partially completed at the end of the report period were: a dependent school, an operations building, a duplex housing project, a gymnasium, and a snack bar. Maintenance functions for Bad Aibling were under the supervision of the Bad Tolz Post Engineer Section. Continuous post maintenance was performed by German Nationals.<sup>5</sup>

Recreational facilities, which contributed to the high morale of the battalion, included a temporary theatre and gymnasium, four outside volley ball courts, a soccer and touch football field, a softball field, tennis court, and an outside basketball court.<sup>6</sup>

The continuing mission of the battalion, in addition to its assumption

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1. Ann Rept, 312th CRB, FY56, Vol I, p31.
  2. Ibid. p30.
  3. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, Tab 82.
  4. Ann Rept, 312th CRB, FY56, Vol I, pp9-11.
  5. Ibid. pp10-13.
  6. Ibid. p32.

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of ASA-Austria's mission, was to provide, operate, and control designated intercept facilities and conduct such processing as directed in support of the overall COMINT effort.<sup>1</sup> In order to accomplish this mission the Operations Section was subdivided into five ("A" to "E") branches.<sup>2</sup>

Branches "B"--consisting of 13 men, "C"--consisting of 15 men, and "E"--consisting of 9 men, were solely operational.

Branch "A"--consisting of 7 men, assumed the function of publishing all reports, cables, correspondence, or documents of the Operations Section as well as keeping administrative records and performing liaison with all sections.<sup>3</sup>

EO 3.3(h)(2)  
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The Message and CommCen was organized 1 Jul 55 to serve as a consolidation point for messages sent to or from the 312th Battalion and its subordinate units.<sup>7</sup> During the year the Message Center processed 22,335 cables

1. Ann Rept, 312th CRB, FY56, Vol II, p8.
2. Ibid. p1.
3. Ibid. p20; Tab 10.
4. Ibid. p61; Tab 34.
5. Ibid. p62.
6. Ibid. p19.
7. Ann Rept, 312th CRB, FY56, Vol I, p13.

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and provided courier service between the battalion and outlying units.<sup>1</sup>  
 The CommCen, utilizing full, spare full, and half duplex circuits to ASA-Europe, and a half duplex to the 12th Wireless Sq, passed an average monthly total of 1,239,157 gps.<sup>2</sup>

The EM billets, BOQ, and dependents' quarters located on the Kaserne provided adequate housing for the battalion. Mess facilities were considered average. Medical treatment was obtained from the 7779th Medical Group and the 2d Field Hospital, Munich.<sup>3</sup>

REF: VOL II P 85

6. 328th Communications Reconnaissance Company,  
 Bad Aibling, Germany

The 328th Company, which was logistically supported by the Munich Sub-Area, Bad Tolz Substation, and Hq ASA-Europe and operationally controlled by the 312th Battalion, remained located at Bad Aibling throughout FY 1956.<sup>4</sup> At the start of the year, the company maintained the following detachments:<sup>5</sup>

- Det A, Bad Aibling - Transferred to 312th Bn.
- Det B, Graz - Withdrawn to Bad Aibling and inactivated  
1 Aug 55.
- Det C, Weiden West - Transferred to 312th Bn.
- Det D, Landshut - Transferred to 312th Bn.
- Det K, Vienna - Withdrawn to Bad Aibling and inactivated  
19 Jul 55.
- Det L, Nottau - Remained under company control.  
(Wegscheid West)
- USM 85, Udine, Italy - Det performed general search. Redesignated  
in April 1956 and assigned to control of  
the 328th Co.<sup>6</sup>

1. Ann Rept, 312th CRB, FY56, Vol I, pp14-15.
2. Ibid. pp17-18.
3. Ibid. p13.
4. Ann Rept, 328th CRC, FY56, Vol I, Tabs 8 & 10.
5. Ibid. Tabs 2-7 & p6.
6. Ann Rept, 328th CRC, FY56, Vol II, pp7-8.

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Physical security was provided by a Special Police Force assigned Battalion Headquarters. Post perimeter was guarded by German Labor Service Force.<sup>1</sup> The company was organized under TOE's 29-500R and 32-500R and maintained an assigned strength of 6 Off, 6 WO, and 449 EM at the beginning of the year, and 9 Off, 3 WO, and 273 EM at the end of the year.<sup>2</sup>

At the start of the report period, the S4, 312th Battalion, assumed logistic support of the post, thus relieving the company from this burden. This change permitted the release of overstrength personnel from the supply section. Maintenance was provided by the Engineer Det of 7822 AU.<sup>3</sup>

Individual training was at first accomplished at platoon level. However, on 1 Jan 56, a new training policy which provided a more desirable level of training was put into effect. In June, a 32-hour field problem was held with emphasis placed on arms qualification, interior guard, CBR defense, bivouac, field sanitation, and convoy training for drivers. Unit military training consisted of practice alerts while OJT was conducted on an "as-needed" basis.<sup>4</sup>

Frequent visits were made to the  as well as to outlying detachments of the company. Annual IG, ASA inspection was conducted 19 Dec 55. Adjective rating: "Excellent."<sup>5</sup>

The mission of the company was to provide intercept and DF support for US Forces in Austria and USAREUR. Due to the assumption of DF support by

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1. Ann Rept, 328th CRC, FY56, Vol I, p17.
  2. Ibid. p8.
  3. Ibid. p12.
  4. Ibid. pp23-24.
  5. Ibid. pp21-22.

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the 312th Battalion, and to the withdrawal of forces from Austria the mission was changed to intercept support of USAREUR.<sup>1</sup> The primary assignment was delegated to the Manual Morse Section, with the R/P, R/T, and DF Sections paralleling it.<sup>2</sup>

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

Manual Morse Section, with operator strength fluctuating between

intercepted 2,648,415 gps during the year.<sup>3</sup>

The DF Section, maintained four detachments located at Graz, Weiden, Landshut, and Bad Aibling until the 312th Battalion assumed control of the DF mission.<sup>4</sup>

The R/P Section consisted of two single-channel and two double-channel positions. Equipment used consisted of one receiver R-274/FRR, one Boehme-5C Frequency Shift Converter, one DEN-24 Demultiplexing unit, and two ASAN-17B printers, all rack mounted. In addition to these four positions, two others were designed to convert tape copy to page copy. One position consisted of one ASAN-15A printer and a TT-43/FG transmitter distributor. The other position utilized an ASAN-15B printer and a TT-43/FG transmitter distributor.<sup>5</sup> A change in the mission occurred in March 1956 when the frequency range was declared unlimited. Increased volume of intercept, particularly in the number of scrambler and mainline transmissions followed.<sup>6</sup>

The Voice Section, operating three positions, intercepted low echelon traffic during the year. The majority of the traffic was taken from Det "Lima" at Nottau, with Det "King" at Vienna and another detachment at Bad

1. Ann Rept, 328th CRC, FY56, Vol I, p18.
2. Ann Rept, 328th CRC, FY56, Vol II, p6.
3. Ibid. p15.
4. Ibid. p16.
5. Ibid. p16.
6. Ibid. pp16-17.

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Aibling aiding the assignment. Equipment used included one R-390/URR Collins Receiver, an RD-74/U Recorder-Reproducer, and the MC-88 typewriter.<sup>1</sup>

The T/A Section, utilizing an average of [ ] performed analysis and provided technical aid in support of intercept operators. Additional responsibilities included the preparation of daily TECSUM's publishing weekly technical notes, and drafting T/A reports.<sup>2</sup>

New equipment received and installed during the year included 11 radio receivers Collins R-390/URR and [ ] with the latter being used in the R/T Section. In March 1956, pinfeed platen modification kits for MC-88's were received. Considerable difficulty was experienced in installation and adjustment. The new platens caused many malfunctions and were a constant source of trouble to the Manual Morse Section. Also available to the company, should the necessity to move quickly arise, were 10 S-44/G huts.<sup>3</sup>

Communications between this company and other headquarters were carried out by radio, teletype, telephone, courier, and mail. Responsibility for the CommCen was maintained by the 312th Battalion.<sup>4</sup>

Officers and EM living on post were provided permanent-type billets with the men residing two and three to a room. Family housing presented problems as the two recently completed 18-unit family dwellings barely aided the problem. With the formation of the 312th Battalion, the mess facilities of the company were consolidated with other units of the post, under the supervision of a single mess officer. Medical support was furnished through

1. Ann Rept, 328th CRC, FY56, Vol II, pp17-18.
2. Ibid. p18.
3. Ibid. pp10-13.
4. Ann Rept, 328th CRC, FY56, Vol I, p16.

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the Bad Aibling Kaserne dispensary. More serious cases were handled by the US Army Hospital, Munich.<sup>1</sup>

REF: VOL. II P. 97

7. 332d Communications Reconnaissance Company,  
Bamberg, Germany

Prior to its relocation to Bad Aibling the 332d Company received logistic support from technical services, Northern Area Command, and later from ASA-Europe, while operational control was provided by the 502d Group. After its relocation in October and November 1957, logistic support and operational directives were provided by the 312th Battalion.<sup>2</sup> The new physical plant, consisting of three billets, an operations area, a motor pool area, and a supply section, presented no major problems during the year, although it was evident that additional storage space was needed.<sup>3</sup> Physical security was provided by guards of the 312th Battalion and the 4089th Labor Service Co.<sup>4</sup>

The company operated two outstations--Detachments L and M. Detachment L, located at Nottau, was a joint effort of the company and the 328th. Detachment M, which functioned as a test team, was activated 17 February and discontinued 4 June. During this period, the detachment was located at Altefeld, Rothwesten, Lubeck, Bahrdorf, and Marienthal.<sup>5</sup>

The company was organized under TOE's 32-500A and 29-500A, until 27 Sep 55. After that date, organization was under TOE's 32-500R and 29-500R. Assigned strength at the beginning of the year was 11 Off and WO, and 365 EM, while at the end of the year it was 10 Off and WO, and 247 EM.<sup>6</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, 328th CRC, FY56, Vol I, pp10-12.  
2. Ann Rept, 332d CRC, FY56, Vol I, ppl-3.  
3. Ibid. pp2-3.  
4. Ibid. pl6.  
5. Ibid. ppl-2.  
6. Ibid. pp4-5.

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Individual and unit military training was held in conjunction with USAREUR and Seventh Army directives. OJT was provided for EM in MOS's 058 and 982 with much success. Important visitors during the year included DIRNSA, and various officers and DA civilians. Annual IG, ASA inspection was held 3-5 Oct 55. Adjective rating: "Excellent."<sup>1</sup>

The operational mission of the company continued to be intercept support for the 502d Group.<sup>2</sup> The operational effort of the company was divided into five sections consisting of Intercept, T/A, Communications, Maintenance, and the Operations Office. Each of these activities, with the exception of the latter, operated on a four-trick schedule.<sup>3</sup>

Intercept - This section, composed of manual Morse, R/P, and voice intercept, [REDACTED] The two R/P positions were directed towards search, while a few cases paralleled the assigned manual Morse mission. The R/P assignment was transferred to Company A, 302d Battalion in October 1955.<sup>5</sup>

Traffic Analysis - This section was divided into three subsections, each responsible for a specific target area. The primary duties of the section were to prepare TECSUM's and to maintain close operator support.<sup>6</sup>

Communications and Maintenance Section - Prior to its transfer, the 332d operated its own CommCen which included a full duplex circuit with a distant terminal at the 502d Group. Equipment used on line at this circuit included TT-160/FG, TT-7/FG, ASAM2-1. Incoming and outgoing messages during the months July through October totaled 9,496, while the group count equalled

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1. Ann Rept, 332d CRC, FY56, Vol I, pp19-20.
  2. Ann Rept, 332d CRC, FY56, Vol II, p3.
  3. Ibid. p17.
  4. Ibid. pp17-18. 285
  5. Ibid. p10.
  6. Ibid. p18.

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3,507,352 for the same period.<sup>1</sup> After relocation, Radio Maintenance, Message Center, and the CommCen were consolidated functions under control of the 312th Battalion.<sup>2</sup>

Operations Office - This office coordinated the efforts of the other sections under its own direction and interchanged the operational end-product with higher headquarters. This was done by three methods: electric (T/A Reports, TECSUM's, Daily Coverage Reports, and Operational Capabilities Report); courier (Daily Station Coverage Report, raw traffic, correspondence, Weekly Technical Notes, and voice tapes and transcriptions); and registered mail (Daily Station Coverage Report, and raw traffic). All outgoing material was distributed to NSA,  ASA-Europe, ASA-Washington, 502d Group and the 339th Company.<sup>3</sup>

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

Equipment utilized by the company included Radio Receivers R-542, R-274/URR, R-390/URR, and RD-74. Difficulty was experienced with the RD-74 Recorder Reproducer units due mainly to mechanical malfunctions and lack of replacement parts. These units proved incapable of continuous 24-hour operation. In addition, three rhombic and two V antennas, operating on a 2-6 mcs frequency, were utilized by the company.<sup>4</sup>

Housing and mess facilities were handled by the 302d Battalion. Before the move the company maintained its own mess. Medical facilities were available at the Bamberg Sub-Area Dispensary during the time that the company remained in Bamberg. In Bad Aibling, the Munich General Dispensary provided medical care.<sup>5</sup> REF: VOL II P. 98

1. Ann Rept, 332d CRC, FY56, Vol I, p15.
2. Ann Rept, 332d CRC, FY56, Vol II, p19.
3. Ibid. p20.
4. Ibid. pp15-16. 286
5. Ann Rept, 332d CRC, FY56, Vol I, pp8-9.

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8. 339th Communications Reconnaissance Company,  
Herzogenaurach, Germany

Directly subordinate to ASA-Europe for its operational mission, the 339th Company remained located at Herzo Base, Herzogenaurach, during FY 1956.<sup>1</sup> The physical plant, which was guarded by a Security Guard section and German Labor Service personnel, consisted of six buildings.<sup>2</sup> Two were used as billets, while one each was reserved for the motor pool, supply office, mess hall, and message center.<sup>3</sup>

Detachment K, a LLVI team, operated under control of the company near Mahring.<sup>4</sup> The detachment utilized S-44 shelters mounted on 2½-ton trucks as operational areas. A truck mounted signal shelter provided a radio maintenance work shop, while three winterized squad tents provided storage area, administrative area, and shelter for generators.<sup>5</sup> Mobile locations operated by the detachment were as follows:<sup>6</sup>

<u>Location</u>	<u>Dates</u>
Waldsassen	1 Jul-3 Jul 55 and 1 Apr-10 May 56
Laengenau	24 Apr-8 May 56
Hohenberg	24 Apr-10 May 56 and 5-10 Jun 56
Waidhaus	14-31 May 56
Burkhardsreuth	14-31 May 56
Voithberg	4-17 Jun 56 and 22-26 Jun 56
Hohenbogen	5-10 Jun 56
Rittsteig	4-17 Jun 56
Phillipsreuth	18 Jun-3 Jul 56
Falkenstein	18-30 Jun 56

At the beginning of the year, the company operated under TOE 29-500 (9 Nov 53). Effective 27 Sep 55, this was changed to TOE's 32-500R and

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1. Ann Rept, 339th CRC, FY56, Vol I, ppl, 5.
  2. Ibid. pl3.
  3. Ibid. pp2-3.
  4. Ibid. pl.
  5. Ibid. p3.
  6. Ibid. ppl-2.

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29-500R, authorizing 5 Off, 5 WO, and 229 EM. A special letter from Hq ASA dated 12 Jun 56, increased authorized enlisted strength to 250.<sup>1</sup>

Assigned strength at the beginning of the year was 8 Off, 5 WO, and 289 EM, while at the end of the year it was 10 Off, 2 WO, and 262 EM.<sup>2</sup>

Logistic support was provided the company by neighboring Sub-Areas. Quartermaster, Signal, Ordnance, repair and maintenance services were rendered by the Nurnberg Sub-Area. Special supplies peculiar to ASA were received from Hq ASA-Europe, while Chemical and Engineer facilities were provided by the Stuttgart and Munich Sub-Areas respectively.<sup>3</sup>

Liaison was maintained between the company and ASA-Europe twice monthly, and with FlD Sta 8606 daily. Visits and inspections to Detachment K were made by the CO, the operations officer, and the officer courier. Annual IG, ASA-Europe inspection was conducted 5-8 Oct 55. Adjective rating: "Superior."<sup>4</sup>

Individual military training was conducted in accordance with ASA-Europe directives. All classes, with the exception of a fourth quarter bivouac and record firing, were conducted indoors. Unit training consisted of monthly practice alerts, weekly inspections, retreat parades, and fire drills. OJT was provided all school-trained Morse operators as they arrived.<sup>5</sup>

EO 3.3(h)(2)  
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1. Ann Rept, 339th CRC, FY56, Vol I, pp6-7.
2. Ibid. p8.
3. Ibid. pp3-4.
4. Ibid. pp19-20.
5. Ibid. pp30-32.
6. Ann Rept, 339th CRC, FY56, Vol II, pl.

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case of hostilities, the company was to provide tactical intelligence support to the G2, ASA-Europe.<sup>1</sup>

Each manual Morse position was composed of two receivers mounted in a steel rack. Operators had panels located at eye-level with identification sheets attached to them for information. Traffic boxes were built at the side of each position to accumulate completed traffic. Intercepted material was then turned over to the T/A Section, which logged and processed on a 24-hour basis as a preliminary step in the preparation of a daily TECSUM. This was also found useful as an aid to weekly reporting.<sup>2</sup>

Intercept by the R/P Section was taped and cut on ASAN 17A's and 17B's. These tapes were then run through the ASAN 16 for production of page copy on 6-ply paper. The first copy was retained while others were sent to HQ ASA-Europe and to SUSLO. FSK manual Morse was sent to NSA. The chief problem of the section was equipment failures of ASAN's 17A and 17B due to usage and age.<sup>3</sup>

Detachment K notated LLVI at four positions on tape recorders located in an S-44 shelter. An S-56 shelter served as a transcribing area, and another as a maintenance area. Traffic was then dispatched to Herzo Base by enlisted courier for processing purposes and subsequent forwarding to ASA-Europe. Courier delivery became a problem during the winter months due to icy and hazardous road conditions. Nevertheless, on 23 May 56, the detachment did receive a letter of commendation from the Chief, ASA-Europe for its work during the year.<sup>4</sup>

1. Ann Rept, 339th CRC, FY56, Vol I, p15.
2. Ann Rept, 339th CRC, FY56, Vol II, pp5-6.
3. Ibid. pp6-7.
4. Ibid. pp8-9.

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The CommCen utilized an AN/GRC-26 operated on a 24-hour basis by Fld Sta 8606 on the ASA-Europe Command Net.<sup>1</sup> Most classified material was discharged to ASA-Europe by daily enlisted and weekly officer courier.<sup>2</sup>

Two buildings were used as billeting areas with the majority of the rooms providing space for two to six men. Bus service to and from nearby housing communities was furnished by Fld Sta 8606. Trips to all supporting activities were made with company vehicles. The mess hall provided five meals per day on a 7-day-a-week basis. Medical care was available at the Post Dispensary and the 16th Field Hospital, Nurnberg, Germany.<sup>3</sup>

REF: VOL II p. 103

9. 852d Communications Reconnaissance Detachment,  
Rocquencourt, France

Location of 852d Detachment remained unchanged during FY 1956. Its Radio Monitoring and Analysis Section likewise continued operation from the SHAPE Radio Receiver Site, six miles west of Camp Voluceau, and its Teleprinter and Cryptographic Section continued to occupy one room in the SHAPE Distribution Agency building at SHAPE Hq.<sup>4</sup> Physical security was provided through established restricted areas which required identification prior to entry.<sup>5</sup>

Directly subordinate to ASA-Europe, the detachment received logistic support from the 7th Sig Svc Bn, Seine Area Command, USAREUR COMZ.<sup>6</sup> Signal materials, including international items, were provided by SHAPE, while equipment peculiar to ASA, emanated from ASA-Europe.<sup>7</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, 339th CRC, FY56, Vol I, pl2.
  2. Ann Rept, 339th CRC, FY56, Vol II, p8.
  3. Ann Rept, 339th CRC, FY56, Vol I, pp9-11.
  4. Ann Rept, 852d CRD, FY56, pl.
  5. Ibid. p7.
  6. Ibid. pl.
  7. Ibid. p2.

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The detachment originally organized under TOE's 32-500A (26 Apr 53) and 29-500A (9 Nov 53), was reorganized under TOE's 32-500R (7 Apr 55) and 32-500R (8 Apr 55) and authorized strength amended to 3 Off, 37 EM.<sup>1</sup> Assigned strength as of 1 Jul 55 was 4 Off, 35 EM; as of 30 Jun 56, 3 Off, 35 EM.<sup>2</sup>

Due to the nature of its operational requirements, the detachment was exempt from ASA-oriented training. It did, however, follow training set down by the US Element SHAPE, and this was augmented by that deemed necessary by the detachment commander.<sup>3</sup> Morale was excellent throughout the year,<sup>4</sup> and as a result of the IG, ASA-Europe inspection 5-6 Jun 56, the detachment received a rating of "Superior."<sup>5</sup>

The detachment's mission of providing transmission security to SHAPE and subordinate commands remained unchanged during the report period.<sup>6</sup> Mission assignments, both regular and special, and those pertaining to NATO agencies, emanated from the Telecommunications Branch, SHAPE Signal Division.<sup>7</sup> No organizational or equipment change occurred during FY 1956, however, the responsibility of cryptocenter inspections for various Allied Forces Hq was delegated to the detachment.<sup>8</sup> Communications for the detachment were handled by SHAPE.<sup>9</sup>

During the year the detachment monitored Exercise FOXPAW (Sep-Oct 1955) and Exercise BEARCLAW (Mar 1956) from Fontainebleau and SHAPE Hq. From

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1. Ann Rept, 852d CRD, FY56, p3; Tabs 4-7.
  2. Ibid. p4.
  3. Ibid. p13.
  4. Ibid. p14.
  5. Ibid. p12.
  6. Ibid. p8.
  7. Ibid. p2.
  8. Ibid. pp9-10.
  9. Ibid. p6.

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25-29 May 56, the detachment participated in Part One of Exercise FLEUVE VERT, and from 11-15 Jun 56 in Part Two. Detachment officers made Allied Forces Hq Cryptocenter security inspections at CINCNORTH, CINCSOUTH, COMLAND Denmark, COMLANDCENT, COMAIRCENT, and SHAPE.<sup>1</sup>

The T/A Section performed its mission at the direction of Sig Div, SHAPE. Operating on a 5-day per week schedule, the section monitored and analyzed radiotelegraph CW transmissions of SHAPE and subordinate commands. Reports were prepared in English. Special missions, received from time to time from Sig Div, SHAPE, consisted mainly of requests to monitor circuits in order to determine exact frequencies on which lines were operating.<sup>2</sup>

Housing and mess were provided by the 7th Sig Svc Bn. A dispensary for American personnel was located at SHAPE. Other medical and dental care was provided by the 169th Sta Hosp, Paris.<sup>3</sup>

10. 853d Communications Reconnaissance Detachment,  
Heidelberg, Germany

This detachment, inactivated 1 Mar 56, submitted no historical report covering its FY 1956 activities. However, as a portion of the detachment was absorbed by the 17th ASA Detachment, coverage of same may be noted by reference to FY 1956 history of 17th ASA Detachment.

11. 17th ASA Detachment, Heidelberg, Germany

The 17th Detachment was activated 1 Mar 56 following inactivation of the 853d Detachment. Its location at Heidelberg continued where it assumed the previous functions and responsibilities of its predecessor.<sup>4</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, 852d CRD, FY56, p8.
  2. Ibid. p9.
  3. Ibid. p5.
  4. Ann Rept, 17th ASA Det, FY56, pl.

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Facilities at both Campbell and Patton Barracks also continued in use.<sup>1</sup> Physical security was provided by guards, and entrance to the detachment's administrative and operational areas was made through electrically-operated steel doors.<sup>2</sup>

Directly subordinate to ASA-Europe, and attached to USAREUR, the detachment received logistic support including Signal spare parts from Headquarters Area Command, Seckenheim. Chemical equipment and supplies from Seventh Army Supply Point #1, Schwetzingen, and equipment peculiar to ASA from ASA-Europe, Frankfurt.<sup>3</sup>

From 1 Jul 55 to 26 Sep 55, the 853d Detachment was organized under TOE's 32-500A (26 Apr 53) and 29-500 (9 Nov 53) which authorized 3 Off, 43 EM. From 27 Sep 55 until 21 Feb 56 TOE's 32-500R (7 Apr 55) and 29-500R (8 Apr 55) were applicable. On 1 Mar 56, the 853d was reorganized and redesignated the 17th ASA Detachment. Its TD 93-7217 (1 Jan 56) authorized 5 Off, 61 EM. Assigned strength at the start of FY 1956 was 3 Off, 43 EM; at its end, 5 Off, 48 EM.<sup>4</sup>

Although a large number of enlisted personnel rotated to the ZI during the year, the detachment was never short of personnel as replacements were received in adequate numbers. At no time did this affect mission accomplishment for the replacements only required short periods of OJT before they were proficient in their assignment. A lack of trained personnel in certain MOS within the European Theater, prevented the detachment from attaining full authorized strength.<sup>5</sup>

1. Ann Rept, 17th ASA Det, FY56, p3.
2. Ibid. p15.
3. Ibid. p4.
4. Ibid. pp5-6.
5. Ibid. pp9-10.

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Morale was at a continually high level during the year. In part, this was due to the formidable local recreation and welfare program.<sup>1</sup> Training was conducted in accordance with directives of ASA-Europe, and OJT, to include MOS, was provided newly assigned personnel.<sup>2</sup> Annual inspection by the IG, ASA-Europe on 24 Feb 56 resulted in the detachment receiving a "Superior" rating.<sup>3</sup>

The detachment's mission during FY 1956 was to provide COMSEC support for Hq USAREUR, the ACoFS, G2, USAREUR, and the Chief, ASA-Europe. Specifically, the detachment monitored radio transmissions (CW and voice), radio, landline teletype transmissions, and conventional telephones. Further, it analyzed monitored traffic in order to determine the type and quantity of intelligence a potential enemy could derive from US Army communications, and reviewed all methods of communication to determine that correct procedure was being followed.

The SOP followed in mission accomplishment included two categories: fixed monitoring and mobile monitoring. At the direction of the ACoFS, G2, USAREUR two mobile monitoring teams were formed. These were sent to major headquarters subordinate to Hq USAREUR for the purpose of performing security monitoring missions on all forms of electrical communications organic to that headquarters.<sup>4</sup>

TDY or field training assignments undertaken by detachment teams in Germany and France during the year included the following:<sup>5</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, 17th ASA Det, FY56, pp25-26.
  2. Ibid. p24.
  3. Ibid. p23.
  4. Ibid. p16.
  5. Ibid. pp1-3.

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<u>City</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Mission</u>
Bremerhaven	14 Jul 55- 27 Aug 55	Radio (CW and voice), teletype, and telephone monitoring on circuits and nets of Bremerhaven POE.
Bremerhaven	14 Jul 55 - 21 Mar 56	Radio (CW) monitoring in conjunction with a special mission assigned ASA-Europe.
Frankfurt	27 Jul 55 - 19 Aug 55	Telephone monitoring on circuits at Hq Northern Area Command.
Frankfurt	6 Sep 55 - 8 Oct 55	Radio (CW and voice), teletype, and telephone monitoring on circuits and nets of Hq Northern Area Command.
Vaihingen	1 Oct 55 - 5 Oct 55	Telephone monitoring in support of Seventh Army.
Ulm	11 Oct 55 - 17 Oct 55	Participation in Exercise CORDON BLEU as directed by ASA-Europe.
Orleans, France	24 Oct 55 - 4 Dec 55	Radio (CW and voice), teletype, and telephone monitor of circuits and nets of Hq USAREUR COMZ.
Nurnberg	22 Dec 55 - 5 Jan 56	Special monitor as directed by ASA-Europe.
Munich	5 Jan 56 - 17 Feb 56	Radio (CW and voice), teletype, and telephone monitor on circuits and nets of Hq Southern Area Command.
Kaiserslautern	29 Feb 56 - 11 Apr 56	Radio (CW and voice), teletype, and telephone monitor on circuits and nets of Hq Western Area Command.

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<u>City</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Mission</u>
Kaiserslautern	2 Mar 56 - 9 Mar 56	Participation in Exercise BEAR CLAW.
LaRochelle, France	17 Apr 56 - 28 May 56	Radio (CW and voice), teletype and telephone monitor of circuits and nets of Base Section, USAREUR COMZ.
Verdun, France	7 May 56 - 21 Jun 56	Radio (CW and voice), teletype, telephone monitor of circuits and nets of Hq Advance Section, USAREUR COMZ.
Seckenheim	1 Jun 56 - 13 Jul 56	Radio (CW and voice), teletype, and telephone monitor of circuits and nets of Hq Area Command.

The detachment's mobile teams were further divided into operational teams in accordance with the type of monitoring to be performed. These sections operated as follows:

1) Radio

Fixed Team

From the beginning of FY 1956 until 30 Nov 55, the Radio Section was assigned, on a 24-hour a day basis, a general search mission which afforded complete coverage of all frequencies for the purpose of finding, sampling, and logging all previously unheard stations. Second priority was devoted to normal monitoring of USAREUR nets on a monthly rotating basis. After 30 Nov 55, this mission assumed top priority.<sup>1</sup> All monitored traffic was analyzed for COMSEC and procedure violations. Operations were performed on a 24-hour a day, 7-day a week schedule with all personnel assigned to rotating shifts. Lack of equipment prevented radioteletype monitoring.

Mobile Team

Mobile monitoring teams monitored headquarters nets, alert nets and voice nets throughout FY 1956. Monitored traffic

1. Ann Rept, 17th ASA Det, FY56, pl8.

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was scanned for security violations. Operations were normally performed on a 24-hour a day, 7-day a week schedule.

2) Teletype

Fixed Team

The Teletype Section, operating on a 16-hour day, 5½-day a week schedule was responsible for COMSEC monitoring of the USAREUR ACAN Net. Assignments were made by the Evaluation Section on a monthly rotating basis. Procedure analysis reports were prepared, and forwarded to the SigO, USAREUR.<sup>1</sup>

Mobile Team

The mobile monitoring team, operating on an 8-hour a day, 5½-day a week monitored conventional telephone within the supported headquarters. Conversations were recorded on magnetic tape and forwarded to the detachment for study and evaluation.

3) Evaluation

Fixed Team

This team, operating 8 hours a day, 5½ days a week, performed all analysis and evaluation of material collected by other teams. It also formulated and wrote all transmission security analysis and security violation reports. It maintained record of all information of possible intelligence value.

Mobile Team

This team scanned all traffic and telephone tapes prior to forwarding them to the detachment for further study. It also had responsibility for assisting in the preparation of final transmission security reports.<sup>2</sup>

With the implementation of TA 32-55 (28 Mar 56) authorized equipment and motor vehicles increased and enabled the four teams formed under TD 93-7217 to operate independently. A lack of funds available to the

1. Ann Rept, 17th ASA Det, FY56, p19.  
2. Ibid. pp20-21.

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technical services during the year prevented the requisition of new equipment, however, this did not cause a major reduction in mission as critically needed equipment was provided by ASA-Europe on a loan basis.<sup>1</sup>

Communications facilities were adequate during the year. Sufficient telephones were available; the USAREUR Msg Cen was utilized for message receipt and transmittal, and ASA-Europe daily courier service was provided for classified material to and from ASA units.<sup>2</sup>

The detachment was attached to Hq, USAREUR Special Troops (7888), Heidelberg for rations and quarters. Hq Co (7888) furnished billeting and mess facilities. The latter was assumed by Detachment D (7888) before the year ended. Medical care was provided by a dispensary at Patton Barracks or the 130th Sta Hosp, Heidelberg.<sup>3</sup>

#### 12. ASA-Europe Group (Provisional), Seckenheim, Germany

ASA-Europe Group (Prov) was activated by GO Nr 63, ASAE, 1955.<sup>4</sup> Group personnel consisted of all officers from the 20th ASA Detachment, 1 EM acting as Sergeant Major, and 1 DA Civ.<sup>5</sup> The physical plant, operations site, supplies, mess facilities, and transportation were provided by the 20th Detachment.<sup>6</sup>

The group, controlled by ASA-Europe, served to exercise administrative and operational control over the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 24th ASA Detachments.<sup>7</sup> Control of the 22d Detachment was relinquished to the 312th

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1. Ann Rept, 17th ASA Det, FY56, pp12-13.
  2. Ibid. p14.
  3. Ibid. pp11-12.
  4. Ann Rept, 20th ASA Det, FY56, Tab 3, p50.
  5. Ibid. p56.
  6. Ibid. pp50, 60.
  7. Ibid. p52.

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Battalion, 15 Feb 56.<sup>1</sup> The mission assignment provided for the group to process electronic search data from its supported units as well as the 23d ASA Detachment, and to furnish mission guidance by continuous liaison. Collateral information was channeled to all detachments to aid them in better fulfilling mission requirements. This information enabled ELINT collection units to separate high priority and unusual intercept from raw intelligence data.<sup>2</sup>

Telephone and mail facilities were available to all detachments controlled by the group. Teletype communications were also maintained with the 19th and 21st Detachments, and ASA-Europe via on-line PYTHON half duplex systems. A circuit was also maintained with RUFPAE, cryptographic center.<sup>3</sup>

Due to the co-location and similar mission of the group and the 20th Detachment, liaison, visits, and inspections originating or terminating at the group could not be distinguished from those originating at the 20th Detachment.<sup>4</sup>

### 13. 18th ASA Detachment, Seckenheim, Germany.

The 18th Detachment remained located at Seckenheim throughout FY 1956. Its Jamming and Operations Sections were attached to the 502d Group and located at Heilbronn. On occasion, these sections were attached to the 302d and 307th Battalions.<sup>5</sup> Physical plant for the detachment consisted of 21 rooms in Hammonds Barracks, security for which was

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1. Ann Rept, 20th ASA Det, FY56, p53.
  2. Ibid. pp66-67.
  3. Ibid. p62.
  4. Ibid. p69.
  5. Ann Rept, 18th ASA Det, FY56, pl.

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provided by a guard detail composed of assigned personnel.<sup>1</sup> The detachment shop area was enclosed by cyclone fence, and situated within the perimeter fence surrounding Hammonds Barracks.<sup>2</sup>

The detachment, directly subordinate to ASA-Europe, received logistic support from USAREUR. Until its transfer from the Signal Corps to ASA and subsequent redesignation, it was organized as the 7734th USAREUR EW Det under TD 77-7734 (10 May 55), C1 (19 Jul 55), C2 (29 Jul 55) and C3 (23 Sep 55) with an authorized strength of 3 Off, 55 EM.<sup>3</sup> Effective 3 Mar 56, the detachment was reorganized under TD 93-7218 (1 Jan 56) with an authorized strength of 3 Off, 55 EM, and designated the 18th ASA Detachment (7218).<sup>4</sup>

Assigned strength as of 1 Dec 55 was 3 Off, 36 EM. At the close of FY 1956 there were 3 Off, 52 EM.<sup>5</sup> The most significant personnel problem during the year was loss of key personnel through marriage to foreign nationals.<sup>6</sup> On the whole, morale was excellent, due in part to good special services and welfare facilities.<sup>7</sup>

Individual military training was provided by the 7774th USAREUR Sig Svc Bn. During the year the detachment and the ASA Control Center (7220) trained together, alternating instruction responsibility monthly. OJT was conducted by individual sections. The Search Section placed a number of men on TDY with the 21st Detachment (7221) for experience. Mobile team personnel underwent cross training of various types of equipment such as

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1. Ann Rept, 18th ASA Det, FY56, p2.
  2. Ibid. pl2.
  3. Ibid. Tabs 2 & 3.
  4. Ibid. Tab 1.
  5. Ibid. p8.
  6. Ibid. p23.
  7. Ibid. pl2.

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the RD-74/U, TNE-4, and various recorders. Teletype intercept operators were sent to Detachment B, ASA-Europe for experience at a fully operational site, and to train as operators of DF equipment. Repairmen worked with maintenance personnel of the ASA Control Center (7220) and were sent to the 19th, 21st, and 24th Detachments on TDY for OJT.<sup>1</sup>

Annual inspection by IG, ASA-Europe was conducted 23 Feb 56. Detachment rating: "Excellent."<sup>2</sup>

TA 32-55 (28 Mar 56) was provided during the year as the authority for requisitioning organizational equipment.<sup>3</sup> Receipt of equipment through supply channels, however, was slow.<sup>4</sup> Commercial telephone facilities were the only Signal communications in use by the detachment in FY 1956.<sup>5</sup>

The general mission of the 18th Detachment was to perform communications countermeasure operations as directed by competent authority and assigned by the Chief, ASA-Europe. The detachment's Jamming Section was primarily responsible for denying the enemy his communications, and secondly, to conduct training in proper anti-jamming procedures. Missions accomplished by the section during the year included:

- 1) Participation in Seventh Army Exercise POLO BALL on 5 Dec 55. Three radio communication sets AN/MRQ-2, two AM Jammers, one Control Van, and three FM Jammers were utilized. AM Jammers operated from sites near the Ansbach Signal School. FM Jammers were mounted in 3/4-ton trucks and sent out daily to specific locations to indoctrinate communications personnel in deception, jamming, and anti-jamming procedures.
- 2) Participation in Exercise BEAR CLAW at Worms, Germany from 5 to 10 Mar 56. Four AN/MRQ-2 Jammers were used very successfully, especially in the use of deception.<sup>6</sup>

1. Ann Rept, 18th ASA Det, FY56, pp20-21.

2. Ibid. p19.

3. Ibid. p6.

4. Ibid. p23.

5. Ibid. p7.

6. Ibid. p14.

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Results disclosed that many operators accepted false messages, and sent classified material in the clear. It was further noted that detachment operators needed instructions in anti-jamming techniques and radio procedure.

On 26 Mar 56, both the Operations and Jamming Sections departed for Boblingen for the purpose of instructing the 160th Sig Gp in anti-jamming. The instruction consisted of four hours of classroom work and eight hours of practical work to include methods of combating deception and various types of jamming. From 21 to 23 May 56, the sections visited the 8th AAA Bn, Wiesbaden and provided similar training.

On 25 May 56, two teams from the Jamming Section were sent to the 302d Battalion at Bamberg and the 307th Battalion, Rothwesten, for the purpose of performing missions as directed.<sup>1</sup>

A team, consisting of personnel from the 502d Group and the Operations and Jamming Sections were sent to Swetzingen from 4 to 9 Jun 56 for the purpose of instructing personnel of the 11th Engr Gp in anti-jamming techniques and the group's mission. From 16 to 21 Jun 56, the team visited Wurzburg, and instructed the 10th Inf Div in similar procedures.<sup>2</sup>

The only field mission assigned the Search Section during FY 1956 was a short exercise at Schwogen with the AN/TRD-10 during the period 13-25 Jun 56. The mission was conducted with the 24th Detachment to test subject equipment under field conditions.<sup>3</sup>

Housing for the detachment at Hammonds Barracks was adequate during the year. Messing facilities were provided by the USAREUR Sig Svc Bn

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1. Ann Rept, 18th ASA Det, FY56, pl5.
  2. Ibid. pl6.
  3. Ibid. pl6.

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(7774) consolidated mess. Medical services were provided by Sullivan Barracks Dispensary, Mannheim or the 130th Sta Hosp, Heidelberg.<sup>1</sup>

14. 19th ASA Detachment, Mt Schneeberg, Germany

At the beginning of FY 1956, this unit was designated the 9473 TU Sig Svc Team, assigned to OCSigO, Hq USAREUR. On 1 Nov 55, the unit was redesignated the 19th ASA Detachment (7219) assigned to Chief, ASA and further to Chief, ASA-Europe.<sup>2</sup> Administrative and operational control was provided by the 20th ASA Detachment, while logistic support and courtmartial jurisdiction emanated from SACOM.<sup>3</sup>

The physical plant consisted of six buildings with the largest containing the operations area, billets, mess hall, maintenance shop, day room, and heating plant. Four other buildings, temporary in nature, were used for storage, while the sixth, a converted ski hut, housed the crafts shop.<sup>4</sup> Physical security was maintained by three security guards from the Labor Service Unit in Bayreuth.<sup>5</sup>

At the beginning of the year the unit operated under TD 11-9473 authorizing 2 Off, 1 WO, and 26 EM.<sup>6</sup> This was superseded by TD 93-7219 effective 20 Feb 56, when the unit was assigned Chief, ASA with further assignment to Chief, ASA-Europe. Authorized strength was unchanged.<sup>7</sup> Assigned strength at the beginning of the year was 3 Off and 33 EM; while at the end of the year it was 3 Off and 42 EM.<sup>8</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, 18th ASA Det, FY 56, p10.
  2. Ann Rept, 19th ASA Det, FY56, pp2-3.
  3. Ibid. p2.
  4. Ibid. ppl-2.
  5. Ibid. pll.
  6. Ibid. Tab 3.
  7. Ibid. Tab 4
  8. Ibid. pp5, 7.

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Unit training was based on four hours of military instruction per week. OJT and individual military training were conducted on an "as needed" basis.<sup>1</sup> Liaison visits were made by members of the detachment to Vockerode, Frankfurt, and Heidelberg.<sup>2</sup> The G2, USAREUR made a visit to the detachment 20 Jun 56. Annual IG, ASA-Europe inspection was also conducted on this date. Adjective rating: "Superior."<sup>3</sup>

The mission in general was to search the frequency spectrum for ELINT

[redacted] and General Search.

All positions utilized the AN/TLR-1 or its components, except the X-band position which employed the AN/APR-9. Semi-monthly reports were submitted to the 20th Detachment containing the majority of intelligence collected. Intelligence demanding more immediate attention was forwarded in cipher over the direct landline leading to the 20th.<sup>4</sup>

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In May, a special mission, employing three men with necessary equipment, was sent to Dobraberg in an attempt to fix the location of a new

[redacted]

The operations component consisted of four teams each composed of three operators and a team chief. Normal work schedule was nine consecutive days followed by a three-day break. Equipment used included the AN/TLR-1, AN/APR-9, AN/TNH-4, AN/GFQ-2, AN/SLA-1, AS-736, -737, -738, and AN/TLR-1 Antenna Horn series. Two pairs of Yagis with center frequencies

1. Ann Rept, 19th ASA Det, FY56, pp16-17.
2. Ibid. p16.
3. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, Tab 82, p2.
4. Ann Rept, 19th ASA Det, FY56, pp11-13.
5. Ibid. p12.

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The detachment's CommCen utilized a direct landline teletype circuit to the 20th Detachment as well as military and civilian telephone circuits. In addition, an alert radio station with net control station in Nurnberg was monitored 24 hours daily.<sup>3</sup>

A Trick Chief Control Central, containing video, audio and communication channels available from all positions, was also utilized by the detachment. The Trick Chief made all recordings and photographs in addition to assisting operators in analyzing signals.<sup>4</sup>

Housing was provided for the EM at Mt Schneeberg and at Bayreuth Station which also provided mess facilities. Officers and married EM lived either on the German economy or in government housing. Medical and dental care was provided at the Bindlach Dispensary. More serious cases were referred to the US Army Hospital in Nurnberg.<sup>5</sup>

The motor pool provided truck and van transport to and from Nurnberg for supplies, and three sedans for administrative conveyances.<sup>6</sup> During the winter months, a 15-passenger bus was used to transport men from Bayreuth to Mt Schneeberg and back.<sup>7</sup>

1. Ann Rept, 19th ASA Det, FY56, ppl3-14.
2. Ibid. pl4.
3. Ibid. ppl0-11.
4. Ibid. pl4.
5. Ibid. pp8-9.
6. Ibid. pp9-10.
7. Ibid. pl8.

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15. 20th ASA Detachment, Seckenheim, Germany

Effective 1 Nov 55, the 9487th TU, Sig Svc Team was re-designated as the 20th ASA Detachment by GO Nr 44, Hq ASA, 28 Oct 55.<sup>1</sup> Logistic support, courtsmartial jurisdiction, and housing facilities were provided by Hq Area Command, Hammonds Barracks, Seckenheim.<sup>2</sup> Physical security was provided the operational area by an electrical release lock. During normal duty hours, no guard was posted, but after duty an armed guard, acting as CQ, assumed security responsibilities.<sup>3</sup>

Upon assumption of operational and administrative control by ASA-Europe a new TD--TD 93-7220 (1 Jan 56)--was published.<sup>4</sup> Assigned strength at the beginning of the year was 4 Off, 1 WO, and 23 EM; while at the end of the year it was 6 Off, 3 WO, and 35 EM.<sup>5</sup> In addition to these men, one civilian, acting as a technical advisor was assigned.<sup>6</sup>

Individual training was integrated with the 7774th Sig Svc Bn. Subjects covered fulfilled all ASA-Europe requirements. Unit training was accomplished by participation in USAREUR and ASA alert plans. OJT was arranged in such a manner that operational personnel were acquainted with all phases of the work.<sup>7</sup> Bi-monthly liaison was maintained with members of US EUCOM ELINT Technical Sub-Group, Europe for discussions of new procedures in the ELINT field. Liaison was also maintained with Hq USAREUR to promote a better understanding of ELINT requirements. Daily liaison

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1. Ann Rept, 20th ASA Det, FY56, p4.
  2. Ibid. p7.
  3. Ibid. p22.
  4. Ibid. pp7-8.
  5. Ibid. p11.
  6. Ibid. p12.
  7. Ibid. pp34-35.

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was held with G2, USAREUR during the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] period.<sup>1</sup> Annual IG, ASA-Europe inspection was held 21 Feb 56.

Adjective rating: "Superior."

ELINT mission under the SigO, USAREUR was to assign and schedule specific tasks to search units under its operational control, to perform field analysis and evaluation of electronic search data, and to maintain ACAN with ANEEG on all operational matters. The detachment also submitted summary reports of intercept, dispatch reports, and unit progress reports to interested consumers. With the shift in command to ASA-Europe, the 20th Detachment exercised operational control over, and performed field analysis on raw intercept from the following units:

- 18th ASA Det, Seckenheim
- 19th ASA Det, Mt Schneeberg
- 21st ASA Det, Kassel
- 22d ASA Det, Berlin (Complete operational control of this detachment was retained by Hq ASA-Europe, however, intercept material was processed by the 20th Det.)
- 23d ASA Det, Turkey
- 24th ASA Det, Bad Aibling

In addition to the assignments mentioned above, the 20th submitted bi-monthly summaries containing the results of analysis of all signals intercepted by collection units under its operational control and dispatch reports on new or unusual types of intercept. Unit progress reports were discontinued when ASA-Europe assumed control.<sup>3</sup>

The Maintenance Section was assigned a special project by Sig Div, USAREUR, to overhaul two AN/TLR-1 Countermeasures Receiving Sets and to install them at the 9488th TU, Turkey. The team brought back two AN/TLR-1's

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1. Ann Rept, 20th Det, FY56, p32.
  2. Comd Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, Tab 82, pl.
  3. Ann Rept, 20th ASA Det, FY56, pp25-30.

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that were inoperative and overhauled them upon return to Heidelberg. In February 1956, the maintenance section received instructions to check and overhaul two AN/TLR-8 Receiving Sets. A crane rotor with a three-meter parabolic reflector mounted on it was to be modified to work with one of the sets. These were taken to Turkey and installed in April 1956. In addition to special projects, the section performed field and depot work on all EW equipment for three field teams.<sup>1</sup>

Audio analysis equipment used by the detachment included a Cossor Oscilloscope and high speed camera, an audio oscillator and filter, and RD/74-U tape recorders which were replaced by Ampex AN/TNH-4 dual-channel tape recorders.<sup>2</sup>

Under OSigO, USAREUR, the detachment used the PYTHON cryptosystem on half duplex on-line teletype circuits to 9473d Sig Svc Team and the 9492d Sig Svc Team. In August 1955, an on-line, half duplex circuit for unclassified messages was established between this detachment and RUFFP relay located at Neustheim. By use of this circuit and a conference patch to RUFFP, an on-line, half duplex circuit was established between this detachment and the Heidelberg CommCen.<sup>3</sup> On 1 Nov 55, when ASA-Europe assumed control, teletype traffic greatly increased and all messages were encrypted regardless of classification. In December, an on-line, half duplex circuit was established between this detachment and RUFFPS, Frankfurt. Effective 1 Jan 56, a completely new message control system was established in which all messages were logged, a "send" and "receive" file maintained, and a cite number system established for messages originating at the detachment.

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1. Ann Rept, 20th ASA Det, FY56, ppl6-18.
  2. Ibid. p29.
  3. Ibid. ppl9-20.

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At the end of the year on-line, half duplex teletype circuits existed between the detachment and the 19th ASA Detachment, the 21st ASA Detachment, and RUFPP, RUFPS, and RUFPAE. Messages were encrypted on the PYTHON system.<sup>1</sup>

Housing and mess facilities were shared with the 7774th USAREUR Sig Svc Bn. Enlisted men were billeted with Company B. Medical facilities were available at the Benjamin Franklin Dispensary or the 130th Sta Hosp, Heidelberg. The detachment's motor pool utilized one light sedan and a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton truck for transportation. Heavier vehicles were borrowed from the 18th ASA Detachment and the 7774th USAREUR Sig Svc Bn.<sup>2</sup>

16. 21st ASA Detachment, Mt Meissner, Germany

The 9492d TU Sig Svc Team was redesignated 21st ASA Detachment, 1 Nov 55. The detachment remained located near Vockerode atop Mt Meissner throughout FY 1956.<sup>3</sup> The physical plant consisted of two buildings; the first housing operations, maintenance, billets, mess, recreation, and administration areas; the second, supply.<sup>4</sup> Physical security for the exterior of the site was provided by German Labor Service Troops. All classified material was stored in a safe located within the operations area which was secured by an armed guard during normal off-duty hours.<sup>5</sup>

Directly subordinate to ASA-Europe Group (Prov), the 21st ASA Detachment was organized under TD 11-9492 which provided a strength of 3 Off,

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1. Ann Rept, 20th ASA Det, FY56, pp20-21.
  2. Ibid. pp13-15.
  3. Ann Rept, 21st ASA Det, FY56, pl.
  4. Ibid, p2.
  5. Ibid. pp14-15.

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3 WO, and 26 EM.<sup>1</sup> This was supplanted by TD 11-7221, effective 1 Jan 56, which authorized 2 Off, 1 WO, and 25 EM. Assigned strength at the start of the year was 2 Off, 29 EM, and 1 DA Civ, while at the end of the year it was 3 Off, 33 EM, and 1 DA Civ.<sup>2</sup>

Channels of supply were handled directly with the technical service concerned. QM supplies were drawn from the Kassel Sub-Area and Giessen, Signal supplies from Frankfurt, and Ordnance supplies from Giessen and Frankfurt. The long distances traversed involved loss of much time and manpower.<sup>3</sup>

Major maintenance of the physical plant was performed by the Kassel Sub-Area Engineers. Support received was poor as it often took 60 days to get a work order approved or disapproved.<sup>4</sup> Minor maintenance, such as the scraping of roads in winter and unskilled labor, was done by members of the detachment.<sup>5</sup> Specific equipment problems included line voltage failure in December. Repairs took one month, and in the interim, an average of one transformer burned out per week. Power supply of the AN/APR-9 failed and the X-band capabilities were seriously curtailed five months until an exchange was arranged with the Air Force. Special wiring to power this receiver was expected to be installed during the next fiscal year. The SB-196 was removed from operations because it took up too much storage space.<sup>6</sup>

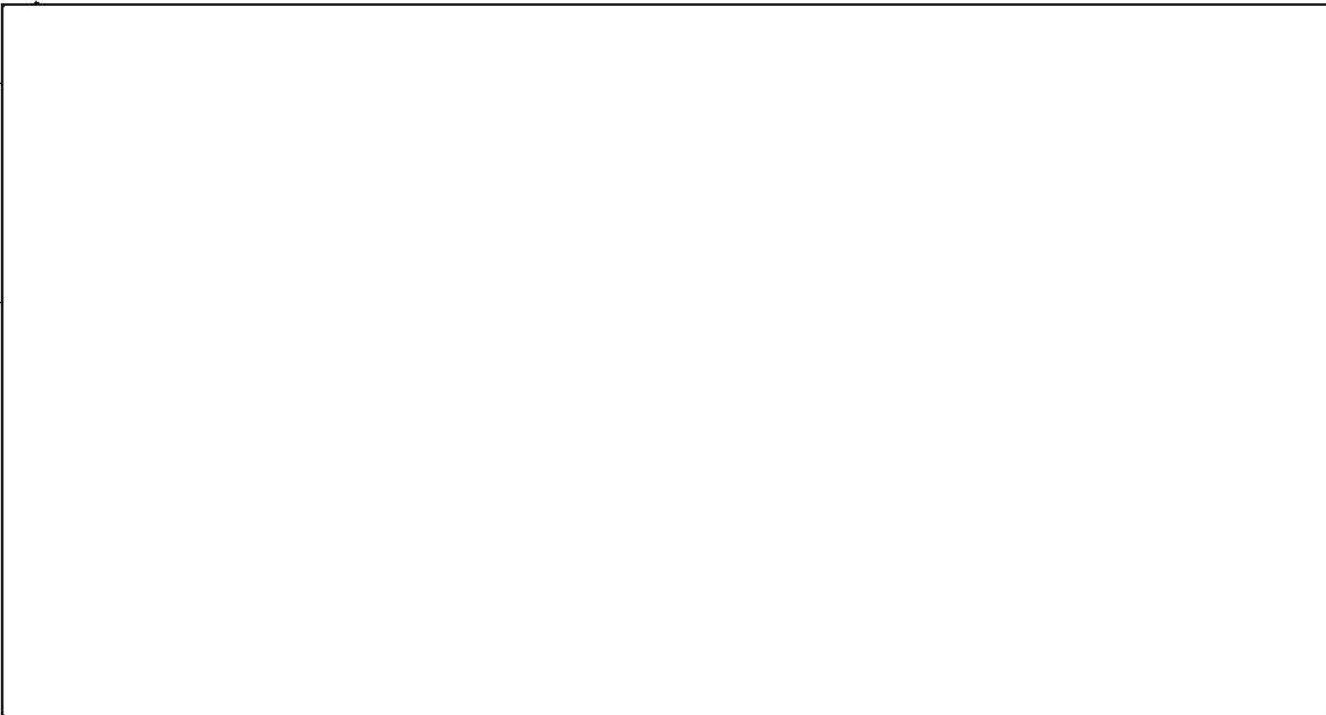
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1. Ann Rept, 21st ASA Det, FY56, pp3-4.
  2. Ibid. p7.
  3. Ibid. p2.
  4. Ibid. p2.
  5. Ibid. pp11-12.
  6. Ibid. p19.

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Individual training, which stressed arms familiarization and qualification, was given on a 93 hours-per-quarter basis. Unit training, with emphasis on retreat parades and inspections, was given on an 83 hours-per-quarter basis; while 16 hours of OJT were conducted each quarter.<sup>1</sup> Annual IG, ASA inspection was conducted 12 Apr 56. Adjective rating: "Superior."<sup>2</sup>

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Liaison with ASA-Europe Group (Prov) was maintained via teletype. Communications with other units was accomplished by telephone and mail service. Alert communications were maintained via radio net.<sup>4</sup>

EM were housed and messed on post in Building Nr 1. Officers lived off-post at the Glass House in Kassel. Dental and medical care was available at the Glass House and/or Rothwesten. Advanced medical care was provided at Frankfurt, some 100 miles away.<sup>5</sup> Transportation for all off-post

1. Ann Rept, 21st ASA Det, FY56, pp17-18.
2. Ibid. Tab 8.
3. Ibid. p16.
4. Ibid. pp12-13.
5. Ibid. pp8-9.

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Transportation for all off-post personnel was provided by the motor pool. However, privately owned vehicles were utilized whenever possible.<sup>1</sup>

Recreation facilities, always a morale factor, were limited due to the small size of the physical plant and limited funds. Thus, the forthcoming move to Rothwesten, slated for FY 1957, was anticipated with much anxiety by all men of the detachment.<sup>2</sup>

17. 22d ASA Detachment, Berlin, Germany

The 22d ASA Detachment, the former 9539th TU Sig Svc Team, located at Berlin, which was reassigned to ASA, 1 Nov 55, submitted no historical report covering its FY 1956 activities.

18. 23d ASA Detachment, Sinop, Turkey

Effective 1 Nov 55, this unit (formerly 9488th TU Sig Svc Team under CSigO) was reassigned Chief, ASA, redesignated 23d ASA Detachment and further assigned Chief, ASA-Europe. Administrative and logistic support was provided by EUCOM.<sup>3</sup> Project P-32 aided reorganization by providing additional personnel and equipment.<sup>4</sup> Authorized strength under TD 93-7223, effective 1 May 56, was 4 Off and 73 EM. Assigned strength at the beginning of FY 1956 was 5 Off and 43 EM, while at the end of the year it was 6 Off, 1 WO, and 199 EM.<sup>5</sup>

The detachment was divided into three sections, with sites at Sinop, Samsun, and Ankara.<sup>6</sup>

1. Ann Rept, 21st ASA Det, FY56, p11.

2. Ibid. p19.

3. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3, FY56, Tab 5 & GO Nr 44, Hq ASA, 28 Oct 55.

4. Ann Rept, 23d ASA Det, FY56, Vol I, p2.

5. Ibid. pp4-6.

6. Ibid. p2.

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Sinop (Site 6)--Housed detachment headquarters and the main body of troops. Physical plant consisted of an operations building and a motor building. Additional structures were added in April, May, and June for operational and housekeeping purposes.<sup>1</sup> Physical security was provided by members of a nearby Turkish Radar Group. The COMINT and CommCen buildings were secured by a wire fence and an armed guard on 24-hour duty.<sup>2</sup>

Samsun (Site 2)--Small operational detachment utilizing operations building and motor building. Construction initiated at start of year included Orderly Room, OIC's office, conference room, supply room, CommCen, and ELINT operations room. Antenna field was completed in June 1956, and a power building was 50% complete at the end of the report period.<sup>3</sup> Physical security for the outside area was provided by a local Turkish Garrison. Old operations building was secured by locked door and personnel on duty. The new building added double security doors.<sup>4</sup>

Ankara--Small operational detachment consisting of CommCen and Air Section personnel. The CommCen was located in JAMMAT building and Air Section in JCA Engr building.<sup>5</sup>

At the beginning of the year, the Supply Section was located at Samsun. With the arrival of P-32, this section was transferred to Sinop. Movement was completed 18 Jun 56, when the section was split into Unit and Technical Supply.<sup>6</sup>

From 1 Jul-31 Dec 55, all classes of supply, except ASA equipment and spare parts, were requisitioned and procured from TUSAG. On 1 Jan 56, supply channels, except ASA equipment, were shifted to TUSLOG. Project P-32 equipment arrived from March through June and a large build-up of equipment took place. In April, Hq ASA-Europe volunteered aid for requisitions that could not be filled by TUSLOG. One hundred requisitions were submitted, but at the end of the year all were cancelled and returned.<sup>7</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, 23d ASA Det, FY56, Vol I, p2.
  2. Ibid. p21.
  3. Ibid. pp2-3.
  4. Ibid. p22.
  5. Ibid. pl.
  6. Ibid. pl4.
  7. Ibid. ppl3-14.

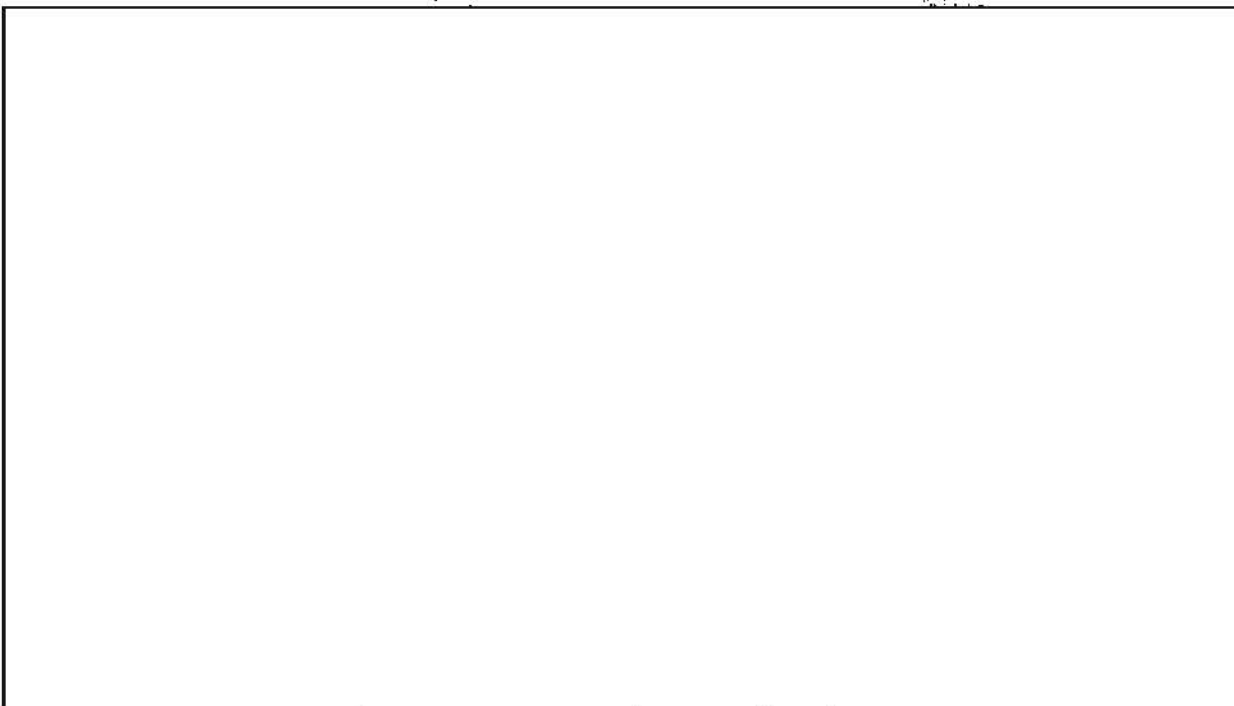
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Training presented a major problem as the Turkish Government precluded combat exercises or display of combat equipment. Thus, field problems, firing ranges, dismounted drill, inspection in ranks, war alerts, and care and cleaning of weapons could not enter into training schedules. Nevertheless, a regular training program was set up to cover operation of vehicles, military courtesy, security education, character guidance, physical training, first aid, and military sanitation. OJT was conducted primarily in MOS 204.1 by having new arrivals placed on shift with more experienced personnel. OJT was also provided mess, motor transportation, and supply personnel on arrival.<sup>1</sup>

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Formal exchange was also arranged with USA-66.<sup>4</sup> Annual inspection, conducted

1. Ann Rept, 23d ASA Det, FY56, Vol I, pp27-28.
2. Ann Rept, 23d ASA Det, FY56, Vol II, p27.
3. Ibid. p28.
4. Ibid. p28.

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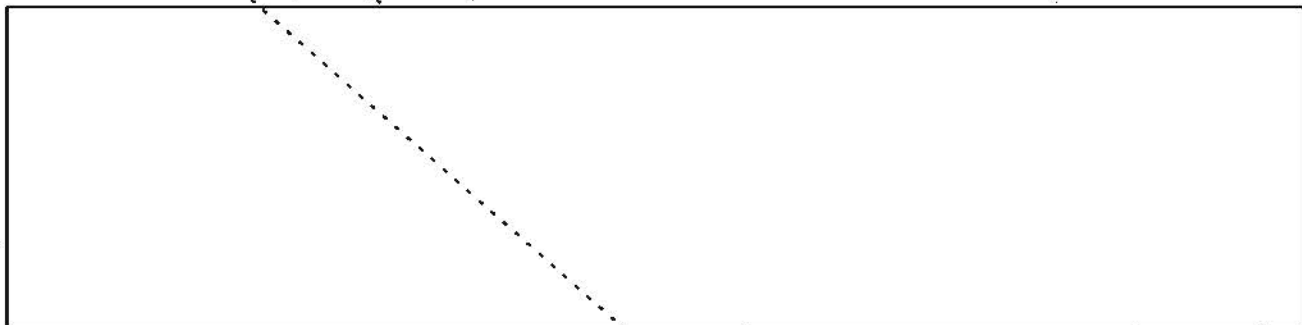
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by IG, ASA, 25 Feb 56, awarded both sites an adjective rating of "Excellent."<sup>1</sup>



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Due to mission imposed by ASA-Europe it was necessary to amass additional equipment and personnel in as short time as possible. A three position ELINT installation for use at Sinop was assembled at Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Va. Special project and Special Projects Unit personnel were employed to expedite the operation.<sup>5</sup>

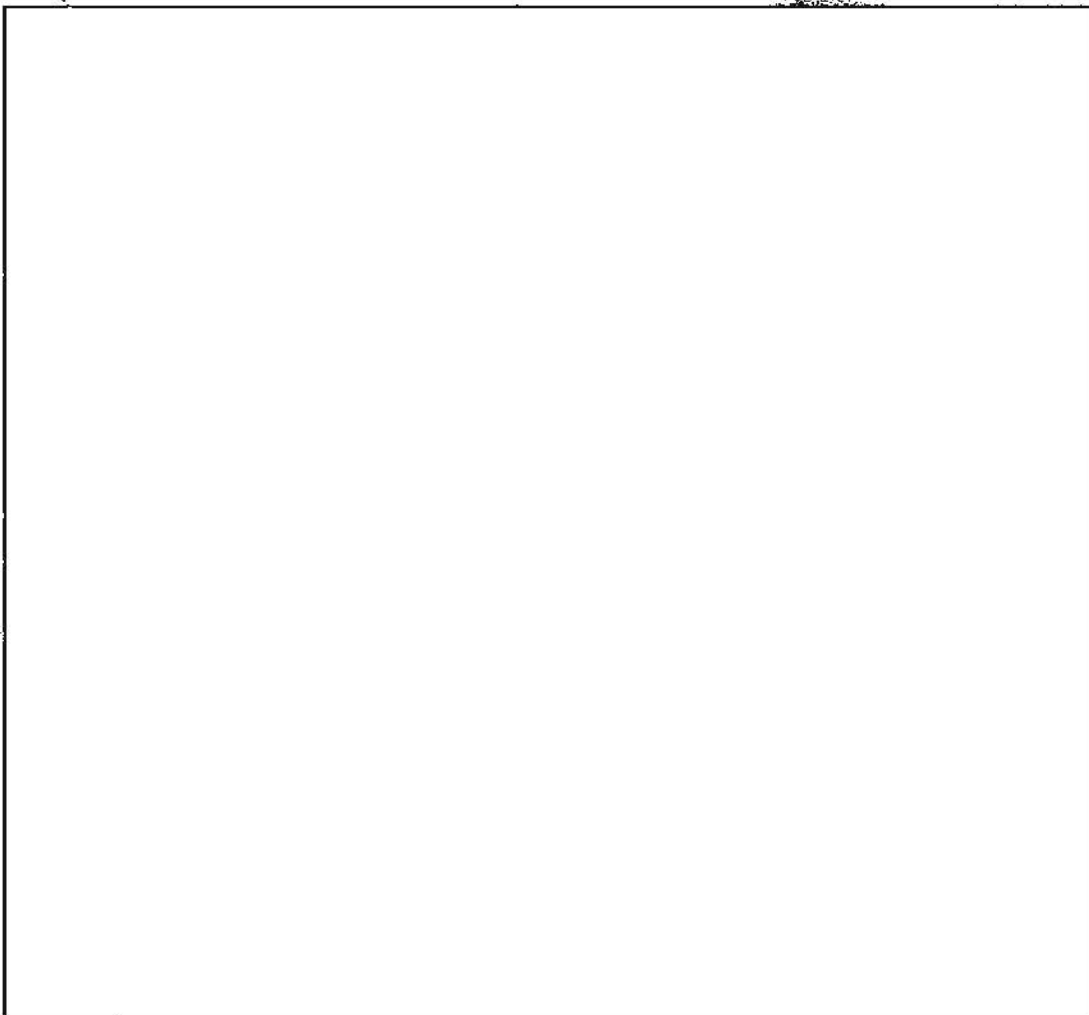


1. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, Tab 82.
2. Ann Rept, 23d ASA Det, FY56, Vol II, p3.
3. Ibid. p4.
4. Ibid. Tab 1, ppl-2.
5. Ibid. pp7-8.
6. Ibid. p6.
7. Ibid. pp9-11.

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COMINT team (USM-49J) received operations orders from NSA 26 May 56, but it was not until 10 June that operational capability was achieved. Limited intercept began 13 May when all positions were assigned a special search and development project. The first link was discovered two days later. On 1 June, due to a visit to Samsun, TEXTA, heretofore unavailable because of the uncertain clearance of USM-49J personnel, was obtained and operators became familiar with nets. The first daily TECSUM was forwarded 10 June.

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Once operations were

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A PYTHON cryptosystem was employed for the on-line circuit. Off-line backup was also PYTHON, although a separate series of tapes were supplied for this function. The CommCen also carried out a 12-hour full masking program to cover the nature of the mission. Electronic traffic passed in June numbered 114,455 gps, while 24,114 gps were couriered in and out of Sinop.<sup>4</sup> Prior to P-32, electrical communications were at a minimum due to cumbersome enciphering methods and lack of contact terminals outside of Sinop and Samsun. Messages sent within Turkey were secured by USAF units, while JAMMAT operated circuits to outside destinations. Courier service

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1. Ann Rept, 23d ASA Det, FY56, Vol II, p20.
  2. Ibid. pp11-12.
  3. Ibid. pp13-14.
  4. Ibid. p23.

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was the primary method of passing technical data. However, general driving conditions often prevented connections with State Department diplomatic service.<sup>1</sup>

Housing and mess facilities presented unique problems at each of the three sites:

Sinop - At start of the report period all personnel assigned to Sinop resided in four privately rented houses. On 1 Dec 55, personnel were centralized at a hotel, while newly arrived troops were billeted first in pup tents, and then in squad tents. Shipments of Jamesway shelters began arriving 3 May 56 and by the end of the report period, 30 were ready for use as billets. Officers were billeted first at a hotel, and later, in May, a private house served as a BOQ.

A small private mess, established in a rented house, was used at the start of the year. On 1 Dec 55, mess facilities were moved to the hotel billeting the troops. Finally, a new mess hall, located near the operations site was set up on 5 Apr 56. Consolidation of both facilities took place in early June.<sup>2</sup> Medical treatment was administered by a local Turkish physician and hospital.<sup>3</sup>

Samsun - All men at this site were lodged in a civilian housing area. House grouping included a kitchen and dining room, orderly room, dispensary, day room and BOQ. All personnel received basic allowance for quarters.<sup>4</sup> Only medical facility available at beginning of the year was a unit first aid kit. A small dispensary was started 15 Jun 56, and later merged with the local Air Force Detachment dispensary.<sup>5</sup>

1. Ann Rept, 23d ASA Det, FY56, Vol II, p27.
2. Ann Rept, 23d ASA Det, FY56, Vol I, pp8-9.
3. Ibid. p11.
4. Ibid. pp10-11.
5. Ibid. p12.

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Ankara - Personnel were billeted on the local economy.<sup>1</sup>

a. Headquarters Detachment (8623), Ankara, Turkey

Hq Det (8623), organized effective 1 May 56 under TD 93-8623 (2 Apr 56), was directly subordinate to Chief, ASA-Europe.<sup>2</sup> Composed of 4 Off and 6 EM at the end of FY 1956,<sup>3</sup> this detachment was established as an advance party to monitor construction, account for incoming shipments, install ASA equipment, and to review TA's and TD's related to the future site of Fld Sta 8623.<sup>4</sup> [REF: VOL. II P. 105]

19. 24th ASA Detachment, Bad Aibling, Germany

This detachment, the former 9491st TU Sig Svc Team located in Vienna, was redesignated the 24th ASA Detachment and assigned to Chief, ASA-Europe during FY 1956.<sup>5</sup> Relocation to Bad Aibling commenced 17 Aug 55.<sup>6</sup> Supply was furnished by the 312th Battalion, while mission and command were directed from ASA Control Center-Europe.<sup>7</sup> TD 93-7224, effective 21 Nov 55, superseded TD 11-9491, and provided for an authorized strength of 2 Off and 28 EM.<sup>8</sup> Assigned strength at the start of the year was 4 Off and 31 EM, while at the end of the year it was 3 Off and 30 EM.<sup>9</sup>

The new physical plant consisted of a permanent type two-story building with storage space provided in a nearby former German hangar. Physical security at the old site was maintained by members of the 350th Inf. At

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1. Ann Rept, 23d ASA Det, FY56, Vol I, pl.
  2. Ann Rept, Hq Det (8623), FY56, Tab 2.
  3. Ibid. p3.
  4. Ibid. pp6-7.
  5. Ann Rept, 24th ASA Det, FY56, p4.
  6. Ibid. Tab B.
  7. Ibid. p5.
  8. Ibid. Tab D.
  9. Ibid. p6.

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Bad Aibling, the problem was handled by the security police and indigenous civilian guards.<sup>1</sup> Maintenance and construction were provided by the Post Engineer Section.<sup>2</sup>

A total of 157 hours were devoted to individual military training during the report period. Emphasis was placed on weapons qualification, tactical training, ceremonies, and inspections. Unit training was devoted to preparations for the movement to Bad Aibling, and later to weekly parades held jointly with the 312th Battalion. All individuals participated in OJT when not on a specified mission.<sup>3</sup> Advanced training was set up to familiarize operators with the ELINT program. Especially stressed were the physical characteristics and capabilities of [redacted] Liaison was carried on periodically with ASA-Europe Control Center.<sup>4</sup> Annual IG, ASA-Europe inspection was conducted 26 Jul 56. Adjective rating: "Excellent."<sup>6</sup>

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[redacted]

Mobile missions, which occupied the detachment until it settled at Grosse Arber, included teams operating at Burg (17-23 Mar 56), and Schoningan (20 May-10 Jun 56 and 12 Jun-2 Jul 56).<sup>7</sup> The first trip to Schoningan, involving [redacted] resulted in a new transmission intercept.<sup>8</sup>

Equipment used included several types of Yagi antennas, two "T" fed slot antennas, and an electrically controlled antenna drive for remote control. A mobile operations unit incorporating two operating positions

1. Ann Rept, 24th ASA Det, FY56, p9.
2. Ibid. p8.
3. Ibid. pp19-20.
4. Ibid. p10.
5. Ibid. pp15-16.
6. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Vol I, Tab 82.
7. Ann Rept, 24th ASA Det, FY56, p10.
8. Ibid. p17.

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within an M-109 Ordnance Van was designed. The first position operated up to 500 mcs, while the second covered a frequency range from 500-10,750 mcs. Each position maintained [redacted] and cameras, while they both shared an AN/TGQ-2.<sup>1</sup> The detachment had no communications facilities other than normal telephone and administrative channels.<sup>2</sup>

EM were billeted at Bad Aibling, two to four to a room. Married personnel were provided on-post dependent quarters, while ample billeting was available for bachelor officers and NCO's. Mess facilities and motor maintenance were provided by the 312th Battalion. Medical care was available at 7779th Med Gp or the 2d Fld Hospital.<sup>3</sup>

20. Field Station (8606), Herzogenaurach, Germany

Location of Fld Sta 8606 at Herzo Base remained unchanged during FY 1956. Outlying detachments were located as follows:

- \*Detachment B - DF Site - Bremen (later Neuenwalde)
- Detachment C - DF Site - Berlin (Gatow Section)
- Detachment F - Operational Site - Berlin (Grunewald Section)

Physical plant, comprising fifty or more buildings, was occupied by station personnel; the 339th Comm Recon Company; Det 3, 603 ACW Sq; Det 2, 6th Shoran Beacon Flt Sq; and the 4068th Lab Svc Co (Grd).<sup>4</sup> Security for Herzo Base and station operations was provided by a security guard force augmented by German guards of the 4068th.<sup>5</sup>

The station, directly subordinate to ASA-Europe, received logistic

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1. Ann Rept, 24th ASA Det, FY56, pp11-12.
  2. Ibid. p8.
  3. Ibid. pp7-8.
  4. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8606), FY56, pp1-2.
  5. Ibid. p19.
- \*Trfd to Fld Sta (8611), 8 Nov 55.

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support as a lodger unit of Nurnberg Sub-Area. As such, it was provided ordinary supply, discipline (special and general courtmartial jurisdiction), welfare, recreation, and assistance in administrative matters. Equipment, peculiar to ASA, was provided by ASA-Europe.<sup>1</sup>

Detachment F, was attached to the Berlin detachment of Hq ASA-Europe, in turn to Hq & Hq Co (7781 Special Troops Bn) for quarters and rations. The station retained responsibility for promotions and transfers. Effective 26 Apr 56, the detachment was made a part of a provisional company of Hq ASA-Europe, in Berlin.<sup>2</sup>

Under TD 93-8606 (18 Mar 55), 16 Off, 3 WO, and 542 EM were authorized. Effective 14 Oct 55, enlisted strength was increased to 593. C1 (1 May 56) further increased strength to 629; C2 (1 May 56) raised the figure to 630. Platoon system of organization remained in effect.<sup>3</sup>

One important supply problem affecting the station concerned a decision to discontinue 3d and 4th echelon signal maintenance by all ASA-Europe units, and place this responsibility upon local Signal Supply Technical Services. The Nurnberg Signal Section, however, was unprepared to perform this task (either with manpower or by stock level of parts) on the effective date, 1 May 56, and was still not ready by 30 June. The ultimate result was an overloading of the Nurnberg Sub-Area Signal Section with a drastic increase in deadlined equipment until some sections in the Operations Branch were less than 50% effective. This required a steady flow of emergency requisitions to the Nurnberg Sub-Area and to ASA-Europe. A system was eventually agreed

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8606); FY56, pp3-4.
  2. Ibid. p43.
  3. Ibid. pp4-5.

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upon to the effect that during the period replacement parts were on order, equipment would be retained at Herzogenaurach thus crediting the Nurnberg Sub-Area Signal Section with 3d and 4th echelon repair work, but actually accomplishing the repairs within the maintenance section of the Operations Branch. This system was in effect at the close of FY 1956, and equipment on deadline had been reduced by over 70%.

On 3 Jan 56, work commenced on an 18-apartment building, and a two-bedroom apartment project for field grade family quarters.<sup>2</sup> Requests for 11 new construction projects were initiated and construction started on revamping the antenna field by raising new antennas and placing transmission lines underground. Work on a new operations building was also underway.<sup>3</sup> Maintenance service continued to be supplied by the Nurnberg Sub-Area Engr Section, but because of reduced funds the repair and maintenance of buildings and grounds was below standard.<sup>4</sup>

Assigned strength at the beginning of the report period was 17 Off, 2 WO, 586 EM, while at the end of the year it was 21 Off, 2 WO, 591 EM.<sup>5</sup> Thirty-one civilian operators were employed in the Civilian Pilot Program, 1 DA Civ was employed as a clerk-typist, and 37 indigenous employees were on direct hire as maintenance and mess help.<sup>6</sup>

Morale remained very good, special emphasis being placed upon recreational facilities and a well rounded athletic program.<sup>7</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8606), FY56, pp31-32.
  2. Ibid. p3.
  3. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8606), FY56, Vol II, p52.
  4. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8606), FY56, Vol I, p18.
  5. Ibid. pp7-10.
  6. Ibid. pp10-11.
  7. Ibid. pp27-29.

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Training was conducted in accordance with directives of ASA-Headquarters and ASA-Europe.<sup>1</sup> Manual Morse operator replacements from the ASA Training Center were immediately placed in refresher status for a period of 22 working days at which time they were sufficiently qualified to be placed on a full time productive status.<sup>2</sup> Newly integrated civilian radio operators in the Manual Morse General Search program were assigned regular tricks commencing in July 1955 and after a three to ten-day refresher course relieved the military operator of his general search duties.<sup>3</sup> A continuous training program was in effect for all operators of the RDF tip-off and report circuit. This program was designed to train new operators and orient experienced operators in all current phases of operation of the ASA-Europe fixed net control.<sup>4</sup>

The station did not have any requirements for passing its operational end products and/or pertinent strategic information to tactical commanders. It did, however, disseminate information to consumers on a weekly basis.<sup>5</sup> Maj Gen James H. Phillips, Chief, ASA visited and the IG, ASA-Europe conducted annual inspection during the period 5-7 Oct 58. Adjective rating: "Superior."<sup>6</sup>

The station's mission remained unchanged during FY 1956. It continued to operate as a COMINT collecting facility for intelligence producing activities of ASA and NSA, and exercised operational control over all assigned missions.<sup>7</sup> Supervised were activities of Detachment F, which operated as

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8606), FY56, p26.
  2. Ibid. Vol II, p23.
  3. Ibid. p29.
  4. Ibid. p45.
  5. Ibid. p49.
  6. Ibid. Vol I, pp22-25.

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a collecting agency for COMINT producing activities of ASA-Europe, and Detachment C, whose principal function was location of unidentified or unknown transmitters by use of DF.<sup>1</sup>

An added responsibility was rendering assistance to USAREUR and ASA-Europe units in locating transmitting stations in instances of reported jamming.<sup>2</sup>

Operational organization consisted of an Operations Branch with ten sections discussed below. Detachment F, organized on a much smaller scale, consisted of six subsections (Administration, Manual Morse Intercept, Radiotelephone Intercept, Radio Direction Finding (in effect, Det C), Traffic Analysis, and Maintenance).<sup>3</sup>

1) Administration

Asgd str beginning and end of FY 1956 - 3 (1 Off, 1 EM, 1 DA Civ (clerk typist))

Organization: Basic advisory and assistance setup for operational and technical matters.<sup>4</sup>

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2) Traffic Analysis and Control

Asgd str beginning FY 1956 -   
Asgd str ending FY 1956 -

Organization: Four major subsections (Manual Morse and Radiotelephone T/A, Radio Printer T/A, Manual Morse General Search Support, and Administration. A Distribution Section was established 1 May 56. Reorganized into three general groups (intercept support, analytic, administrative, and distribution) as the year ended.<sup>5</sup>

3) Manual Morse

Asgd str beginning FY 1956 -   
Asgd str ending FY 1956 -

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8606), FY56, Vol II, p42.
2. Ibid. p50.
3. Ibid. p43.
4. Ibid. p4.
5. Ibid. pp5-6.

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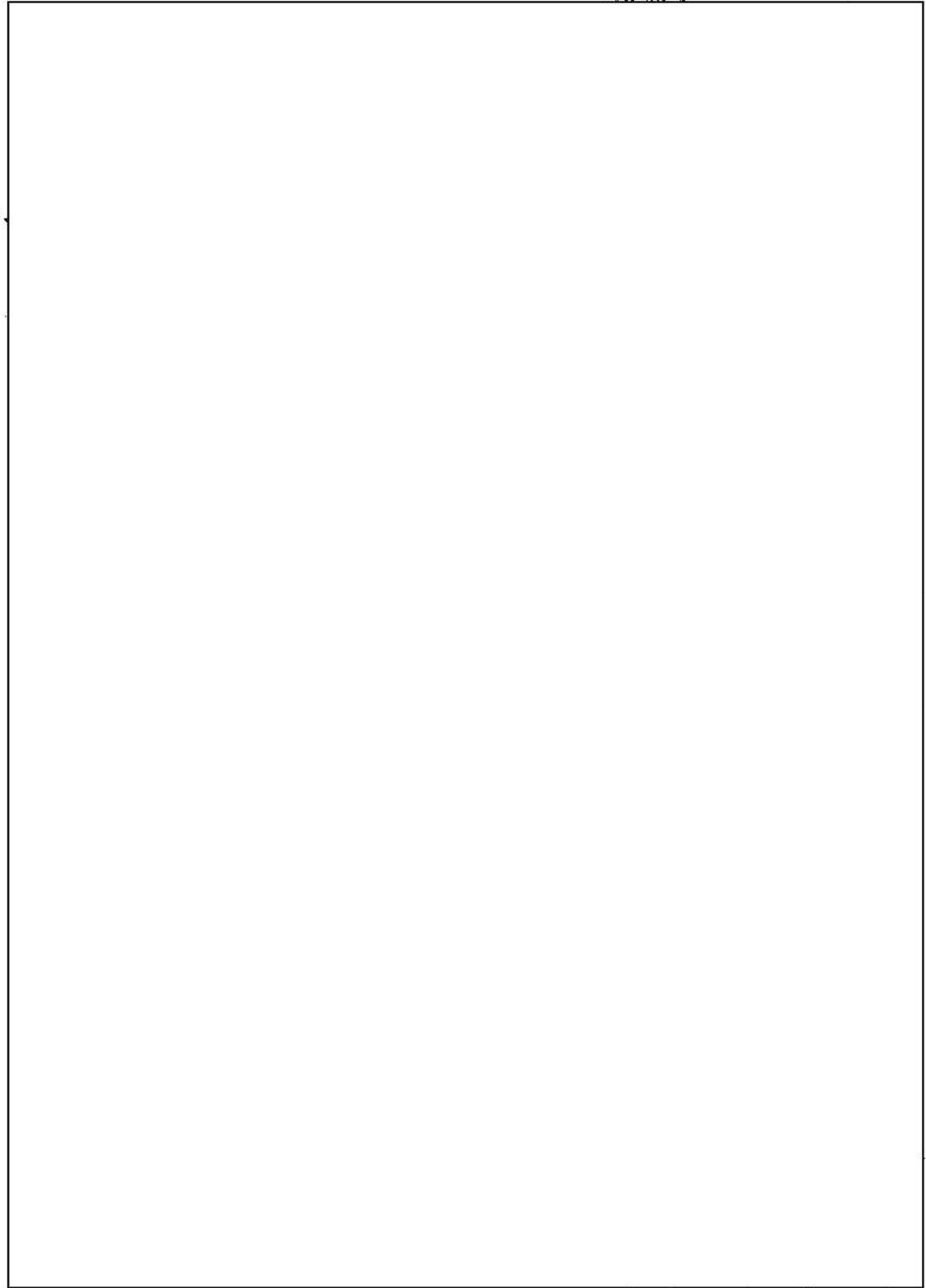
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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8606), FY56, Vol II, pp24-26.
2. Ibid. pp27-28.
3. Ibid. pp28-31.

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~~TOP SECRET~~6) Non-Morse (Incl Non-Morse General Search)

Asgd str beginning FY 1956

Asgd str ending FY 1956 -

Organization: (See Vol II)EO 3.3(h)(2)  
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Asgd str beginning FY 1956

Asgd str ending FY 1956 -

Organization: Composed of nationality operators, transcribers, and translators who covered assigned positions and assisted in training of student voice operators. Major detrimental factor to progress was RD-74-U magnetic tape recorder. This equipment was so subject to failure that it required an absolute minimum of five recorders to keep three positions operating.<sup>1</sup>8) Special Identification TechniquesEO 3.3(h)(2)  
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Asgd str beginning FY 1956

Asgd str ending FY 1956

Organization: Status of the ASA-Europe fixed RDF net during FY 1956 follows:1 Jul 5530 Jun 56

Control: Fld Sta 8606

Alt Control: Fld Sta 8608

Outstations: Berlin

Bremen

Sinzig

Malmsheim

Memmingen

Control: Fld Sta 8606

Alt Control: Fld Sta 8608

Fld Sta 8611

312th Bn

Outstations: Berlin

Neuenwalde

Memmingen

Malmsheim

Sinzig

Bad Aibling

In addition to its role as control of this net, the station served as acting control of COMINT tip-off net which included Fld Sta's 8606, 8608, 8611, the 312th Battalion, and USN 40. This net was combined with the flash and reporting conference lines of the fixed RDF net on 15 Oct 55. On 1 Apr 56, another outstation was added to the fixed RDF net. It was placed under the administrative control of the 312th Battalion and designated as Detachment A, 312th Battalion, Bad Aibling. Communications on the ASA-Europe

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8606), FY56, Vol II, pp40-42.

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fixed RDF net was accomplished by landline teletype. COMUS cryptosystem was used for flashing missions to the fixed RDF net and for other operational tip-off purposes.<sup>1</sup> Standard teletype (TG-5) equipment was utilized on the flash and report circuits. Two Collins R-390/URR receivers were used for searching. Equipment at each outstation consisted of AN/TRD-4, two teletype TG-5 (1 each for flash and report circuits).<sup>2</sup> Of 38,161 missions undertaken, 15,011 fixes were obtained.<sup>3</sup>

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9) Signal Supply and Maintenance

Asgd str beginning FY 1956 [redacted]  
Asgd str ending FY 1956 - [redacted]

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Organization: [redacted] subsections (radio, non-Morse, CommCen, teletype and office machine, power, outside construction, and signal supply). Accomplishments included:<sup>5</sup>

- a. Replacement of all SP-600 receivers with Collins R-390/URR. New receivers also replaced R-320/FRC and BC-1004 receivers which

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8606), FY56, Vol II, pp17-18.
2. Ibid. p19.
3. Ibid. Tab 29.
4. Ibid. pp21-22.
5. Ibid. pp12-16.

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- were utilized in conjunction with AFSAV 180 (northern variable master oscillator).
- b. Installation of Automatic Morse positions in Area A-1.
  - c. Removal of AFSAV 170D composite printers from racks in Area B.
  - d. Installation of a simplex position received from Fld Sta 8608.
  - e. Removal of two facsimile positions (RD 41-A/U) from Area B and transfer to Fld Sta 8611.
  - f. Installation of AFSAV D37 (mobile RFP equipment) at Area D.
  - g. Removal of AFSAV 35 (Demodulator) and AFSAV 13 (multiplex terminal equipment) and nine AFSAV 170A printers from Area B and transfer to Fld Sta 8611.
  - h. Installation of AN/TNH-2 recorder secured from ASA-Europe on temporary loan in Voice area A-3 to provide recorder facilities in lieu of RD-74's sent to higher headquarters for maintenance.
  - i. Installation of an inter-area communications facility placing TT-7's in DF and T/A areas to relieve CommCen personnel workload.
  - j. Installation of florescent lighting in automatic Morse area and CommCen.
  - k. Testing of very low frequency receiver AFSAV D-50.
  - l. Testing of AFSAV 13 (multiplex terminal equipment) on two channel equipment.

Maintenance of equipment utilized at Detachment 6B (Bremen), Detachment 6C (Berlin), and all RDF control radio and teletype equipment was also undertaken. Daily 1st. echelon maintenance was performed and all equipment

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routined on schedule. No major equipment problems were encountered.

In June 1956, the station was placed on a consumer funding basis with an allowance of funds which was far below value of parts and equipment required over a comparable period of time for any three years previous. Difficulties were anticipated in efficient maintenance of operational equipment and the requisitioning of new equipment as required.<sup>1</sup>

10) Communications Center

Asgd str beginning FY 1956 - Unknown  
Asgd str ending FY 1956 - 24

Organization: Two subsections (Administrative, Operational). Continual shortage of personnel. A manpower survey was conducted by ASA-Europe 19 Apr 56 and recommendations made to increase personnel from 17 to 26 EM, five of whom would operate the transmitter of the ASA-Europe alert net. Processing of courier material was also deleted as a responsibility. During the year, DAPHNE cryptosystem replaced GORGON for on-line operation. In December 1955, a half-duplex GORGON on-line circuit was installed between the CommCen and the 502d Group. In January 1956, a half-duplex ACAN circuit between the station and the Nurnberg relay station was installed making off-line GORGON operational. An additional TT-7 FG position was installed to meet requirements.<sup>2</sup> Mobile AN/GRC-26C was operated and manned as an outstation in the ASA-Europe emergency radio net, and 24-hour watch of the SACOM radio telephone facilities in use remained under the supervision of the Nurnberg Sub-Area SigO.<sup>3</sup>

Seven buildings were provided single EM as billets. Bachelor officers resided in BOQ's, and government housing or nearby apartments were available for military personnel.<sup>4</sup> Billets for enlisted personnel of Detachments F and C were located at Andrews Barracks, six miles from the operational

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8606), FY56, Vol II, pl9.
  2. Ibid. pp9-10.
  3. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8606), FY56, Vol I, ppl8-19.
  4. Ibid. ppl2-13.

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area in Grunewald Forest.<sup>1</sup> Messing facilities were adequate, and medical care was provided by the Herzo Base US Army Dispensary. Sixty-four TA and station property vehicles (35 of which were standby vehicles to be used in event of evacuation), one bus, and two ambulances were maintained and operated.<sup>2</sup> REF: VOL II P. 107

21. Field Station (8608), Scheuern, Germany

Operating under the administrative and operational control of the Chief, ASA-Europe, Fld Sta 8608 remained located at Scheuern during FY 1956 except for Detachment K, which moved from Wels, Austria to Bad Aibling, and became attached to the 332d Company on 2 Nov 55. Detachment K was shortly thereafter inactivated. The one remaining DF detachment, Detachment A, was located on an old Luftwaffe air strip near Memmingen. Midway during the report period, this detachment was forced to relocate when the German Air Force decided to establish an operational field on the air strip.<sup>3</sup> Physical security for the station was maintained by Security Guard Section which operated on a full-time schedule both at the Kaserne and the DF site.<sup>4</sup>

The station was organized under TD 93-8608 (23 Mar 55). A basic structure change was provided by TD 93-8608 (2 Jul 55) and C1 (1 Jan 56). Assigned strength at the beginning of the year was 13 Off, 3 WO, and 382 EM, while at the end of the year it was 10 Off, 3 WO, and 286 EM.<sup>5</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8606), FY56, Vol II, p43.
  2. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8606), FY56, Vol I, p17.
  3. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8608), FY56, Vol I, ppl-2.
  4. Ibid. p17.
  5. Ibid. pp5-9.

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Logistic support and special courtmartial jurisdiction emanated from facilities under control of the CO, Munich Sub-Area, Southern Area Command. General and summary courtmartials were handled by the CG, Southern Area Command. Administrative policy was received from the Chief, ASA and forwarded to Chief, ASA-Europe. The administration of Detachment K, prior to its transfer, was coordinated with the CO, 312th Battalion, and the senior ASA officer at Bad Aibling. Certain ASA items for the station were drawn from Signal Supply Account Nr EC-696.<sup>1</sup>

Unit training was conducted by diverting the four trick shifts into training platoons which trained for three days while working the evening shift. Approximately 4200 hours of OJT were completed each quarter.<sup>2</sup> Visits to the command were made by the Chief, ASA-Europe and representatives, DIRNSA and representatives, and by representatives and/or Chiefs of Staff Sections of Hq ASA.<sup>3</sup> Annual IG inspection was conducted 22-23 Sep 55. Adjective rating: "Superior."<sup>4</sup>

Operational supplies were received in adequate quantities until the last few months of the fiscal year when a 70% cut in expendables was made causing minor difficulties. Maintenance and replacement of MC-88 typewriters, procurement of replacement parts for the R-390 receivers, and procurement of single ply teletypewriter paper presented the greatest problems during the year.<sup>5</sup>

The general mission of the station was the gathering of COMINT through

- 
1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8608), FY56, Vol I, pp3-4.
  2. Ibid. p24.
  3. Ibid. p20.
  4. Ann Rept, ASAE, FY56, Tab 82.
  5. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8608), FY56, Vol I, p14.

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interception of Morse and radio printer signals. To accomplish this, the Operations Branch was subdivided into an Operations Hq, and sections devoted to Production, Control, Maintenance, and Communications.<sup>1</sup>

In the CommCen, the GORGON cryptosystem replaced the DAPHNE and ORCUS systems thereby reducing the amount of cryptographic material necessary. Teletype operations and signal center functions could not be separated from cryptographic operations due to lack of space. This was considered an insecure situation and it was recommended that facilities be enlarged.<sup>2</sup>

Except for the lack of BOQ's, housing was adequate. thirty-three government quarters were available during the year for married first three graders, and officers. In addition, an average of 20 married men in the lower three grades occupied private quarters near the post. Bachelor officers and VIP's lived on the local economy. Messing facilities continued to be excellent. Medical care was provided by the station's dispensary or the Army Hospital at Munich.<sup>3</sup>

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## 22. Field Station (8611), Baumholder, Germany

Location of Fld Sta 8611 at Baumholder remained unchanged during FY 1956. Outlying detachments were located as follows:<sup>4</sup>

Det A - DF Site - Sinzig  
 \*Det B - DF Site - Neuenwalde  
 Det C - DF Site - Malmsheim

(Note: One remotely controlled transmitter, utilized for a special mission was installed approximately two miles from Baumholder. One CW intercept position, utilized for a special mission, was installed in the area of Det B.)<sup>5</sup>

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8608), FY56, Vol I, p19.
  2. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8608), FY56, Vol II, pp42-43.
  3. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8608), FY56, Vol I, pp11-12.
  4. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8611), FY56, Vol I, p1.
  5. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8611), FY56, Vol II, p2.
- \*Trfd to station from Fld Sta 8606, 8 Nov 55.

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Physical plant comprised eight masonry and three prefabricated buildings one of which was completed during the year. Physical plants of Detachments A and C included three permanent type masonry constructed buildings. Detachment B had one masonry constructed building and one S-44/G shelter.<sup>1</sup> Security was provided by a security guard force augmented by German nationals.<sup>2</sup>

The station, directly subordinate to ASA-Europe, was organized under TD 93-8611 (20 May 55) with an authorized strength of 11 Off, 4 WO, 392 EM. Effective 15 Oct 55, authorized strength was changed to 11 Off, 4 WO, 332 EM. C1 (20 Feb 56) increased enlisted strength to 350; C2 (1 May 56) to 351.<sup>3</sup> Station organization consisted of two principal branches--Administration and Operations. Enlisted personnel were organized into six platoons.<sup>4</sup>

Logistic support in the form of QM, repair and utilities, Chemical, and repair parts for Deutschemark-procured vehicles was provided by the Baumholder Sub-Area. Ordnance, Engineer, Transportation and Signal support emanated from Kaiserslautern; Medical from Neubrucke; and ASA supplies from Hq ASA-Europe. Detachment A obtained supplies from Baumholder, except for repair and utilities which it drew through Bad Kreuznach. Detachment B obtained its supplies through the technical services at Bremerhaven, and Detachment C through similar services at Stuttgart.<sup>5</sup>

Routine maintenance was the responsibility of a Repair and Utilities Section. Major projects were accomplished through the assistance of the local Sub-Area EngrO. Similar support for Detachments A, B, C was provided by Engineer facilities located in their areas.

- 
1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8611), FY56, Vol I, p2.
  2. Ibid. p17.
  3. Ibid. p4.
  4. Ibid. p3.
  5. Ibid. pp2-3.

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Major repair and construction accomplished during the year included:<sup>1</sup>

- 1) Repainting of windows and interiors, billets, headquarters building, operations building.
- 2) Installation of hot water heat in the supply room and armory.
- 3) Resurfacing of parking area.
- 4) Extension of fence around administrative area.
- 5) Construction of softball and football fields.
- 6) Modification of heating facilities.

Plans were originated for the addition of two extensions of the operations building during the year, and it was expected that construction would commence during FY 1958 and include revamping of the air conditioning system.<sup>2</sup>

Assigned personnel at the beginning of FY 1956 was 10 Off, 5 WO, 441 EM, 15 DA Civ, and 39 German nationals. As the year ended, there were 12 Off, 6 WO, 382 EM, 15 DA Civ, and 39 German nationals.<sup>3</sup>

A rapid date of turnover of operational personnel remained a major hindrance. Of 330 operational personnel at the beginning of the year, 269 were lost due to separation from the service, rotation, or transfer. A total of 245 replacements were received, but due to few replacements in the supervising grades, it was not uncommon to have Sp 3's filling positions of Master Sergeants. In order that some sections could continue to function, it became necessary at various times to utilize personnel having a related MOS.

The civilian operator program originally provided for  operators to be assigned by the end of December. This authorization was later reduced  The program lagged behind schedule and, as of 31 Dec

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8611), FY56, Vol I, ppl2-13.
2. Ibid. p37.
3. Ibid. p7.

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[REDACTED]

arrived.<sup>1</sup> Training was conducted in accordance with directives of ASA-Europe and the Western Area Command. A platoon system was followed to assure maximum troop participation. OJT was conducted on a continuous basis. All operational personnel were receiving OJT in NSA methods and techniques as the year ended.<sup>2</sup>

Close liaison was maintained with ASA-Europe and NSA-Europe in connection with matters of command and mission. Of special significance during the year were the visits of Lt Gen Ralph J. Canine, DIRNSA, and Maj Gen James H. Phillips, G2, USAREUR. Annual IG inspection was conducted 7-9 Feb 56. Adjective rating: "Excellent."<sup>3</sup>

The station's mission was to intercept foreign communications, perform DF, apply special identification techniques, submit raw material and technical reports, and perform ancillary tasks in support of the national COMINT effort.<sup>4</sup> Throughout the year, emphasis was placed on maximum operation and utilization of those intercept positions installed. Four platoons, each composed of personnel assigned to each operational section, and working a rotating shift, were utilized to maintain 24-hour coverage seven days per week.<sup>5</sup>

Activities of the various operational sections follow:

- 
1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8611), FY56, Vol II, p5.
  2. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8611), FY56, Vol I, pp28-30.
  3. Ibid. pp26-27.
  4. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8611), FY56, Vol II, p2.
  5. Ibid. p6.

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Traffic Control and Reports

Average monthly strength- [redacted] Significant here was an increase in traffic volume. Two major problems encountered were (1) handling and storage of codeword traffic within limited space, and (2) loss of a major portion of T/A personnel whose replacements lacked experience and required considerable OJT.<sup>1</sup>

Manual Morse

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As FY 1956 began, [redacted] were assigned to each of the four rotating platoons. As the year ended, the number of operators per platoon had dropped to [redacted] largely as a result of a decrease in the number of installed positions and transfer of a number of operators and a portion of the mission to Fld Sta 8606. [redacted] positions were operated on a continuous basis at the start of the year. As the year ended, [redacted]

Non-Morse

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Average assigned strength was [redacted] [redacted] Commencing in July 1955, SP-600 receivers were replaced with R-390/URR receivers, however SP-600's were still utilized in flexible multiplex positions with variable master oscillators. Positions and miscellaneous equipment utilized, with major changes, follow:<sup>4</sup>

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[redacted]

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8611), FY56, Vol II, pp8-10.
2. Ibid. p10.
3. Ibid. p11.
4. Ibid. pp14-16.

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Support Positions

[redacted] Simplex trick chief (SAS) position with AFSAV 150D Printer.  
[redacted] Multiplex trick chief (MXS) positions.  
[redacted] Tape to pageprint (MXJ) positions. (One with Type A basket, one with Type B.)

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Miscellaneous Equipment

Four Model 28 printers. Two were utilized with two-channel [redacted] positions for pageprint of two-channel [redacted] transmissions. The other two were utilized with the flexible multiplex standard [redacted] position less its [redacted] for pageprint of simplex [redacted] transmissions. One RD-41B/U Facsimile Recorder was installed, but not utilized.

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Equipment Changes

August 1955--One single channel [redacted] position installed less two AFSAV 170B's, and two AFSAV 170C printers. Two additional two-channel [redacted] positions installed.

December 1955--AFSAV D47 Tuning Indicator in one flexible multiplex standard [redacted] position was replaced with AFSAV D72 Detector, bringing the total number of [redacted] positions utilized for flexible multiplex up to two. Two AN/GXH-1 frequency time recording sets were installed.

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January 1956--One 3-channel [redacted] position removed.

April 1956--Two 2-channel [redacted] positions installed.

May 1956--One multiplex trick chief (MXS) position installed.

June 1956--One flexible multiplex standard [redacted] position was installed. Three 2, 6, and 9-channel [redacted] positions removed.

During the year, syringe type grease applicators were developed by station personnel for lubricating the R-390/URR radio receiver and water type switches both of which had presented difficulty. In addition, a radio operating console to facilitate remote operation of the AN/GRC-38 radio set, a console for the DF flash net position, and a dual maintenance position

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for routine and breakdown servicing of electronic equipment were designed and constructed.<sup>1</sup>

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#### Direction Finding

The DF Section, a component part of the ASA-Europe Strategic DF Net, had [redacted] assigned at the beginning of FY 1956; [redacted] at the end. Two sites were operated for the entire year, and a third from 8 Nov 55 until the end of the year. The mission of these sites was to obtain bearings on all radio targets in accordance with the mission assigned by the control station (Fld Sta 8606), the alternate control station (Fld Sta 8608), or the flash stations (Fld Sta 8611 and 312th Bn).

In May 1956, SP-600 radio receivers were replaced at all DF stations with R-390/URR receivers.<sup>2</sup> Due to a critical shortage of officers, it was necessary to detail other officers to make trips to DF detachments as the distances involved were too great to allow close personal supervision. Some trips were made by the cryptographic custodian who had responsibility for issuing and accounting for cryptographic materials used in DF operations.<sup>3</sup> Heavy personnel turnover necessitated individual training of new arrivals six weeks before transferring them to a DF detachment.<sup>4</sup>

#### Maintenance

Proper operation of this section was impaired by a shortage of maintenance personnel and installation work had to be accomplished at the expense of routine maintenance. The fact that the TD did not allow a sufficient number of personnel in addition to the fact that the section was never up to authorized strength was an impediment to meeting desired standards.

Considerable difficulty was encountered in meeting quarterly programming. This was due to piecemeal receipt of equipment generally received too late to meet the program, as well as inadequate installation instructions and specifications.<sup>5</sup>

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8611), FY56, Vol I, pp22-23.
2. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8611), FY56, Vol II, pl8.
3. Ibid. p7.
4. Ibid. pl9.
5. Ibid. pl8.

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Service test was conducted on the Shallcross 9079 type terminal resistor in August 1955. Results were favorable. A test was also started on the AFSAV D18B Dual Diversity Antenna Selector Switch and the AFSAV D87B Slaving Unit for use with R-390/URR radio receivers. As this test was started in May 1956, no results were reported.<sup>1</sup>

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Two NSA-supervised experiments were conducted during the year. The first concerned logging of flexible multiplex transmissions which was aimed at reducing processing requirements.

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[REDACTED] This experiment proved successful, and was later adopted.

In January 1956, another was conducted with the purpose of reducing processing requirements at NSA. This involved editing [REDACTED] reperforated tape to show the [REDACTED]. Although this proved successful and was later adopted by all stations with a radio printer assignment, it increased processing load on the individual operator.<sup>2</sup>

#### Communications

Facilities in the station's CommCen at the beginning of the fiscal year consisted of one full duplex on-line circuit and one full duplex standby on-line circuit to ASA-Europe. The station was also an outstation of the ASA-Europe Alert Net, which was manned on a 24-hour basis, but passed only practice traffic. A half duplex ACAN circuit was established between the station and the minor relay station at Kaiserslautern on 20 Jan 56 to provide back-up facilities for on-line communications. The full duplex on-line standby circuit was removed in February 1956.

Facilities at Detachments A, B, and C consisted of two half duplex teletype circuits at each site which were part of ASA-Europe's fixed RDF net. One circuit was used as a report circuit, the other as a flash circuit. One half duplex circuit into the report net was also maintained for mission "tip-off" purposes. An additional half duplex circuit was placed in operation in the flash net in March 1956, control over which was exercised by the station.

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8611), FY56, Vol II, pl7.
2. Ibid. pl2.

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A total of 7,805,347 gps was processed by the station's CommCen during the year, and the detachments transmitted and received 5,340,952 gps.

Two significant problems were encountered. A cryptographic parts shortage for the TT-160/FG became acute during November and December 1955. The second problem was a lack of adequately trained repairmen (MOS 342) for the TT-160/FG. During the year all cryptographic machines, in continuous use for one year, were replaced by overhauled equipment, and the SCR-399 radio used in the alert net was replaced with AN/GRC-38 radio.<sup>1</sup>

Station EM were billeted in three permanent type, masonry constructed buildings; EM of Detachemnts A and C were billeted in a permanent type, masonry constructed 14-man barracks. EM of Detachment B were billeted in a permanent type masonry constructed US Army barracks located in the staging area of Bremerhaven POE.

Mess facilities for the station included a permanent type mess hall, and an NCO dining room. The mess operated with an average of 14 personnel, and KP's were provided through employment of German personnel paid by contributions received from enlisted personnel.

Enlisted personnel assigned to Detachments A, B, and C were authorized basic Army subsistence pay. Detachments A and C were granted commissary privileges, and their subsistence funds were pooled to provide for operation of a small mess. This was not possible at Detachment B due to the distance between the barracks and the site location. Men of this detachment normally procured their meals on the German economy.<sup>2</sup>

A total of 47 vehicles were assigned to the Transportation Section

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8611), FY56, Vol I, pp14-16.
  2. Ibid. pp8-9.

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during the year. Vehicles to meet emergency evacuation and daily requirements were provided all detachments.<sup>1</sup>

Medical support was provided the station by the 98th US Army Gen Hosp at Neubrucke. Minor cases were treated at an annex of the hospital located at Baumholder. Medical facilities for Detachment A were provided by the US Embassy dispensary near Bonn. Cases requiring hospitalization were sent to the US Army Gen Hosp, Frankfurt.<sup>2</sup> Detachment B received medical support from the US Army 33d Fld Hosp, Bremerhaven, and Detachment C from the US Army 5th Gen Hosp, Stuttgart.<sup>3</sup>

Special Services facilities were adequate to meet all demands. During the year, improvements were made to existing facilities, and a number of new activities added. Participation in athletics was extensive, and the station was well represented in competitive sports with the Western Area Command.<sup>4</sup> REF: VOL. II P. 11E

### 23. Field Station (8613), Harrogate, England

Fld Sta 8613 was activated 1 May 56, but no permanent facilities existed.<sup>5</sup> Tentatively, it was decided to create two echelons: a provisional headquarters detachment for which space was provided at the American Embassy, London and a temporary operations section at Harrogate.<sup>6</sup> In effect these represented the initial beginning of what would eventually be a \$4,000,000 ASA installation.

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8611), FY56, Vol I, pl2.
  2. Ibid. p9.
  3. Ibid. pl0.
  4. Ibid. pp31-35.
  5. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8613), FY56, pl2.
  6. Ibid. pl.

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Physical security for the London office was provided by permanently assigned Marine guards. At Harrogate, a 200 sq ft fenced compound accommodated automatic issue equipment which was inventoried by the station supply officer and an Air Ministry representative. As FY 1956 ended, arrangements were being made to obtain a night watchman for Harrogate.<sup>1</sup>

The London provisional detachment was subordinate to ASA-Europe who assigned missions, provided automatic issue equipment, and tactical vehicles.<sup>2</sup> Initial organization under TD 93-8613 (1 May 56) was largely administrative and comprised a CO and an Administrative Section. Authorized strength was 3 Off, 10 EM.<sup>3</sup>

The provisional detachment was attached to the Third AF for logistic support, and the 32d AAA Brig for general courtsmartial jurisdiction.<sup>4</sup> The Harrogate area received logistic support from the 3113th AB Wg, Northern Air Materiel Area Hq.<sup>5</sup> Supplies, such as office equipment and fixtures, were obtained on loan from the American Embassy.<sup>6</sup>

A contract for first increment construction was awarded to Leslie, Ltd of London and Darlington, Yorks on 3 Apr 56. As of 30 Jun 56, the following was accomplished:<sup>7</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8613), FY56, p8.
  2. Ibid. pl.
  3. Ibid. p2 & Tab 2.
  4. Ibid. pl1.
  5. Ibid. pl.
  6. Ibid. p6.
  7. Ibid. p7.

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<u>Title</u>	<u>Starting Date</u>	<u>Percent Complete</u>	<u>Estimated Completion Date</u>
Operations Building and Power House	2 May 56	3	July 1957
Site Clearance	3 Apr 56	20	October 1956
General Excavation	3 Apr 56	10	October 1956
Roads and Paving	3 Apr 56	30	October 1956
Off-Post Water Service	1 Jun 55	40	March 1957

Assigned strength upon activation was 4 Off, 3 EM. At the end of the report period, it was 4 Off, 5 EM.<sup>1</sup> Morale was excellent, supported to a large degree by extensive special services facilities available at both areas.<sup>2</sup> No formal training was conducted, however, some emphasis was given OJT which, in most cases was job-related.<sup>3</sup>

Considerable liaison was carried out during the year. The station CO and XO visited Harrogate twice-monthly for command inspections. Third AF Hq at South Ruislip and Northolt were visited periodically for information exchange with Engineering, Supply, Fiscal and Plans Sections. Regular liaison was maintained with Northern Air Materiel Area to coordinate logistic support for the Harrogate site. The IG, ASA-Europe conducted no formal inspection during FY 1956.<sup>4</sup>

The general mission was "to provide for the monitoring of construction of Fld Sta 8613 and to provide initial personnel authorization for the establishment of supply accounts, and perform such other ASA activities as directed."

Toward accomplishment, the provisional detachment (1) implemented construction plans per policies established by Hq ASA, ASA-Europe, OCoEngr, DA, CINC USAREUR, and CINC USAF; (2) provided definitive drawings to the

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8613), FY56, p3.
2. Ibid. pl2.
3. Ibid. pl1
4. Ibid. pp10-11.

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Third AF for production of detailed working drawings; (3) scanned drawings of operational elements, as prepared by Third AF, and forwarded them for approval by Chief, ASA; (4) reviewed drawings of administrative elements, as prepared by Third AF; (5) assisted Third AF consultants in surveying, verifying, and staking tower locations and primary true north lines.<sup>1</sup>

Direct supervision of tower construction, by policy of the British Government, remained the responsibility of the Air Ministry.<sup>2</sup>

British postal, telephone, and telegraph services were utilized for communication between London and Harrogate. The provisional detachment utilized American Embassy and US Navy switchboards for commercial and cross channel calls. CommCen of the US Navy, Air Attache and SUSLO also serviced the detachment. Direct telephone lines operated by Department of State were available and the Armed Forces and Department of State operated conveniently located courier terminals. FPO 100 (detachment maintained Box 31) was in the immediate vicinity, and message service was provided by Third AF and the American Embassy.<sup>3</sup>

At the end of FY 1956, the Operations Section at Harrogate could be contacted only by telephone or British mail. It was planned, however, that a telephone circuit would connect the Air Ministry and the detachment.<sup>4</sup>

Government housing and mess facilities were not available nor required.<sup>5</sup> British Railway Service was utilized for transportation of personnel, and British Road Service was used for transportation of equipment.<sup>6</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8613), FY56, p9.
  2. Ibid. p10.
  3. Ibid. p7.
  4. Ibid. p8.
  5. Ibid. p3.
  6. Ibid. p7.

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Effective 21 May 56, it was decided that USAREUR would provide FY 1956 maintenance and operations funds for the Harrogate area, and that subsequent funding would be accomplished by ASA-Europe. Until the station was manned and equipped, the Northern Air Materiel Area was designated to receive, disburse, and account for the funds.<sup>1</sup> Similar support for the London office for FY 1956 was budgeted by 32d AAA Brig. Construction funding was handled by the Air Ministry and the Third AF.<sup>2</sup>

Personnel of detachment headquarters and their dependents were provided medical care by a Navy Dispensary located in London. Hospital facilities were available at Third AF Hq, South Ruislip. There were no medical facilities at Harrogate. The nearest--the 7559th USAF Hospital--was located at Burtonwood, 90 miles distant. Harrogate personnel, for the most part, received medical attention from local British doctors.<sup>3</sup>

#### G. Africa

##### 1. Field Station (8604), Asmara, Eritrea

Directly under command of the Chief, ASA, Field Station 8604 remained located within the city limits of Asmara throughout FY 1956.<sup>4</sup> Outlying Fiat, Torregiani, and Cintia areas were within four miles of the city. The Fiat site accommodated QM and Ord facilities; Torregiani, the Post Laundry; and Cintia, which was to serve as the new post, was the site of KANU TV and radio studios, Signal and Medical Supply, commissary subsistence storage, packing and crating, and the station's dependent school.

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8613), FY56, p4.
  2. Ibid. p5.
  3. Ibid. pp3-4.
  4. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8604), FY56, Vol I, ppl-2.

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All other facilities, with exception to the different operations sites, were located in Asmara.<sup>1</sup> Physical security was provided by one Armor and two Infantry platoons as well as a special guard detachment of Eritrean citizens.<sup>2</sup>

Command structure underwent one change during the year. The Medical Section was reorganized into the US Army Hospital (Prov), Kagnev Station. Hq Co, the Operations and Security Detachments continued to function as before.<sup>3</sup> Assigned strength, at the beginning of the year was 45 Off, 557 EM, and 278 Civ, while at the end of the year it was 48 Off, 659 EM, and 271 Civ. Enlisted strength was above that authorized by TD 93-8604 in order to meet operational requirements.<sup>4</sup>

The station experienced no morale problem as Special Services provided a post theater, organized athletics, library, hunting and fishing trips, a snack bar, and a service center. Religious services for Christians were available on post, while Jewish personnel were encouraged to attend the Synagogue in Asmara.<sup>5</sup>

Unit military training was presented in the form of bi-monthly ceremonial parades and retreats. Individual military training consisted of record firing and 233 hours of military instruction. OJT was conducted on an "as needed" basis.<sup>6</sup>

Important visits to the station were made by His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia and party who toured the Cintia area;

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8604), FY56, Vol I, pl.
  2. Ibid. pp19-20.
  3. Ibid. p2.
  4. Ibid. p3.
  5. Ibid. pp29-33.
  6. Ibid. pp26-29.

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and by Representative Frances P. Bolton of Ohio.<sup>1</sup> Construction inspections on the new Cintia site were made by Brig Gen David H. Tulley, Chief of Military Construction, OCoFEngrs; and Brig Gen Benjamin B. Talley, Div Engr, Mediterranean Div, CE.<sup>2</sup> Annual IG, ASA inspection was conducted 8-18 Mar 56. Adjective rating was "Excellent."<sup>3</sup>

The mission of the station was to intercept foreign communications, perform DF, apply special identification techniques, submit raw material and technical reports, and to perform ancillary tasks as required in support of the National COMINT effort.<sup>4</sup>

The Traffic Control Reports Section performed operator aid, traffic processing and identification, and submitted daily TECSUM's to NSA.<sup>5</sup> The R/P section included coverage of [redacted] certain internal printer links.<sup>6</sup>

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The average number of men employed by each operational section during the year was as follows:<sup>7</sup>

<u>Section</u>	<u>Nr of Men</u>
T/A	[redacted]
Automatic Morse	
Manual Morse	
R/P	
CommCen	
DF	

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Effective 12 Dec 55, responsibility for station supply was changed

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8604), FY56, Vol I pp36-37.
2. Ibid. p23.
3. Ann Rept, IG, FY56, Tab A, p2.
4. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8604), FY56, Vol II, p2
5. Ibid. p2.
6. Ibid. pp6-7.
7. Ibid. Tab 2.

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from CONUS to USAREUR. Engineer supply added 1,500 new line items during the year, making a total of 7,000 line items in stock. Post Engineer operated four warehouses, two at Kagnew, two at Cintia. Signal supply made the following notable changes during the report period:<sup>1</sup>

17 Aug 55--Moved office and warehouse to Cintia compound.

12 Dec 55--Assumed responsibility for requisitions, receipt, and issue of maintenance parts required to support station crypto-equipment.

11 Apr 56--Assumed responsibility for all Signal project property issued on the basis of approved work order.

Construction on the new physical plant (Cintia) was satisfactory except for delays caused by non-receipt of structural steel. Coordination was effected with the Area Engineer on functional design changes. The operational building for the 9479th TU was completed and occupied by 1 Jun 56. Two buildings were repaired and made ready for occupancy by a special operations project at Ghinda. One P207 diesel generator was installed and a security fence was constructed around one of the above buildings. The Post Engineer also established a heavy equipment and diesel generator maintenance shop to facilitate major repair jobs.<sup>2</sup>

The station's CommCen received, transmitted, decrypted, and encrypted all message traffic between this station and the COMINT agencies.<sup>3</sup> The CommCen processed 394,668 msgs consisting of 15,057,785 gps.<sup>4</sup> Operational traffic transmitted by the section on a continuous basis included special T/A releases, daily non-Morse activity reports, DARE's, daily TECSUM's, and intercepted traffic as requested by NSA.<sup>5</sup>

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8604), FY56, Vol I, ppl3-14.

2. Ibid. ppl6-18.

3. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8604), FY56, Vol II, p8.

4. Ibid. Tab 3.

5. Ibid. p8.

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On-post housing for EM included 12 barracks and 5 squad tents, each tent accommodating a maximum of six men. Officers were provided three small BOQ's, while two sets of Government quarters within the compound were set aside for members of the Army Nurse Corps. Married personnel lived off the local economy. The enlisted mess, operating under adverse conditions, served five meals daily. KP's and table waiters were hired from the local populace. Medical care was provided by the US Army Hospital located at the station.<sup>1</sup>

REF: VOL. II p. 181

## H. Far East

Command Highlights

During FY 1956, organizational structure of ASA-Far East was changed by: reassignment of Fld Sta 8609 to ASA-Pacific, addition of four ELINT units from the Signal Corps, redeployment of four communication reconnaissance units, and establishment of one new field station. As the fiscal year ended, the command comprised:

Hq & Hq Co, ASA-Far East (8621)	)	Tokyo, Japan
Hq & Hq Co, 301st Comm Recon Bn	)	Uijongbu, Korea
Co A, 301st Comm Recon Bn	)	Uijongbu, Korea
Co B, 301st Comm Recon Bn	)	Uijongbu, Korea
327th Comm Recon Co	) - remained at	Taipei, Formosa
Fld Sta 8603	)	Sobe, Okinawa
Fld Sta 8610	)	Kyoto, Japan
Fld Sta 8612	)	Chitose, Japan
856th Comm Recon Det	)	Tokyo, Japan
851st Comm Recon Det	)	Camp Fuchinobe, Honshu, Japan
326th Comm Recon Co	) - redeployed to	Kyoto, Japan
330th Comm Recon Co	)	Siksong-ni, Korea
501st Comm Recon Gp	)	Yongdong-po, Korea
10th ASA Det	)	Taipei, Formosa
11th ASA Det	) - located at	Makubetsu, Hokkaido, Japan
12th ASA Det	)	Seoul, Korea
13th ASA Det	)	Paengnyong-do, Korea
Fld Sta 7202	) - established at	Kyushu, Japan

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8604), FY56, Vol I, pp5-8.

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Command policy was coordinated on matters pertaining to ECM, COMINT, and security as a result of three special conferences at Hq, ASA-Far East. These sought clarification of operational directives to insure uniform operation of ECM collection units, promotion of a unanimous opinion on operating techniques by COMINT officers, and methods for improving security.

Authorized personnel strength for the entire command was 205 Off, 50 WO, and 4223 EM. Assigned strength on 1 Jul 55 was 233 Off, 34 WO, and 4777 EM; on 30 Jun 56 it was 231 Off, 45 WO, and 4953 EM. A total of 93 ASA personnel were transferred as security risks. There were 3 General, 16 Special, and 69 Summary Courtmartial. A steady decline in experienced intercept operators resulted in a critical shortage which necessitated dropping several manual Morse positions. A total increase of 117 personnel spaces was necessitated by NSA decentralization of certain COMINT problems to Hq, ASA-Far East. Special efforts were made to increase morale by implementing an intra-command athletic program, an R & R program for personnel stationed on Formosa, and more library and chapel facilities. Six decorations and 207 Certificates of Achievement were granted for superior performance.

Overall training for all ASA-Far East units was revised. Training hours were reduced in all units and OJT intensified. Education of the command progressed and 35% of the total assigned strength were participating in available programs.

Of the 18 units comprising the command, 8 were located in Japan, 7 in Korea, 2 on Formosa, and 1 on Okinawa. During the fiscal year, four units changed location, Fld Sta 8609 transferred to another command area, four ELINT units were redesignated as ASA detachments, one new field station was established, and one detachment (856th) was reduced to a minimum active status with the transfer of its mission to the 851st Detachment.

Long range planning was formulated with the assumption that all ASA-Far East units would eventually be self-supporting. Residual support facilities were to be provided ASA-Far East units by AFPE until the latter phased out of Japan. In the second quarter, ASA-Far East was directed by higher headquarters to draw up plans for the possible relocation of its headquarters and for the actual relocation of the 326th Company and Fld Sta 8610.

Because of increased logistic responsibilities, new measures were taken to insure greater efficiency in supply procedure. Effective 22 Nov 55, the CO, Signal Overseas Communication Battalion, assumed responsibility for issuance of cryptographic equipment previously performed by the 501st Group and command headquarters. ASA-Far East continued to maintain issue control of equipment pertinent to ASA activities, however.

Negotiations for long term real estate rights in Japan and on Formosa were not concluded by the end of the report period, and it was indicated

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that real estate rights in Japan could not be guaranteed after the phase-out of US Forces and the expiration of the security treaty. The number of construction projects was small compared with earlier years, and only those projects deemed critical were initiated. Most of the permanent construction on Formosa was approved, but could not be funded until base rights were obtained. The total FY 1956 obligations of the ASA-Far East were \$806,675 and the tentative funding program for FY 1957 was set at \$700,000.

1. Hq ASA-Far East (8621), Tokyo, Japan

ASA-Far East Headquarters occupied 62 buildings in the First Tokyo Arsenal during FY 1956.<sup>1</sup> At the beginning of the report period, the headquarters was organized under TD 93-8621 into four general staff sections (S1, S2, S3, S4) and an Operations Division. On 6 Aug 55, an IG Office was added and sometime later, an ELINT Section was organized as a sub-section under the S3 with dual reporting responsibility to the S3 and the Operations Division. Hq & Hq Co and a Casual Detachment, as administrative support units, completed the organization.<sup>2</sup>

The headquarters, directly subordinate to Hq ASA, Washington, was attached to AFFE/Eighth Army for logistic support and courtsmartial jurisdiction.<sup>3</sup> Subordinate units received logistic support from local major commands with the exception of special ASA equipment and supply, requisitions for which were processed by ASA-Far East.<sup>4</sup>

Assigned strength of the headquarters, as of 1 Jul 55, was 82 Off, 12 WO, and 639 EM; as of 30 Jun 56, 84 Off, 15 WO, and 633 EM.<sup>5</sup>

Hq & Hq Co personnel were organized into separate companies for training. At the beginning of FY 1956, an intensive program was inaugurated in

1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, FY56, Vol I, ppl, 3.
2. Ibid. pp4, 5, 7. Also Comd Rept, ASAFE, FY56, Vol II, ppl, 82.
3. Ibid. p9.
4. Ibid. p2.
5. Ibid. p8.

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preliminary range procedure, personal hygiene, use of gas mask, first aid and tent pitching in preparation for a 60-hour field exercise. This exercise, held between 1 and 10 August, consisted of qualification firing with carbine and .45 cal pistol, night map problems, demonstration on the use of mines and flares, and a gas chamber exercise.<sup>1</sup>

IG inspection of the headquarters was conducted during the period 12-16 Sep 55. Adjective rating: "Excellent."<sup>2</sup>

ASA-Far East's mission was to provide cryptologic support to FECOM and to perform COMINT and COMSEC as directed by Chief, ASA.<sup>3</sup> Assignments were received from Chief, ASA and DIRNSA, and were in turn delegated to subordinate units.<sup>4</sup> To supervise mission accomplishment, the Operations Division of the headquarters was organized into branches concerned with Intelligence, Security, Communications, TAREX, and ECM, whose operational activities are discussed below:<sup>5</sup>

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1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, FY56, Vol I, p64.
2. Ann Rept, IG Div, FY56, Tab A.
3. Comd Rept, ASAFE, Vol I, FY56, p49.
4. Ibid. p2.
5. Ibid. Tab 7.
6. Comd Rept, ASAFE, Vol II, FY56, pp29-30.

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P.L. 86-36SECURITY

This branch was reorganized three times during the fiscal year. Major changes were redesignation of the Transmission Security Analysis Section as the COMSEC Analysis Section, the addition of a COMSEC Monitoring Section, and the deletion of Materiel and Maintenance Sections.<sup>3</sup> Directly responsible for providing COMSEC support to Hq FECOM and AFPE/8A, the branch continued to exercise technical supervision over the use of cryptocenters by Army organizations in FECOM, to conduct physical and cryptographic security surveys of

1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, FY56, Vol II, pp38-39.
2. Ibid. pp41-42.
3. Comd Rept, ASAFE, FY56, Vol I, pp49-51.

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specified cryptocenters, to monitor signal communications, and to analyze traffic for transmission insecurities. Until 22 Nov 55, a command issuing office for serial cryptomaterial was operated which provided crypto-equipment maintenance and inspection services to Army organizations in FECOM.<sup>1</sup>

Technical Supervision over Cryptocenters: During FY 1956, 344 reports of insecure cryptographic procedures were received from cryptocenters in FECOM. Analysis by the headquarters, the 501st Group and 301st Battalion revealed 215 violations. The most common reportable crypto-violations included failure to use authorized typing error correction procedure, omission of message classification, and failure to arrange rotors according to the key indicated by the date-time group.

Monthly incoming and outgoing traffic totals were requested from units using BACCHUS, HERCULES, LUCIFER, and POLLUX cryptosystems, and a total of 150 encrypted traffic studies were made based on 1,341,017 gps of encrypted text which were decrypted and analyzed for security violations and procedural errors.<sup>2</sup>

Cryptocenter Surveys: Forty-four semi-annual cryptocenter surveys were conducted and the headquarters again assumed responsibility for the survey of designated cryptocenters operated by Military Attaches. Eight such surveys were made in Tokyo, Bangkok, Colombo, Saigon, Karachi, Kabul, New Delhi, and Taipei.<sup>3</sup>

COMSEC Monitoring and T/A: Four teletypewriters (TT-5FG) were employed to monitor tape relay circuits terminating at RUAP, the primary relay station in Tokyo. Sixteen circuits at RUAP, serving 42 stations, were monitored in rotation. Summary of tape relay procedural errors in FECOM disclosed a rating of .12 discrepancies per transmission, a decrease of .021 from the previous fiscal year.

T/A was performed on all traffic monitored by the headquarters as well as that monitored by subordinate units and reports were compiled to present the amount and type of information which could have been compromised to unfriendly forces through plain text transmissions.<sup>4</sup>

1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, FY56, Vol I, p52.
2. Ibid. p53.
3. Ibid. p52 & Tab 3K.
4. Ibid. pp54-55.

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~~TOP SECRET~~COMMUNICATIONS

Major developments in this branch were the following circuit changes between command headquarters and subordinate units:<sup>1</sup>

- 1) On 28 Aug 55, one of two on-line teletype circuits at Fld Sta (8610) was re-terminated as an interim circuit at the 326th Company in Kyoto. In October 1955, an additional circuit was provided the 326th Company and the interim circuit was again re-terminated at Fld Sta (8610).
- 2) On 1 Sep 55, the ASA-Far East-327th Company circuit was converted to non-synchronous on-line operation. In the fourth quarter of FY 1956, the circuit was again converted to synchronous operation utilizing Dingbat HW-1 (D) and TT 160/FG equipment. While outages were reduced by 12%, the circuit was still frequently inoperative because of marginal radio conditions and interruptions to landline circuits on Formosa.
- 3) On 20 Jan 56, a half-duplex on-line teletype circuit was activated between ASA-Far East and NSA-Far East in Tokyo.
- 4) On 2 Apr 56, an on-line full duplex SAMPSON/GORGON circuit was activated between ASA-Far East and Fld Sta (7202).

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P.L. 86-36TAREX

This branch, established during FY 1955, was authorized

early in FY 1956,

based on the need for additional TAREX liaison officers, for analysts to screen collateral intelligence material available in the theater, and for linguists to translate the material and conduct follow-up interrogations of POW's and defectors. The increase was not approved by DA, however, before the end of the fiscal year when strength stood at

Continuous and effective liaison with theater intelligence agencies

1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, FY56, Vol I, pp39-40.
2. Comd Rept, ASAFE, FY56, Vol II, pp81-82, 87.

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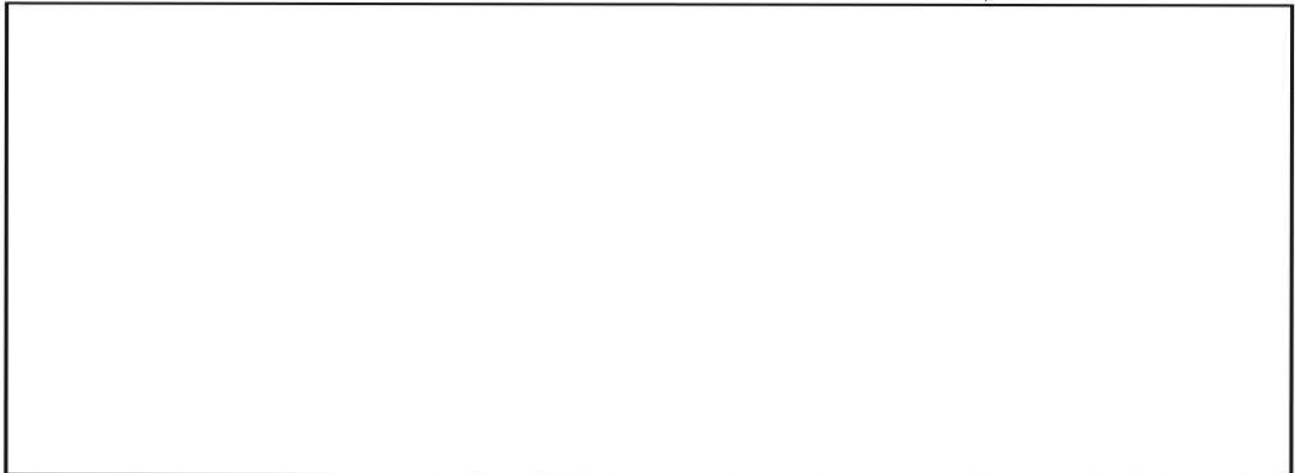
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was another problem which received close attention. Current planning provided for four liaison officers: one at Hq AFFE/8A (Rear), Camp Zama; one at the Intelligence Center, North Camp Drake, Tokyo; one at Hq AFFE/8A, Seoul; and one at Hq Taiwan Defense Command, Taipei. With the delays in approval of the TD increase, spaces for liaison officers at Hq AFFE/8A (Rear) and at Hq Taiwan Defense Command were authorized, but not filled. As a result, only a limited amount of collateral intelligence information was obtained from Taiwan. More ample information was obtained from Hq AFFE/8A (Rear) as liaison was performed through weekly visits by a TAREX representative from the headquarters.

On the other hand, however, a TAREX liaison office was established in September 1955 at North Camp Drake. This office produced significant results in obtaining a large volume of collateral intelligence reports. In December 1955, an officer of the 501st Group was designated TAREX liaison representative and closer coordination was achieved with the ACoS, G2, AFFE/8A and his subordinate units.<sup>1</sup>

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1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, FY56, Vol II, pp87-89.
2. Ibid. pp88-89.

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This branch, initially designated the Special Analysis Branch, was established 2 Feb 56, and its mission was one of planning and coordinating ECM and electronic counter-countermeasure activities of ASA-Far East. During the year a COMSEC CC&D collection program was performed on the 1st Bn, 24th Inf Div in Korea. The program was authorized by a command channel directive from Hq AFFE/8A (Rear) and was arranged under the sponsorship of AFFE/8A, G3, who forwarded directives to the CG, 24th Inf Div and the CO, 501st Group.

Another significant development was a Hq ASA-Washington request to provide an estimate of local COMJAM capability to meet requirements of the supported command. The headquarters advised that the supported command had not requested COMJAM support to date, but that a COMJAM unit be programmed. Eventually, this was reduced to a COMJAM requirement for six training generators (AN/URA-TI) from the AFFE/8A Signal Supply Center, Yokohama which was expected to provide the headquarters with a limited COMJAM capability.<sup>1</sup>

Removal of the Casual Detachment from the Hq & Hq Co billeting area on 3 Sep 55 permitted each enlisted man to occupy 60 sq ft of billeting space. A few months later the entire billeting area was repainted at a cost of \$13,900. This project not only provided a more sanitary atmosphere but also better lighting conditions.<sup>2</sup>

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1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, FY56, Vol II, pp92-93.
  2. Comd Rept, ASAFE, FY56, Vol I, pp26-27.

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The local dispensary provided medical support to Hq & Hq Co and to the 29th Engrs. Enlisted medics were provided by the 541st General Dispensary, one indigenous trained nurse was employed on a master labor contract basis, and one Medical officer was available four days a week from the US Army Stockade.<sup>1</sup>

A Character Guidance Council, comprising the IG, Chaplain and selected staff officers, was established during FY 1956 in compliance with pertinent DA and ASA regulations. Organized intra-post athletic programs, the Soldier-of-the-Month program, post gymnasium construction, elimination of black market activities, lowering the VD rate, church attendance, library and chapel improvements, and TIE activities were the principal problems acted upon during the year. Church attendance presented a special problem at the end of the year when the prospect of a new chapel without a chaplain had to be faced.<sup>2</sup>

TIE activities received considerable stimulus from the construction of a modern classroom adjoining the TIE office, and the establishment of the Oji Jujo Education Center to consolidate the facilities, teachers, and students of the headquarters and two neighboring units, the AFFE Map Service, and the Tokyo Ordnance Depot. After its completion, each unit was able to offer classes best suited to its capabilities.<sup>3</sup>

[REF: VOL II P. 123]

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1. Comd Rept, ASAFE, FY56, Vol I, p29.
  2. Ibid. pp17-18.
  3. Ibid. p70.

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2. 501st Communications Reconnaissance Group, Yongdong-po, Korea

The 501st Group was located at the Kyonggi Middle School in Seoul until 28 Jan 56 when it moved just west of Seoul to Yongdong-po. With this move, the group abandoned its temporary site in a shell-damaged Korean structure for a more permanent type installation consisting of standard quonset huts.<sup>1</sup> The compound at Yongdong-po was surrounded by an 8 ft barbed wire fence, the operations building by a 10 ft barbed wire fence, thus providing adequate physical security.<sup>2</sup>

At the beginning of FY 1956 the group exercised administrative and operational control over the following detachments:

Det 1, Paengyong-do  
 Det 2, Sokcho-ri  
 Det 3, Chunchon  
 Det 6, Sucham-ni  
 Det A, Inchon

Detachment A was discontinued 10 Jan 56 while the remaining four detachments continued operations at their established sites.<sup>3</sup> All four detachments operated both intercept (CW and RP) and DF positions as of the end of the 1st Qtr, FY 1956.<sup>4</sup>

Hq & Hq Co of the group operated under TOE 32-51R (7 Apr 55) and was divided into a group headquarters and a headquarters company. Under this TOE, Hq Co was organized to include intercept and DF platoons, communications, security analysis, security monitor, communications analysis, crypto distribution and maintenance sections. In the 2d Qtr, FY 1956, the Crypto Distribution and Maintenance Section was transferred to the Eighth Army.<sup>5</sup>

1. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, FY56, Vol I, ppl-2.

2. Ibid. p8.

3. Ibid. p3.

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4. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, FY56, Vol II, pp3, 7.

5. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, FY56, Vol I, Tab C.

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The 501st, directly subordinate to ASA-Far East, exercised command over three ASA units in Korea. As FY 1956 began, these included the 301st Battalion at Uijongbu, the 326th Company at Siksong-ni, and the 330th Company at Seoul.<sup>1</sup> On 8 Sep 55, the 326th moved to Kyoto, Japan in accordance with the newly established support concept. The 330th was moved from Seoul to the 326th's former site, and one DF team was transferred from the 326th to the group.<sup>2</sup> In November, two ELINT units, the 12th and 13th ASA Detachments were placed under the command of group.<sup>3</sup>

Logistic support responsibilities of the group presented a problem during this fiscal year. The problem became even greater with the attachment of the new ELINT units. In February and March 1956, heavy snows isolated Detachment 2 at Sokcho-ri from group headquarters for 30 days.

Close coordination with the Air Force in flying in diesel oil and rations prevented an emergency situation from developing.<sup>4</sup>

Another problem involved support of [ ] an intelligence unit with 260 men assigned. [ ] mission required certain equipment not authorized under its existing TOE. Pending implementation of a new TOE for the unit, the group furnished a number of items from its own TOE with no source of replacement.<sup>5</sup>

Total assigned strength of the group and its subordinate units at the beginning of FY 1956 was 1627, at the end 1107. The sharp decrease stemmed

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1. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, FY56, Vol I, p27.
  2. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, FY56, Vol II, pl. Also Ann Rept, 330th CRC, FY56, Vol I, pl.
  3. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, FY56, Vol I, p4.
  4. Ibid. pp3-4.
  5. Ibid. pl3.

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partly from the transfer of the 326th to Japan, partly from a general reduction in all units. A breakdown of the assigned strength of each unit subordinate to the group as well as the group itself follows:<sup>1</sup>

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Asgd Pers</u> <u>1 Jul 55</u>	<u>Asgd Pers</u> <u>30 Jun 56</u>
Hq & Hq Co, 501st Gp	534	408
301st Bn	574	421
326th Co	292	NA
330th Co	227	204
12th ASA Det	NA	39
13th ASA Det	NA	35
Total combined strength	1627	1107
Total Korean personnel	650	468
Total Chinese personnel	59	21

The principal personnel problem was a rapid turnover rate in particular key officer personnel.<sup>2</sup> Significant was the fact that the commanding officers of both the 301st Battalion and the 330th Company were replaced four different times during the year. Staff officers at group headquarters and CO's of the ELINF detachments were replaced at least once.<sup>3</sup>

No significant problems were encountered either in personnel clearance or in morale: despite withdrawal of authority for granting clearances from field commanders, service afforded by ASA Hq was prompt and efficient enabling personnel to get on the job with a minimum of delay; and despite unfavorable living conditions in Korea, off-duty recreational and educational activities contributed to generally high morale.<sup>4</sup>

Enlisted personnel received training in basic military subjects four hours per week in accordance with existing training directives. There was,

1. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, FY56, Vol I, p7.

2. Ibid. p37.

3. Ibid. pp5-6.

4. Ibid. pp24-25.

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however, no unit military training during FY 1956. On the other hand, OJT received special attention. As a rule, from one to four months were required to insure operational proficiency.<sup>1</sup> The short tour of duty in Korea precluded an adequate period for technical training of some operator and maintenance personnel.<sup>2</sup>

Group mission assignments during FY 1956 emanated from Hq ASA or NSA through ASA-Far East Hq. Delegation of mission assignments to subordinate units was at the discretion of group.<sup>3</sup> Principally, the group was charged with providing COMINT support to AFFE/8A, performing special intelligence activities as established by the ACofS, G2, AFFE/8A, and coordinating intelligence and production activity of the 301st Battalion and 330th Company.<sup>4</sup> The group was also charged with providing COMSEC support to the Eighth Army and the exercise of operational control over all ASA monitoring activities in Korea, performing procedure and traffic analysis, and conducting semi-annual surveys of all cryptocenters in Korea.<sup>5</sup>

Upon implementation of the new operational concept, whereby DF and intercept sites were placed under direct control of group, the following equipment was turned over to the 501st:<sup>6</sup>

- 5 DF sets AN/TRD-4
- 5 Radio sets AN/GRC-38
- 20 Radio Receivers (BC 794, BC 1004, R274A, B 274C)

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1. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, FY56, Vol I, pp34, 36.
  2. Ibid. p33.
  3. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, FY56, Vol II, p22.
  4. Ibid. p2.
  5. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, FY56, Vol I, p26.
  6. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, FY56, Vol II, p3.

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In August 1955, to conform with existing TOE authorizations, the number of CW intercept positions was reduced from ten to seven. These were to be operated by 32 EM. The addition of a fourth DF team, in September, was also in conformity with TOE authorization prescribing eight men for each DF team. In October, the group's four DF stations were redesignated as USM-81K (formerly USM-601A), USM-81L at Sokcho-ri (formerly USM-601B), USM-81M at Chunchon (formerly USM-601C), and USM-81N at Sucham-ni (formerly USM-601D). At the same time deployment of USM-81 CW intercept positions were set up, as follows:

USM-81K at Paengyong-do	- 4 positions
USM-81L at Wonam-ni	- 2 positions
USM-81M at Chunchon	- 1 position
USM-81N at Tosa-ri	- Equipped for 8 teleprinter positions (4 simplex, 4 duplex), actual number varied.

The Korean DF effort comprised a flash net using multiple flash procedure and a report net using standard communications procedure. With the redeployment of the 326th Company in September 1955, the flash net was reduced to one control station operated by the group and two tip-off stations operated by the 330th Company and the 301st Battalion. In the 2d Qtr, FY 1956, two major improvements in DF were implemented. First, transmission difficulties were reduced when DF control at USM-81 began relaying all station tip-offs from  to individual sites; second, closer support was provided the Intercept Platoon and Analysis Section with the establishment of tip-off stations at USM-81 sites K, L, and M.<sup>1</sup> In the fourth quarter, the number of DF missions flashed and bearings taken

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1. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, FY56, Vol II, pp7-8.

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increased. In June 1956, 57 fixes were obtained from DF bearings in comparison with a previous monthly average of five.<sup>1</sup>

With the transfer of certain COMINT problems to subordinates or the 6902d Sp Comm Gp, traffic volume decreased and, as a result, weekly briefings by the group's Intelligence Branch presented to battalion, company, and Eighth Army representatives were canceled in favor of a monthly briefing. It was these briefings which represented, in part, the degree of close liaison maintained with Eighth Army Hq, ASA-Far East Hq,  and the 6902d Sp Comm Gp.<sup>2</sup>

One major change in the COMSEC organization was the transfer of cryptologic functions to the Signal Corps. Cryptologic personnel were transferred 22 Nov 55; the cryptographic account was transferred to the 304th Sig Bn, 6 Dec 55. The 501st Group, however, continued to conduct semi-annual surveys of all US Army cryptocenters in Korea.<sup>3</sup> As group gave up its cryptologic responsibilities, it was instructed to take over certain monitoring functions from NSA. In November 1955, for example, a project was initiated to analyze all POLLUX traffic in Korea. This project entailed periodic reports based on traffic analysis, letters of instruction disclosing errors committed, and corrective measures to be taken by individual POLLUX holders.<sup>4</sup> And, when Detachment A at the Inchon Port Area was inactivated 10 Jan 56, mobile units were sent there to cover nets which

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1. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, FY56, Vol II, p9.
  2. Ibid. p22.
  3. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, FY56, Vol I, pp29-30.
  4. Ibid. p27.

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group headquarters was unable to monitor. As a result of reports derived from this monitored traffic, Signal personnel from the Inchon Port Area inaugurated special classes on communications procedures. This instruction, it was determined, contributed significantly to the gradual decline in the high discrepancy rate per transmission on the Inchon Communications Net.<sup>1</sup>

A major change to the group's communications system was the replacement of GORGON for SAMPSON/DAPHNE cryptosystem 1 Jul 55. The GORGON was used on on-line COMINT circuits between the group, ASA-Far East Hq, 301st Battalion, 326th Company, and 330th Company. In February 1956, the group's CommCen established cryptographic communication with the 13th Detachment using the POLLUX cryptosystem. Later, the POLLUX cryptonet was expanded to include the 12th Detachment and DF sites 1, 2, 3, and 6.<sup>2</sup>

The move from Kyonggi Middle School to Yongdong-po brought about significant improvement in housing and mess facilities.<sup>3</sup> Transportation, on the other hand, remained a serious problem. Shortages of parts and tools for second and third echelon maintenance, performed by the 570th Ord Co, later by the 19th Ord Co kept a high percentage of vehicles on deadline. By the end of the report period, however, the proportion of deadlined vehicles had declined from 35% to 10%. In general, vehicles were operating better as parts requisitions and maintenance measures improved.<sup>4</sup>

Prior to the group's move to Yongdong-po, it was necessary to transport personnel for medical support to the 548th Gen Disp at Yongson Military

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1. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, FY56, Vol I, p28.
  2. Ibid. ppl9-20.
  3. Ibid. pp8-9.
  4. Ibid. ppl4-17.

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Reservation, seven miles away. After the move, personnel were transported to the 570th Gen Disp at Yongdong-po, two and one-half miles away. Serious medical cases were handled by the 121st Evac Hosp at Inchon, seven miles away.<sup>1</sup> REF: VOL II P. 160

3. 301st Communications Reconnaissance Battalion,  
Uijongbu, Korea

After 16 Jun 55, following relocation from Seoul, Hq & Hq Co, 301st Battalion occupied an area in the I US Corps compound near Uijongbu. As this area had formerly been occupied by the 303d Battalion, existing facilities were considered adequate. Improvements made during FY 1956 included construction of a large motor pool shop, a utilities-civilian personnel office, and a new power shed. A 12 ft single strand barbed-wire fence provided physical security for the operations building.<sup>2</sup>

The 301st Battalion remained directly subordinate to the 501st Group and, in turn, exercised command over Hq Co, Company A, and Company B, all located within or near I US Corps compound. As of 26 May 56, the battalion was organized under TOE 32-55, Hq & Hq Co under TOE 32-56, and Companies A and B under TOE 32-57. By the end of FY 1956, reorganization under these TOE's had been completed.<sup>3</sup>

The battalion was attached for logistic support to I US Corps with supply points located at the Eighth Army Cml Depot, the Ascom City Engr

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1. Ann Rept, 501st CRG, FY56, Vol I, p9.
  2. Ann Rept, 301st CRB, FY56, Vol I, ppl,5. Also, Hist of ASA & Subor Units, Vol I, FY55, pp292, 294.
  3. Ann Rept, 301st CRB, FY56, Vol I, ppl,2,18. Also, Hist of ASA & Subor Units, FY55, Vol I, p293.

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Depot, the 38th Ord Co, the 181st Sig Depot, and the 55th QM Depot. One supply problem arose in the 1st Qtr, FY 1956 when the 55th QM Depot moved from Seoul to Ascom City. For one month, no QM supplies could be drawn, and when the depot finally reopened, its location was more than 50 miles away. The problem was resolved when a new system for receiving supplies was introduced, and all supplies were delivered to the railhead at Uijongbu by consolidated freight service.<sup>1</sup>

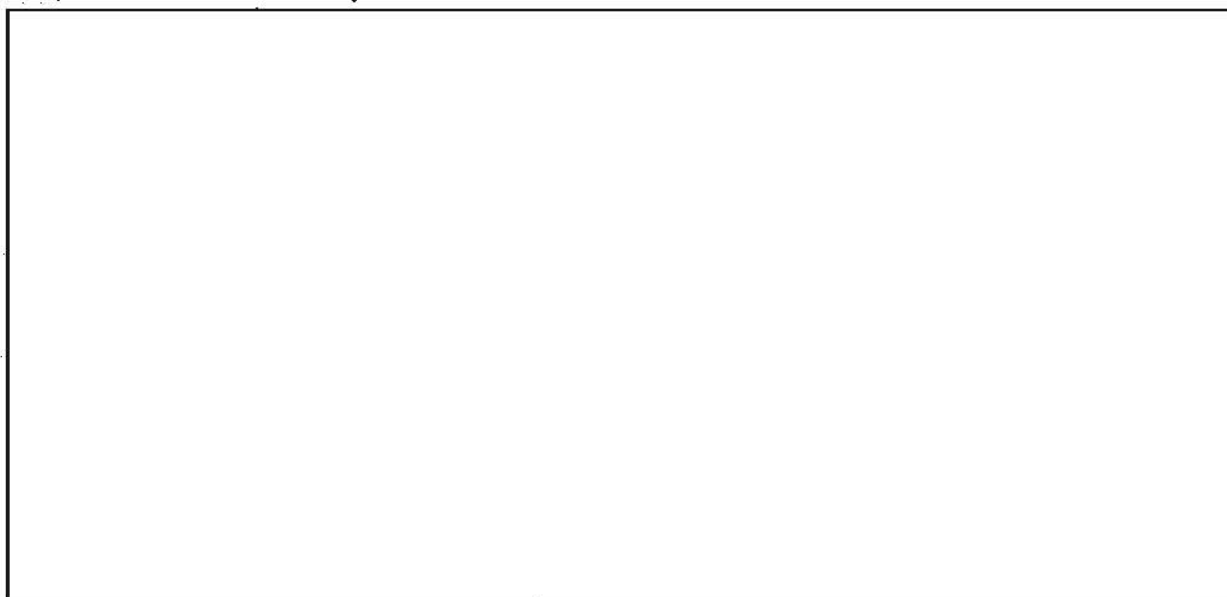
As FY 1956 began, the total assigned strength of the battalion and its components was 32 Off and 520 EM; at the end, 26 Off and 395 EM. Strength of Hq Co as of 1 Jul 55, was 17 Off and 176 EM; as of 30 Jun 56, 14 Off and 144 EM. High turnover of key officer personnel presented a major problem. A total of five battalion commanders, four battalion executive officers, and five battalion COMINT officers were assigned during the fiscal year.<sup>2</sup> During the fourth quarter, turnover of enlisted personnel was also exceptionally high. Unless continued losses could be compensated for by adequate replacements, a forced reduction in the assigned mission was expected for FY 1957.<sup>3</sup>

The 301st continued to provide COMINT and COMSEC support to I US Corps and subordinate units as directed by the 501st Group throughout the fiscal year. COMSEC elements provided monitoring support to I US Corps, 24th Inf Div, and British Commonwealth forces.<sup>4</sup>

- [REDACTED]
1. Ann Rept, 301st CRB, FY56, Vol I, pl.
  2. Ibid. pp3-4.
  3. Ann Rept, 301st CRB, FY56, Vol II, pl6.
  4. Ann Rept, 301st CRB, FY56, Vol I, ppl, 9.

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During the fiscal year, COMSEC and communications personnel were reduced in number. Reduction in communications personnel was effected despite an increase in total traffic volume. In March 1956, concurrent with the withdrawal of the British Commonwealth Div, the COMSEC team of the 2d Plat, Company A, was inactivated.<sup>3</sup> In August 1955, a sharp reduction in civilian linguists occurred. Prior to this reduction, 60 DA Civ's and 12 critical military specialists had been assigned; subsequent to it, only 22 DA Civ's and 10 critical military specialists were assigned.<sup>4</sup>

Considerable trouble was encountered with existing DF equipment, GO-5's and GO-6's. No DF replacement equipment was received during the report period with the exception of goniometer drive belts and a drive motor.<sup>5</sup>

Similar difficulty was encountered with on-line circuit outages between the

1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 301st CRB, FY56, Vol II, p15.
2. Ibid. p2.
3. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 301st CRB, FY56, Vol I, pp7,9.
4. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 301st CRB, FY56, Vol II, p2.
5. Ibid. p3.

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battalion and the 501st Group. When installation of a new spiral four cable brought no results, arrangements were made for courier service on scheduled I US Corps mail flights between Uijongbu and Seoul. Towards the end of the report period, radio teletypewriter network was tested with the 501st. Results were still unknown as of 30 Jun 56.<sup>1</sup>

During FY 1956, seven AN/PRD-1's were received for use in LLVI bunkers. Operation of this new equipment was postponed, however, until batteries could be procured.<sup>2</sup> In February 1956, the Intercept Group OA-596/TTQ-3 was received for use by battalion headquarters and Company B in voice and Morse monitoring.<sup>3</sup>

In addition to voice and Morse monitoring, radiotelegraph, radiotelephone, and conventional telephone monitoring were performed by special security teams. In November 1955, battalion headquarters inaugurated radioteletype monitoring, using receiving components of the ANG/RC-26. Three landline teletype positions were utilized to monitor I US Corps traffic.<sup>4</sup>

All traffic monitored by battalion security teams was analyzed at the headquarters COMSEC Section. During FY 1956, transmission security analysts processed a total of 310,467 radiotelegraph transmission, 99,246 radiotelephone transmissions, and 14,574 teletype messages. At the same time, cryptographic security analysts processed a total of 3,103 msgs. In other words, the volume of radio traffic showed a considerable decline while the volume of encrypted traffic showed a sharp increase over the previous fiscal year, an indication of a steady conversion from radio to crypto-communications

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1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 301st CRB, FY56, Vol I, p7.
  2. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 301st CRB, FY56, Vol II, p3.
  3. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 301st CRB, FY56, Vol I, p9.
  4. Ibid. pp9,10.

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by I US Corps.

Results of collection and analysis were compiled in quarterly feeder reports to the 501st Group for eventual forwarding to the ACoFS, G2, Eighth Army. Advance copies of these reports were provided directly to the unit responsible for the violation. In addition, special COMSEC analysis reports were submitted to supported units at the completion of CPX's. During all Corps-wide exercises in the 4th Qtr, FY 1956, daily reports of military information exposed to intercept by unfriendly forces were submitted to G2, I US Corps. A total of ten division level and two Corps-wide exercises were covered.<sup>1</sup>

From the point of view of housing and services, I US Corps compound was considered a very favorable location. Special Services facilities were extensive and included a theater, library, gymnasium, and several athletic fields.<sup>2</sup> Housing facilities consisted of ten-man quonsets for enlisted personnel and Jamesways for officers. On 14 Jul 55, battalion personnel began using I US Corps mess halls with a resultant savings in personnel and money. A dental clinic, dispensary, and surgical hospital were all located within or near I US Corps compound.<sup>3</sup>

In the last half of the fiscal year, an intensive effort was made to correct vehicle deficiencies. Maintenance and repair work was expanded upon completion of the new motor pool building, while a total of 30 new or renovated vehicles were received between 30 April and 30 Jun 56.<sup>4</sup>

1. Ann Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 301st CRB, FY56, Vol I, pl0.
2. Ibid. pl6.
3. Ibid. p5.
4. Ibid. p6.

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- a. Company A, 301st Communications Reconnaissance Battalion

Throughout FY 1956, Company A remained at its Uijongbu site where it had transferred from Camp Matsushima, Japan, upon reorganization, 25 Jun 55. The company was composed of two platoons, the 1st located in the 24th Inf Div area, the 2d located in the 28th ROK Div area. In June 1956, the 1st Platoon was redesignated Detachment 1 while the 2d was redesignated the 1st Platoon. Company A continued under the direct administrative and operational control of the battalion.

Both A and B Companies occupied the same compound and utilized the same mess.<sup>1</sup> The entire compound was protected by a double row of concertina barbed-wire backed by another row of single strand barbed-wire. The operations area was surrounded by a similar enclosure.<sup>2</sup> Enlisted personnel were housed in 10-man quonset huts, officers in Jamesway tents. During FY 1956, personnel and facilities were moved into permanent type structures. Two new quonsets were erected during the current report period, one to house the NCO Open Mess, a second to serve as the company chapel.<sup>3</sup>

Vehicle maintenance continued to be a problem because of poor road conditions and a lack of trained driver personnel. In the fourth quarter, the problem of vehicle maintenance was, in part, relieved when new vehicles were received.<sup>4</sup>

Lack of trained driver personnel reflected a general problem of shortages in experienced NCO's and technicians. Because of these personnel

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1. Ann Rept, Co A, 301st CRB, FY56, Vol I, ppl-2,4. Also, Hist of ASA & Subor Units, FY55, Vol I, p297.
  2. Ann Rept, Co A, 301st CRB, FY56, Vol I, p10.
  3. Ibid. pp4, 6-8.
  4. Ibid. pp6,18.

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limitations, it was expected that the number of positions operated by the company would have to be reduced in FY 1957.<sup>1</sup> Company strength at the beginning of FY 1956 was 8 Off and 177 EM, at the end, 7 Off and 130 EM. Four different officers were assigned as company commander during this period.<sup>2</sup>

The company was charged with providing COMINT support to the 24th Inf Div and 1st Commonwealth Div.<sup>3</sup> Close liaison was maintained in the conduct of this mission as platoon leaders made weekly visits to the units their platoons were supporting. On 24 Mar 56, the 24th Inf Div Commander was briefed on the COMSEC mission of the 1st Platoon, Company A.<sup>4</sup>

The 1st Platoon operated two LLVI sites, utilizing AN/PRC 8, 9, 10 Radios and the AN/GRC 9 Receiver.<sup>5</sup> In addition, two radio telephone positions were operated by the platoon until 30 Oct 55 when this responsibility was transferred to company headquarters. Radiotelephone intercept was subsequently discontinued altogether, 21 Mar 56.<sup>6</sup> In May 1956, two radioteletype intercept positions were installed, but did not become operative before the end of the fiscal year because of insufficient power.<sup>7</sup>

The 1st Platoon's COMSEC effort included two positions monitoring 24th Inf Div CW nets, two positions monitoring 24th Inf Div radiotelephone communications, and one position for conventional telephone monitoring.

R-390/URR receivers were utilized for CW monitoring and AN/PRC 10's for

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1. Ann Rept, Co A, 301st CRB, FY56, Vol II, p7.
  2. Ann Rept, Co A, 301st CRB, FY56, Vol I, pp2-3.
  3. Ibid. p12.
  4. Ibid. p14.
  5. Ann Rept, Co A, 301st CRB, FY56, Vol II, pp2,4.
  6. Ibid. p5.
  7. Ibid. p6.

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radiotelephone monitoring.

The 2d Platoon provided the 1st Commonwealth Div with COMSEC support until 31 Mar 56 when that division was rotated from Korea, thus relieving the platoon of its COMSEC responsibilities. The mission of monitoring the link between Inchon and the British Cameron Bn was transferred to the 1st Platoon.<sup>1</sup>

b. Company B, 301st Communications Reconnaissance Battalion

Throughout FY 1956, Company B was located within the I US Corps compound, Uijongbu. Team 1 of the 1st Platoon was located in the 12th ROK Inf Div area; Team 2, in the 7th Inf Div area. The company continued under the direct administrative and operational control of the battalion.<sup>2</sup> Company strength at the beginning of the fiscal year was 7 Off and 167 EM, at the end, 5 Off and 121 EM.<sup>3</sup>

As both A and B Companies were located in the same compound, many facilities and functions were handled on a compound basis.<sup>4</sup> On 10 Sep 55, motor pools of the separate companies were consolidated with a resultant improvement in vehicle maintenance.<sup>5</sup> Power for the company area was supplied by three 15 KW diesel generators. Four 2.5 KWPE-75 and three 5 KW Onan generators were located at team sites. Maintenance of power facilities at team sites, presented a problem as the units were wearing out and parts were not easily obtained.<sup>6</sup>

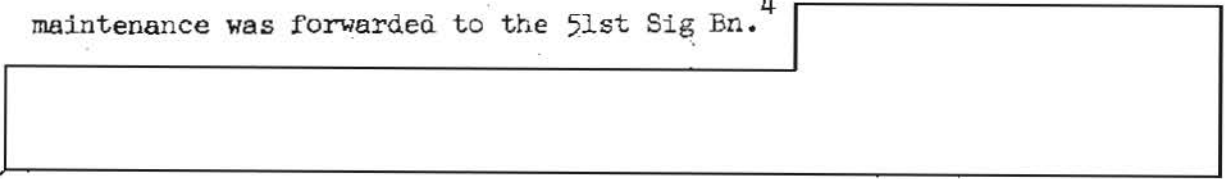
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1. Ann Rept, Co A, 301st CRB, FY56, Vol I, pl2.
  2. Ann Rept, Co B, 301st CRB, FY56, Vol I, ppl-2.
  3. Ibid. p3.
  4. Ibid. pl.
  5. Ibid. pp7, 21.
  6. Ibid. p8.

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Company B was charged with providing COMINT support to I US Corps and COMSEC support to the 7th Inf Div.<sup>1</sup> Execution of this mission was hindered by an increasing shortage of experienced intercept operators. From October until the end of December 1955, a total of 19 intercept operators were transferred to CONUS and other ASA-Far East units.<sup>2</sup>

On the other hand, a marked improvement was noted in equipment performance following receipt of R-390/URR Receivers. Of 24 receivers acquired, two were installed at each position, and four were held as spare.<sup>3</sup> The Radio Maintenance Section was able to handle the majority of repairs on this equipment. In a few instances, equipment requiring fourth echelon maintenance was forwarded to the 51st Sig Bn.<sup>4</sup>



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Team 2's COMSEC effort included two positions monitoring 7th Inf Div CW nets, two positions monitoring 7th Inf Div radiotelephone communications, and one position for conventional telephone monitoring. R-390/URR Receivers were utilized for CW monitoring and AN/PRC 10's for radio telephone monitoring.<sup>6</sup>

REF: VOL II P. 165 →

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1. Ann Rept, Co B, 301st CRB, FY56, Vol I, pl4.
  2. Ann Rept, Co B, 301st CRB, FY56, Vol II, p5.
  3. Ibid. p2.
  4. Ibid. pl0.
  5. Ibid. pl2.
  6. Ann Rept, Co B, 301st CRB, FY56, Vol I, pl4.

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4. 326th Communications Reconnaissance Company,  
Camp Momoyama, Japan

The 326th Company commenced relocation from Siksong-ni, Korea on 8 Aug 55. The move to Camp Momoyama was completed 12 September. Physical plant at the new site was completely rehabilitated by the Regional Post Engineers, Southwestern Command, Camp Otsu, prior to and following the company's arrival.<sup>1</sup> Physical security was provided by company personnel augmented by Japanese nationals.<sup>2</sup>

The company, directly subordinate to ASA-Far East, was reorganized effective 27 Sep 55 under TOE's 32-500R and 29-500R. Assigned strength as of 1 Jul 55 was 10 Off, 281 EM; as of 30 Jun 56, 11 Off, 2 WO, and 225 EM. Logistic support was provided by the Southwestern Command until 20 Mar 56 at which time the 7th Cavalry assumed responsibility.<sup>3</sup>

Training was conducted in accordance with directives of ASA-Far East. Effective 1 Jun 56, training was scheduled on a one full day per month basis given twice monthly. NCO's, now more fully utilized as instructors and assistants, attended weekly classes. Record firing of the .30 cal carbine and familiarization firing of the .45 cal pistol and machine gun were completed; security training intensified.<sup>4</sup>

No direct liaison was carried on by the company, however, all information of special T/A reports was forwarded to ASA-Far East, in turn to NSA

Annual IG, ASA-Far East

1. Ann Rept, 326th CRC, FY56, Vol I, ppl-2.
2. Ibid. pl3.
3. Ibid. pp2-3.
4. Ibid. p20.
5. Ann Rept, 326th CRC, FY56, Vol II, pl5.

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inspection was conducted 16-17 Jan 56. Adjective rating: "Excellent."<sup>1</sup>

On 2 Mar 56, the company sent a provisional detachment composed of 2 Off, 1 WO, and 40 EM to Miho AB (NW coast of Honshu) for the purpose of ascertaining advisability of moving an ASA unit to this location. Operations commenced 4 Mar 56 utilizing equipment already installed. Communications with ASA-Far East Hq were established through an AF CommCen. Operations continued until 29 Mar 56 after which all personnel, except 1 Off and 1 EM who remained as a liaison team, returned. Receiving conditions were generally good, results very satisfactory.<sup>2</sup>

The ASA-Far East-controlled COMINT mission of the 326th during FY 1956 consisted of intercept and recording of specified, identified, and unidentified manual Morse transmissions.<sup>3</sup> As the year drew to a close, it became obvious that the company was going to face a shortage of intercept operators. Although  were authorized and the company had  a number of these had never actively participated in their MOS. Included were  operators who were scheduled for reassignment to Fld Sta 7202. Shortages were also expected in intermediate and high speed radio operators.<sup>4</sup>

In preparation for relocation, all station property was turned in or transferred to the 330th Company.<sup>5</sup> At the new site, requisitions for station property and equipment formerly needed, but unobtainable in Korea, were submitted. Accordingly, 26 Radio Receivers R-390 and ammunition

1. Ann Rept, 326th CRC, FY56, Vol I, p17.
2. Ann Rept, 326th CRC, FY56, Vol II, p14.
3. Ibid. p4.
4. Ibid. p7.
5. Ann Rept, 326th CRC, FY56, Vol I, p8.

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were received in October 1955, emergency incendiaries during December. In February 1956, four S-44 Shelters and a teletypewriter TT-7 were received.

As the year ended, difficulty was being encountered with Signal supply, and no teletype parts had been received.<sup>1</sup> The company also no longer had or utilized DF equipment. Its antenna system, although intact, received only limited use.<sup>2</sup>

Interior communications of the company consisted of a BD-96 switchboard and outlying field telephones. Exterior communications included one trunk and two local lines to the Kyoto Exchange, a full duplex teletype line to ASA-Far East Hq, and an AFSAM 4-A simplex circuit to Fld Sta 8610 and its Tampa site.<sup>3</sup>

The CommCen handled an average of 591,081 gps of traffic per month for the fiscal year. Following relocation, and until December 1955, the traffic load decreased to an average 300,000 gps per month. During December, traffic load increased sharply and remained heavy until April 1956 with a monthly average of 996,901 gps transmitted for the period. Peak load occurred in March when total monthly groupage reached 1,103,407, the highest number of on-line groups recorded since 18 months previous.<sup>4</sup>

In the early month of the report period, the CommCen suffered a moderate amount of circuit outage. As a result of permission to submit emergency requisitions for deadlined spare cryptoequipment by message, receipt of

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1. Ann Rept, 326th CRC, FY56, Vol I, p9.
  2. Ann Rept, 326th CRC, FY56, Vol II, p7.
  3. Ann Rept, 326th CRC, FY56, Vol I, p11.
  4. Ibid. p11.

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nearly sufficient teletype and crypto-equipment spare parts, and the addition of more fully trained crypto maintenance personnel, the situation improved considerably.<sup>1</sup>

On 3 Aug 55, USM 626B, one of the two DF sites for which the company was responsible, was transferred with all personnel and equipment to the 501st Group. A similar transfer of USM 626D to the 301st Battalion was also accomplished. The company continued tip-off operations until 1 Sep 55 but, following relocation, this activity was not reinstated until 7 October when the company became a part of the ASA-Far East Northern DF Flash Net. On 6 Mar 56, a DF conference circuit, utilizing AFSAM 4-A, was placed into operation. This circuit connected the company with Fld Sta 8610 (net control) and its Tampa site. The circuit operated without difficulty throughout the remainder of the fiscal year.<sup>2</sup>

On-post housing was available to officers and enlisted men at Camp Momoyama. Officers with dependents were quartered at the Botanical Gardens Dependent Housing Area, Kyoto and at KKY Sub Camp Nara. Messing facilities were adequate, and 11 Japanese nationals were employed as kitchen police.<sup>3</sup>

During the year, two sedans and one 25-passenger bus were procured by the company as added transportation to fulfill administrative needs. All remaining authorized vehicles were turned in to Ordnance for overhaul and painting. Assigned maintenance personnel were hampered by a lack of

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1. Ann Rept, 326th CRC, FY56, Vol I, p12.
  2. Ann Rept, 326th CRC, FY56, Vol II, p13.
  3. Ann Rept, 326th CRC, FY56, Vol I, pp4-5.

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tools and equipment.<sup>1</sup>

Medical facilities were provided by the Fushimi "B" Dispensary. Extended treatment or hospitalization cases were referred to the Camp Otsu Infirmary, 3614 AU.<sup>2</sup>

Special Services activities at Camp Momoyama were adequate for company needs, and organized athletics were popular. Morale: Excellent.<sup>3</sup>

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5. 327th Communications Reconnaissance Company,  
Taipei, Formosa

Throughout FY 1956, the 327th Company remained located at Taipei occupying an abandoned airfield constructed by the Japanese in 1940, located three miles from the small village of Shu-Lin-K'ou. During July and August 1955, the company completed a move from temporary tents to a semi-permanent camp consisting of 45 prefabricated buildings. As the fiscal year ended, the physical plant continued to expand, but at a slower rate than during initial construction.<sup>4</sup>

Physical security was provided by a security guard composed of 18 men who maintained 24-hour surveillance at the main and operations gates. After dark, a roving guard patrolled the company area. Through arrangements with a nearby Chinese Army installation, which provided protection for the Air Force, a Chinese Guard was posted outside the main fence to protect the antenna field and operations area.<sup>5</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, 326th CRC, FY56, Vol I, pl0.
  2. Ibid. p5.
  3. Ibid. pp21-22.
  4. Ann Rept, 327th CRC, FY56, Vol I, pl.
  5. Ibid. pl2.

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Directly subordinate to ASA-Far East and under the operational control of NSA, the company was organized under TOE 32-500R with two branches-- Administrative and Operations. These were further subdivided into sections designed to carry out company functions. Logistic support stemmed from Hq Ryukyus Command for Class I and IV supplies and FEAF for Class I and III supplies. MAAG Hq provided postal, fiscal and special services facilities. On 1 Nov 55, the 10th Detachment (7210) was attached to the company for administrative, logistic, and military justice support.<sup>1</sup>

Construction, as handled by the Repair and Utilities Section, was extensive during this fiscal year. Projects worthy of mention included:<sup>2</sup>

- 1) Relocation of the NCO mess to create additional space for the EM mess.
- 2) Roofing of KP area to provide protection during inclement weather.
- 3) Modification of shower to permit installation of 20 sinks and 4 flush urinals in EM shower room, 5 sinks in officer's area. Relocation of water heater for shower room and installation of an automatically controlled heater, thereby providing hot water 24 hours a day.
- 4) Modification of special services building to include new training office, space for special services and TIE functions.
- 5) Construction of beach facilities at the company's private beach on the Formosa Straits. Installation of dual grease racks in the motor pool. (These projects were not completed as FY 1956 ended.)
- 6) Sinking of deep well which pumps water at rate of 27 gallons per minute for company and AF use.

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1. Ann Rept, 327th CRC, FY56, Vol I, ppl-2.  
2. Ibid. pp8-11.

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- 7) Erection of new chapel, which stemmed from a visit of Francis Cardinal Seplman in December 1955. Chapel was composed of two locally purchased aluminum buildings with steel framework and cement floor. As FY 1956 ended, chapel was 90% completed.
- 8) Two additions to the main operations building. These were to be utilized by Manual Morse and DF Sections.
- 9) Installation of typhoon air-conditioning units in the Morse Section in June 1956. CommCen was air-conditioned in late 1955.

Slated for construction during FY 1957 were 25 new semi-permanent buildings, cement walks and a hard top road.<sup>1</sup>

Assigned strength of the company on 1 Jul 55 was 9 Off, 4 WO, 355 EM. As of 30 Jun 56 there were 11 Off, 5 WO, 376 EM. Civilian indigenous employees were utilized by the company but no details as to the number employed were furnished this fiscal year.<sup>2</sup> Morale was relatively low as the year began but with completion of new buildings and recreational facilities, the troop morale improved steadily.<sup>3</sup>

Company training was, at first, conducted on a limited scale, but as FY 1956 ended, a seasoned training committee was available, training aids had been received, and there was a less demanding schedule for personnel which allowed tightening of requirements which increased attendance. In October, the company was permitted to join the USAFI AFFE program at MAAG, and from that time until April 1956, a number of applications were approved for USAFI correspondence, self-teaching courses or university extension courses.<sup>4</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, 327th CRC, FY56, Vol I, pp23-24.
  2. Ibid. p3.
  3. Ibid. p20.
  4. Ibid. pp18-19.

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Annual IG, ASA-Far East inspection was conducted during the period 8-11 Nov 55. Adjective rating: "Satisfactory."<sup>1</sup>

The mission of the 327th, as delegated by NSA, was to "provide, operate, and control designated intercept facilities and conduct such processing as may be required to produce COMINT in general support of the US Seventh Fleet and the Taiwan Defense Command, and conduct such processing as may be required to produce COMINT in general support of US Commands in the Far East and Pacific Areas." Specifically, this entailed:

- 1) Intercept on designated nationality targets at all levels of command involving manual Morse and radio-telephone.
- 2) Recording and forwarding all intercepted traffic to NSA and other designated headquarters.
- 3) Performing traffic analysis and maintaining TEXTA.
- 4) Performing, when possible, low level cryptanalysis on assigned targets, decryption of material by application of key recoveries from other headquarters, and forwarding any local recoveries.
- 5) Scanning all nationality traffic for inclusion in COMINT reports.<sup>2</sup>
- 6) Preparation and forwarding, as required, of periodic and technical reports, and accomplishment of end product reporting of items of unusual interest.
- 7) Carrying out authorized operational liaison with US COMINT units in the area to insure successful mission accomplishment.<sup>3</sup>

Discussion of the company's operational organization follows:

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1. Ann Rept, 327th CRC, FY56, Vol I, p15.
  2. Ann Rept, 327th CRC, FY56, Vol II, p2.
  3. Ibid. p3.

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Manual Morse

The Manual Morse Section utilized [redacted] on a four trick system during most of FY 1956, but with [redacted] positions to fill and operator loss far exceeding gain, it became necessary on 16 Jan 56 to change to a three trick system in order to maintain full coverage on all positions.<sup>1</sup>

Receivers in use as the year ended were either Collins, Model 386 or Hammerlund, Model SP-600. The Signal Supply Section, however, received Collins R-390's and installation of these at each position was expected to be completed in FY 1957.<sup>2</sup>

[redacted]

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Radiotelephone

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A total of [redacted] were assigned to this section as FY 1956 ended. Actual intercept was performed by GI operators [redacted]

work. To lessen the personnel problem, the section operated on a three trick system similar to the Manual Morse Section.

Equipment consisted principally of Collins 38 and Hammerlund SP-600 Receivers and Ampex Recorder-Reproducers, Sub-Assembly RD-132/TNH-2. For UHF, the Clark Special Purpose Receiver was used.<sup>3</sup> One 315 rhombic, two whips (one Navy), one 4.5 doublet, and one lead in from the Manual Morse Section comprised the antenna set-up and afforded coverage [redacted]

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As the year ended, changes were in the offering to make all antennas of the Manual Morse Section available to the section to effect increased coverage.<sup>4</sup>

Traffic Control - Reports

This section consisted of [redacted] personnel included [redacted] During the 1st Qtr, FY 1956, [redacted]

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1. Ann Rept, 327th CRC, FY56, Vol II, p4.

2. Ibid. p5.

3. Ibid. p6.

4. Ibid. p7.

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to aid in the overall analysis and intercept effort. In September, the company's official designation was changed from USM-627 to USM-79. The most significant change in the fourth quarter, was the transfer, chiefly due to overcrowded conditions, of ten linguists to a Joint Identification Group consisting of Army, Navy and Air Force analysts, and housed in a special building in the AF compound.<sup>1</sup>

#### Direction Finding

At the outset of the year, the company's one DF site was located 3400 ft from the company area. In September 1955, bearings grew worse due to an increasing number of vehicles in the area. It soon became impossible to classify them, so DF was discontinued. On 23 September, the site was moved to a location 1.3 mi SE of the company. Operations were resumed 24 September. In late October, a DF officer arrived and by 15 Nov 55, the company went into operation as part of the Southern DF Net.<sup>2</sup>

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As FY 1956 ended, the DF Section consisted of

8. Contact between control and outstations achieved by radiotelephone or telephone direct to 79D at Taichung, where DF personnel were quartered.

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1. Ann Rept, 327th CRC, FY56, Vol II, pp8-9.
2. Ibid. pl1.
3. Ibid. pl2.

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On the local net, an average of 65 missions were tipped off daily, 45 bearings were returned and 20 of these definitely "fixed." In daily search activity 79B averaged 95 bearings, 79C, 120 and 79D, 125.

The most serious problem was stoppages due to power failure. Present power units were insufficient for the load they had to carry, and all four sites were plagued with goniometer breakdowns. A minor irritation was that of prowlers--presumably curious Chinese--who were not above a little larceny, as evidenced by the loss of gasoline kept on hand for PE-95 power units.<sup>1</sup> To alleviate the problem, gasoline cans were chained down and a spotlight installed to illuminate the surrounding area.<sup>2</sup>

#### Radio Maintenance

As FY 1956 ended, this section was manned by four EM and nine uncleared replacements who were forced to work in a van parked outside the operations gate. One EM was kept on 24-hour call to perform on-the-spot repairs. Completed projects included:

- 1) Re-wiring and installation of racks in the Manual Morse Section.
- 2) Design and construction of a trick chief's console in both Manual Morse and Radiotelephone Sections.

The wire subsection was nearing completion of making six manual Morse rhombics available for use of both radiotelephone intercept section and the Air Force, an improvement which was expected to increase effectiveness. Installation of Collins 390 receivers was practically complete also. The principal maintenance problems were those concerned with geographic location, viz, heat, constant humidity and dirt combined to cause rapid deterioration of parts.<sup>3</sup>

#### Communications Center

The CommCen of the 327th was subdivided and staffed as follows: cryptographic - 20 operators; maintenance - 4 crypto and 4 teletype repairmen; messages - 3 men; courier and control - 1 Off, 8 EM.

1. Ann Rept, 327th CRC, FY56, Vol II, pl3.
2. Ibid. pl4.
3. Ibid. pp16-17.

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The GORGON cryptosystem was the only one used by the company for enciphering tapes. The AFSAM 7 system, however, was expected to be put into use in case of compromise. Commencing in April 1956, the company was on-line with Hq ASA-Far East with HF Dingbat being used on this circuit. Another SAMSON Dingbat was received and following installation of corresponding equipment on Okinawa, the company would be on-line with Fld Sta 8603. This latter arrangement would replace non-synchronous off-line with Okinawa through MAAG, Taipei. Another on-line circuit--non-synchronous--connected USM-79 with USN-27 in the Philippines. GORGON cryptosystem was used for enciphering tape off-line.<sup>1</sup>

All personnel, with the exception of those having dependents on the island, were housed in 23 Japanese prefabricated buildings with concrete floors. Messing facilities were located in four prefabricated buildings. Mess personnel included 1 Off, 11 EM and 24 locally hired KP's and waitresses.

During the year, all perishable Class A rations were received by air from Okinawa. Dry rations were drawn from Detachment 1, Manila AF Depot, Taipei. Many improvements were made which provided for more efficient operations and greater comfort.<sup>2</sup> One of the major problems, however, was the difficulty in supplying sufficient potable water to meet the needs of the company. This was finally solved in June 1956 with the completion of a deep well. Water purification methods remained unchanged with the exception of a new portable purification unit installed to handle the heavier daily load delivered by the new well.<sup>3</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, 327th CRC, FY56, Vol II, p10.
  2. Ann Rept, 327th CRC, FY56, Vol I, p4.
  3. Ibid. p5.

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Motor maintenance improved through the establishment of the two-trick system, which allowed maximum utilization of tools and shop space. A major problem in transportation was the excessive wear and tear on vehicles due to the deplorable condition of the one serviceable access road. This road, built about 20 years ago, has continued to wear until all of the former gravel surface has worn away, revealing the rock base which, composed as it is of large stones, tended to break into deep "chug holes," causing extreme tire and suspension system wear. Another problem was posed by the mandatory employment of Chinese nationalist drivers for all vehicles. And, it was necessary to instruct these drivers in the use of the new M Series type trucks. The general Chinese lack of respect for machines added to the inevitable language barrier and the unreliability and questionable honesty of the drivers combined to form a very real problem. For example, a gasoline check by the security guard was instituted to prevent continued thefts by some Chinese drivers, who were draining tanks and selling gasoline on the black market in spectacular quantities.<sup>1</sup>

At the beginning of the year, the company's supply section was located in a number of squad tents. On 15 Jul 55, the move from tents to semi-permanent buildings was begun, and by 4 August, the section was maintaining an office occupying half of a 20x55 ft prefab and a warehouse employing two 20x60 ft frameless aluminum buildings. However, storage space continued to be a problem and less perishable items were still being stored in four tents and under tarpaulins. All supplies were received from the Ryukyus

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1. Ann Rept, 327th CRC, FY56, Vol I, pp7-8.

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Command, Okinawa, usually by air, and liaison between the company and RYCOM was maintained by means of a monthly visit to the Okinawa supply depot.<sup>1</sup>

The company received medical support from MAAG, Taiwan during FY 1956. This unit operated a 35-bed hospital in Taipei. A dispensary, which was housed in a tent at the neighboring Air Force Base, kept a corpsman on 24-hour duty for treatment of minor illnesses and injuries. Three times a week, the services of a doctor from the MAAG hospital and a dentist were available.<sup>2</sup>

An ever-widening selection of Special Services activities appeared during the year. A new library was added 13 Jan 56, the PX increased its merchandise line, the company's radio station broadcasted 18 hours daily. The EM Club, originally housed in a squad tent, was moved in December to an aluminum prefabricated building. R&R was authorized to Japan, Okinawa and the Philippines and the tourist ban lifted on Hong Kong.<sup>3</sup>

[REF: VOL II p 177]

6. 330th Communications Reconnaissance Company,  
Siksong-ni, Korea

The 330th Company, until 7 Sep 55, was located three miles E of Seoul. On this date, the company was relocated near Siksong-ni, 15 miles NE of the 501st Group site. Physical plant consisted of quonset-type structures,<sup>4</sup> security for which was provided by a permanent guard force

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1. Ann Rept, 327th CRC, FY56, Vol I, pp6-7.  
2. Ibid. pp5-6.  
3. Ibid. pp20-21.  
4. Ann Rept, 330th CRC, FY56, Vol I, pl.

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24 hours a day.<sup>1</sup> The entire compound, other than a portion of the NW corner which was returned to the Korean Government on 23 Mar 56,<sup>2</sup> was surrounded by a 10 ft high barbed-wire fence and covered by a network of floodlights at night. The operations area, located in the center of the compound, was also fenced and patrolled by armed guard.<sup>3</sup>

The company remained directly subordinate to the 501st Group, who exercised command control and assigned operational missions. Logistic support was provided as follows:<sup>4</sup>

<u>Type</u>	<u>Supporting Unit</u>	<u>Proximity</u>
QM, Class I	59th Ord Gp	8 miles
QM, Class II & IV	Seoul Military Post	8 miles
QM, Class III	SP #41	3 miles
Repair & Maintenance	Yung Dong Po	13 miles
Salvage Disposal	55th QM	51 miles
Chemical	Eighth Army Cml Depot (vicinity K-14 AB)	26 miles
Engineer	8033d Seoul Military Post Engrs	13 miles
Ordnance	38th Ord (DS) Co	7 miles
Signal	181st Sig Depot, Ascom City (Inchon)	29 miles

After relocation of the company, control and handling of supply and equipment improved with the use of the former 326th Company facilities which allowed consolidation of supply and warehouse requirements.<sup>5</sup>

Major construction undertaken during the year was the setting up of operations at the new area, razing buildings at the old. This was followed

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1. Ann Rept, 330th CRC, FY56, Vol I, p12.
  2. Ibid. p2.
  3. Ibid. p12.
  4. Ibid. p2.
  5. Ibid. p8.

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by improving and rebuilding orderly, day, and mail rooms, the PX, and laundry. New construction included a chapel, hobby shop, library and theatre.<sup>1</sup>

The company remained organized under TOE's 32-500A (7 Apr 55) and 29-500 (8 Apr 55) until 27 Sep 55 when it was reorganized under TOE's 32-500R, 29-500R with authorized strength established at 4 Off, 5 WO, 234 EM.<sup>2</sup> Assigned strength during the fiscal year averaged 230 officers and men. A major problem of FY 1955 concerning lack of adequately trained personnel continued, and personnel had to be utilized outside of their MOS to fill administrative positions.<sup>3</sup>

Contributory to high morale in the company during the year were more comfortable living quarters, increased variety of recreational facilities, and a genuine interest in the mission to be accomplished. Participation in athletics was also extensive.<sup>4</sup>

Individual unit training was accomplished in accordance with directives of the 501st Group, and other established guides. OJT was provided each man in his MOS or in the job to be assigned. Training period extended from 17 to 22 days. Company personnel attended courses at the Eighth Army Projectionist School, the 181st Training Film Exchange, and Seoul Military Post during the year.<sup>5</sup>

Administrative liaison was effectively maintained with the 501st Group

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1. Ann Rept, 330th CRC, FY56, Vol I, ppl,9.
  2. Ann Rept, 851st CRD, FY56, Tab 9.
  3. Ann Rept, 330th CRC, FY56, Vol I, p4.
  4. Ibid. pp20-22.
  5. Ibid. ppl8-19.

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throughout the year. Annual inspection by the IG, ASA-Far East was conducted 19 Sep 55 with no official rating given. Visitors to the company conducted additional inspections and registered interest in company operations, operational efficiency, equipment, and job training.<sup>1</sup>

The company's COMINT mission of intercept, search and development, remained unchanged. Operational positions in the Intercept Section varied between  being limited only by the number of trained operators available.<sup>2</sup>

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The company's CommCen utilized a direct landline teletype circuit (GORGON) to the 501st Group, however, periodic outage necessitated the use of a courier after March 1956. Incomplete traffic flow figures were reported by the company during the report period, but 1st Qtr, FY 1956 receipts totaled 513,427 gps, and transmissions 49,427 gps.<sup>3</sup>

Housing, mess, and transportation facilities improved as a result of the relocation to Siksong-ni. The previous motor pool facilities of the 326th Company provided additional parking space, an ample POL dump, and room for several maintenance and repair sections. A total of 40 vehicles were on hand at the beginning of FY 1956, and as the year ended the company lacked only three under its TOE authorization. Medical support for the company emanated from the 548th General Dispensary, Seoul Military Post.<sup>4</sup>

REF: VOL II P. 172

1. Ann Rept, 330th CRC, FY56, Vol I, pp16-17.
2. Ann Rept, 330th CRC, FY56, Vol II, pp1-2.
3. Ann Rept, 330th CRC, FY56, Vol I, pp10-11.
4. Ibid. pp7-9.

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## 7. 10th ASA Detachment, Taipei, Formosa

As FY 1956 began, the 9493d TU, a SigC ELINT facility, was located on a narrow ridge overlooking the Taiwan Strait, approximately 18 mi W of Taipei, at an elevation of 600 ft above sea level. Effective 1 Nov 55, the unit was redesignated the 10th AS Detachment, 7210 DU and assigned to ASA-Far East. Effective 20 Feb 56, the detachment was redesignated the 10th ASA Detachment, 7210 DU; with further redesignation on 30 Apr 56 to 10th ASA Detachment (7210).<sup>1</sup>

Physical plant for the detachment included seven temporary buildings and two storage tents. Security for the operations site consisted of a barbed-wire fence, 8 ft high. A platoon of Chinese guards patrolled the perimeter of the operations area outside the fence, and were posted at the single entrance gate. A separate, inner barbed-wire fence surrounded the operations and maintenance buildings.<sup>2</sup>

Prior to its redesignation, the 10th was directly subordinate to the CSigO. Afterward, control reverted to the Chief, ASA through ASA-Far East. The detachment was organized under TD 11-9493 (11 Jul 55) until 20 Feb 56, when TD 93-7210 (1 Jan 56) became effective. Composition included detachment headquarters, operations, and maintenance sections. The headquarters was responsible for liaison with the 327th Company who exercised administrative control. Assigned personnel as of 1 Jul 55 consisted of 2 Off, 1 WO, 34 EM; 3 Off, 2 WO, 30 EM were assigned as the year ended.

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1. Ann Rept, 10th ASA Det, FY56, pl.

2. Ibid. p10.

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Logistic support, formerly provided by MAAG, Taiwan was provided by the 327th Company.<sup>1</sup> Five of the seven buildings at the operations site were constructed by detachment personnel during off-duty time in FY 1955. Until redesignation, limited maintenance support was supplied by the MAAG, Taiwan. After redesignation, the 327th Company supplied needed maintenance and in March 1956, were responsible for the construction of the maintenance building; in April, for that of the power shed.<sup>2</sup> Equipment for the detachment was authorized under TA 11-22 (11 Aug 55) until 29 May 56, when TA 11-22 was superseded by TA 32-55 (28 Mar 56).<sup>3</sup> Supplies were received from the Ryukyus Command, Okinawa, usually by air. The fact that the detachment had to rely solely upon the supply facilities of the 327th Company served, regrettably, to add merely another link to an already cumbersome supply line.<sup>4</sup>

As FY 1956 began, training was, of necessity only on a limited scale. The training committee was young, there were literally no training aids of any description, and personnel were occupied operationally, or working on construction at the site. As the year ended, a more experienced committee existed, and training requirements were tightened. As the detachment was, in effect, on combat duty and maintained 24-hour vigilance, it was felt that unit military training was not as important as mission accomplishment. Formal training was, therefore, limited to weekly individual classes and OJT. All newly-assigned personnel were placed on a 30-day training schedule

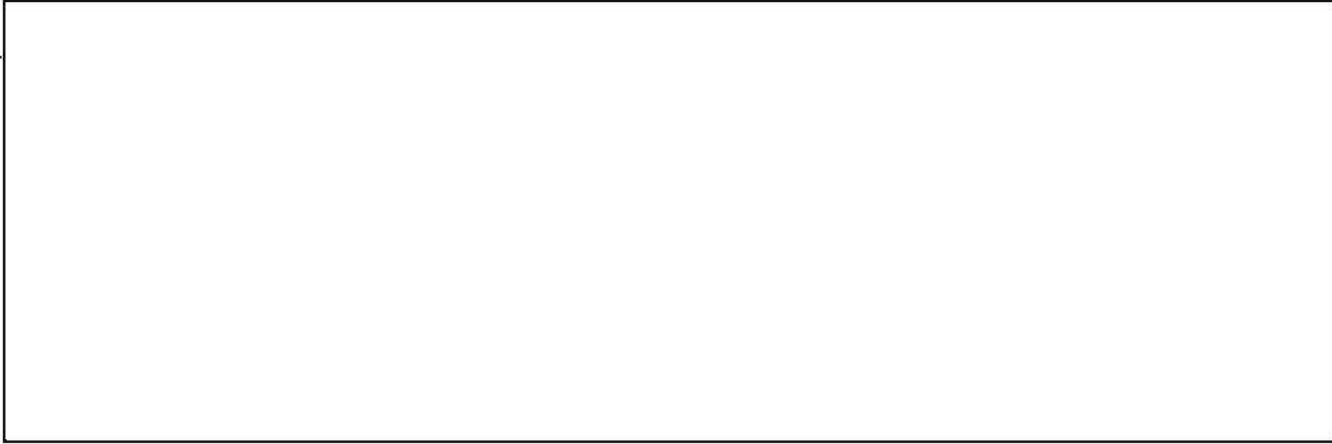
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1. Ann Rept, 10th ASA Det, FY56, pp2-4.
  2. Ibid. p9.
  3. Ibid. p3.
  4. Ibid. p7.

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prior to assuming their duties, and a weekly training period was held at the operations site for all operations personnel in order to cross-train and explain new operational techniques.<sup>1</sup> Annual IG inspection of the detachment was conducted on 27 Sep 55, but adjective rating was unreported.<sup>2</sup>

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All intercepts were logged, recorded, and photographed, where possible, on the initial intercept for each report period. A total of 1,536 numbered signals were intercepted and reported during the year. These were received and analyzed a total of 8,669 times.<sup>3</sup>

Toward the end of FY 1956, console tables and remote control antennas designed by Haller, Raymond, and Brown engineers were installed for radar intercept positions. These consoles were a major improvement over previous installations as they allowed more freedom of movement and easy accessibility. And, new DF antennas designed by HRB engineers increased DF capability.<sup>4</sup>

The 327th Company's communications network was utilized for communication

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1. Ann Rept, 10th ASA Det, FY56, ppl6-17.
  2. Ibid. p14.
  3. Ibid. ppl1-12.
  4. Ibid. p13.

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with higher headquarters. An AN/GRC-9 radio net was employed between operations and the Orderly room. Messengers and couriers were provided by the 327th for transmission of material between the detachment and Hq MAAG, Taiwan.<sup>1</sup>

One Japanese pre-fabricated barracks was provided by the 327th for billeting detachment men of the lower four enlisted grades. NCO's shared a separate barracks of the same type with 327th men. BOQ's were provided for joint use of all unaccompanied officers. Messing facilities for the detachment were provided by the 327th Company.<sup>2</sup>

A major problem in transportation was excessive wear and tear on vehicles due to the deplorable condition of the one serviceable road. The problem was further complicated by difficulty in obtaining replacement parts.<sup>3</sup>

Medical support was provided by MAAG, Taiwan which operated a 35-bed hospital in Taipei. A dispensary, located at the Linkou Air Base, adjacent to the 327th Company, maintained a corpsman on 24-hour duty. A MAAG dentist and doctor visited the dispensary three times weekly.<sup>4</sup>

The general morale of the detachment was the highest possible under trying conditions. Special Services facilities of the 327th were available to detachment personnel, and these were under improvement as the year ended.<sup>5</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, 10th ASA Det, FY56, p9.
  2. Ibid. pp5-6.
  3. Ibid. p8.
  4. Ibid. p6.
  5. Ibid. pp18-19.

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## 8. 11th ASA Detachment, Makubetsu, Japan

During FY 1956, the 11th Detachment was located on an isolated 16.6 acre site, adjacent to Makubetsu and 12 miles southeast of Wakkanai-shi on the northernmost tip of Hokkaido. The installation comprised 12 buildings including 3 brick structures, 5 wooden structures, and 4 Jamesways.<sup>1</sup> Physical security was provided by a barbed-wire perimeter fence supplemented by a security guard force composed of 12 Japanese nationals.<sup>2</sup>

A mobile site was established 17 Aug 55 at Soya Point in an attempt to obtain more conclusive DF shots. Inclement weather, however, forced withdrawal 31 Aug 55. Mobile operations were resumed 16 Sep 55 at the same location and continued until 14 Oct 55 at which time a move was made to Sarufutsu. In June 1956, preparations were again made to re-establish a mobile site at Soya Point.<sup>3</sup>

At the beginning of FY 1956, the detachment, assigned to AFPE, was organized as the 9489th TU Sig Svc Team under TD 11-9489 (11 Jul 55). Effective 1 Nov 55, the detachment was transferred to Chief, ASA and attached to Fld Sta 8612 for administrative support and courtmartial jurisdiction. Although no change to the existing TD was made at this time, the detachment was redesignated as the 11th AS Detachment, 7211 DU. Effective 20 Feb 56, the detachment was reorganized under TD 93-7211 and again redesignated, this time as the 11th ASA Detachment, 7211 DU. Authorized strength was set at 3 Off, 36 EM.<sup>4</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, 11th ASA Det, FY56, Vol I, ppl-2.
  2. Ibid. p12.
  3. Ann Rept, 11th ASA Det, FY56, Vol II, p11.
  4. Ann Rept, 11th ASA Det, FY56, Vol I, pp3-4.

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Directly subordinate to ASA-Far East, the detachment received logistic support from the 4th Ftr-Day Wg at Chitose AFB while signal supply was furnished by ASA-Far East through Fld Sta 8612.<sup>1</sup>

Assigned strength as of 1 Jul 55 was 3 Off, 31 EM, and 23 Civ. Civilian personnel, all Japanese nationals, were utilized as security guards and laborers. Twice during the fiscal year, NCO's in critical positions were rotated to the ZI before adequate replacements could be found.<sup>2</sup>

Special training was provided operational personnel in technical matters. The nature and type of instruction, varying in accordance with requirements, covered subjects in antenna observation, preventive maintenance, logging techniques, oscilloscope photography, as well as in operation of Recorder-Reproducer TNH-4, Pulse Analyzer AN/SLA-1, Radio Receiver AN/APR-9, and signal generators. In December 1955, a formal military training program was initiated in accordance with directives of ASA-Far East.<sup>3</sup>

The detachment's mission, as assigned by ASA-Far East, was to provide information on unfriendly non-communication type electronic emissions.<sup>4</sup> Accomplishment was impaired by continuing difficulty in obtaining spare parts for ELINT equipment. Spare parts were not yet stocked in the theater and had to be procured from the ZI, a process requiring, in some instances, over twelve months from date of requisition to date of receipt.<sup>5</sup> In view of the requirement to remain operational at all times, it was recommended that parts be stocked at ASA-Far East or at the Yokohama Signal Depot to

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1. Ann Rept, 11th ASA Det, FY56, Vol I, pp2-3.
  2. Ibid. pp6-7.
  3. Ibid. p17.
  4. Ibid. p14.
  5. Ann Rept, 11th ASA Det, FY56, Vol II, p8.

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facilitate acquisition.<sup>1</sup>

Operational information such as magnetic tapes, photo negatives, log sheets, and special intercept analysis were forwarded ASA-Far East for disposition.<sup>2</sup> At the beginning of the year, contact was maintained with higher headquarters through Japanese commercial telephone, VHF radio relay link with the Air Force installation at Wakkanai, and bi-weekly unit courier service to Chitose AFB. On 27 Mar 56, a radio link with Fld Sta 8612 was established.<sup>3</sup>

With no dependent housing available, both officers and enlisted men were housed in squad rooms in one of the brick buildings. The mess was operated by indigenous personnel supervised by an Army cook. Supplies were delivered to the rail station at Makubetsu for truck hauling to the site.

Only limited medical services were provided by the detachment's aid man or medical personnel stationed at the Air Force installation in Wakkanai. Personnel requiring professional medical or dental care were evacuated by rail, or in emergencies by air to Chitose AFB.<sup>4</sup>

REF: VOL. II P. 448

9. 12th ASA Detachment, Kumchon, Korea

The 9490th TU Sig Svc Team, a SigC ELINT facility, was located at Camp Coiner, Seoul as FY 1956 began. Effective 1 Nov 55, the unit was transferred to ASA and redesignated the 12th ASA Detachment, 7212.

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1. Ann Rept, 11th ASA Det, FY56, Vol I, p19.
  2. Ibid. p7.
  3. Ibid. p11.
  4. Ibid. p8.

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Operations sites were located at Pajuri and Kumchon until September 1955 at which time they were combined at Kumchon. In June 1956, detachment headquarters was moved to the operations area leaving the supply facility and motor pool at Camp Coiner. At Kumchon, the physical plant comprised 12 Jamesway shelters for quarters and operations, one quonset, and a motor pool shop.<sup>1</sup>

Physical security was provided by a security guard whose responsibilities were periodic checks of the headquarters. Operational sites were patrolled by an armed walking guard. An interior guard was maintained on the perimeter at Camp Coiner by the 304th Battalion.<sup>2</sup>

The detachment, directly subordinate to ASA-Far East, was attached to the 501st Group for administration, logistic support and military justice. Under TD 93-7212 (1 Jan 56), the unit was organized into a headquarters, with operations and maintenance support sections.<sup>3</sup> TA 11-22 (11 Aug 55) authorized supply and equipment. Seoul Military Post Engineers, 1st Korean Marine Corps Division Engineers, and the 36th Engr Gp provided engineer support.<sup>4</sup> As FY 1956 ended, the 43d Engr Gp had commenced work on a new site at Kang Wa do. Target date for completion: 15 Sep 56.<sup>5</sup>

Assigned strength at the close of FY 1956 was 4 Off, 35 EM, and 5 Korean nationals.<sup>6</sup> Morale was high due, in part, to the fact that the time

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1. Ann Rept, 12th ASA Det, FY56, pl.
  2. Ibid. pp4-5.
  3. Ibid. p2.
  4. Ibid. p4.
  5. Ibid. pp7-8.
  6. Ibid. p2.

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in service promotion policy was most effective. Five Commendations for Meritorious Service were awarded to detachment enlisted personnel during the year.<sup>1</sup>

Training was conducted in accordance with directives of ASA-Far East. OJT was given on an "as needed" basis. Annual IG inspection was conducted by ASA-Far East representatives 15 Feb 56. No official rating was reported.<sup>2</sup>

The detachment's mission, as assigned by Chief, ASA, was to intercept and process non-communications electromagnetic radiations for the purpose of obtaining information for intelligence purposes. A 24-hour communications net was maintained between the operations site and detachment headquarters. Following the move of headquarters to the operations site, a CW net was opened between the detachment, the 501st Group, and the 13th Detachment.<sup>3</sup> A lack of 15 kw power generators was the only equipment problem.<sup>4</sup>

The detachment was quartered at Camp Colner and attached to the 304th Sig Bn (Ops) for rations. Operation teams utilized Jamesway shelters and had a mess hall located at the operations site. Rations were drawn from the 24th Inf Div.

The detachment was attached to the 548th Gen Disp for medical support while personnel at the operations site were provided support by the 44th Surgical Hospital.<sup>5</sup> A motor pool located at Seoul was responsible for 1st and 2d echelon maintenance of all vehicles. A mechanic on duty at the

- 
1. Ann Rept, 12th ASA Det, FY56, p7.
  2. Ibid. p6.
  3. Ibid. p4.
  4. Ibid. p7.
  5. Ibid. p3.

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operations site performed 2d echelon maintenance.<sup>1</sup> Sufficient welfare and Special Services facilities were available at Seoul, and there were similar facilities seven miles distant from the operations site.<sup>2</sup>

10. 13th ASA Detachment, Paengyong-do, Korea

The 9494th TU, a SigC ELINT facility, was located on the island of Paengyong-do, 140 miles from Kimpo AFB, at the start of FY 1956.<sup>3</sup> Effective 1 Nov 55, the unit was transferred to ASA, and redesignated the 13th ASA Detachment, 7213 DU.<sup>4</sup>

Physical plant consisted of a 14-building (corrugated metal quonset) compound, and an operations site (Jamesway shelters) five miles distant. Within the compound, provisions were made for living quarters, offices, mess, food storage, power, storage, POL, and a motor pool. All facilities were in excellent condition, and adequately protected by fence, a heavily wired gate, and security lights.<sup>5</sup> Physical security for the operations area was provided by a 24-hour guard comprised of assigned personnel.<sup>6</sup>

As an ASA unit, the detachment was directly subordinate to the Chief, ASA-Far East and organized under TD 93-7213 (20 Feb 56) with an authorized strength of 2 Off, 1 WO, 25 EM. Basic organizational structure comprised a detachment headquarters, with supporting operations and maintenance sections.<sup>7</sup>

Administrative and logistic support was provided by the 501st Group.

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1. Ann Rept, 12th ASA Det, FY56, p4.
  2. Ibid. p7.
  3. Ann Rept, 13th ASA Det, FY56, pl.
  4. Ibid. p4.
  5. Ibid. p2.
  6. Ibid. pl3.
  7. Ibid. Tab I.

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Rations and POL supply emanated from the 608th ACW Sq, USAF. Due to its isolated location, most supplies were airlifted, and an LST arrived monthly to bring heavy cargo and vehicles.<sup>1</sup>

Assigned strength at the start of FY 1956 was 2 Off, 32 EM. As the year ended there were 3 Off, 32 EM assigned.<sup>2</sup> Morale was high,<sup>3</sup> and the detachment was commended by DA for its contribution to the erection and testing of a new DF system.<sup>4</sup>

OJT was provided each newly assigned operator before assuming a regular position. This was conducted by trick chiefs.<sup>5</sup> Annual IG inspection was conducted in February 1956, however, no official rating was reported.<sup>6</sup>

The detachment's mission was to intercept and process non-communications radiations for the purpose of obtaining information for intelligence purposes as directed by the Chief, ASA.<sup>7</sup> Special missions, usually concerned with search of specific frequencies, emanated from the Chief, ASA-Far East.

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1. Ann Rept, 13th ASA Det, FY56, p3.
2. Ibid. p5.
3. Ibid. p19.
4. Ibid. p16.
5. Ibid. p18.
6. Ibid. p17.
7. Ibid. Tab 1.
8. Ibid. p15.

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During the year, a DF system similar to that of the 10th and 12th ASA Detachments was installed, and it was believed that increased accuracy and ease of operation would result.<sup>1</sup>

Radio was the chief means of communication, and a net was operated between the detachment and the 501st Group. There was also communication with the 12th Detachment. Collins 390 Receivers were used with BC 610-E Transmitters, and in case of emergency, contact could be established with Detachment 1, 501st Group. Island communications were handled by a telephone net connected to Air Force facilities, and there were lines to Detachment 1, 501st Group, 6922d Rad Gp (Mbl), USAF, 608th ACW Sq, USAF, and the operations site.<sup>2</sup>

Air Force Special Services facilities were available, and a competitive sports program was widely participated in by all personnel.<sup>3</sup>

11. 851st Communications Reconnaissance Detachment,  
Camp Fuchinobe, Japan

The 851st Detachment, until 10 Oct 55, remained located at Camp Matsushima, Japan. On this date, the detachment was relocated to Camp Fuchinobe, a subpost of Camp Zama, the location of Hq AFPE. Location and organization of support teams was, as follows:<sup>4</sup>

Team I - Located at Camp Sendai entire fiscal year in support of 5th Cav Regt. Discontinued its support to the IX Corps and 1st Cav Div upon their departure for other locations in FECOM. COMSEC support included monitoring Voice Morse, landline and conventional telephone both from semi-permanent installation and mobile unit.

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1. Ann Rept, 13th ASA Det, FY56, p16.
  2. Ibid. p12.
  3. Ibid. p19.
  4. Ann Rept, 851st CRD, FY56, ppl-3, 14.

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Team II - Relocated from Camp Haugen to Camp Fuchinobe 9 Dec 55. Inactive until 1 Feb 56, when it was attached to the 12th Marine Regt, 3d Marine Div to support the division during an amphibious assault on Iwo Jima. Inactive once again until 4 Jan 56, when it was attached to Fld Sta 8610 in support of the 7th Cav Regt, Camp Otsu. At Iwo Jima, team performed Voice Morse monitoring under assault conditions and rendered valuable assistance.

Team III - Relocated from Camp Whittington to Camp Drew on 22 Sep 55 where it rendered direct support to the 8th Cav Regt, 1st Cav Div. Operations consisted of monitoring Voice Morse and conventional telephone from semi-mobile installations. Team became mobile in maneuvers and field exercises.

Team IV - Remained at Camp Chickamauga until 16 May 56 in support of the 187th Abn RCT. Team operated in a semi-mobile status and monitored Voice Morse and conventional telephone. By 30 Jan 56, team had returned personnel and equipment to Det Hq, Camp Fuchinobe and was completely inactivated. One TS project, ECHO, was carried out by the team. This concerned monitoring of Korean language transmissions on conventional telephone. It was discontinued, however, following consumer evaluation.

Physical plant at Camp Fuchinobe consisted of an allotment of ten rooms of a wooden frame barracks (E end Building #25). Two rooms at AFPE/8A Hq, Camp Zama were allotted as an operational area to accomplish conventional telephone monitoring and accommodate an Operations Section. At Camp Fuchinobe, space was provided for an orderly room, supply room, radio maintenance shop, and enlisted billeting. Additional personnel absorbed from the 856th Detachment eliminated storage space for signal and other TOE equipment and necessitated erection of a quonset as a storage warehouse.<sup>1</sup> Security measures for the new site were handicapped by its location, and, for the most part were limited. Operational areas, however, were secured by regular

1. Ann Rept, 851st CRD, FY56, p2.

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MP guards.<sup>1</sup>

The detachment remained subordinate to ASA-Far East the entire year. Effective 27 Sep 55, TOE's 29-500R and 32-500R were implemented, using teams. Authorized strength was amended to 3 Off, 77 EM. Assigned strength at the end of FY 1956 was 3 Off, 71 EM.<sup>2</sup> Japanese indigenous personnel, on direct hire, represented the only civilian component.<sup>3</sup>

Logistic support for the detachment emanated from Camp Zama and subpost, Camp Fuchinobe. Renovation and repair of the new billets was the principal construction project undertaken, and this was followed by periodic maintenance and repair.<sup>4</sup>

At Camp Fuchinobe, initial work schedules and a lack of available training areas made it impossible for the detachment to conduct a separate training program. Because of this, semi-weekly training was conducted with personnel of the Japan Sig Bn using their facilities and instructors. This situation changed following completion of facilities and addition of personnel from normal pipeline assignments and the 856th Detachment. As the year ended, the detachment was conducting its own training program prescribed by Hq ASA directives using detachment officers and NCO's as instructors.<sup>5</sup> Annual inspection was conducted by the IG, ASA-Far East on 29 Jun 56. Adjective rating: "Excellent."<sup>6</sup>

The ASA-Far East delegated mission in support of G2, AFFE remained

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1. Ann Rept, 851st CRD, FY56, p12.
  2. Ibid. p3; Tab 9.
  3. Ibid. p8.
  4. Ibid. p10.
  5. Ibid. p20.
  6. Ibid. p19.

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unchanged during FY 1956.<sup>1</sup> It included the monitoring of conventional telephone long lines within Japan and all telephone circuits between Japan and Korea which terminated at, or were patched through the Tokyo Long Lines switchboard.<sup>2</sup> At Camp Fuchinobe, operational personnel totaled 3 Off, 36 EM. Personnel on duty with specific teams consisted of 35 EM.<sup>3</sup>

The takeover, by the 1st Cav Div, of responsibility for various commands (Central, Northern, Southwestern) and functions of the IX Corps necessitated some change in organization and support of the detachment's teams, but this was relatively minor and accomplished without difficulty.<sup>4</sup>

The detachment was not authorized communications equipment. All non-classified communication was accomplished through conventional telephone. Classified communications were encrypted, and passed by telephone or TWX through ASA-Far East Msg Cen. Mail and courier were likewise utilized.<sup>5</sup>

With reorganization and relocation from Camp Matsushima, mess facilities for the detachment were released to accountable authority at Camp Schimmelpfennig. From 21 Sep 55 to 9 Oct 55, mess facilities were established with the Japan Sig Bn (8047).<sup>6</sup> Medical facilities consisted of a dispensary at Yokohama Engineer Depot, a dispensary at Camp Fuchinobe, a dental clinic at Camp Zama, and a laboratory and hospital facilities at 8169th AU, Army Hospital located midway between the two camps.<sup>7</sup> A consolidated motor pool for servicing and maintenance of the detachment's vehicles

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1. Ann Rept, 851st CRD, FY56, p22.
  2. Hist of ASA & Subordinate Units, FY55, Vol I, p365.
  3. Ann Rept, 851st CRD, FY56, p22.
  4. Ibid. p17.
  5. Ibid. p11.
  6. Ibid. p6.
  7. Ibid. p7.

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became available with attachment to Camp's Zama and Fuchinobe.<sup>1</sup>

Detachment morale was at an exceptionally high level throughout the year. A wide variety of Special Services and entertainment facilities were available. In addition to a chapel, theatre, service club, NCO club, hobby shop, PX, bowling alley, swimming pool, tennis and handball courts, and gymnasium at Camp Fuchinobe, similar facilities were at Camp Zama, Yokohama Engr Depot, and the Sagami-hara Dependent Housing Area.<sup>2</sup>

12. 856th Communications Reconnaissance Detachment,  
Tokyo, Japan

The 856th Detachment was located in the Maranouchi Building, Tokyo from 1 Jul 55 to 28 Nov 55 at which time it vacated its operational area and turned over all equipment to the 851st Detachment or ASA-Far East Hq. The detachment was directly subordinate to ASA-Far East from whom it received logistic support. Mission assignments stemmed from J-2, Hq FECOM, Hq AFFE, or ASA-Far East Hq.<sup>3</sup> Assigned personnel at the beginning of FY 1956 was 2 Off, 38 EM; at its end 1 Off, 0 EM.<sup>4</sup>

Prior to the transfer of its mission to the 851st on 28 Nov 55, the detachment was responsible for monitoring conventional telephone long lines within Japan and all telephone circuits between Japan and Korea. Positions were manned on a 24-hour basis utilizing six TA-49U multi-line observing sets and nine RD-74/U recorders. Monitored traffic was forwarded to ASA-Far East Hq who forwarded serious security violations to G2, AFFE for action.

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1. Ann Rept, 851st CRD, FY56, p10.
  2. Ibid. p21.
  3. Ann Rept, 856th CRD, FY56, pp1-2.
  4. Ibid. p3.

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Other monitored information of specific interest to J-2, FECOM was prepared at ASA-Far East Hq for delivery via courier. Significantly, special emphasis was placed on the Japan-Korea circuits as they revealed more security breaches than any other circuits.<sup>1</sup>

It was anticipated that this detachment would be inactivated during the first quarter of FY 1957.<sup>2</sup>

### 13. Field Station (7202), Camp Hakata, Japan

This station was activated 15 Oct 55 in fulfillment of a requirement by NSA for an intercept station in southern Japan. Accordingly, a site survey was conducted in May and June 1955 by a team of 3 Off, 50 EM organized from units subordinate to ASA-Far East. The team experienced some logistic difficulties at Camp Hakata, but remarkable operational success ultimately led to its selection as the location for the station.<sup>3</sup>

Until operations commenced on 1 May 56, no security guards were required as physical security was a responsibility of the Camp Hakata Provost Marshal. After 1 May, however, assigned personnel assumed responsibility for the station's operations areas with assistance from Japanese nationals employed as security guards.<sup>4</sup>

Administrative control over the new station was exercised by ASA-Far East Hq while logistic support and military justice were handled by Hq Southwestern Command. This support and jurisdiction was transferred, 20 Mar 56, to the Central Command whose mission and functions were assumed by the

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1. Ann Rept, 856th CRD, FY56, p6.
  2. Ibid. p11.
  3. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (7202), FY56, Vol II, p16.
  4. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (7202), FY56, Vol I, p14.

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1st Cav Div effective 1 April. Thus, the supply channel for the station was through a local logistic command at Camp Kokura, Kobe Sub-Depot, and the Yokohama Depot. As Camp Hakata was subordinate to Camp Kokura, the station drew Class I and II supplies locally; Class II and IV from Camp Kokura.<sup>1</sup> With the phase-out of the Army from the island of Kyushu, and the transfer of Camp Hakata to the Air Force (scheduled 1 Jul 56), it was believed logistic support would become a problem.<sup>2</sup>

Extensive rehabilitation to several buildings at Camp Hakata was immediately necessary, but phase-out of the Southwestern Command and phase-in of the 1st Cav Div slowed progress. Considerable time was also taken in command decisions over logistic support. Of prime concern, and one which offered the greatest problem, was the construction necessary to convert one building at Camp Hakata into a satisfactory operations area. Regional Post Engineers completed this construction at a cost of \$35,000 which was primarily obtained from funds programmed for post repair and utilities. Installation of radio and audio frequency wiring, available electronic equipment, and antennas were completed by the Signal Maintenance and Supply Section 15 May 56. This section also completed installations essential to DF sites USM-48A and USM-48B following their move from Camp Wood.<sup>3</sup>

TD 93-7202 (1 Jul 55) became effective with activation of the new station and authorized 10 Off, 2 WO, 254 EM. This was superseded by TD 93-7202 (1 Jan 56) which increased authorized strength to 11 Off, 3 WO, 493 EM. Organizationally, there were two branches--Administration and

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (7202), FY56, Vol I, p2.
  2. Ibid. p28.
  3. Ibid. pl2.

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Operations--each composed of six sections.<sup>1</sup> Assigned strength as of 1 Jul 55 was 2 Off, 28 EM; 11 Off, 182 EM were assigned as FY 1956 ended.<sup>2</sup>

Training was conducted in accordance with directives of ASA Headquarters and ASA-Far East.<sup>3</sup> No formal OJT in manual Morse, voice, or traffic control was given as all assigned personnel were experienced. Generally, new operators worked on positions at the side of an experienced operator for two weeks before going on position. Plans were underway for a formalized manual Morse school which all operators would attend.<sup>4</sup>

The NSA-assigned operational mission was to operate designated intercept facilities and conduct such processing as directed in support of the national COMINT effort.<sup>5</sup> Within this mission were included support functions of liaison, administrative matters, and supply.<sup>6</sup>

Initial operational assignment called for an operational capability of  manual Morse and  voice positions however, only  manual Morse and  voice positions were manned. There were also  manned DF positions  antenna for dual operation. As FY 1956 ended, the station had  operational manual Morse and  operational voice positions. A total of  manual Morse and  voice positions were programmed, however, their installation was delayed pending arrival of automatic issue equipment.

As of 1 May 56, operational personnel numbered 7 Off, 124 EM. These men were organized into four tricks working six days on, two off. As FY 1956 ended, operational personnel numbered 8 Off, 140 EM. Of this total,

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (7202), FY56, Vol I, p3.
2. Ibid. p4.
3. Ibid. p24.
4. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (7202), FY56, Vol II, p6.
5. Ibid. p2.
6. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (7202), FY56, Vol I, p16.

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4 Off, 137 EM were working within their PMOS.<sup>1</sup>

Discussion of operational organization follows:

Operations Office. Organized 20 Feb 56. Initially responsible for liaison, planning and supervision in preparing station for operational readiness. After 1 May 56, supervised operations.

Manual Morse. Became operational 1 May 56. OIC assigned 31 May. As FY 1956 ended, [redacted] assigned.<sup>2</sup>

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Voice. [redacted] hours-per-day. As FY 1956 ended, automatic issue of AN/TNH-2 Recorders had not been received. In their place, RD-74 recorders were used. These provided undependable service and resulted in much good traffic being lost.<sup>3</sup>

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Traffic Control and Reports. Assigned strength [redacted] T/A unit divided into five subsections. Due to small number of manned positions, close liaison was maintained with operators in providing intercept control information. Each facility followed 7-day week schedule. Acute shortage of support material pertinent to general search mission existed.<sup>4</sup>

Direction Finding. [redacted] divided into four-man tricks. Station assumed control of two DF sites during May 1956; USM-48A in the ASA-Far East Northern DF Net which commenced operations 22 May 56, and USM-48B in the ASA-Far East Southern DF Net which commenced operations 22 May 56. Bearings were reported by radio (CW transmission) in the Southern DF Net and by landline teletype (through Zama switchboard) in the Northern Net. Local missions were received and bearings reported through AFSAM 4A circuit connecting the site and intercept room. Due to the fact that transmitters had not been received, the station had no tip-off facilities. During June 1956, USM-48A obtained 1408 bearings from 2558 flashed missions and USM-48B obtained 1624 bearings from 3662 flashed missions.<sup>5</sup>

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (7202), FY56, Vol II, p3.
2. Ibid. p4.
3. Ibid. pp7-8.
4. Ibid. pp12-13.
5. Ibid. pp11-12.

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Signal Maintenance and Supply. 1 Off, 12 EM assigned.  
Major achievements included:

- 1) Installation of an interim antenna field.
- 2) Installation of operational equipment received and additional wiring completed for all programmed positions.
- 3) Complete installation of necessary antennas, wiring, building, and approaches for DF stations USM-48A and USM-48B. Certain basic items such as parts for RD-74 Recorders, PL-55 headphone jacks, and essential tubes were in short supply.<sup>1</sup>

TA 32-50 (14 Oct 55) provided the authorization essential to requisitioning organizational supplies and equipment. As of 30 Jun 56, the status of non-expendable supplies received was, as follows:<sup>2</sup>

Type	% Auth Under <u>Initial TD</u>	% Auth Under <u>Current TD</u>
Cml	100	100
Engr	100	90
Ord	95	90
QM	95	70
Sig	50	10

The station commenced operation of its CommCen, utilizing the ADONIS cryptosystem, on 27 Oct 55. Immediate preparations were made for a full-duplex circuit between the station and Hq ASA-Far East which would utilize on-line GORGON. This circuit began operation 6 Apr 56.<sup>3</sup>

Assigned EM of the station were billeted in a building which they shared with 8024th AU personnel until the latter part of April 1956, at which time the station assumed sole occupancy. Camp Hakata BOQ provided billeting and mess facilities for assigned officers, and 311 units of dependent quarters were also available.<sup>4</sup> Despite this, billeting space

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (7202), FY56, Vol II, ppl3-14.
2. Ann Rept, Fid Sta (7202), FY56, Vol I, p10.
3. Ibid., p12.
4. Ibid. p8.

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became a problem with the increasing number of arrivals, and rehabilitation of more barracks space was expected during FY 1957.<sup>1</sup>

Station personnel were attached to the 8024th AU for rations until 22 Mar 56, at which time a rehabilitated mess hall providing accommodation for 1,000 men was placed into operation using assigned personnel and Japanese nationals. On 22 Jan 56, Detachment A, 8025th AU, Camp Hakata; 178th Ord; 512th Ord; 568th Ord; and 94th Engr were attached for rations and quarters.<sup>2</sup>

The station's motor pool became operative 5 Jan 56. As the fiscal year ended, 2 buses, 3 personnel carriers, and 14 trucks of varying sizes were on hand. All necessary repair beyond the scope of organizational maintenance was performed by a technical service maintenance shop located at Camp Kokura.<sup>3</sup>

A dispensary located at Camp Hakata provided immediate medical care. Its professional staff consisted of two doctors, one nurse. A dental clinic was also available. Special medical care was furnished by the 8162d Army Hospital located at Fukuoka, 14 miles distant.<sup>4</sup>

Special Services facilities available were most adequate, and an active athletic program was participated in by the majority of all assigned personnel.<sup>5</sup>

REF: VOL II P. 149

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (7202), FY56, Vol I, p28.
  2. Ibid. pp8-9.
  3. Ibid. p11.
  4. Ibid. p9.
  5. Ibid. pp25-26.

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## 14. Field Station (8603), Sobe, Okinawa

Location of Fld Sta 8603 remained unchanged during FY 1956. During the year, the main physical plant was separated from Okinawan farm plots, located within the antenna farm area, by anti-personnel chain-link fence with barbed-wire overhang. This allowed farming on land originally used for that purpose by Okinawan villagers.<sup>1</sup>

Security for the station continued to be provided by a guard composed of 20 EM and 1 Okinawan national, however, a need was reflected for additional personnel in order to provide the amount of protection deemed adequate. RYCOM Engrs installed floodlights throughout the headquarters building area on 3 Oct 55 as an added security measure.<sup>2</sup>

The station, directly subordinate to ASA-Far East, was reorganized under TD 93-8603 (1 Jul 55) on 30 Jan 56, however, the new TD was considered inadequate and changes were recommended to ASA-Far East 10 Apr 56.<sup>3</sup>

The station received 95% of its logistic support from RYCOM and 5% from ASA channels. Generally, this support was superior. The station continued to provide logistic support to the 327th Company throughout the year.<sup>4</sup> Construction of a new station headquarters commenced during the third quarter and was approximately 85% complete as the year ended. Construction was also started on a new swimming pool which was 40% completed. Several minor construction and maintenance projects were undertaken.

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8603), FY56, Vol I, pl.
  2. Ibid. pp21-22.
  3. Ibid. p3.
  4. Ibid. ppl-2.

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TA 32-50 (11 Oct 55) was received 25 Nov 55. This superseded TA 32-53 (28 Jan 55). Upon review, it was noted that several items of equipment essential to station operation, were not authorized. Chief, ASA-Far East authorized retention of required equipment however, and disposition instructions were received for the shipment of 150 or more pieces of communications equipment. Station supply moved into a new supply and storage building on 14 Feb 56; the Armory moved in April, however, the new building had insufficient storage space. This resulted in a request for an adjoining storage warehouse which was approved for FY 1958 construction.<sup>1</sup>

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Assigned strength on 1 Jul 55 was 19 Off, 703 EM. On 30 Jun 56, 19 Off, 636 EM.<sup>2</sup> A total of 373 EM arrived and 453 EM departed, 66 EM extended their foreign service tours, 11 their enlistments, and 33 re-enlisted to fill their own vacancies.<sup>3</sup> Major shortages were experienced in several critical operational-enlisted MOS (058, 982, 722). The situation was somewhat relieved with the arrival of [redacted] Navy enlisted personnel who were to operate under the [redacted] As the year ended, [redacted] Navy men were assigned [redacted] Shortages in personnel with administrative MOS's continued.

In October 1955, [redacted] civilians employed under the NSA pilot program reported for duty. One of these subsequently received an intra-ASA-Far East transfer due to non-availability of government family-type quarters. The program was operating most successfully as the year ended, and performance of the mission was highly satisfactory. No administrative

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8603), FY56, Vol I, p2.
2. Ibid. Tab 4.
3. Ibid. p5.

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difficulty was experienced with any of the civilian operators; no problems arose with regards to their relations to service personnel. Their morale was high and they displayed interest in their work.

Indige-

nous civilian personnel strength of 50 remained unchanged during the period. For FY 1957 it was programmed to employ 57 Okinawan indigenous laborers, an increase of seven over present authorization. These were required for maintenance of the antenna field.<sup>2</sup>

A total of 323 hours of individual training was conducted during FY 1956. Range firing was held between December 1955-January 1956 with 620 men participating. 22 hours of MOS training was given by section officers and NCO's.<sup>3</sup>

On 10 Nov 55, the station was visited by Wilbur M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army; Hugh Milton II, Assistant Secretary of the Army; Gen Lyman L. Lemnitzer, CINCFE; Lt Gen Clyde D. Eddleman, DCofS for Plans, DA; Maj Gen James E. Moore, CG, RYCOM; and Col Fred C. Weyand, XO to SA. Brig Gen Herbert Vanderheide, ACofS, G2, AFFE visited on 18 Jan 56. On 20 Feb 56, Chief, ASA-Far East and party visited.

Annual inspection of the station by the IG, ASA was conducted during the period 22-24 Sep 55. Adjective rating: "Excellent."<sup>4</sup>

Effective 26 Sep 55, the station's COMINT mission, as delegated by NSA,

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8603), FY56, Vol II, p13.
2. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8603), FY56, Vol I, p6.
3. Ibid. pp27-29.
4. Ibid. p26.

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was revised. No details were provided for historical reporting purposes, however, it can be stated that a general expansion of operational mission to include additional reporting responsibilities to consumers with respect to exploitation of [redacted] took place.<sup>1</sup> Generally, this change was received most enthusiastically.

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Meanwhile, ASA-Far East proposed installation of radar sites on Okinawa at Bolo Strip, Yaka near Tancha, Enobi, Heanna, Chinen, Nakaza, Naha, and Futema. Possibility of interference from Bolo, Yaka, Enobi, and Futema sites was suspected and a series of tests were made to determine the degree of interference. Radar sets were operated at Kadena, Tengan, Futema, and Bolo Point. Negative interference was encountered during the test. Radar was not installed at Yaka and Enobi because there were no roads to those locations.<sup>2</sup>

During the year most operations sections operated with a shortage of personnel. Maintenance, traffic analysis, and CommGen functions experienced problems because of this. Personnel were required to work long hours, and passes and leaves had to be canceled during certain periods. At times, personnel in other MOS's had to be transferred into sections that were severely short. This held particularly true of the CommGen and the Traffic Analysis Section. In the former, [redacted] men in MOS 059 were transferred in and trained in CommGen tasks to maintain effective security.<sup>3</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8603), FY56, Vol II, p6.
2. Ibid. pp11-12.
3. Ibid. p40.

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Resume of specific operational activities by section follows:

Control and Integration

The Control and Integration Section was established in November 1955 with the primary responsibility of producing end-product requirements.<sup>1</sup> As FY 1956 ended, it was organized to perform the following:<sup>2</sup>

- 1) A breakdown of manual Morse intercept assignment to specific intercept positions.
- 2) Determine need for readjustment of assignment and submit recommendations to NSA.
- 3) Determine adjustment for local special identification techniques (SIT) assignments.
- 4) Make intercept studies.
- 5) Coordinate action between intercept, analysis, and SIT personnel.
- 6) Maintain TEXTA files.
- 7) Maintain control of SIT tip-offs through SIT coordinator.
- 8) Control mission according to station and NSA requirements.

Automatic Morse

The Automatic Morse Section continued its coverage of [ ] during the year. As FY 1956 began, [ ] diversity positions were utilized, [ ] positions were dropped 19 Nov 55, when the station converted from RCA to Collins diversity equipment. The number of positions programmed changed from [ ] to [ ] and along with the change came new installation, specifications, and equipment. The new program called for [ ] diversity positions consisting of [ ] triple diversity (on-off keying) and [ ] double diversity (frequency shift keying) positions.<sup>3</sup>

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8603), FY56, Vol II, p19.
2. Ibid. p21.
3. Ibid. p15.

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Volume of intercepted traffic was affected by outage of Waters-Conley ink recorders, BC 1016, from July to December 1955. The recorders were old and necessary parts to keep units operating were not available. As a result, there was a period of approximately five months that an average of eight recorder units were out during each 24-hour period. This resulted in 4,000 msgs being lost monthly. As an interim measure, the station machined its own parts to keep the recorders in operation, however, the material, not being of proper quality, did not hold up very long and it was a continuous task replacing parts as they failed.

Ink recorders, RD-60/U began arriving in September 1955 to replace BC 1016's, but it was not until April 1956 that these were received in sufficient quantities to correct the problem completely. As a temporary measure, 10 factory built BC 1016 recorders were shipped for use until RD-60/U's were furnished.<sup>1</sup>

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#### Manual Morse

This section was manning  positions at the start of FY 1956, actually one more than programmed. The additional position was a voice position with no assignment. On 11 Aug 55, two positions were dropped due to a shortage of personnel, and it was not until 16 Oct 55 that the station received sufficient replacements to be able to man its programmed positions. With the phase-in of Navy personnel on 28 Feb 56 and establishment of a separate  provision was made for more complete coverage of manual Morse activity.<sup>2</sup>

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8603), FY56, Vol II, pl4.
2. Ibid. pp7-8.

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The T/A Section expanded in personnel and tasks. A continuing problem was shortage of personnel as the TD in effect was not in accord with the expanding mission. During the year, personnel increased from 45 to 67. Many of the additional personnel came from sections which were overstrength.<sup>1</sup> Initially, manual Morse intercept operators were selected, and most of these turned out to be above average traffic analysts. Station was commended by Chief, ASA for being outstandingly successful in maintaining continuity of intercept and traffic analysis and for superior performance of duty.<sup>2</sup>

Special Identification Techniques (SIT)

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The station's SIT effort, at the end of FY 1956, was still in its development stage. It now included COMINT control, traffic analysis (T/A), a SIT coordinator, direction finding (DF), [redacted] Morse operator analysis (MOA), and intercept rooms. Organizationally, COMINT control was charged with maintaining an up-to-date picture of the overall COMINT and station effort, and directing the SIT mission. This was done in close coordination with the T/A Section who was responsible for evaluating DF, [redacted] and MOA results. A resume of developments in these fields follow:

Direction Finding: Station's DF Section designated control for ASA-Far East Southern DF Net during entire year. As FY 1956 ended, this net comprised:

USM-41C - Korea  
USM-48B - Japan  
USM-3 - Okinawa  
USM-9 - Philippines  
USM-79A - Formosa

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8603), FY56, Vol II, p34.
2. Ibid. pp36-37.

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Sites in Korea and Japan changed. USM-79A was added to the net 15 Dec 56.<sup>1</sup> Five possible compromises occurred in which inexperienced personnel were involved. As a result, operating procedures were changed and new operators given additional training. Problems of keying lines going out for long periods of time during heavy rains were not corrected, however the SigC had completed laying a new cable to correct the difficulty. DF communication difficulties were increased when new frequencies were received 15 Nov 55.<sup>2</sup>

Morse Operator Analysis: MOA was added to the SIT operation in July 1955, and many problems were encountered. First, the equipment arrived in very unsatisfactory condition with many components unserviceable or broken. Even after the equipment went into operation, it did not work efficiently, needing constant maintenance to keep it in operating condition. This necessitated re-order. Analyst and equipment operators for this operation were trained at USN-39 and, in July 1955, seven EM reported. Four traffic analysts were assigned with these men for training and subsequent conversion into the field. It was not until December, however, that a flow of film was effected. Meanwhile, operators were kept in training by using [REDACTED] taking shots on all targets tipped-off on the SIT mission. In building up a MOA shot library, the station took one complex at a time and progressed to other complexes only upon obtaining the necessary files on a selected complex.<sup>3</sup>

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

The station's CommGen was charged primarily with rendering communications support to the station's effort. This task included: (1) transmission and reception of all COMINT traffic, (2) handling administrative traffic to and from the station, (3) functioning as a minor relay station in the COMINT communications net, and (4) serving as cryptographic guard for USN-25.<sup>5</sup> At the beginning of FY 1956, there were a number of major changes in circuit types. Principally, this concerned replacing 100% off-line circuits with 75% on-line thus making Fld Sta 8603 a relay station.

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8603), FY56, Vol II, p30.
2. Ibid. p31.
3. Ibid. pp31, 33.
4. Ibid. p34.
5. Ibid. pp6-7.

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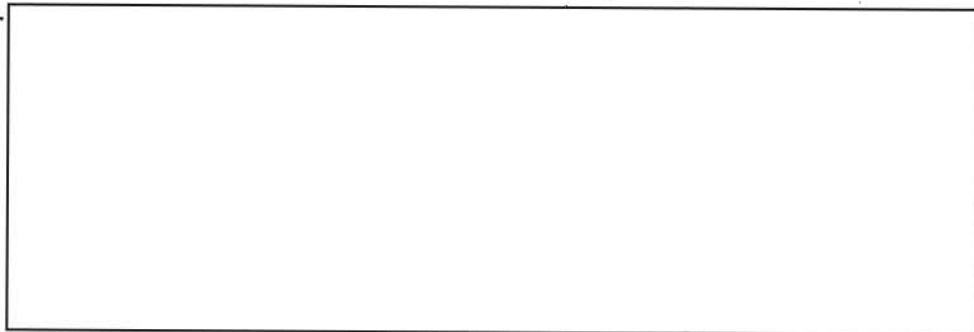
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This change was not without problems for personnel were not trained for this function. Further, a new cryptosystem was inaugurated. This necessitated procedure revision, and an intensive training program which was complicated by a 40% loss of experienced personnel due to rotation. And, in most cases, the losses were replaced by inexperienced men having only nine weeks of schooling. On-line circuits increased efficiency in passing traffic, and, due to less time required to process traffic for on-line circuits, transmission time was reduced.

As the year ended, the communications facilities of the station included:<sup>1</sup>

- 1) Two full duplex radioteletype on-line circuits with ASA-Far East CommCen, utilizing teletype equipment.
- 2) One full duplex radioteletype point-to-point multiplex circuit to the 327th Company on Formosa, utilizing teletype equipment. Installation completed 22 Dec 55.

3)



- 4) One full duplex teletype landline circuit into the ACAN at the Ryukyus Command relay station.<sup>2</sup> A new landline cable between the station and UAWBS (relay station of ACAN) was completed on 13 September. The new cable contained all communications lines to UAW and the transmitter site. Improved circuits resulted with the installation.<sup>3</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8603), FY56, Vol II, pl7.  
2. Ibid. pl8.  
3. Ibid. pl9.

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- 5) One simplex on-line, landline, simultaneous encryption and decryption of off-line traffic. These could be adapted to either GORGON or PYTHON cryptosystems, as required.

Telephone communications continued to be a major problem due to inadequacy of lines from RYCOM terminal to the station. There was a 20% outage at all times. It was hoped that the problem would be resolved during FY 1957 at which time Kadena AFB was scheduled to assume full responsibility. Two telephone lines--connecting the Service Club and Post Exchange--were installed during April 1956.<sup>1</sup>

A lack of adequate billeting facilities continued to be a major problem in light of the arrival of Naval personnel. Completion of a new supply building relieved the crowded condition somewhat, as supply had formerly occupied an entire squad room and two cadre rooms in one barracks. As FY 1956 ended, 710 EM, including Naval personnel, were housed in four 165-man barracks with all squad room bunks double decked.

Two messes with a total seating capacity of 320 men were operated during the year. These were arranged to provide separate facilities for personnel according to rank. Mess personnel consisted 1 Off, 22 EM. A total of 57 indigenous personnel were employed and paid from voluntary funds. During the year considerable new kitchen equipment was added, barbecue pits were enlarged, and both mess halls painted and re-screened.<sup>2</sup>

The station's motor pool was renovated, asphalted and lighting added, during the year. These changes greatly increased efficiency and reduced fire hazards. First and second echelon maintenance continued to be performed

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8603), FY56, Vol I, pp19-20.  
2. Ibid. pp8-12.

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on all assigned vehicles and those belonging to Detachment 1 (8621).<sup>1</sup>

The medical aid station, operated by personnel attached to the station from Ryukyus Army Hospital, continued to provide excellent medical support. All personnel requiring special treatment were sent to the Sukiran Dispensary or the Ryukyus Army Hospital.<sup>2</sup>

Station morale was high, bolstered for the most part by extensive Special Services facilities, a good TIE program, and expanding athletic program.<sup>3</sup>

[REF: VOL I p. 173]

15. Field Station (8610), Kyoto, Japan

Station location remained unchanged during FY 1956. A radio receiving site was maintained four miles south of Kyoto, and a transmitter site was operated at Okubo Army installation approximately seven miles south. The station also operated two DF sites (designated USM-44B and USM-44C) at Kumamoto, Northern Kyushu Island until 26 May 56, when these facilities were moved to Camp Hakata and transferred to Fld Sta 7202.

Physical security for the 23-building compound was provided by a 14 ft chain link fence while the operations area was secured by double fence and a guard post.<sup>4</sup> The guard force itself was composed of 14 assigned EM augmented by 12 Japanese nationals furnished by the Provost Marshal, 7th Cav RCT/Regional Camp Otsu, Central Command.<sup>5</sup>

Directly subordinate to ASA-Far East, the station continued under the operational control of NSA, and attached to the Southwestern Command for

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8603), FY56, Vol I, p18.
2. Ibid. p12.
3. Ibid. pp30-37.
4. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8610), FY56, Vol I, pp1-2.
5. Ibid. p12.

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logistic support and courtmartial jurisdiction.<sup>1</sup> Effective 28 Mar 56, the latter responsibilities were transferred to the 7th Cav RCT/RCO who would provide non-technical supplies and equipment while ASA-Far East continued to furnish ASA technical equipment and supply.<sup>2</sup> A general improvement was noted in logistic support during the year and this allowed the station to initiate and complete construction of a new theater, additional mess facilities, a concrete bunker for storage of incendiaries, and regrading of its athletic field. Other general improvements in facilities were also possible.<sup>3</sup>

At the beginning of the year, the station was organized under TD 93-8610 (11 Sep 53), C1 (15 Sep 54), and C2 (18 Mar 55) which authorized 12 Off, 2 WO, 373 EM. TD 93-8610 (2 Apr 56) became effective 1 May 56. This changed the station's organizational structure to provide a headquarters company and raised authorized strength to 13 Off, 2 WO, 388 EM.<sup>4</sup> Assigned military strength as of 14 Jul 55 was 14 Off, 7 WO, 556 EM. Many EM were on temporary assignment pending transfer to Fld Sta 7202. At the end of FY 1956, assigned strength was 9 Off, 6 WO, 442 EM.<sup>5</sup>

A total of 26 civilians were assigned during the year under the Civilian Pilot Program, and local nationals employed numbered 110, 34 of whom were hired under Japanese Master Labor Contract, 76 through direct hire.<sup>6</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8610), FY56, Vol I, pl.
  2. Ibid. p8.
  3. Ibid. pp8-10.
  4. Ibid. p3.
  5. Ibid. p4.
  6. Ibid. p5.

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Morale was "excellent." A formidable Special Services and athletic program was carried out, every advantage taken of existing recreational facilities, and new facilities provided. Five Certificates of Meritorious Achievement were awarded assigned personnel.<sup>1</sup>

Individual training was conducted in accordance with ASA-Far East directives. This consisted of range firing, weekly ceremonies, inspections, or drills, and bi-monthly emergency or defense plan rehearsals.<sup>2</sup> A 50 to 70-day OJT and familiarization program was provided civilian pilot intercept operators.<sup>3</sup>

Administrative liaison was maintained with the 326th Company throughout the year. Landline communications channels were relied upon for contact with ASA-Far East through which there was liaison with AFSS and NSS. Brig Gen Woodbury M. Burgess, USAF and Herbert P. Conley, Chief NSA-Far East visited the station during the report period. Annual IG, ASA inspection was conducted during January 1955. Adjective rating: "Superior." Routine inspections of non-operational functions were made by representatives of Southwestern Command/Regional Camp Otsu, and 7th Cav RCT/RCO.<sup>4</sup>

Two site surveys were actively supported by the station in manpower and equipment. One begun in May 1955 on Northern Kyushu Island continued into August, and resulted in Camp Hakata being chosen as the site for Fld Sta 7202. In March 1955, a smaller group (1 Off, 24 EM) spent four weeks at Miho Air Base. The findings of this team were expected to result in the relocation of the 326th Company.<sup>5</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8610), FY56, Vol I, pp17-22.
  2. Ibid. p16.
  3. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8610), FY56, Vol II, p10.
  4. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8610), FY56, Vol I, pp15-16.
  5. Ibid. p15.

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The continuing operational mission of the station during FY 1956 included interception of foreign communications, direction finding, special identification techniques, submission of raw material and technical reports, and ancillary tasks as required in support of the national COMINT effort.<sup>1</sup> By implication, the administrative mission consisted of station command and related functions essential to operational success.<sup>2</sup>

The Morse and Non-Morse subsections, in addition to preparing daily reports, were responsible for the development of new analytical and intercept control techniques. The section compiled and forwarded daily Morse General Search reports consisting of approximately 325,000 items, as well as 2720 TECSUM's for transmission to NSA and information addresses.<sup>3</sup>

Early Scanning subsection examined certain type Printer Traffic for priority categories designated by NSA. This categorization allowed for a more timely receipt of traffic. This section scanned 10,051 multiplex tapes and simplex pages, resulting in 1715 regular categorized messages and 73 criteria messages.<sup>4</sup>

Filing Section maintained control, distribution, and accounting for all Secret Codeword operational documents.<sup>5</sup>

Special Identification Techniques section consolidated the SIT Control, Radio, DF, and Radio Fingerprinting subsections. SIT Control's plotter-evaluation group processed a total of 25,554 flashes, producing 6,424 fixes.

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8610), FY56, Vol II, p2.
  2. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8610), FY56, Vol I, p13.
  3. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8610), FY56, Vol II, pp24,27.
  4. Ibid. pp24,26.
  5. Ibid. p25.

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Analysts classified 6747 shots, producing 5038 matches of varying validities.<sup>1</sup>

The DF section was split into two nets, Northern and Southern. The Northern net had its control at the station with outstations at USM-46, USM-44, USM-48A, USM-41B, and USM-614A. Transmitter site for the Northern net was at an Army installation at Okubo. Equipment utilized included one BC-339 and five BC-610 transmitters with double antennas. Northern DF net processed a total of 25,554 tip-offs, of which 8901 were flashed by the station. A total of 6424 fixes were obtained during the year. Of these, 2474 were flashed from the station.<sup>2</sup>

The RFP unit, bolstered by the receipt of the DEN 17-2, took a total of 9131 shots during the year. Of this total, 5038 were matched, 1436 were test shots, 1708 were unmatched and 949 were discarded due to excessive QRM and QRN.<sup>3</sup>

Operations personnel exceeded TD authorization throughout the year. This was due to the site survey team being carried as TDY, and the fact that, until Fld Sta 7202 became operational in April 1956, many specialists were on temporary assignment for OJT. Authorized operational strength at the start of FY 1956 was 335; actual 436. As the year ended, authorized strength was 358; actual 441.

The supply of specialists for certain billets was widely variable. Voice Section had the greatest fluctuation, from 7 in September to 44 in June 1956. Because of a shortage in linguists, the use of script  was replaced by lettering to enable CommCen personnel to "poke" tapes.

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8610), FY56, Vol II, p22.
2. Ibid. p23.
3. Ibid. pp23-24.

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[redacted] teletyping by linguists was reserved when the Voice Section neared authorized strength in April 1956. A shortage of CommCen personnel was met by giving OJT to surplus linguists and a threatened shortage of Morse operators in May was met by transfer and OJT of ten radioprinter men.<sup>1</sup>

Replacement of SP-600 and R-320 receivers with 133 R-390/URR (Collins) receivers commenced 13 Jul 55 and was completed 15 September. DEN 17-2 equipment replaced DEN 17-1, and resulted in a solution of an outage problem. Additional equipment receipts included magnetic tape erasers, two English-[redacted] and a Frequency Time Recording Set (AN/CXH-1).<sup>2</sup> Supply throughout the year was generally improved. TS 32-50 was received from DA and implemented in November 1955.<sup>3</sup>

Outgoing high precedence traffic volume from the station's CommCen increased from a daily average of 27,104 gps in July 1955, to 59,814 gps daily in August. In early September, the loss of one of the two on-line channels to the 326th Company came at a time of peak coverage of manual Morse intercept, and caused undue strain on the operating capacity of the remaining channel. Resulting backlog was decreased by utilization of ARFCOS facilities, and by timely reduction in the coverage of manual Morse intercept soon after loss of the on-line channel. As a result, CommCen traffic showed an erratic though continuing drop from September until the end of the fiscal year.

On 3 Oct 55, full time operation of a newly assigned on-line channel with ASA-Far East was started. This new channel (Fushimi 901-C8) was arbitrarily designated DELTA.<sup>4</sup>

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8610), FY56, Vol II, p4.
2. Ibid. p5.
3. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8610), FY56, Vol I, p8.
4. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8610), FY56, Vol I, pp28-29.

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Throughout FY 1956, off-post housing was provided for station personnel at Botanical Gardens, seven miles distant from the station and at Kurokamiyama, 21 miles south, adjacent to Nara. A BOQ accommodated officers and DA civilians without dependents and enlisted personnel without dependents were housed in three two-story buildings with a capacity of 575 men. The station operated a consolidated, cafeteria style enlisted men's mess. Food preparation was supervised by military personnel and waitresses and KP's were local nationals employed by direct hire, paid by voluntary contribution.<sup>1</sup>

Early in January 1956, AFFE/8A (Rear) announced a scheduled movement of the 7th Cav RCT from Camp Haugen (Northern Honshu) to Camp Otsu. This created a drastic change in dependent housing both for government quarters and private rentals. In February, the CG, Southwestern Command directed that all ASA personnel would be relocated from the Botanical Gardens Housing Area (Kyoto) to the KKY Housing Area (Nara) in order to equalize travel time to duty station of both ASA and Cavalry personnel. Action by Chief, ASA-Far East resulted in the retention of nine sets of quarters at Botanical Gardens for key ASA personnel, and a number were relocated to the KKY area during March 1956. Due to the distance involved in travel from the latter area to the station, morale was affected as several individuals discounted the idea of extending their overseas tours.<sup>2</sup>

Facilities of the station's motor pool were adequate for efficient maintenance and operation of assigned vehicles. Maintained were: 18 TA-authorized vehicles; 2 additional vehicles held on memorandum receipt from 7th Cav RCT/RCO; 4 vehicles of SigC Research Unit (9593).<sup>3</sup>

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8610), FY56, Vol I, pp6-7.
2. Ibid. pp19-20.
3. Ibid. p9.

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Medical facilities, until 15 Jun 56, were handled by a dispensary located at Fushimi "B" area. Afterwards, a dispensary at Camp Otsu was utilized, however, dental cases were referred to the Fushimi Dispensary. Specialized treatment cases were sent to Osaka Army Hospital (Kancaka Barracks) or Tokyo Army Hospital.<sup>1</sup>

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16. Field Station (8612), Chitose, Japan

Fld Sta 8612 remained located and garrisoned at Chitose throughout FY 1956.<sup>2</sup> Physical security continued to be provided by a security guard which was supplemented by two Japanese nationals hired to assist in handling indigenous personnel. The station was also requested to augment foot and vehicle patrols in Chitose during the year due to a lack of Air Police.<sup>3</sup>

Directly subordinate to ASA-Far East, the station was charged with the administrative command of the 11th ASA Detachment (7211).<sup>4</sup> Organization was effected in accordance with TD 93-8612 (11 Sep 53), as amended, with authorized strength of 10 Off, 3 WO, 240 EM. Reorganization, on 20 Feb 56, did not alter the station's authorized strength, but did initiate several organizational changes.<sup>5</sup>

Logistic support previously furnished by the 4th Fighter Bomber Wing was discontinued during the year. The Chitose-Camp Crawford cross service agreement continued to provide all normal post facilities and services however. Remaining logistic requirements stemmed from Camp Schimmelpfennig,

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8610), FY56, Vol I, p7.
  2. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8612), FY56, Vol I, pl.
  3. Ibid. p14.
  4. Ibid. p5.
  5. Ibid. p3.

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Sendai. Effective 1 Nov 55, the station assumed administrative, logistic, and summary courtmartial jurisdiction over the 11th ASA Detachment, Makubetsu.<sup>1</sup> No major construction was undertaken at the station in this fiscal year. Construction of a new antenna field and operations building was scheduled to commence 1 Jul 56.<sup>2</sup>

Assigned personnel at the beginning of the report period by category included 10 Off, 3 WO, 271 EM. A total of 61 civilian employees were authorized, however, no details were furnished as to the number employed. At the end of the year, there were 12 Off, 3 WO, 317 EM assigned. One Naval officer and 13 seamen were attached for rations and quarters, and 1 Off, 39 EM from Sig Svc Bn (8047) were attached for administrative and courtmartial jurisdiction.<sup>3</sup>

Individual morale and esprit de corps continued at a high level.<sup>4</sup> A total of 18 Certificates of Achievement and 21 Letters of Appreciation were awarded assigned personnel for their contributions.<sup>5</sup>

Annual training schedules were completed 19 Dec 55 with a field problem, and on 17 May 56, a perimeter defense exercise was conducted. Training hours for calendar year 1956 training cycle were reduced from 156 to 119 hours. Fire fighting squads were organized and given training commencing 17 May 56 and extending into the first quarter, FY 1957. OJT in required MOS's was conducted on an "as needed" basis.<sup>6</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8612), FY56, Vol I, ppl-2.
  2. Ibid. p12.
  3. Ibid. p4.
  4. Ibid. p28.
  5. Ibid. Tab E.
  6. Ibid. pp26-27.

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Numerous inspection visits were made to the station during the year. In general, most ASA representatives were interested in operations, training, records, mess facilities, real estate or some other aspect of station organization. Annual IG inspection was conducted by representatives of the IG, ASA-Far East on 24 Oct 55. Adjective rating: "Excellent." Brig Gen W. M. Burgess, Deputy Director, NSA, visited the station on 1 May 56 in company with the Chief, ASA-Far East.<sup>1</sup>

The station's general mission included intercept of foreign communications, direction finding, application of special identification techniques, submission of raw material and technical reports, and performing auxiliary tasks in support of the national COMINT effort. This mission remained continuous during FY 1956 except for the application of special identification techniques which did not come into being during the report period.<sup>2</sup>

Direction Finding - Steadily increasing line outages on the Northern DF report net hampered operations during the year. Generally, these were the result of carrier equipment failures on the line and at other DF facilities not under control of the station. The station's DF Section continued to function under a handicap of having to take aural null bearings which made accurate bearings an impossibility.<sup>3</sup> On 1 Aug 55, an additional transmitter BC-610 was installed for the purpose of dual keying, using a new sloping V antenna for tip-off to Adak, Alaska. Subsequent bearing reports received indicated that Adak was receiving missions tipped off from the station, and using them to good advantage.<sup>4</sup> On 11 Jan 56, a switching central, located at Zama, was added to the Northern DF report net. This caused a sharp decline in outages and improved operating efficiency.<sup>5</sup> On 18 June, a search of the frequency spectrum was made to determine the amount of interference, if any, that was caused by DF transmitters. Recommendations were made to relocate them to Chitose Air Base.<sup>6</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8612), FY56, Vol I, pp18-24.
  2. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8612), FY56, Vol II, p3.
  3. Ibid. p26.
  4. Ibid. p27.
  5. Ibid. p28.
  6. Ibid. p32.

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Considerable trouble with space heaters so affected operations that it became necessary to substitute electric heaters. These proved ineffective due to the heavy load they created on existing generators, and had to be removed. AFSAM 4-A's on-line between operations and the DF Site, also proved ineffective, and had to be replaced by reconditioned units air-shipped from ASA-Far East.<sup>1</sup>

On 20 May 56, a team of Naval officers and civilians from the US Naval Radio Facility at Kami-Seya arrived to investigate the possibility of collocating a Naval HF DF position. It was decided that the location was favorable and plans were made to construct an addition to the station's DF facility. At the close of the year, approval had been granted by ASA-Far East, and plans formulated for interim operations during the construction period.<sup>2</sup>

No change in officer or supervisory enlisted operational personnel occurred during FY 1956 to seriously affect the mission. Replacements arrived almost concurrently with departing personnel, and in most cases allowed for some overlap. In the Manual Morse and Voice Sections, a relatively acute problem existed at the beginning of the fiscal year, however, it was alleviated by a steady influx of replacements during July, August, and September. In the Radio Printer Section, 17 teletype intercept operators were returned from Kami-Seya, where they had been since December 1954. An overage resulted which necessitated assigning excess personnel in this section and the Voice Section elsewhere in the operating branch, where losses were taking place or expected.<sup>3</sup>

In the Traffic Control Section, operational procedures were shortened, and improvement in support was provided intercept personnel. In November, analysts commenced two months training in tracking and reporting on ferret

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8612), FY56, Vol II, p28.
  2. Ibid. pp5-6.
  3. Ibid. pp7-9.

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missions. As a result, station personnel were more aware of the entire COMINT picture in the theater.<sup>1</sup>

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During the year, AFSAM 4-A cryptographic device--used to provide secure communications between the operations area and the DF site--broke down completely. It was replaced by re-conditioned units which were air-shipped from ASA-Far East.<sup>4</sup> A generator of the 100 kw diesel unit used to supply emergency power also burned out. This reduced, by one, units on hand to handle emergency power.

New radio receivers R-390/URR were received. These replaced SP-600's in use since 1954. One SP-600 was retained for use by the DF Section in conjunction with line bearings. New typewriters, equipped to handle six-ply paper, were also received. These were found far superior to those

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8612), FY56, Vol II, p39.
2. Ibid. p4.
3. Ibid. Tab D.
4. Ibid. p10.

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formerly used. Major complaint with the receivers was the increased time element when dialing between widely separated frequencies.<sup>1</sup>

Among the major installations made by operational maintenance and supply personnel during FY 1956 were sloping V antennas and R-390 receivers. Breakdown of mills MC-88 was a continuous problem until receipt of new typewriters and repair services of the 4th Fighter-Day Wing provided invaluable aid during this period. A new rotary antenna MX/854 was erected in October 1955, and became operative 25 Nov 55.<sup>2</sup>

Modification on the local output circuit (audio switch) of radio receiver R-390/URR was recommended and changed. This resulted in greater audio response and increased receiver volume.<sup>3</sup> Two additional 2-channel positions and a standard simplex position were added to the Radio Printer Section and installation was completed on one flexible multiplex position. One additional voice position was also installed using R-220 VHF receivers and an RD-74/U recorder-reproducer.<sup>4</sup>

Near the end of the report period, four additional antennas were erected;

a VHF antenna for use by the Voice Intercept Section with R-220 receivers, and a standard doublet for use as a transmitting antenna on the Chitose-Makubetsu Administrative Radio Link.<sup>5</sup>

The AN/GXH-1 Analyzer was successfully used during the year in a flexible multiplex position in place of the RD-60 recorder. It proved most efficient

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8612), FY56, Vol II, pl7.
2. Ibid. pp32-33.
3. Ibid. p34.
4. Ibid. p35.
5. Ibid. p35.

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in speeding up the breakdown and diarizing of intercept.<sup>1</sup>

Major repair work conducted by operational personnel consisted of winterizing the operations buildings and installing power lines. One of the more pressing problems was inadequate building facilities. Because of this, several operational section relocations had to be made. These, however, did not solve the problem completely as the rapidly expanding operational picture created a need for still additional space.<sup>2</sup>

Four TT-7 teletypewriters (poking and proofreading positions) and two TT-16 perforators (one for use as a reproducer, the other as a monitor to lessen the possibility of accidental transmission of classified material in the clear) were installed in the station's CommCen in September 1955. This new equipment greatly increased efficiency. Adequate space was also arranged to allow installation of GORGON off-line equipment.<sup>3</sup> In January 1956, the TT-16 perforators were replaced by TG-7-A equipment.<sup>4</sup>

One of the more common problems was a high degree of breakdown of station carrier line equipment. During the latter part of the year a communication line to ASA-Far East was placed on VHF for the entire length of the line and this, too, created outages.<sup>5</sup>

In January 1956, general operational efficiency was increased by the installation of an intercommunication system using desk-type telephones.<sup>6</sup> During this same month, the station was directed to establish a CW radio

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8612), FY56, Vol II, p11.
  2. Ibid. p12.
  3. Ibid. p30.
  4. Ibid. p31.
  5. Ibid. pp30-32.
  6. Ibid. p15.

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link with the 11th ASA Detachment at Makubetsu. Call signs and frequencies were allocated, and the DIANA cryptosystem was authorized for use. Many difficulties were encountered in that neither unit had equipment readily available. In February, specifications for a sloping V antenna were forwarded to the station, and a test was scheduled utilizing transmitter BC-610 at the MARS facility on a limited schedule. Results were excellent. In early March, it was decided to use the MARS facility on a limited schedule. By 30 March, the Administrative Radio Net was officially opened, and functioned under the supervision of the DF Section.<sup>1</sup> In May 1956, the Comm-Gen assumed responsibility for the net.<sup>2</sup>

Station billets were generally crowded throughout the year, and several officers and men continued to reside off-post.<sup>3</sup> On 1 Oct 55, an additional building was opened to accommodate larger mess facilities. Until this time, one allocated building was provided to feed 250 EM under crowded conditions. The older mess hall was arranged to feed trick workers, NCO's, and officers, in addition to the midnight meal. The new building accommodated all day personnel (overhead) and the trick working during the day.<sup>4</sup>

Station transportation facilities were increased by 5 additional vehicles raising the total to 21. Motor pool buildings were also improved space-wise, and painted.<sup>5</sup>

The station continued to receive medical support from the 6028 USAF Hospital, Chitose Air Base.<sup>6</sup>

1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8612), FY56, Vol II, p36.
2. Ibid. p32.
3. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8612), FY56, Vol I, p8.
4. Ibid. pp8-9.
5. Ibid. pp11-12.
6. Ibid. p9.

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Sparked by "The Chitose Confidential," the station's newspaper, information of all Special Services facilities was made available and fully utilized by all personnel. Improvements were made in the chapel, library and theatre, and plans were made to renovate and enlarge the station's craft shop in FY 1957. A full sports program was widely participated in by all personnel.<sup>1</sup>

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1. Ann Rept, Fld Sta (8612), FY56, Vol I, pp28-30.

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This included an increase of 41 Off, 1 WO, 176 EM, and 175 Civ spaces, contained in 19 TD revisions. Military increases were approved, civilian denied.<sup>1</sup>

Transfer of cryptologic functions from ASA to SigC and transfer of ELINT and COMJAM functions from SigC to ASA brought about the following changes:

- 1) Fourteen TD units containing 487 military and 31 civilian personnel spaces were transferred from the SigC to ASA. These units, charged with ELINT missions, were subsequently redesignated and reorganized under ASA TD's.
- 2) 3 Off, 55 EM spaces were transferred from USAREUR to ASA and organized as the 18th AS Detachment (7218) with a COMJAM mission.
- 3) 2 Off, 5 EM, and 1 Civ spaces were transferred from AFFE to ASA with an ELINT mission and incorporated into TD 93-8621 (Hq ASA-Far East).
- 4) 45 Off, 1 WO, 203 EM, and 85 Civ spaces were transferred from ASA to SigC and the US Army oversea theater commands.

Under the provisions of AR 10-50, a total of 396 spaces were transferred (9 Off, 30 EM, 357 Civ) from CG, MDW and CG, Sixth Army to Chief, ASA. CG, Sixth Army transferred 3 EM and 39 Civ spaces to Chief, ASA which were included in TD 93-8602 for Fld Sta 8602. CG, MDW transferred 9-Off, 27 EM, and 318 Civ spaces to Chief, ASA, of which 5 Off, 10 EM and 125 Civ spaces were included in TD 93-8601 for Fld Sta 8601 and 4-Off, 17 EM, and 193 Civ spaces were included in TD 93-8617 for Hq & Hq Co, Arlington Hall Station (8617).

DA was requested to effect transfer of civilian spaces which were authorized US Army theater commanders, but actually filled by ASA personnel and utilized by ASA units. The spaces were authorized theater commanders originally to facilitate administration of civilians; however, in view of

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1. Ann Rept, ACoFS, G3 (GAS23), FY56, pl8.

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